# Overview of the DCTAT Data for Violence Prevention Program Grantees: January–June 2016

The Violence Prevention Program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), is intended to promote the well-being and healthy development of children, youth, and families; prevent and reduce violence and victimization; and improve community capacity to address all forms of violence and the impact of trauma. Strong evidence indicates that, by working in partnership, stakeholders in communities can intervene effectively in the lives of young people to reduce or prevent their experiences with and involvement in violence. Among other factors, success requires approaches to violence prevention, intervention, and treatment that account for child and adolescent development and the impact of adverse consequences of trauma to their social and emotional development. Through its signature youth violence prevention  initiatives (existing localities implementing the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, Community-Based Violence Prevention, and the Defending Childhood Initiative), OJJDP has created cross-sector, multilevel, community-based collaborations that engage a broad spectrum of local leaders, educators, youth-serving practitioners, decision makers, agency heads from various public systems, and families and youth. The ultimate aim of this work is to promote the well-being of children and youth and the families and communities in which they reside and to enhance public safety through violence prevention and reduction.

## Report Highlights

This performance report is an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for Violence Prevention program grantees as reported through June 30, 2016.

The highlights below all refer to the January–June 2016 reporting period.

- There were 33 active Violence Prevention program grantees, with an 83 percent reporting compliance rate.
- Grantees selected the system improvement program area most often, followed by the direct service intervention and direct service prevention program areas.
- Eighty-one percent of Federal awards used some form of evidence-based program or practice.
- California received the most Federal funds, followed by Maryland and New York.
- Units of local government run the majority of the Violence Prevention programs, encompassing 48 percent overall ($n$ = 21).
- One hundred percent of operational grantees answered the mandatory project questions.
- Not enough data were provided to analyze the target behavior or core performance measures for the direct service prevention and intervention programs.
- Twenty-five MOUs (Memorandum of Understanding) were developed.

## 1. Examination of Program Information

Violence Prevention program grantees began reporting in the DCTAT in 2016. When grantees began reporting data for the July–December 2015 reporting period, they were encouraged to report retroactive data for the July–December 2014 and the January–June 2015 reporting periods; however, reporting for these two reporting periods was not mandatory. Table 1 presents the reporting compliance rate of Federal awards for each reporting period. During the January–June 2016 reporting period, grantees completed the DCTAT reporting requirements for 40 Federal awards, for a reporting compliance rate of 83 percent.

**Table 1. Status of Federal Awards Reporting by Reporting Period: July 2014–June 2016**

| Data Reporting Period | Status | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Started | In Progress | Complete | Total | Percent |
| July–December 2014 | 33 | 0 | 5 | 38 | 13 |
| January–June 2015 | 31 | 0 | 7 | 38 | 18 |
| July–December 2015 | 7 | 1 | 41 | 49 | 84 |
| January–June 2016 | 8 | 0 | 40 | 48 | 83 |
| Total | 79 | 1 | 93 | 173 | 54 |

Figure 1 shows the total number of active grantees by state (*N* = 33). California had the most  grantees.

