Overview of the PMT Data for Title II Formula Grantees: Fiscal Year 2017

The Title II Formula grant program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), is a wide-reaching grant program that supports juvenile justice system improvement efforts and delinquency prevention and intervention programs. While funding is provided directly to the states, states may contract with local agencies and nonprofit organizations through subawards to develop and implement more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs.

Report Highlights

All grantees receiving Formula grant funding are required to report data on their program activities and any subgrant activities into the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) on an annual basis. This report presents an overview of the data for Formula grantees and subgrantees as reported in the PMT for grant activities that occurred during fiscal year (FY) 2017[1] and is divided into three sections:

1. An examination of program information for Formula grantees and subgrantees.
2. An analysis of Formula performance measures.
3. A review of grantee narrative responses.

Key findings from the analysis for FY17 include:

- 46 percent of Formula programs implemented evidence-based programs.

- 88,935 youth were served by 813 Formula grantees and subgrantees.

- 89 percent of youth who exited a Formula program, successfully completed all program requirements.

- 67 percent of program youth tracked demonstrated a positive behavior change in the short-term; in the long-term 63 percent of program youth tracked demonstrated a positive behavior change.[2]

- 28 percent of program youth tracked had an arrest or delinquent offense in the short-term; in the long term, 14 percent of program youth tracked had an arrest or delinquent offense.

- 7 percent of program youth reoffended in the short-term and 10 percent of program youth reoffended in the long-term.

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[1] FY17 is defined as October 1, 2016–September 30, 2017.

[2] Short-term outcomes refer to benefits or changes that youth experience while enrolled in the program or 0–6 months after completing the program's requirements. Long-term outcomes are measured from 6 to 12 months after that participant completes program requirements.

1. Examination of Program Information

1.1 Reporting Compliance

Formula grantees are required to report annually for each federal grant awarded. As table 1 illustrates, reporting requirements were completed for 169 federal awards in FY17, resulting in a compliance rate of 94 percent. Of the grantees who completed reporting requirements, 143 awards were reported as operational, meaning grant funds were expended and grant activity occurred during the year.[3]

**Table 1: Status of Grantee Reporting**

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
FY17	4	7	169	180

While some grantees spent their funds directly, most subawarded some or all of their funds to other agencies and organizations, resulting in a total of 707 subawards in FY17. The numbers reported in table 1 do not include subgrantees, but subgrantees are included in the rest of the tables and figures.

1.2 Evidence-based Programming

OJJDP strongly encourages the use of research- and evidence-based practices to implement justice 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. As shown in figure 1, 46 percent of grantee and subgrantee programs implemented evidence-based practices in FY17, a 4 percent increase from the previous fiscal year

Figure 1: Programs Implementing Evidence-based Practices, FY17

375
46%

438
54%

■ Not Evidence-Based

■ Evidence-Based

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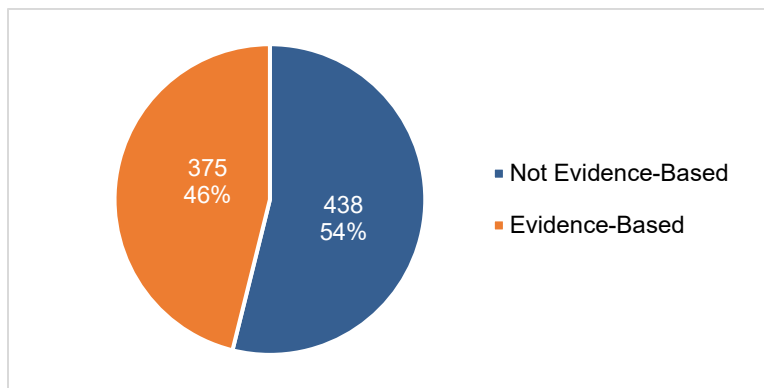
[3] Grants that were not operational, or who did not complete their reporting requirements, are excluded from further analysis in this report.

1.3 Organization Type

Nonprofit community-based organizations represented 35 percent of all subgrantees receiving state funding in FY17 (table 2). Local government agencies received 15 percent of state subawards and other government agencies and juvenile justice organizations each received 14 percent of state subawards.

Table 2: Number of Subgrantees by Organization Type, FY17

| Organization Type	N	Percentage
Nonprofit Community-based Organization	246	35%
Local Government Agency	109	15%
Other Government Agency	100	14%
Juvenile Justice Organization	98	14%
School/Other Education	55	8%
Police/Other Law Enforcement	45	6%
Other[4]	54	7%
Total	**707**	**N/A**

2. Analysis of Performance Measures

Grantees and subgrantees report on several performance measures, which collect data on program activities and outcomes. These performance measures are used to assist OJJDP in determining whether the Formula grant program has achieved its goals and objectives and may be used to improve program design and policy decisions at the federal level.

