



## Overview of the PMT Data for Violence Prevention Program Grantees: January–June 2017

The Violence Prevention Program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), funds three key initiatives that 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. The three initiatives funded by the Violence Prevention program include the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, the Community-Based Violence Prevention program, and the Defending Childhood Initiative. Through its signature youth violence prevention initiatives, OJJDP has created cross-sector community-based collaborations that engage a broad spectrum of local leaders, educators, youth-serving practitioners, decisionmakers, agency heads from various public systems, and families and youth. The goal of this work is to promote the well-being of children, youth, and the families and communities in which they live as well as to enhance public safety through violence prevention and reduction.

### Report Highlights

All grantees receiving Violence Prevention grant funding are required to report data on their program activities into the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). Performance measures help OJJDP determine whether the federal program has achieved its goals and objectives and may be used to improve program and policy decisions at the federal level. This performance report is an overview of the performance measurement data for Violence Prevention program grantees as reported in the PMT during the January–June 2017 reporting period.

- There were 52 Violence Prevention program grantees, with a 77 percent reporting compliance rate.
- Eighty-three percent of federal awards used some form of evidence-based program or practice.
- Massachusetts received the most federal funds, followed by California and Maryland.
- Units of local government run the majority of the Violence Prevention programs, encompassing 56 percent of grantees ( $n = 23$ ).
- A total of 7,846 youth were served.
- Overall, 64 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term.<sup>1</sup>
- In the short term, 24 percent of youth offended during the reporting period, and 16 percent recidivated.

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<sup>1</sup> Short term outcomes refer to benefits or changes that youth experience while enrolled in the program for 0 to 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

Table 1, below, presents the reporting compliance rate of federal awards for the January–June 2017 reporting period. Grantees completed the PMT reporting requirements for 40 awards, for a reporting compliance rate of 77 percent. Eleven grantees did not begin data entry in the PMT and are excluded from analysis in the remainder of this report.

**Table 1. Status of Federal Awards Reporting Compliance: January–June 2017**

Report Status	Number of Grantees
Not Started	11
In Progress	1
Complete	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>

Table 2 and figure 1 display a comprehensive comparison of the state award amounts, with *N* representing the total number of grantees receiving federal awards. The amounts in table 2 represent the total funding each state received from OJJDP for the life of the award(s). Massachusetts and California had the most grantees, making up over one-quarter of total funding.

**Table 2. Total Federal Award Amount by State (Dollars): January–June 2017**

Grantee State	<i>N</i>	Grant Amount	Grantee State	<i>N</i>	Grant Amount
MA	5	\$7,681,669	PA	1	\$2,179,479
CA	5	\$5,917,816	MT	2	\$1,540,277
MD	3	\$5,007,174	WA	3	\$1,174,561
NY	3	\$4,712,898	IL	1	\$1,000,000
ME	2	\$3,222,260	IN	1	\$1,000,000
OH	1	\$3,222,260	VA	1	\$940,316
TN	1	\$3,222,260	WI	1	\$750,000
LA	1	\$3,028,224	KY	2	\$561,534
OR	2	\$2,722,261	NC	1	\$327,825
NJ	3	\$2,349,145	CO	1	\$216,987
MI	1	\$2,182,000			

