

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Formula Grants

This memo presents an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for Formula Grants program grantees as collected October 1, 2015–September 30, 2016.¹

The Formula Grants Program supports state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. Through this program, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provides funds directly to states, U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia to help them implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans based on detailed studies of needs in their jurisdictions. The Formula Grants Program is authorized under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.).

1. Examination of Program Information

1.1 Trend Analysis of Formula Data

For the most recent period, October 2015–September 2016, 140 total Federal awards were active. Grantees completed reporting for 146 awards, 4 were in progress, and 9 were not started, for a compliance rate of 91 percent (Table 1). Whereas some grantees spent their funds directly, others subawarded their funds to other agencies. As a result, data were reported for 805 subgrant awards. The numbers reported in Table 1 do not include subrecipients, but subrecipients are included in the rest of the tables and figures.

Table 1. Status of Federal Awards Reporting by Period: October 2013–September 2016

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
Oct. 2013–Sept. 2014	7	16	176	199
Oct. 2014–Sept. 2015	13	1	130	144
Oct. 2015–Sept. 2016	9	4	133	146
Total	29	21	439	489

For any grants awarded before FY 2015, the Formula Grants Program consisted of 35 program areas. Due to updates made by the OJJDP, the Formula Grants Program now consists of 32 program areas (relevant to any grants awarded in FY 2015 and later). Although the program areas may overlap in category, for the purposes of this data memo, they have been condensed into three larger categories: (1) Prevention Programs, (2) Intervention Programs, and (3) System Improvement. Tables 2 and 3 present a breakdown of the program areas by their respective categories.

¹ The data reported to OJJDP have undergone system-level validation and verification checks. In addition, OJJDP reviews the aggregate data findings and grantee-level data reports for obvious errors or inconsistencies. A formalized data validation and verification plan was piloted for 12 Formula Grant funded programs in 2014.

Table 2. Program Areas Organized by Categories of Services: Before 2015

Prevention and Intervention Programs		System Improvement
Aftercare/Reentry	Jail Removal (State and Subgrantee Level)	Community Assessment
Alternatives to Detention	Job Training	Compliance Monitoring (State Level)
Child Abuse and Neglect	Mental Health Services	Juvenile Justice System Improvement
Children of Incarcerated Parents	Mentoring	State Advisory Group (SAG) Allocation
Court Services	Native American Programs	Strategic Community Action Planning (SCAP)
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender (State and Subgrantee Level)	Probation	Youth Courts
Delinquency Prevention	Restitution/Community Service	
Disproportionate Minority Contact (State and Subgrantee Level)	Rural Area Juvenile Programs	
Diversion	School Programs	
Gangs	Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates (State and Subgrantee Level)	
Gender-Specific Services	Serious Crime	
Graduated Sanctions	Sex Offender Programs	
Gun Programs	Substance Abuse	
Hate Crimes	Youth Advocacy	

Table 3. Program Areas Organized by Categories of Services: 2015 to Present

Prevention and Intervention Programs		System Improvement
Aftercare/Reentry	Indian Tribe Programs	Compliance Monitoring
After School Programs	Jail Removal	Indigent Defense
Alternatives to Detention	Job Training	Juvenile Justice System Improvement
Child Abuse and Neglect	Learning and Other Disabilities	Planning and Administration
Community-Based Programs and Services	Mental Health Services	Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
Delinquency Prevention	Mentoring, Counseling, and Training Programs	State Advisory Group (SAG) Allocation
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	Positive Youth Development	
Disproportionate Minority Contact	Probation	
Diversion	Protecting Juvenile Rights	
Gangs	Rural Area Juvenile Programs	
Gender Specific Services	School Programs	
Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions	Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates	
Hate Crimes	Substance and Alcohol Abuse	

Over the three most recent reporting periods, the number of (operational-only) grantees reporting data for the different program areas has varied. During the October 2015–September 2016 reporting period, the largest number

of grantees reported data under the Prevention Programs subcategory, followed by Intervention Programs and System Improvement.²

