

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Drug Court Program Grantees—January–June 2014

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 using 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 substance use treatment services. The integration of the juvenile drug court and Reclaiming Futures models should enable communities to identify substance using youth, match them with appropriate treatment options, and deliver services through a coalition of providers working under the guidance of a local court.

Report Highlights

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, 2014.¹ 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 Program measures.

- There were 9 active Juvenile Drug Court Program grantees, with 100 percent reporting compliance rate since the inception of the DCTAT reporting requirement in 2012.
- During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 44 percent of the Juvenile Drug Court programs were implemented by a unit of local government and 33 percent by juvenile justice agencies.
- 100 percent of grantees reported using the Federal funds toward some form of evidence-based program or practices.
- Grantees reported 100 percent positive change in high school completion and school attendance displayed by youth; 68 percent demonstrated positive change in social competence; and 64 percent showed a decrease in substance use.
- 47 of 149 (32 percent) youth successfully exited the juvenile drug courts program.
- 167 youth were enrolled in substance use services; 86 youth were enrolled in mental health services; and 49 were enrolled in other types of services.
- 34 percent of program youth were committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation.

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 42 sets of program data, for a reporting compliance rate of 100 percent. During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 9 grants were active. Data were completed for all the active grants (Table 1).

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 is planned for this program in 2015.

Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2012–June 2014

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
July–December 2013	0	0	9	9
January–June 2014	0	0	9	9
Total	0	0	42	42

Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for January 2013 to June 2014. More specifically, the numbers in Table 2 represent the population actually served by Juvenile 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).

The target population information 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. Because of 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 caused by the number of active or inactive Federal awards during the reporting period or additional services that grantees may have added to their programs.

Table 2. Target Population: January 2013–June 2014

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period		
	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	3	3
Asian	1	1	1
Black/African American	8	8	8
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	7	7	7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	1	1
Other Race	4	4	4
White/Caucasian	6	6	7
Caucasian/Non-Latino	6	6	6
Youth Population Not Served Directly	0	0	0
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	5	5	5
First Time Offenders	9	9	9
Repeat Offenders	9	9	9
Sex Offenders	0	0	0
Status Offenders	3	3	3
Violent Offenders	0	0	0
Youth Population Not Served Directly	0	0	0
Gender			
Male	9	9	9
Female	8	8	9
Youth Population Not Served Directly	0	0	0
Age			
0–10	0	0	0
11–18	9	9	9
Over 18	1	1	1
Youth Population Not Served Directly	0	0	0
Geographic Area			
Rural	5	5	4
Suburban	5	5	5
Tribal	2	2	5

Urban	4	4	4
Youth Population Not Served Directly	0	0	0
Other			
Mental Health	6	6	6
Substance Use	9	9	9
Truant/Dropout	2	2	2

1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

OJJDP encourages grantees to use evidence-based practices in their drug treatment programs. 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. To understand how Juvenile Drug Court grantees are prioritizing evidence-based programs, grantees are asked to report whether or not their programs are evidence based. Overall, 100 percent of Juvenile Drug Court grantees reported Federal funds are used to implement an evidence-based program or practice² (Table 3).

Table 3. Grantees Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices³

Reporting Period	N	Funding Amount ⁴	Federal Award Used to Implement an Evidence-Based Program or Practice?
January–June 2012	6	\$2,548,796	Yes
July–December 2012	9	\$6,425,900	Yes
January–June 2013	9	\$6,425,900	Yes
July–December 2013	9	\$6,425,900	Yes
January–June 2014	9	\$6,425,900	Yes

Table 4 further examines the number of programs or initiatives employing evidence-based practices by all active Juvenile Drug Court grantees during each reporting period. During the January–June 2014 reporting period, there were 9 active grantees implementing 22 programs, and 100 percent of the programs used some form of evidence-based program or practice. Notably, the percentage of programs or initiatives employing evidence-based practices increased during the first two reporting periods and has remained at 100 percent since January–June 2013.