Figure 1. Grant Amounts by State: January–June 2017

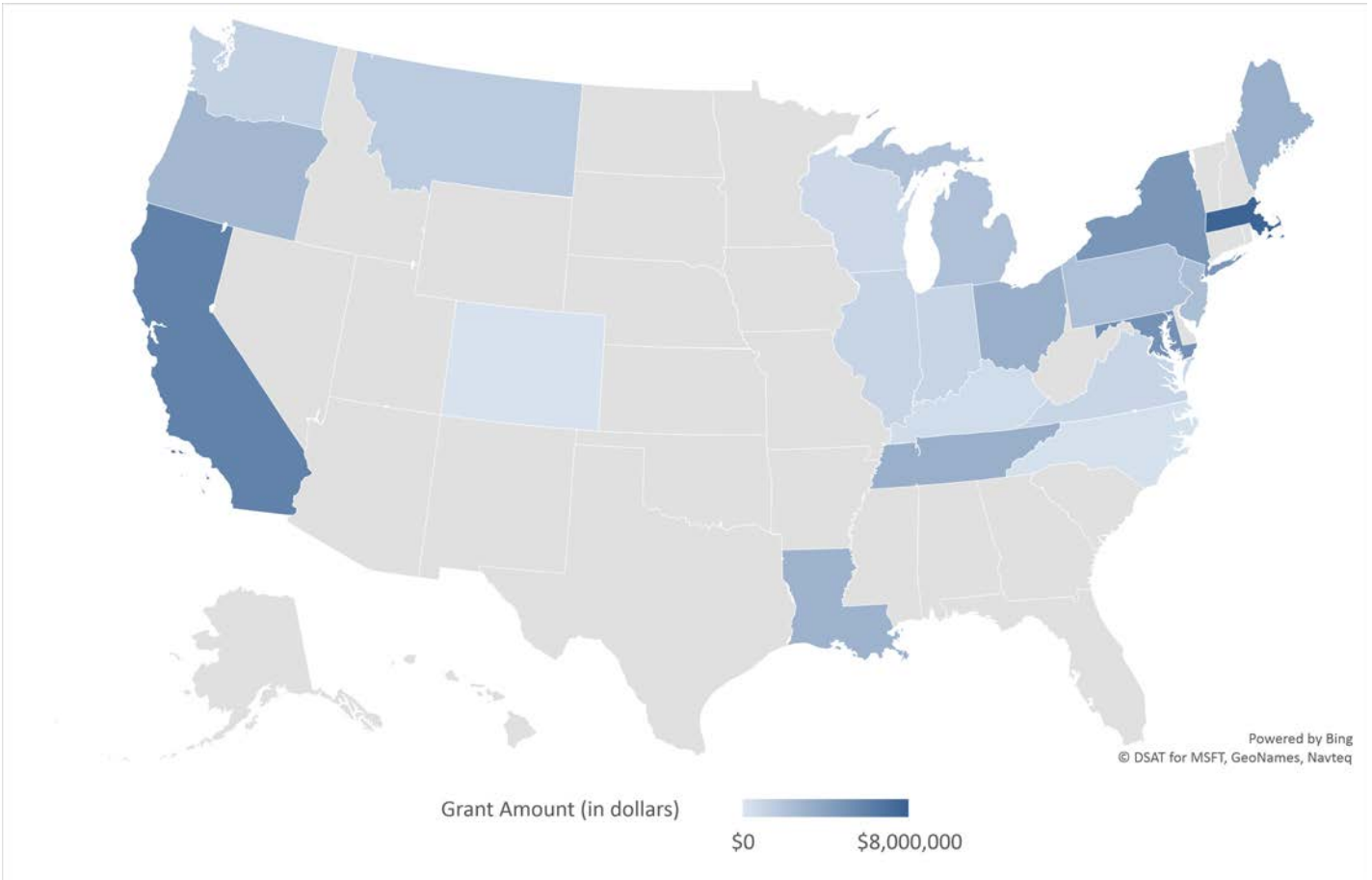


Table 3 presents the aggregate demographic data for the January–June 2017 reporting period and the number of grantees expected to serve each population per federal grant. Targeted services include services or approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, or developmentally appropriate services). Grantees are only required to report target population information once in the PMT, but they may update their target population if needed to best fit their program during the life of the award.

Table 3. Number of Grantees Serving Target Population: January–June 2017

Population	N	Percentage
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	7	17%
Asian	8	20%
Black/African American	26	63%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	19	46%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	6	15%
Other Race	13	32%
White/Caucasian/Non-Latino	17	41%
Youth population not served directly	14	34%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	28	68%
Female	24	59%
Youth population not served directly	13	32%
<b>Age</b>		
0–10	9	22%
11–18	25	61%
Over 18	21	51%
Youth population not served directly	14	34%

Population	N	Percentage
<b>Justice System Status</b>		
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	19	46%
First Time Offenders	18	44%
Repeat Offenders	14	34%
Sex Offenders	1	2%
Status Offenders	8	20%
Violent Offenders	17	41%
Youth population not served directly	16	39%
<b>Geographic Area</b>		
Rural	3	7%
Suburban	7	17%
Tribal	1	2%
Urban	26	63%
Youth population not served directly	13	32%
<b>Other</b>		
Mental Health	18	44%
Substance Abuse	13	32%
Truant/Dropout	15	37%

The activities funded by the Violence Prevention Initiative grant programs are organized into three program categories: direct service prevention, direct service intervention, and system improvement. Direct service prevention programs are designed to target youths who have not yet become involved in violence or encountered specific risk factors for violence, whereas direct service intervention programs or services are designed to remediate delinquent behavior and alter the course of youth who are at risk of becoming further involved in the juvenile justice system. System improvement focuses on enhancing or improving existing juvenile justice system approaches and services intended to prevent youth violence. Grantees are asked to select the program categories that correspond to their program activities. Table 4, below, shows the frequency of program area selections for operational federal awards. During the January–June 2017 reporting period, grantees selected the system improvement program area most often, followed by the direct service intervention, and then direct service prevention program areas.