Figure 1. Awards by Program Area Across Reporting Periods: October 2013–September 2016

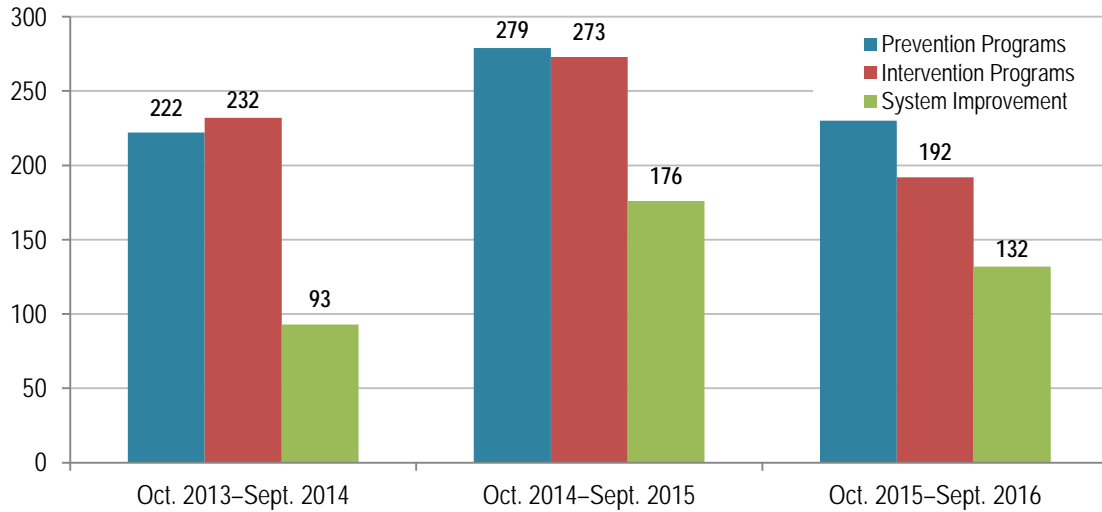
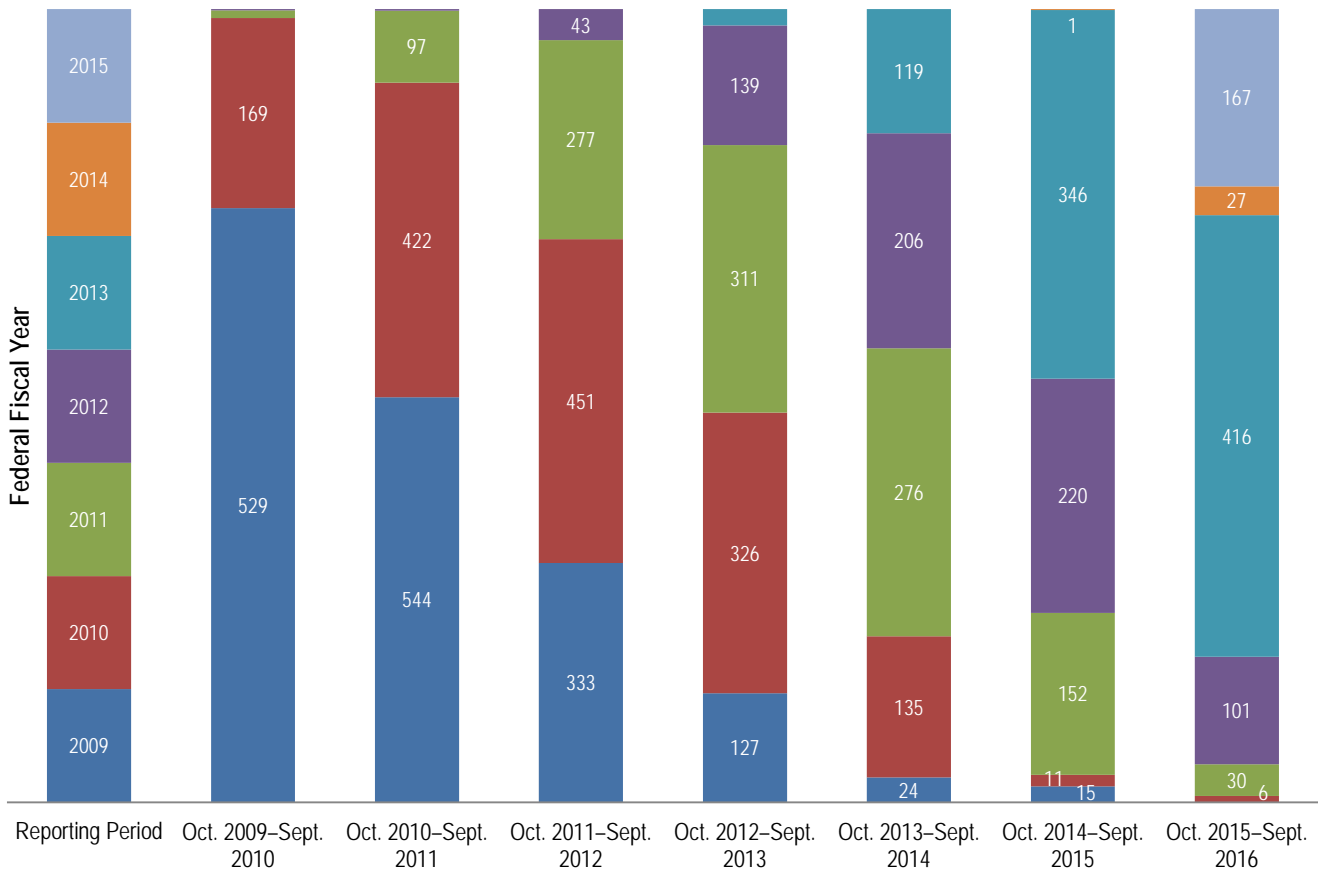