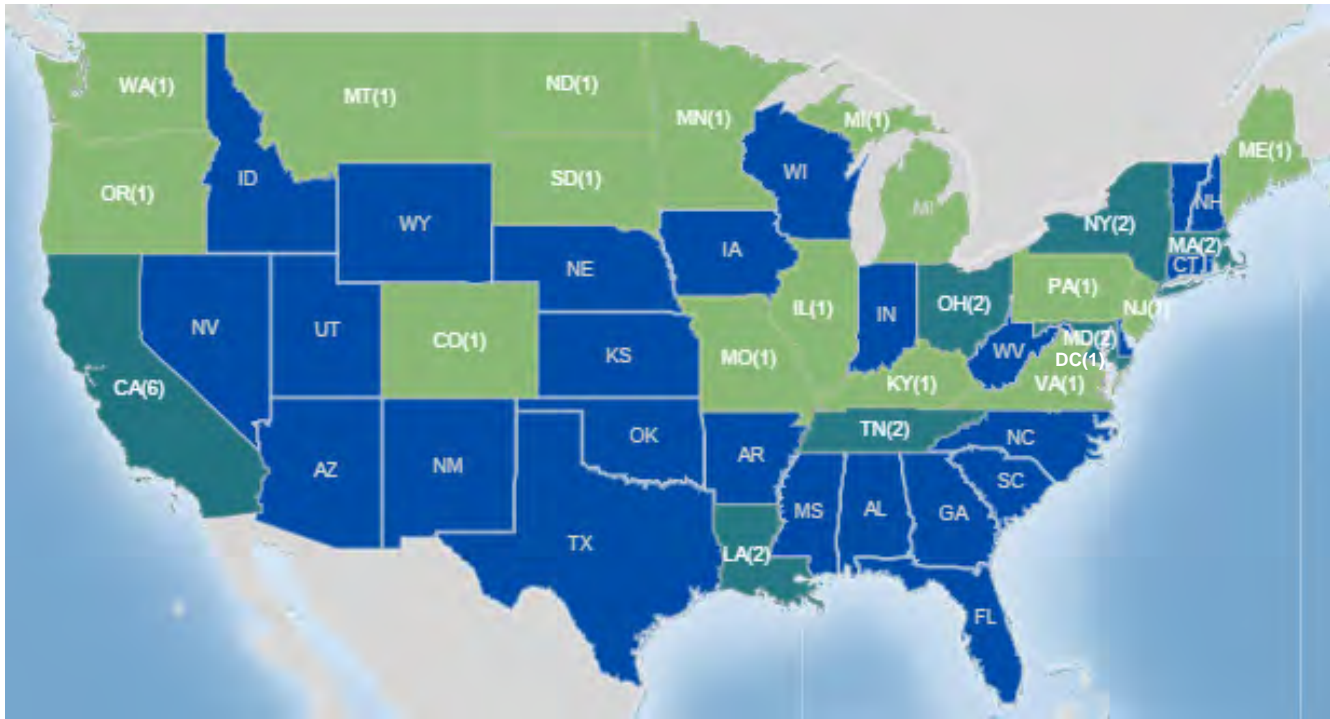**Figure 1. Number of Active Grantees by State: January–June 2016**



Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for the January 2015–June 2016 reporting periods and the number of grantees expected   to serve each population per Federal grant.[1] 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).

Grantees only have to report target population information once in the DCTAT but 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 or by additional services that grantees may have added to their programs.

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[1] Grantees, or the recipient organizations, can have multiple Federal awards, and each award is required to report on the   expected demographic served.

**Table 2. Target Population Served: January 2015–June 2016**

| Population | Number of Grantees Serving Group During Reporting Period | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | January–June 2015 | July–December 2015 | January–June 2016 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Asian | 9 | 9 | 11 |
| Black/African American | 23 | 24 | 30 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race) | 16 | 17 | 24 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Other Race | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| White/Caucasian | 14 | 14 | 19 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| **Justice System Status** | | | |
| At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense) | 18 | 19 | 24 |
| First-Time Offenders | 15 | 17 | 20 |
| Repeat Offenders | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| Sex Offenders | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Status Offenders | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Violent Offenders | 8 | 8 | 13 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 8 | 13 | 12 |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Male | 22 | 27 | 33 |
| Female | 25 | 24 | 30 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| **Age** | | | |
| 0–10 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 11–18 | 21 | 23 | 28 |
| Older than 18 | 19 | 21 | 25 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 5 | 10 | 11 |
| **Geographic Area** | | | |
| Rural | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Suburban | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Tribal | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Urban | 22 | 23 | 30 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Mental Health | 16 | 20 | 26 |
| Substance Abuse | 12 | 13 | 16 |
| Truant/Dropout | 14 | 15 | 18 |

Table 3 presents the frequency of program area selections for operational Federal awards (July 2014–June 2016). During the January–June 2016 reporting period, grantees selected the system improvement   program area most often, followed by the direct service intervention and direct service prevention program areas.