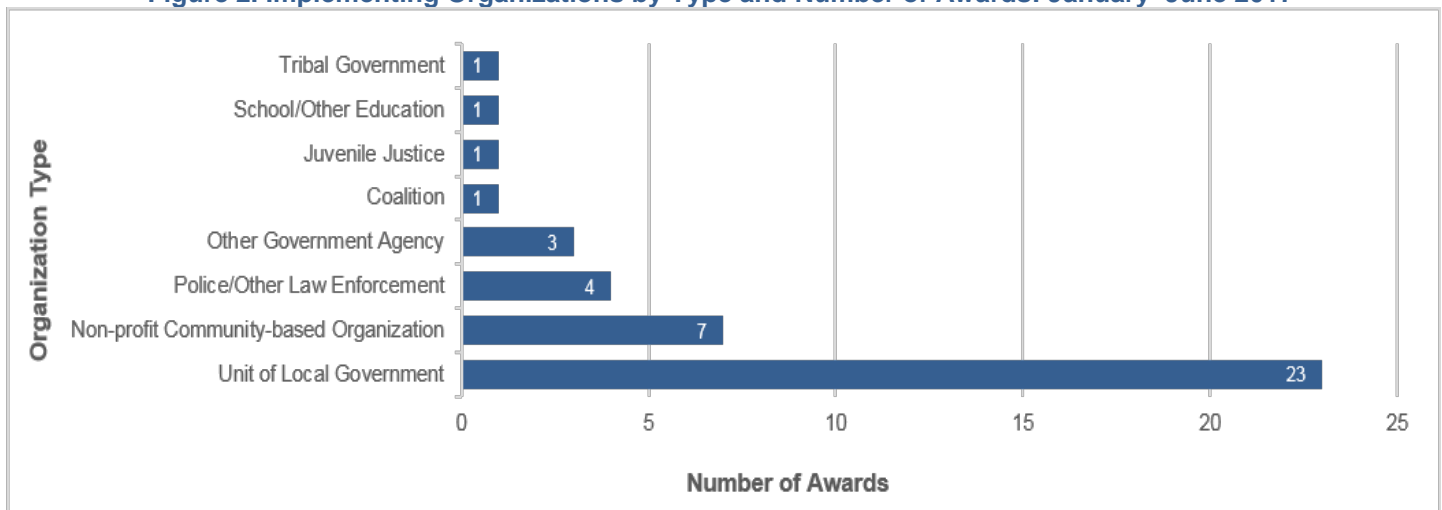
Table 4. Frequency of Program Area Selections: January–June 2017

Program Area	Number of Grantees
Direct Service Prevention	20
Direct Service Intervention	22
System Improvement	23

## Implementing Organization Type

Figure 2 shows the different types of organizations that implemented a program using Violence Prevention grant funding throughout this reporting period. Units of local government implemented the majority of programs (56 percent;  $n = 23$ ). Non-profit Community-based Organizations and Police/other Local Law Enforcement were the second most common organizations to implement programs with Violence Prevention grant funding.

Figure 2. Implementing Organizations by Type and Number of Awards: January–June 2017

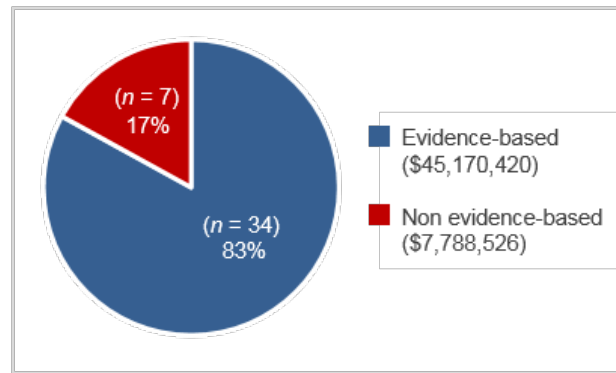


## Evidence-Based Programming

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.<sup>2</sup> During the January–June 2017 reporting period, 83 percent of the federal awards used federal funds to implement an evidence-based program or practice (figure 3).