Figure 2 depicts the number of subgrants by Federal fiscal year (FFY). During October 2014–September 2015, the most subgrants were made from FFY 2013 funding. In the most current reporting period, 416 subgrants were awarded from FFY 2013 funding.

Figure 2. Number of Subgrants by Federal Fiscal Year 2009–2015



² Data found within Figure 1 includes information gathered from grants that were awarded before FY 2015. Data from grants that were awarded in FY 2015 are not included, as these grantees did not report on this specific information.

In examining Formula Federal award amounts by state, district, or territory for the most recent reporting period, California received the most funds, followed by Florida and Texas (Table 4).

Table 4. Federal Award Amount by State, District, or Territory (Dollars): October 2015–September 2016

Grantee State, District, or Territory	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State, District, or Territory	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	762,000	MT	787,334
AL	1,494,903	NC	2,297,154
AmSa	148,166	ND	793,791
AR	1,787,334	NE	1,187,334
AZ	2,078,441	NH	800,836
CA	10,242,952	NJ	3,770,913
CO	1,165,080	NM	787,334
CT	1,224,906	NV	787,334
DC	762,000	NY	4,944,677
DE	787,334	OH	3,195,006
FL	9,915,839	OK	955,078
GA	3,180,890	OR	892,008
HI	1,187,334	PA	4,228,952
IA	794,215	PR	761,272
ID	1,107,334	RI	762,000
IL	2,747,831	SC	1,076,165
IN	2,447,247	SD	1,187,334
KS	2,160,357	TN	1,437,611
KY	1,386,256	TX	6,134,364
LA	1,521,501	UT	1,282,924
MA	1,067,207	VA	2,320,809
MD	1,297,989	VI	210,074
ME	793,861	VT	787,334
MI	2,075,897	WA	2,043,360
MN	1,252,363	WI	2,555,125
MO	1,372,560	WV	1,028,667
MS	794,810	WY	40,000

1.2 Demographic Data for Program Participants, October 2015–September 2016

Table 5 presents an aggregate of demographic data for the reporting period and the number of Formula 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).