2.1 Youth Exiting the Program

During FY17, a total of 88,935 youth were served by Formula grantees and subgrantees. Of those, 50,731 youth exited the program during the period. As shown in figure 2, 89 percent of youth exiting successfully completed all program requirements. Each program sets their own requirements for youth to complete its program. Youth who fail to follow through with the program, such as those who are expelled or leave voluntarily, are considered to have "unsuccessfully exited" the program.

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[4] Includes other community-based organizations, tribal governments, and coalitions.

Figure 2: Youth Successfully Exiting the Program, FY17
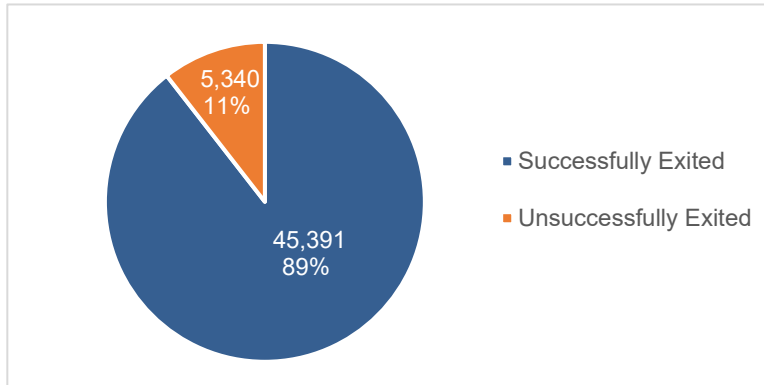
2.6 Youth Target Behaviors

Youth participating in Formula-funded programs are tracked for behavior changes to measure the program's impact on youths' performance in several targeted areas, such as substance use, social competence, family relationships, and school attendance. Overall, 67 percent of youth receiving services exhibited a positive behavior change in the short-term (table 3). Youth receiving services to address antisocial behavior and job skills had the greatest short-term improvement, with 93 percent of youth demonstrating a positive change. Substance use was the most frequently addressed behavior in FY17, with over 21,000 youth receiving services and 53 percent showing behavior improvements.

Table 3: Short-term Target Behavior Outcomes, FY17

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Job Skills	1,181	1,094	93%
Antisocial Behavior	13,699	12,673	93%
Social Competence	21,235	19,274	91%
GPA	1,697	1,207	71%
School Attendance	20,838	11,147	53%
Substance Use	21,473	11,429	53%
Family Relationships	11,180	4,073	36%
Others[5]	2,257	1,485	66%
Total	**93,560**	**62,382**	**67%**

Table 4 summarizes the long-term behavior outcomes of program youth. Long-term outcomes are measured within 6–12 months after youth complete the program. Overall, 62 percent of program youth had a desired

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[5] Other behaviors include self-esteem, cultural skill building/pride, body image, GED, vocational/technical training, perception of social support, and employment status.

change in a targeted behavior in the long-term. Youth receiving services to address social competence had the greatest long-term improvement, with 89 percent of youth demonstrating a positive change in FY17, closely followed by youth receiving services for antisocial behavior and family relationships (81 percent).

Table 4: Long-term Target Behavior Outcomes, FY17

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	2,945	2,634	89%
Antisocial Behavior	2,379	1,926	81%
Family Relationships	1,104	891	81%
GPA	797	629	79%
Substance Use	1,936	1,413	73%
School Attendance	5,791	1,766	30%
Others[6]	599	449	75%
Overall	**9,708**	**15,551**	**62%**

2.4 Program Youth Offenses

Program success is also demonstrated through a program's ability to prevent or reduce juvenile offending. This is measured by the number of program youth who were arrested or had a delinquent offense during the year. During FY17, over 43,000 youth were monitored for offenses in the short-term; of those, 28 percent had an arrest or a delinquent offense.

Table 5: Program Youth Offending (Short-term), FY17

Performance Measure	N
Program youth tracked for delinquent offenses	43,223
Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	12,162
Youth committed to a juvenile facility	782
Youth sentenced to adult prison	59
Youth who received some other sentence	2,642
Percentage of program you who offend (short-term)	12,162/43,223 **(28%)**

Grantees also reported long-term offending outcomes for youth who were tracked for 6–12 months after exiting a Formula program. During FY17, 14 percent of tracked youth were arrested or had a delinquent offense within 6–12 months of exiting a Formula program (table 6).