Table 4. Percentage of Grantees Who Employ Evidence-Based Programs or Practices During the Reporting Period

Reporting Period	N	Total Number of Programs or Initiatives	Number of Program/Initiatives Employing Evidence-Based Programs or Practices	Percent Employing Evidence-Based Program
January–June 2012	6	21	20	95
July–December 2012	9	34	33	97
January–June 2013	9	26	26	100
July–December 2013	9	22	22	100
January–June 2014	9	22	22	100

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 5.

² Grantees are asked, “Is the Federal award used to implement an evidence-based program or practice?” This question is only reported once in the DCTAT, and it is reflective of the grant program for the life of the award.

³ The data represent all awards, whether they were operational or not during the reporting period.

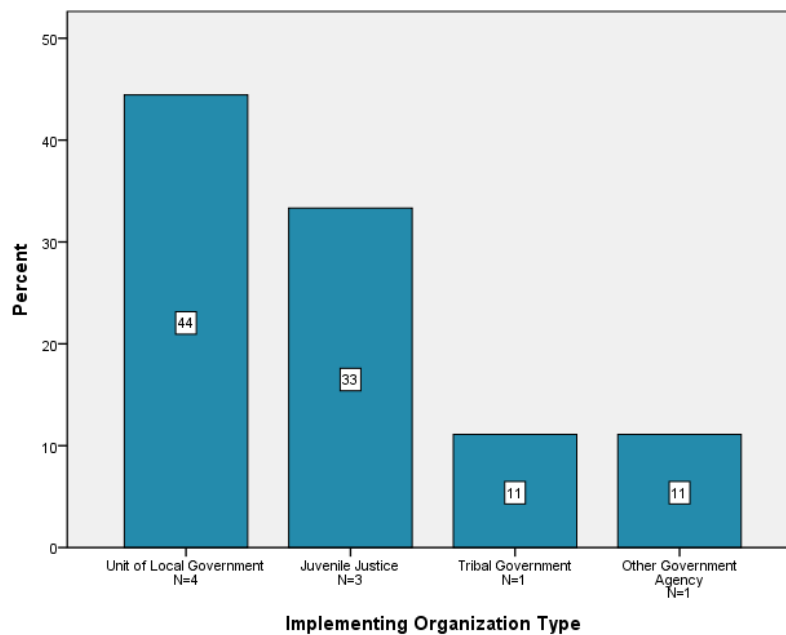
Table 5. Total Grant Amount by State (Dollars): January–June 2014

Grantee State	Grant Amount (Dollars)
CA	437,000
CO	436,817
FL	1,324,098
NC	1,228,006
OH	1,725,000
OK	425,000
TX	424,979
WA	425,000

1.2 Implementing Organization Type

Analysis of implementing agencies for this reporting 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 2014



2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 253 youth participants were served in various programs funded by the Juvenile Drug Court Program; 99 (39 percent) were new admissions (Table 6). Please note that sometimes a program cannot be completed in the 6 months represented by the reporting period. Therefore, youth are carried over to the next reporting period.

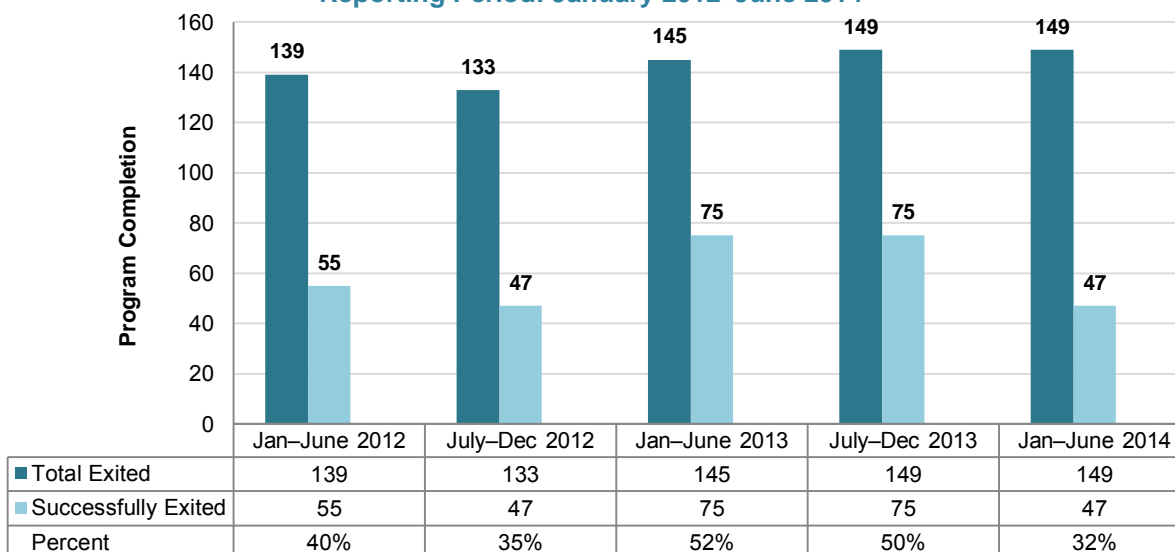
In addition, there were 149 youth who exited the program during the January–June 2014 reporting period (Figure 2). Of those enrolled youth who exited the program during the January–June 2014 reporting period, 47 (32 percent) successfully exited the court having completed all requirements. Each grantee defines the requirements needed for a youth to complete each program. “Successfully exited” is considered as program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. Youth who fail to follow through with the program (such as through expulsion or voluntarily departure) are considered “unsuccessfully exited.”