Table 5. Target Population: October 2015–September 2016

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
Race/Ethnicity	
American Indian/Alaska Native	215
Asian	259
Black/African American	503
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	485
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	108
Other Race	251
White/Caucasian	202
Caucasian/Non-Latino	484
Youth Population Not Served Directly	194
Justice System Status	
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	441
First-Time Offenders	393
Repeat Offenders	279
Sex Offenders	71
Status Offenders	188
Violent Offenders	112
Youth Population Not Served Directly	204
Gender	
Male	437
Female	431
Youth Population Not Served Directly	196
Age	
0–10	252
11–18	580
Over 18	86
Youth Population Not Served Directly	200
Geographic Area	
Rural	370
Suburban	308
Tribal	49
Urban	333
Youth Population Not Served Directly	201
Other	
Mental Health	244
Substance Abuse	249
Truant/Dropout	249

2. Analysis of Core Measure Data: October 2015–September 2016

2.1 Analysis of Target Behaviors

Targeted behaviors measure a positive change in behavior among program participants. Ideally, data are collected on the number of youth who demonstrate a positive change for a targeted behavior in each reporting period. Tables 6 and 7 show a list of measures for which grantees were required to evaluate performance and track data for certain target behaviors in each program category. The tables list both short-term (Table 6) and long-term (Table 7) percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories. In all, 124,903 youth participants were served in various programs funded by Formula Grants. Of that number, approximately 67 percent completed the defined program requirements successfully.

Table 6 shows that 75 percent of program youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior in the short term.

Table 6. Short-Term Performance Measures Data: October 2015–September 2016

Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percentage of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial Behavior	12,337	9,309	75%
Body Image	324	263	81
Cultural Skill Building/Pride	68	68	100
Employment Status	49	47	96
Family Relationships	3,548	2,954	83
Gang Resistance/Involvement	60	60	100
GED	51	38	75
GPA	295	76	16
Job Skills	72	71	99
Perception of Social Support	370	345	93
School Attendance	12,680	9,036	71
Self Esteem	828	737	89
Social Competence	3,390	2,931	86
Substance Use	8,052	5,657	70
Total	42,124	31,592	75%

Table 7 lists the percentages for the long-term outcomes of the specified target behaviors for all program categories. Long-term outcomes are the ultimate outcomes sought for participants, recipients, the juvenile justice system, or the community. They are measured within 6–12 months after youth leave or complete the program. Overall, 84 percent of program youth had a desired change in the targeted behavior.

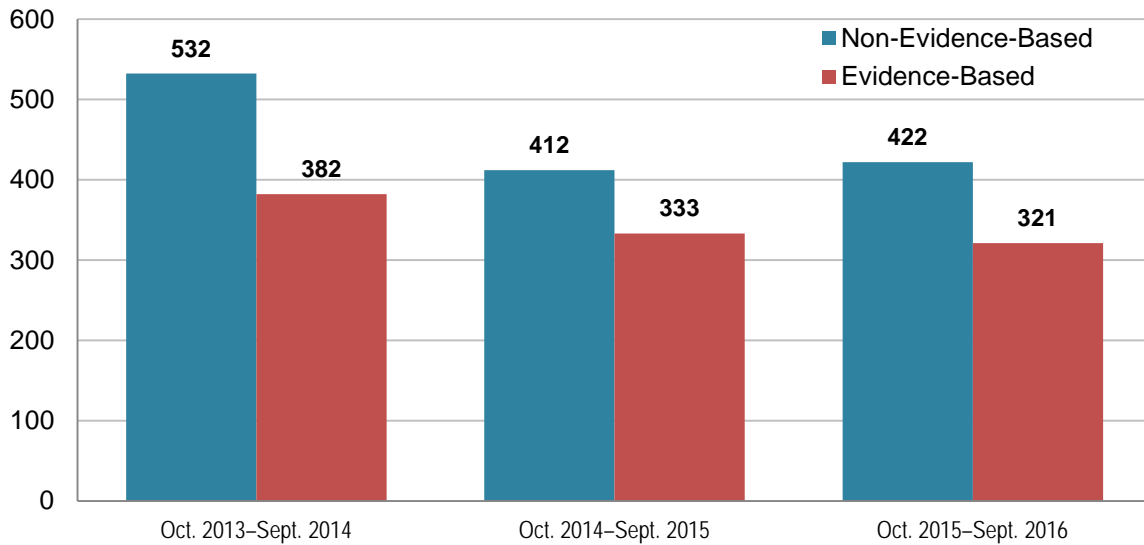
Table 7. Long-Term Performance Measures Data: October 2015–September 2016

Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior Who Exited 6–12 Months Ago	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percentage of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial Behavior	1,019	704	69%
Cultural Skill Building/Pride	68	68	100
Family Relationships	788	660	84
GED	8	8	100
GPA	51	38	75
Job Skills	12	12	100
Perception of Social Support	57	55	96
School Attendance	142	112	79
Self Esteem	91	83	91
Social Competence	617	584	95
Substance Use	968	895	92
Total	3,821	3,219	84%

2.2 Analysis of Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices

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. A significant number of programs funded through Formula Grants are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices (Figure 3). In October 2015–September 2016, 43 percent of grantees and subgrantees ($n = 321$) implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices.

**Figure 3. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices:
October 2013–September 2016
(Cumulative Total of Evidence-Based Programs/Practices: N = 1,036)**



2.3 Analysis of Offenses

Data are collected that relate to the offending behaviors of program youth. These youth are currently being served by programs that receive funding from a Formula grant, and the youth were arrested or committed a delinquent offense during the reporting period. Information was also gathered on program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility or sentenced to an adult prison during the reporting period. Short-term data are shown in Table 8 and long-term data in Table 9.

Table 8. Short-Term Offending Data: October 2015–September 2016

Performance Measure	Number of Program Youth by Performance Measure
Number of program youth tracked	43,654
Of those tracked, number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense	10,983
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility	2,789
Number of program youth who were sentenced to an adult prison	55
Number of program youth who received another sentence	258
Percentage of program youth who offend	10,983/43,654 (25%)

Table 9. Long-Term Offending Data: October 2015–September 2016

Performance Measure	Number of Program Youth by Performance Measure
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who were tracked	3,831
Of those tracked, number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense	340
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility	267
Number of program youth who were sentenced to an adult prison	3
Number of program youth who received another sentence	31
Percentage of program youth who offend	340/3,831 (9%)

2.4 Analysis of the Recidivism Measure

Included in the core measures are those that gauge reoffending outcomes for youth served by the program. The term recidivism (or reoffending) refers to a subsequent new offense. Youth who reoffend are already in the system and are adjudicated for a new delinquent offense. These youth are typically served in intervention programs that have a goal of preventing subsequent offenses.

Recidivism levels among the youth served while in the program (short-term data) were relatively low: 5 percent of the youth who were tracked reoffended while in the program. A number of youth who exited the program were tracked for reoffenses 6–12 months earlier ($N = 5,518$). Of those tracked, 418 committed a new offense. Short-term juvenile recidivism rates are shown in Table 10 and long-term recidivism rates in Table 11.