**Table 3. Frequency of Program Area Selections: July 2014–June 2016**

| Reporting Period | Direct Service Prevention | Direct Service Intervention | System Improvement |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| July–December 2014 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| January–June 2015 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| July–December 2015 | 16 | 21 | 21 |
| January–June 2016 | 19 | 23 | 26 |
| **Total** | **42** | **51** | **56** |

Figure 2 illustrates the number and percent of Federal awards that made one or more program area selections during the January–June 2016 reporting period. The majority (56 percent) selected only one program area.

**Figure 2. Number and Percent of Operational Awards with One or More Program Area Selections: January–June 2016**



- One Program Area Selected
- Two Program Areas Selected
- Three Program Areas Selected

31% (*n* = 12)

56% (*n* = 22)

13% (*n* = 5)
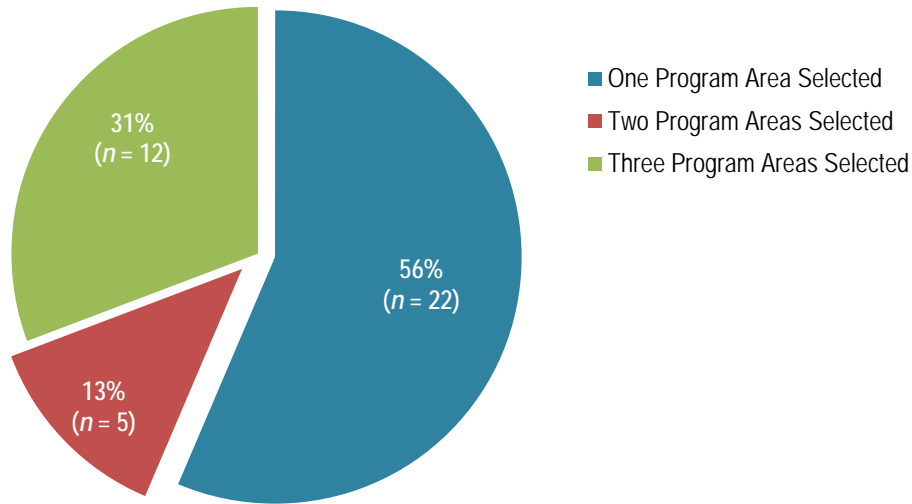
## 1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

OJJDP encourages grantees to use evidence-based practices in their 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 grantees are prioritizing evidence-based programs, grantees are asked to report whether or not their programs are evidence based. During the January–June 2016 reporting period, 81 percent of the Federal awards used Federal funds to implement an evidence-based program or practice (Figure 3).[2]

**Figure 3. Federal Funding for Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: January–June 2016[3]**



- Evidence Based ($37,575,542)
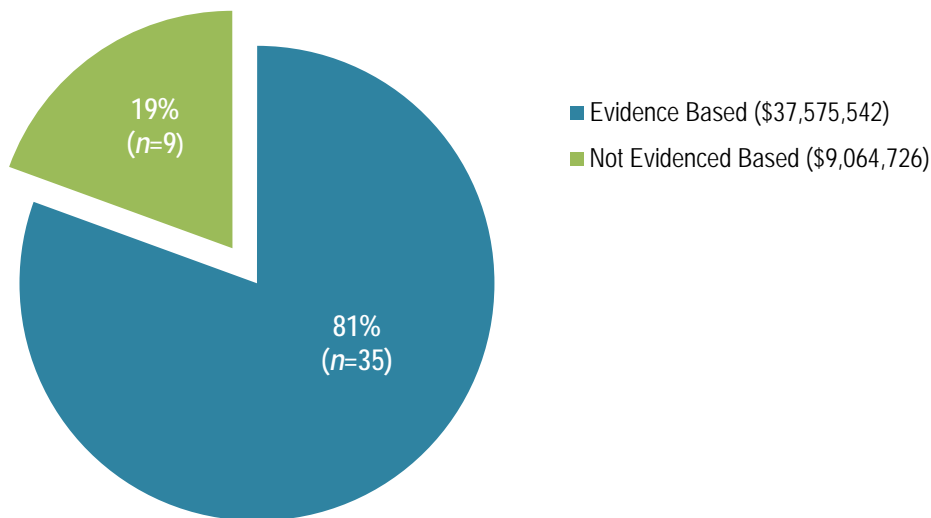- Not Evidenced Based ($9,064,726)

19% (*n*=9)

81% (*n*=35)

Table 4 further examines the number of programs or initiatives employing evidence-based practices by all active grantees during the reporting period. There were 33 active grantees implementing 38 operational programs,[4] and 82 percent of the programs used some form of evidence-based program or practice.

