

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Drug Court Program Grantees

The Juvenile Drug Court Program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The program helps State courts, local courts, units of local government, and Tribal governments develop and establish juvenile drug courts adopting the Reclaiming Futures model for juvenile offenders who are abusing substances. The Reclaiming Futures model embodies three essential elements: designing a system of care that coordinates services, involving the community in creating new opportunities, and improving treatment services for drug and alcohol use. The integration of the juvenile drug court and Reclaiming Futures models should enable communities to identify substance-abusing youth, match them with appropriate treatment options, and deliver services through a coalition of providers working under the guidance of a local court.

This performance report is an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for Juvenile Drug Court Program grantees as reported through June 30, 2013.<sup>1</sup> The report is divided into two sections. Section 1 introduces program information for Juvenile Drug Court Program grantees, and Section 2 gives an analysis of core Juvenile Drug Court measures.

### 1. Examination of Program Information

During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 9 grants were active. Data were completed for all the active grants, with a reporting compliance rate of 100 percent (Table 1).

**Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period**

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
January–June 2012	0	0	6	6
July–December 2012	0	0	9	9
January–June 2013	0	0	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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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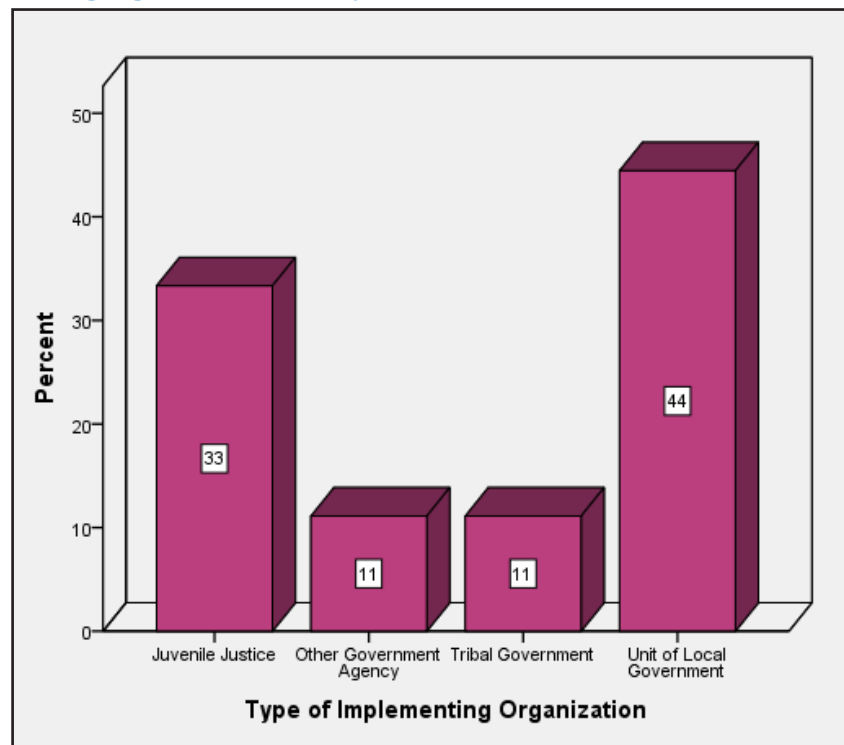
In examining grant amounts by State based on current and active Juvenile Drug Court Program grants, Ohio received the most funds, followed by Florida and North Carolina. A more comprehensive comparison of State award amounts is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2. Total Grant Amount by State (Dollars): January–June 2013**

Grantee State	Grant Amount (Dollars)
CA	\$ 425,000
CO	424,835
FL	1,324,098
NC	1,228,006
OH	1,725,000
OK	425,000
TX	424,979
WA	425,000

Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with units of local government (44 percent). Juvenile justice agencies accounted for 33 percent of awards (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Implementing Agencies: January–June 2013**



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the January–June 2013 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in the table represent the population actually served by Juvenile Drug Court grantees during the project period. Targeted services include any approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the intended population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, and developmentally appropriate services).

**Table 3. Target Population: January–June 2013**

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	American Indian/Alaskan Native	3
	Asian	1
	Black/African American	8
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	7
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1
	Other Race	4
	White/Caucasian	6
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	6
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
<b>JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS</b>	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	5
	First-Time Offenders	9
	Repeat Offenders	9
	Sex Offenders	0
	Status Offenders	3
	Violent Offenders	0
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	9
	Female	8
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
<b>AGE</b>	0–10	0
	11–18	9
	Over 18	1
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	Rural	5
	Suburban	5
	Tribal	2
	Urban	4
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
<b>OTHER</b>	Mental Health	6
	Substance Abuse	9
	Truant/Dropout	2

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### 2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 100 percent (\$6,401,918) of Federal funds were being spent by Juvenile Drug Court grantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices.

In all, 447 youth participants were served in various programs funded by the Juvenile Drug Court Program. Of those, 52 percent of eligible youth exited programs after completing program requirements. Each grantee defines the requirements needed for a youth to complete each program. Sometimes a program cannot be completed in the 6 months represented by the reporting period.

Data were also collected on the number of youth who demonstrate a positive change for a targeted behavior during the reporting period. Tables 4 and 5 show a list of measures for which grantees were required to evaluate performance and track data for certain target behaviors. The tables present both short-term (Table 4) and long-term (Table 5) percentages for the specified target behavior for January–June 2013.

As shown in Table 4, 59 percent of program youth demonstrated an intended change in behavior during the reporting period.