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[6] Other behaviors cultural skill building/pride, perception of social support, vocation/technical training, self-esteem, body image, and job skills.

Table 6: Program Youth Offending (Long-term), FY17

Performance Measure	*N*
Youth tracked for delinquent offenses 6–12 months after exiting the program	6,497
Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense 6–12 months after exiting the program	938
Youth committed to a juvenile facility 6–12 months after exiting the program	382
Youth sentenced to adult prison 6–12 months after exiting the program	8
Youth who received some other sentence 6–12 months after exiting the program	105
Percentage of program you who offend (long-term)	938/6,497 **(14%)**

2.5 Program Youth Recidivism

Grantees are required to track reoffending outcomes for youth who are already in the juvenile justice system. These youth are typically served in intervention programs that have a goal of preventing subsequent offenses. Short-term recidivism levels among the youth served while in the program were notably low in FY17; of the 24,918 youth tracked, only 7 percent had a new delinquent offense (table 7). Recidivism was also low in the long-term, with only 10 percent of youth experiencing a new arrest or delinquent offense (table 8).

Table 7: Program Youth Reoffending (Short-term), FY17

Performance Measure	*N*
Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses	24,918
Youth with a new arrest or delinquent offense	1,668
Youth committed to a juvenile facility	236
Youth sentenced to adult prison	8
Youth who received some other sentence	663
Percentage of program youth who reoffend (recidivism)	1,668/24,918 **(7%)**

Table 8: Program Youth Reoffending (Long-term), FY17

Performance Measure	*N*
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who were tracked	6,915
Youth with a new arrest or delinquent offense	618
Youth recommitted to a juvenile facility	114
Youth sentenced to adult prison	7
Youth who received some other sentence	78
Percentage of program youth who reoffend (recidivism)	661/6,915 **(10%)**

3. Narrative Response Data

Grantees are required to answer questions about their overall program accomplishments and to identify any barriers that were encountered during the year. These narrative responses are important in that they provide insight into the numeric data presented in this report.

3.1 Grant-Related Accomplishments

Grantees reported numerous accomplishments during FY17, including (but not limited to) educational enhancements, growth in mentoring partnerships, increased use of evidence-based practices, and reduction of disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system. Highlights of grantee accomplishments, innovations, and programmatic activities to achieve the program goals are listed below:

- Colorado's *Emerging Leaders* committee created a LGBTQ toolkit, including video vignettes and one-page documents, to improve services provided to LGBTQ youth within the Colorado juvenile justice system and increase LGBTQ engagement within agencies.

- Michigan's *Alternatives for Girls* program delivered community-based leadership training to over 100 girls at-risk, increasing girls' interest in community involvement.

- Pennsylvania made several awards focused on organizing and hosting youth/law enforcement forums to improve relations between young people and the police.

- Minnesota supported the *Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe's* youth programming, which provided services to over 100 tribal youth to increase leadership skills and reduce the prevalence of at-risk behavior.

- Washington state brought together over 350 stakeholders from across the continuum of juvenile services for a conference that presented the latest research-based and data-driven truancy reduction, school reengagement, and at-risk youth programs.

- Florida developed a human trafficking screening tool to identify children who may be victims of human trafficking and conducted training across the state on the issue of human trafficking victimization.

3.2 Problems and Barriers Encountered

Grantees reported significant accomplishments in FY17, however, some acknowledged specific barriers that prevented them from fully achieving program goals. Several grantees experienced severe weather events which prevented services from being provided. Data collection issues were also cited as a barrier, particularly issues with collecting and reporting juvenile data due to lack of standard definitions and data collection tools across jurisdictions within their state. Grantees discussed additional issues related to a lack of funding—some grantees attributed problems to a decrease in their grant funding, while others attributed problems to delays in receiving

funds. Decreases in funding or delays in receiving funds often caused a loss in staffing for grantees, which affected their ability to serve clients, although general staff turnover was also an issue for many grantees.

3.3 Requested OJJDP Assistance

Grantees are provided with an opportunity to request additional assistance from OJJDP to help address the identified problems and barriers. Several grantees requested additional funding to implement more programs to reach their objectives. Other states requested further training and technical assistance on best practices, disproportionate minority contact intervention strategies, compliance monitoring, and data collection and reporting, with several grantees requesting additional training and technical assistance for tribal communities.