Table 10. Short-Term Reoffending Data: October 2015–September 2016

Performance Measure	Number of Program Youth by Performance Measure
Number of program youth tracked	21,901
Of those tracked, number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense	1,069
Number of program youth who were recommitted to juvenile facility	463
Number of program youth who were sentenced to an adult prison	19
Number of program youth who received another sentence	403
Percentage of program youth who reoffend (recidivism)	1,069/21,901 (5%)

Table 11. Long-Term Reoffending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: October 2015–September 2016

Performance Measure	Number of Program Youth by Performance Measure
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who were tracked	5,518
Of those tracked, number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense	418
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility	261
Number of program youth who were sentenced to an adult prison	7
Number of program youth who received another sentence	87
Percent of program youth who reoffend (recidivism)	418/5,518 (8%)

3. Narrative Response Data

3.1 Grant-Related Accomplishments: October 2015–September 2016

Grantees were asked to answer four questions about their overall accomplishments, and any barriers they encountered during the reporting period. The narrative responses present a story to go with the numeric data that each grantee reported. States reported numerous accomplishments, including (but not limited to) educational enhancements, growth in mentoring partnerships, increased use of alternative programs to avoid placement in juvenile detention centers, and reduction of disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system.

Maryland provided funding to 12 state and local juvenile justice systems in an effort to develop intervention and prevention programs. Minnesota used grant funding to increase delinquency prevention and reduce the number of referrals from schools to police agencies. Nebraska implemented a multifaceted approach to decreasing gang violence while enhancing community-based violence prevention programs.

Montana built relationships with and provided services to Native American youth populations who live in isolated communities. Mentoring partnerships were developed to improve social skills and decrease the number of youth being referred to the juvenile justice system. The Restorative Youth Justice Center piloted several successful programs to support youth affected by crime or criminal activity. Overall, the number of youth participants in various anti delinquency programs increased, while reports of antisocial behaviors decreased.

Youth served in various programs in Oregon showed marked improvements in school attendance and self-esteem levels. Both parents and youth who attended workshops increased their awareness and knowledge about the negative effects of cigarettes and drugs, negative media influences, and ways to resist peer pressure. Pennsylvania created Youth Forums in which law enforcement officers and juveniles gathered together for direct conversations about youth attitudes and behaviors, in an effort to change future behaviors and reduce disproportionate minority contact.

South Carolina implemented a graduated-sanctions program to serve juvenile status offenders, focusing on youth ages 12 to 16 who have multiple runaway charges. This program attempts to reduce or eliminate inappropriate and unnecessary use of secure detention facilities for juveniles. Tennessee awarded funds to multiple subgrantees in two programs. The Peacemakers program taught conflict resolution skills to young children, and the Life Skills Training program enhanced the abilities of middle school students to make good choices. Because several rural counties do not have alternatives to adult jails for the secure detainment of juveniles, some grant funds in Tennessee were used to assist in developing these alternatives.

3.2 Problems and Barriers Encountered: October 2015–September 2016

Although grantees achieved many accomplishments during this reporting period, some acknowledged specific barriers that prevented them from achieving all their program goals.

Time management proved to be a barrier for several states. Grantees indicated that they had too little time in which to complete all of their program goals. Goals were also not reached due to scheduling changes or conflicts, and programs beginning later than expected. One state specifically reported that the majority of their goals were long term; as such, it was difficult to capture accurate data within the designated reporting period.

The lack of timely and consistent access to youth and parents was another common barrier to achieving program goals. Grantees reported that adolescents (and their families) often moved out of the service area. The youth involved in the programs were not always available or present when expected. Furthermore, parents were sometimes resistant to become involved (even when the program specified familial involvement), allowed their children to stay home or skip meetings, and/or viewed the programs as some sort of babysitting service. One grantee reported difficulty reaching their required enrollment numbers because summer vacation was in the middle of the reporting period.

Many states discussed issues related to a lack of funding. Some states attributed problems to a decrease in their grant funding, while others attributed problems to delays in receiving funds. The decrease or delay in funding caused a loss in staffing for some grantees, which affected their ability to serve clients. The lack of funds also led to a decrease in the number of programs implemented for at-risk youth.

3.3 Requested OJJDP Assistance: October 2015–September 2016

Several states requested additional funding to implement more programs to reach their objectives. Another state requested funding for reimbursement of general expenses. Further training and technical assistance on compliance monitoring and disproportionate minority contact was also requested.