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

Figure 3. Federal Funding for Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: January–June 2017

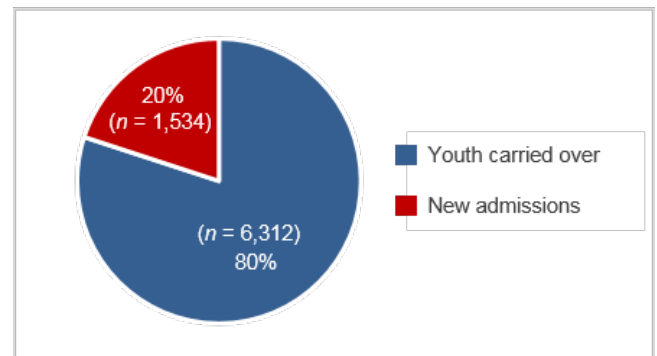


## 2. Analysis of Program Performance Measures

### Youth Served

Grantees are also asked to report on the number of youth they have served during a reporting period. During the January–June 2017 reporting period, a total of 7,846 youth were served by the Violence Prevention Grant program. As shown in figure 4, of the total number of youth served, 20 percent ( $n = 1,534$ ) were receiving services for the first time. Ninety-five percent of program youth were served using an evidence-based model or program.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 4. Number of Program Youth Served During the Reporting Period: January–June 2017



### Targeted Behaviors

Programs using grant funds to provide direct services to youth were required to measure program youths' performance and track data for certain target behaviors. A target behavior is one that a grantee has chosen to track for youth served by a particular program; it measures a "positive" change in a behavior such as school attendance, antisocial behavior, and community involvement. This section presents an analysis of the number of youth who demonstrated a positive change in a targeted behavior during the reporting period. Table 5, below, lists short term outcome percentages for the specified target behaviors., Target behaviors that did not have any reported data were excluded from the analysis. On average, 64 percent of youth receiving services exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term. Family relationships had the greatest

<sup>3</sup> Grantees reported 6,873 youth served using an evidence-based model or program out of 7,198 total youth served during the reporting period. This number for total youth served is inconsistent with the count of new admissions and youth carried over as it is reported separately.

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improvement during the reporting period, with 100 percent of youth demonstrating a positive change. Grantees are also asked to report on performance measures over the long term (6–12 months following departure from the program). Due to the nature of the programs enacted by the grantees, it is difficult to maintain contact with all youth served over long periods of time, and many grantees are unable to report on long term measures. Therefore, long term performance data on target behaviors are not included.

**Table 5. Short Term Performance Data on Target Behaviors: January–June 2017**

Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percentage of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Family Relationships	177	177	100%
Gang Resistance/Involvement	327	415	79%
School Attendance	2,205	3,260	68%
Job Skills	44	71	62%
Employment Status	54	92	59%
Gun-related Behavior Change	89	153	58%
Antisocial Behavior	208	396	53%
Change in Knowledge	114	231	49%
Community Involvement	31	116	27%
Social Competence	70	268	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>64%</b>

**Program Youth Offenses**

Data are collected to track the offending behaviors of program youth. These youth are currently being served by programs that receive funding from a Violence Prevention grant and were arrested for or committed a delinquent offense during the reporting period. Figures on program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility or sentenced to an adult prison during the reporting period were collected (table 6). Specific data were collected to measure the number of gun-related offending behaviors of program youth, presented in table 7.

**Table 6. Short Term Offending Data: January–June 2017**

Performance Measure	Number of Program Youth by Performance Measure
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	1,088
Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	265
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	53
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	34
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	52
Percentage of program youth who offend	(265/1,088) 24%

**Table 7. Short Term Gun-Related Offending Data: January–June 2017**

Performance Measure	Number of Program Youth by Performance Measure
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	1,006
Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who had a violent gun-related arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	25
Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who had a nonviolent gun-related arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	73
Percentage of program youth with a gun-related offense during the reporting period	(98/1,006) 10%



***Program Youth Recidivism***

Grantees are also required to report on recidivism measures that track reoffending outcomes for youth served by the program. These youth are typically served in intervention programs that have a goal of preventing subsequent offenses.

Sixteen percent of the youth who were tracked during the reporting period reoffended while in the program (table 8). Youth who reoffended with a gun-related offense were tracked separately (table 9); 12 percent of youth who were tracked reoffended with a gun-related offense.