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[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.
[4] One award with an operational status was excluded because the grantee had not started data entry.

**Table 4. Percentage of Operational Evidence-Based Programs or Practices: July 2015–June 2016**

| Reporting Period | Total Number of Programs or Initiatives | Number of Program/Initiatives Employing Evidence-Based Programs or Practices | Percent Employing Evidence-Based Programs |
|---|---|---|---|
| July–December 2015 | 33 | 23 | 70 |
| January–June 2016 | 38 | 31 | 82 |
| **Total** | 71 | 54 | 76 |

An examination of Federal award amounts by State or district shows that California received the most funds, followed by Maryland and New York. Table 5 displays a comprehensive comparison of State award amounts. The amount in the table represents the total funding the State received from OJJDP for the life of the award(s).

**Table 5. Total Federal Award Amount by State (Dollars): January–June 2016**

| Grantee State | N | Grant Amount (Dollars) | Grantee State | N | Grant Amount (Dollars) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA | 8 | 6,580,175 | MT | 2 | 579,237 |
| CO | 2 | 3,113,949 | ND | 1 | 612,260 |
| DC | 1 | 2,889,300 | NJ | 3 | 2,349,145 |
| IL | 1 | 467,423 | NY | 3 | 4,712,898 |
| KY | 2 | 436,534 | OH | 2 | 777,260 |
| LA | 3 | 3,921,118 | OR | 1 | 2,222,261 |
| MA | 4 | 4,262,738 | PA | 2 | 2,781,752 |
| MD | 3 | 4,749,174 | SD | 1 | 300,000 |
| ME | 2 | 1,112,260 | TN | 2 | 834,460 |
| MI | 1 | 1,570,000 | VA | 1 | 940,316 |
| MN | 1 | 612,423 | WA | 1 | 298,000 |
| MO | 1 | 1,341,319 | | | |

## 1.2 Implementing Organization Type

As shown in Figure 4, analysis of implementing organizations revealed that units of local government constituted the majority of Violence Prevention programs (48 percent; $n = 21$).

**Figure 4. Implementing Organizations: January–June 2016**
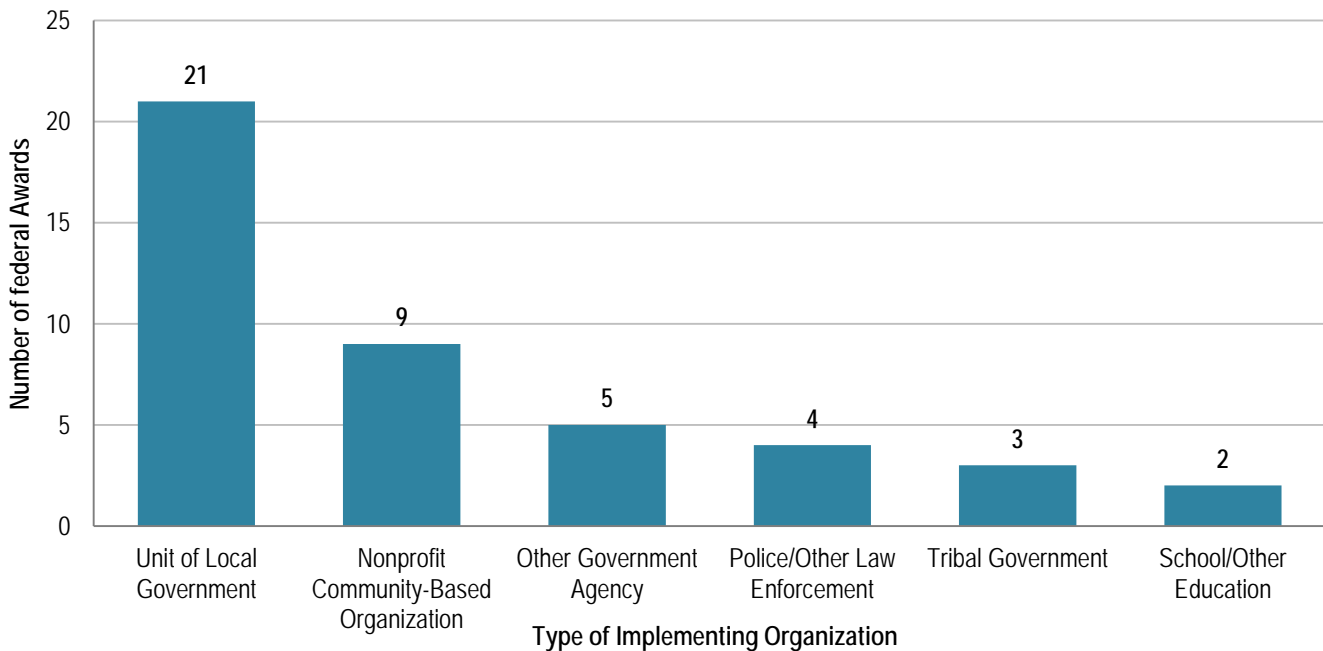
# 2. Analysis of Program Measures