Overall program completion rates for youth have remained relatively stable since January–June 2012, with January–June 2013 and July–December 2013 having the highest successfully exited rate of 52 and 50 percent, respectively.

Table 6. Number of Program Youth Served During the Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2014

Reporting Period	Number of Program Youth Carried Over from the Previous Reporting Period	New Admissions during the Reporting Period	Total
Jan–June 2012	182	131	313
July–Dec 2012	229	104	333
Jan–June 2013	266	181	447
July–Dec 2013	271	122	393
Jan–June 2014	154	99	253

Figure 2. Number of Program Youth Who Exited the Program during the Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2014



Data were also collected on the number of youth who demonstrate a positive change in a targeted behavior during the reporting period. Tables 7 and 8 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 7) and long-term (Table 8) percentages for the specified target behavior for January–June 2014.

As shown in Table 7, 61 percent of program youth demonstrated an intended change in behavior during the reporting period.

Table 7. Target Behaviors (Short-Term Data): January–June 2014

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	25	17	68
School Attendance	11	11	100
High School Completion	4	4	100
Family Relationships	42	13	31
Antisocial Behavior	42	23	55
Substance Use	261	167	64
Total	385	235	61%

Table 8 presents data on long-term target behavior for January–June 2014. Long-term outcomes are measured 6 to 12 months after a youth leaves or completes each program. Overall, 65 percent of program youth exhibited an intended behavior change 6 to 12 months after program completion.

Table 8. Target Behaviors (Long-Term Data): January–June 2014

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	19	13	68
School Attendance	19	12	63
High School Completion	9	9	100
Family Relationships	31	10	32
Antisocial Behavior	31	17	55
Substance Use	91	69	76
Total	200	130	65

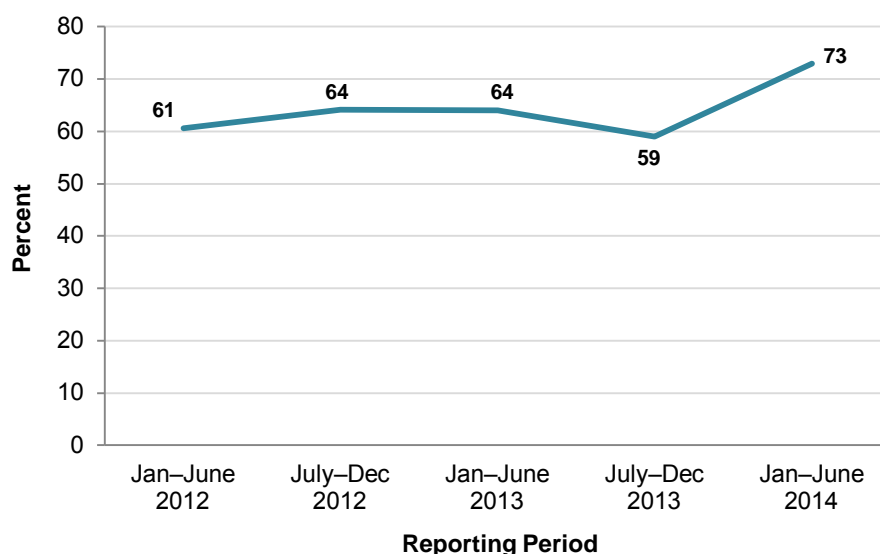
Technical violations and actual new adjudications are measured separately to allow for a better understanding of the population served by the grant. Short-term technical violations are expected to be significant in drug court programs, because participants are treated for addictions. As shown in Table 9, 259 youth were tracked for technical violations during the January–June 2014 reporting period. Of those, 88 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 2 were sentenced to adult prison, and 99 received some other sentence. The percentage of technical violations was relatively high (73%) for January–June 2014, compared with previous reporting periods (Figure 3).