**Table 8. Short Term Reoffending Data: January–June 2017**

Performance Measure	Number of Program Youth by Performance Measure
Number of program youth tracked	1,034
Of those tracked, number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense	165
Number of program youth who were recommitted to juvenile facility	48
Number of program youth who were sentenced to an adult prison	26
Number of program youth who received another sentence	71
<b>Percentage of program youth who reoffend (recidivism)</b>	<b>(165/1,034) 16%</b>

**Table 9. Short Term Gun-Related Reoffending Data: January–June 2017**

Performance Measure	Number of Program Youth by Performance Measure
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	936
Of youth tracked, number of program youth who had a new violent gun-related arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	56
Of youth tracked, number of program youth who had a new nonviolent gun-related arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	56
<b>Percent of program youth with a gun-related re-offense</b>	<b>(112/936) 12%</b>

**System Improvement Programs**

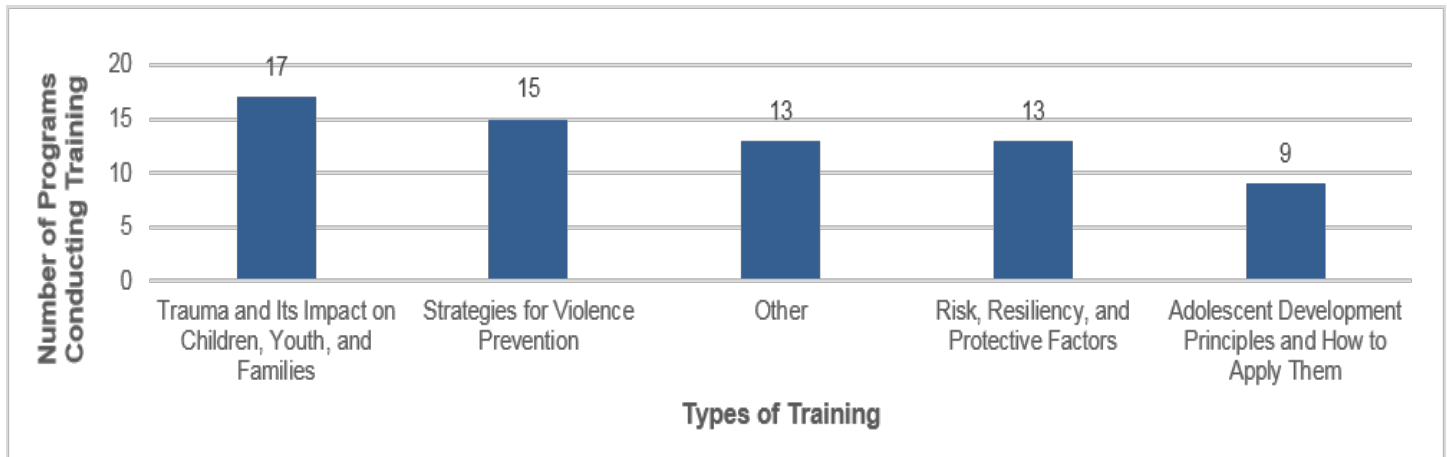
System Improvement programs can include training, increasing resources or enacting policy changes to enhance existing justice system approaches and services to prevent youth violence and to promote systems and policy change in addressing youth violence at the national, state and local levels. Table 10 includes the number of stakeholders collaborating for violence prevention efforts, the number of policies or procedures created and the number of program participants trained on violence prevention. Sixty-three percent of the participants trained under violence prevention programs reported 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 areas. Training participants may take a pre- or post-training evaluation to assess improvement in knowledge for a particular program.

**Table 10. Performance Indicators for System Improvement Programs: January–June 2017**

Performance Measure	Number of Program Youth by Performance Measure
Number of additional stakeholders (e.g., government agencies, community groups, task forces, coalitions) joining in violence prevention efforts	1,151
Number of memorandums of understanding (MOUs) developed	23
Number of agency policies or procedures either created, amended, or rescinded	22
Number of earned media coverage episodes or events related to violence prevention	84
Number of program participants who received formal training related to violence prevention	5,391
Percentage of trained program participants who reports an increase in knowledge, skills, or abilities related to violence prevention	3,059/4,859 (63%)

Figure 5 outlines the types of trainings conducted. The most common type of training conducted is on trauma and its impact on children, youth, and families ( $n = 17$ ). Other types of reported trainings included elder abuse training, domestic violence advocacy, restorative practices in classrooms, and youth–police dialog.

**Figure 5. Types of Trainings Conducted: January–June 2017**



## **Summary**

During the January–June 2017 reporting period, OJJDP’s Violence Prevention program had 41 operational grantees, with a 77 percent reporting compliance rate. Eighty-three percent of the programs used some form of evidence-based program or practice, and 95 percent of program youth were served using an evidence-based model or program.

All programs served a total of 7,846 youth, and 20 percent of those youth received Violence Prevention program services for the first time. Overall, 64 percent of program youth had a desired change in the targeted behavior in the short term, with family relationships showing the greatest improvements. Short term data show that about 24 percent of youth offended during the reporting period, and 16 percent of youth who were tracked during the reporting period reoffended while in the program.