**Table 4. Target Behaviors (Short-Term Data): January–June 2013**

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	42	33	79
School Attendance	42	40	95
High School Completion	7	4	57
Family Relationships	54	35	65
Antisocial Behavior	54	38	70
Substance Use	414	210	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>59</b>

Table 5 presents long-term target behavior data for the January–June 2013 reporting period. Long-term outcomes are measured 6 to 12 months after a youth leaves or completes each program. Overall, 56 percent of program youth exhibited an intended behavior change 6 to 12 months after program completion.

**Table 5. Target Behaviors (Long-Term Data): January–June 2013**

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	13	5	39
School Attendance	15	13	87
High School Completion	4	2	50
Family Relationships	15	3	20
Antisocial Behavior	15	4	27
Substance Use	62	42	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>56</b>

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Technical violations and actual new adjudications are measured separately to allow for a better understanding of the population being served by the grant. Short-term technical violations are expected to be significant in drug court programs, because participants are treated for addictions. Although the percentage of technical violations is relatively high (64%), this rate has remained consistent compared with the previous reporting period (July–December 2012). As shown in Table 6, 409 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 150 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 5 were sentenced to adult prison, and 107 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 101 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 5 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period. Therefore, only 6 percent of the youth tracked experienced a technical violation.

**Table 6. Technical Violation Measures: January–June 2013**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	150	37
Youth sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	5	1
Youth who received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	107	26
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	409	
<b>Total</b>	<b>262/409</b>	<b>64</b>
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	0	0
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	1	0
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	5	5
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	101	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6/101</b>	<b>6</b>

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As shown in Table 7, of the 409 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 33 (8 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. In addition, 18 were given some other sentence during the reporting period. Long-term recidivism showed that 216 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 37 (17 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 3 were sentenced to adult prison, and 18 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.<sup>2</sup>

**Table 7. Recidivism Measures: January–June 2013**

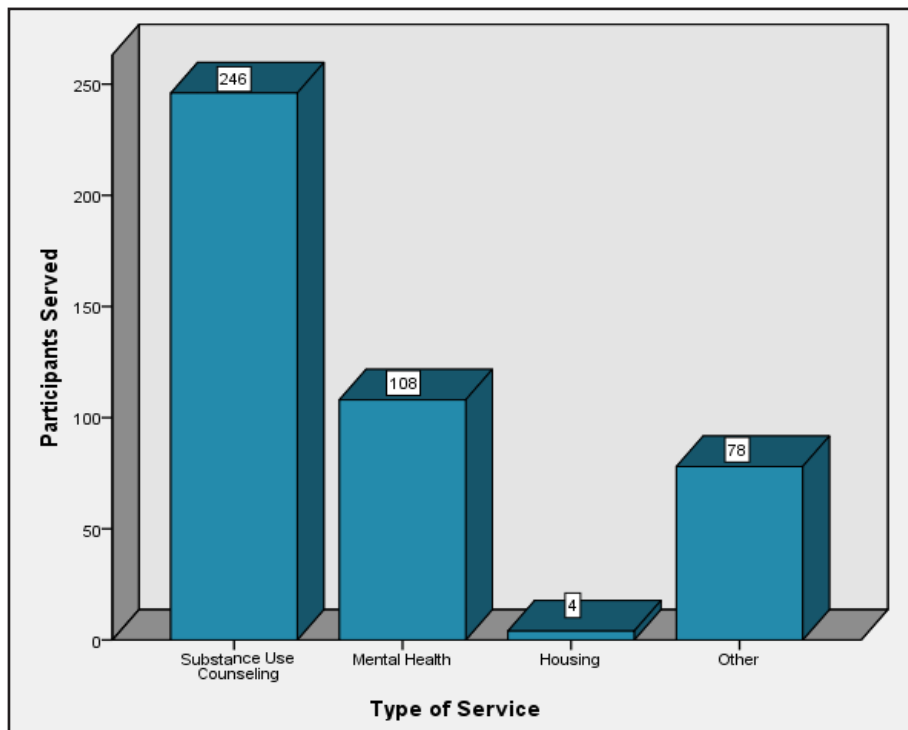
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	33	8
Youth sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	0	0
Youth given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	18	4
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	409	
<b>Total</b>	<b>51/409</b>	<b>12</b>
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	37	17
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	3	1
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	18	8
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	216	
<b>Total</b>	<b>58/216</b>	<b>27</b>

<sup>2</sup> The recidivism rate, measured long term, is relatively high during the most current reporting period. However, through a review of the data collected, across the three reporting periods, it appears that more data have been collected during the most current reporting period (January–June 2013), providing a better assessment of the recidivism rate compared with earlier reporting periods. January to June 2012 was the first reporting period for which data were collected for the Juvenile Drug Court program in the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT).

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Drug Court Program Grantees

Grantees provided youth with substance use counseling, mental health, housing, and other services during the reporting period (Figure 2). Table 8 compares the number of youth assessed as needing these and other services with the number enrolled in or obtaining such services.

**Figure 2. Youth Enrolled in Service: January–June 2013**



**Table 8. Types of Services Provided to Participants: January–June 2013**

Performance Measure	Youth
Youth assessed as needing substance use counseling/services	219
Youth enrolled in substance use counseling/services	246
Youth assessed as needing mental health services	118
Youth enrolled in mental health services	108
Youth assessed as needing housing services	6
Youth who successfully found housing	4
Youth assessed as needing other services	77
Youth enrolled in other services	78

Data entry for the next reporting period, July–December 2013, will begin January 1, 2014.