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 132 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, only 3 received some other sentence during the reporting period. Therefore, only 2 percent of the youth tracked had a technical violation.

Table 9. Technical Violation Measures: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	88	34
Youth sentenced to adult prison	2	<1
Youth who received some other sentence	99	38
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	259	
Total	189/259	73
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility	0	N/A
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison	0	N/A
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence	3	2
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	132	
Total	3/132	2

Figure 3. Technical Violations (Short-Term): January 2012–June 2014

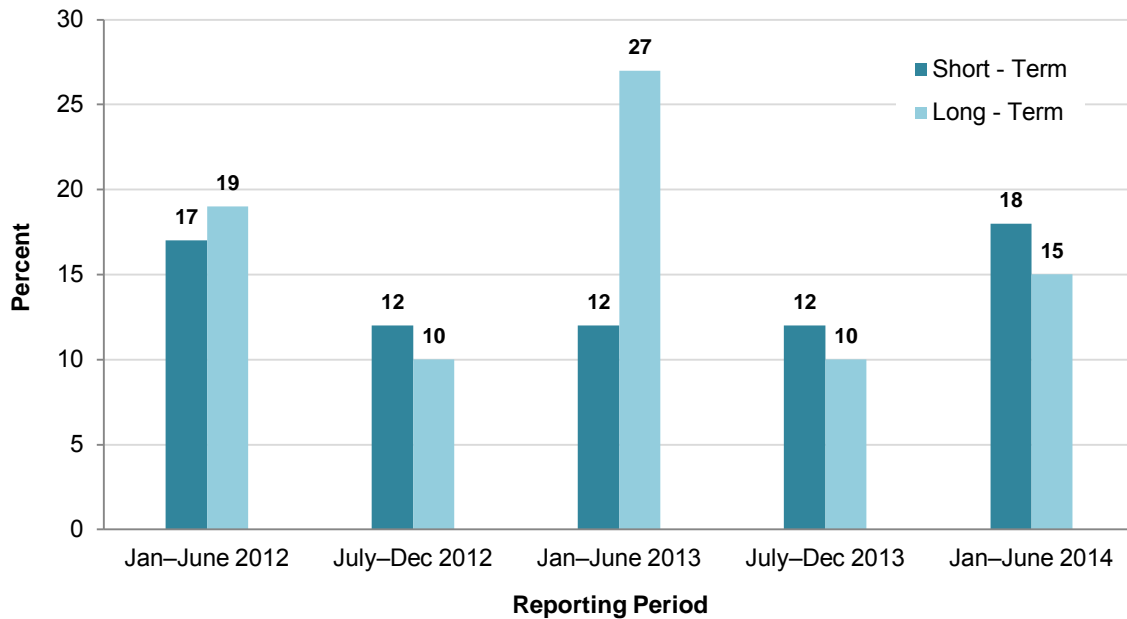


As shown in Table 10, of the 329 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 23 (7 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. In addition, 36 were given some other sentence during the reporting period. Long-term recidivism measures showed that 248 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 24 (10 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 12 were given some other sentence. Overall, the recidivism rate remained low, with a slight peak in the long-term percentage during the January–June 2013 reporting period, with one grantee reporting a higher number of youth tracked of 115 (Figure 4).