An analysis of target behavior and core performance measures for direct service prevention and intervention programs was not conducted for this reporting period because grantees did not report enough data for the measures to be included. Some grantees expressed that they do not collect the type of data requested, and others reported that data would be available during the next reporting period.

Specifically, one grantee reported that "clean and specific data that track gang-related youth violence is not available"; therefore, it does not track gang-related specific outcomes. Another grantee reported that while it collects "data from partner agencies to track victimization rates, there is a high degree of inconsistency in available data and data types, such that we cannot reliably report increases or decreases." A grantee from North Dakota reported that students throughout its county were given a survey during the spring semester that asked questions about victimization. This grantee reported that the survey results will be available during the next reporting period.

CSR staff contacted several grantees via telephone in regards to the data they reported. One grantee from Tennessee reported that it is not tracking offending measures because this does not correspond to the goals of its program. A grantee in New York City echoed this statement. Another grantee in Washington, DC, reported that although the data it was being asked to report on are clear, getting the data is difficult due to an administration change a couple of years prior.

Grantees did report enough data for the system improvement programs for an analysis to be conducted and included below.

## *2.1 Analysis of System Improvement Programs: January–June 2016*

Table 6 shows the percentage of program participants trained under the system improvement program category. Sixty-seven percent of the participants trained (n = 1,388) showed an increase in knowledge, skills, or abilities in at least one of the following areas: risk, resiliency, and protective factors; trauma and its impact on children, youth, and families; adolescent development principles and how to apply them; strategies for violence prevention; and other.

**Table 6. System Improvement Programs: January–June 2016**

| Performance Indicator | Data |
|---|---|
| Number of additional stakeholders (e.g., government agencies, community groups, task forces) forces, coalitions) joining in violence prevention efforts | 259 |
| Number of MOUs developed | 25 |
| Number of agency policies or procedures either created, amended, or rescinded | 23 |
| Number of earned media coverage episodes or events related to violence prevention | 102 |
| Number of program participants who received formal training related to violence prevention | 2,989 |
| Percent of trained program participants who reported an increase in knowledge, skills, or abilities related to violence prevention | 67% (1,388 out of 2,066) |

Figure 5 shows the types of trainings conducted. The most common were trauma and its impact on children, youth, and families; and other (n = 16 for both). Other types of reported trainings included elder abuse training, domestic violence advocacy, restorative practices in classrooms, and youth-police dialogue.

**Figure 5. Types of Trainings Conducted: January–June 2016**
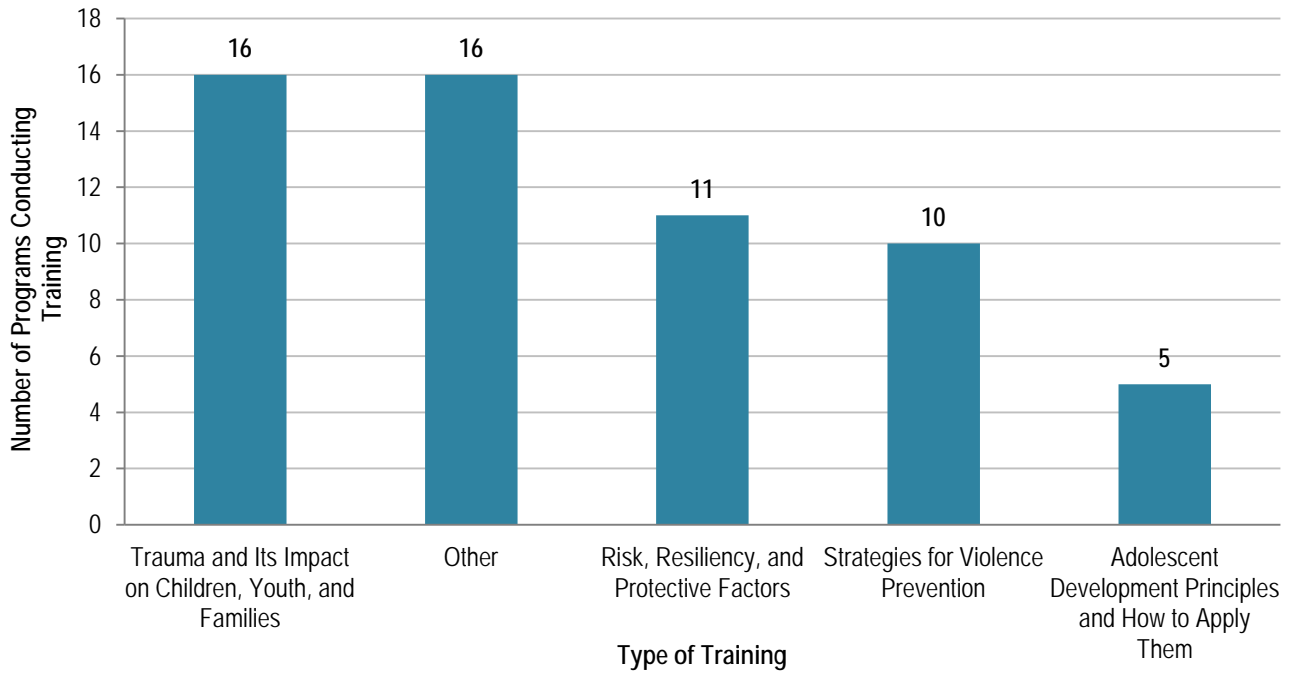


## 3. Analysis of Violence Prevention Project Questions

Of the 40 completed Federal awards, 2 were not operational during this reporting period. Therefore, there were a total of 38 operational awards. One hundred percent ($N = 38$) of the awards had completed the project questions. Across all reporting periods, the compliance rate of completed project questions is 96 percent ($N = 78$) (Table 6).

**Table 6. Project Question Reporting Compliance by Period: July 2014–June 2016**

| Data Reporting Period | Federal Awards with Completed Project Questions | Total Operational Federal Awards | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| July–December 2014 | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| January–June 2015 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| July–December 2015 | 30 | 33 | 91 |
| January–June 2016 | 38 | 38 | 100 |
| **Total** | **78** | **81** | **96** |

Grantees answer the mandatory project questions during each reporting period. Their answers provide contextual data about the communities and programs involved in the initiative as well as available resources and data.

Because programs are individually unique and the sample sizes are small, a discussion of the project question data and cross-group comparisons is not included in this document.

## Summary

During the January–June 2016 reporting period, Violence Prevention program grantees had an 83 percent reporting compliance rate. Thirty-eight Federal awards were operational and had data entered, and there were a total of 33 active   grantees. Grantees selected the system improvement program area most frequently, and the majority (56 percent) of grantees selected only one program area. Eighty-two percent of the   programs used some form of evidence-based program or practice. California had the most grantees and received   the largest amount of Federal funds. Units of local government constituted 48 percent ($n = 21$) of Violence Prevention   programs. One hundred percent of the Federal awards had completed the mandatory project questions; however,   grantees did not report enough data to analyze target behavior or core performance measures for direct service prevention and intervention programs during the reporting period.