Table 10. Recidivism Measures as a Result of New Adjudication: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	23	7
Youth sentenced to adult prison	0	N/A
Youth given some other sentence	36	11
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	329	
Total	59/329	18
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility	24	10
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison	1	<1
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence	12	5
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	248	
Total	37/248	15

Figure 4. Recidivism Measures: January 2012–June 2014



Grantees provided substance use counseling and mental health, housing, and other services to youth during the reporting period (Figure 5). Table 11 compares the number of youth assessed as needing these and other services with the number enrolled in or obtaining such services. Substance-use services take the lead with 167 enrollments, followed by mental-health services with 86 enrollments. Because the Juvenile Drug Court Program requires youth to be younger than 18 years old to obtain the services, housing services received the least number of referrals (3 youths), as most youth live at home with their parents/guardians.

Figure 5. Youth Enrolled in Program Services: January–June 2014

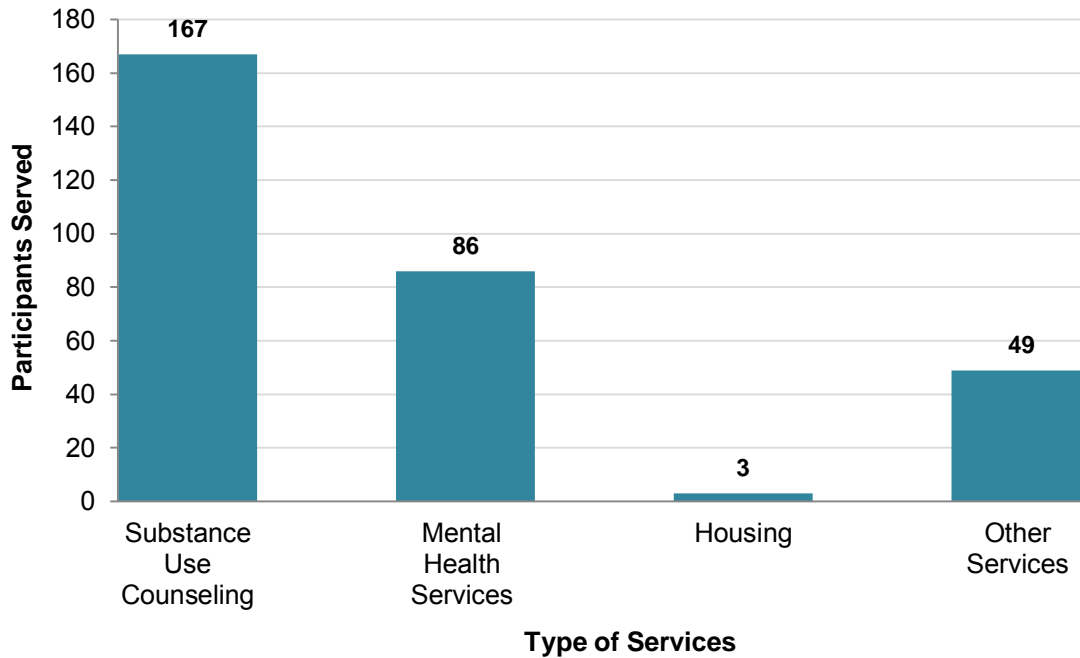


Table 11. Types of Services Provided to Participants: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Youth
Youth assessed as needing substance use counseling/services	202
Youth enrolled in substance-use counseling/services	167
Youth assessed as needing mental health services	90
Youth enrolled in mental health services	86
Youth assessed as needing housing services	5
Youth who successfully found housing	3
Youth assessed as needing other services	37
Youth enrolled in other services	49

3. Summary

The Juvenile Drug Court Program offers an alternative to incarceration for qualifying populations, typically nonviolent drug-related offenders. Drug courts serve as judicially supervised court dockets that are intended to strike a balance between protecting community safety and improving public health and well-being. During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 253 youth were served by 9 OJJDP-funded Juvenile Drug Court programs. In addition, 167 youth received substance-use services; 86 youth received mental-health services; 3 youth successfully found housing; and 49 youth received some other form of services. During the reporting period, 149 youth exited the drug court program. Of those, 47 (32 percent) successfully exited by completing all program requirements. All of the Juvenile Drug Court grantees who report in the DCTAT use their funds toward some form of evidence-based practices in their program.