

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

This memo provides an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data¹ for the Title V grantees as reported from October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2011. The information includes highlights from the most recent data collected for the reporting period October 1, 2010, through September 30, 2011.

In 2002, Congress passed the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act, continuing the Title V program begun by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The Title V program is designed to improve the juvenile justice system by concentrating and reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent at-risk youth from offending.

Title V programs are divided into 19 program areas targeted for specific services. States usually disperse funds among local agencies and programs that serve the aims of the award. For the purposes of this memo, these 19 programs have been condensed into 9 smaller categories:

1. Community-Based Programs (gun programs, anti-hate-crime programs, job training, and mentoring)
2. Mental Health Services
3. Substance Abuse Programs
4. Disproportionate Minority Contact (State and Subgrantee levels)
5. School-Based Programs
6. Prevention Programs (relating to child abuse and neglect, children of incarcerated parents, delinquency prevention, diversion, and gangs)
7. Gender-Specific Services
8. Native American Services
9. Court Programs

1. Examination of Program Information

1.1 Trend Analysis of Title V Data for All Reporting Periods

Across all reporting periods (October 2006–September 2011), grantees have input 279 sets of program data. For the most recent period, October 2010 through September 2011, 56 grants were active, and 55 grantees reported at least some information, for a compliance rate of 96% (see Table 1). While some grantees spent their funds directly, others subawarded their funds to other agencies. As a result, data were reported for 149 subgrant awards.

The numbers reported in Table 1 do not include subrecipients; but subrecipients will be included in all the charts and graphs that follow in this data memo.

¹ The data reported to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Preventions (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 is being piloted and will be implemented in all programs during 2012.

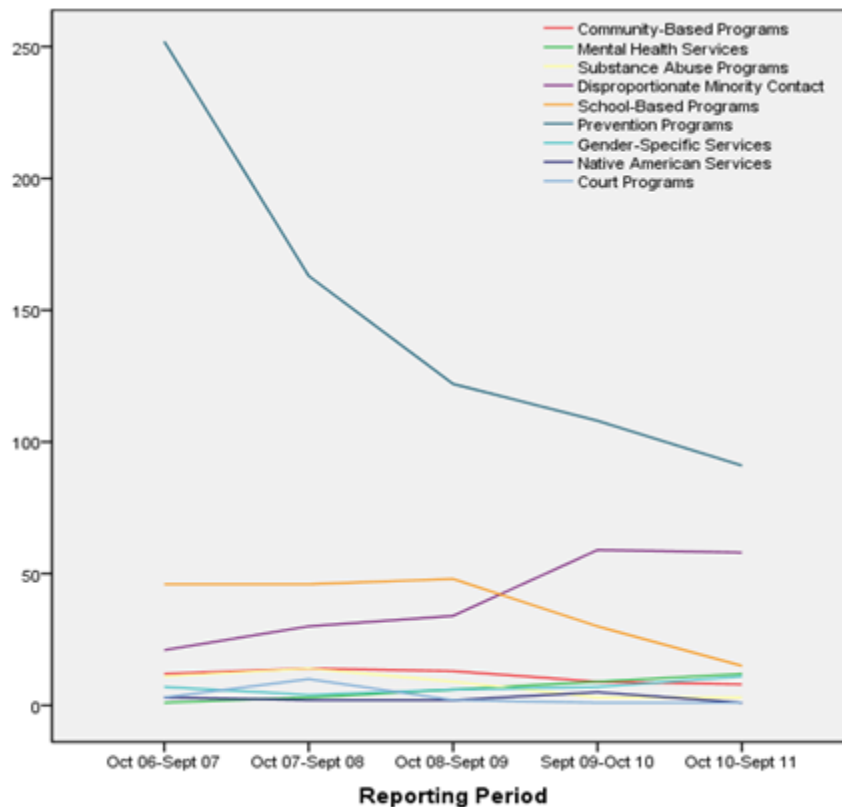
Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period

Reporting Periods	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
Oct 2006–Sept 2007	0	4	51	55
Oct 2007–Sept 2008	0	1	55	56
Oct 2008–Sept 2009	2	1	53	56
Oct 2009–Sept 2010	2	0	54	56
Oct 2010–Sept 2011	1	1	54	56
Total	5	7	267	279

Over the reporting periods, the number of grantees providing data for the different program areas has varied. The largest numbers provided data under the Prevention Programs subcategory, which includes the purpose areas of child abuse and neglect, children of incarcerated parents, delinquency prevention, diversion, and gangs. However, this number has steadily decreased since the first reporting period.

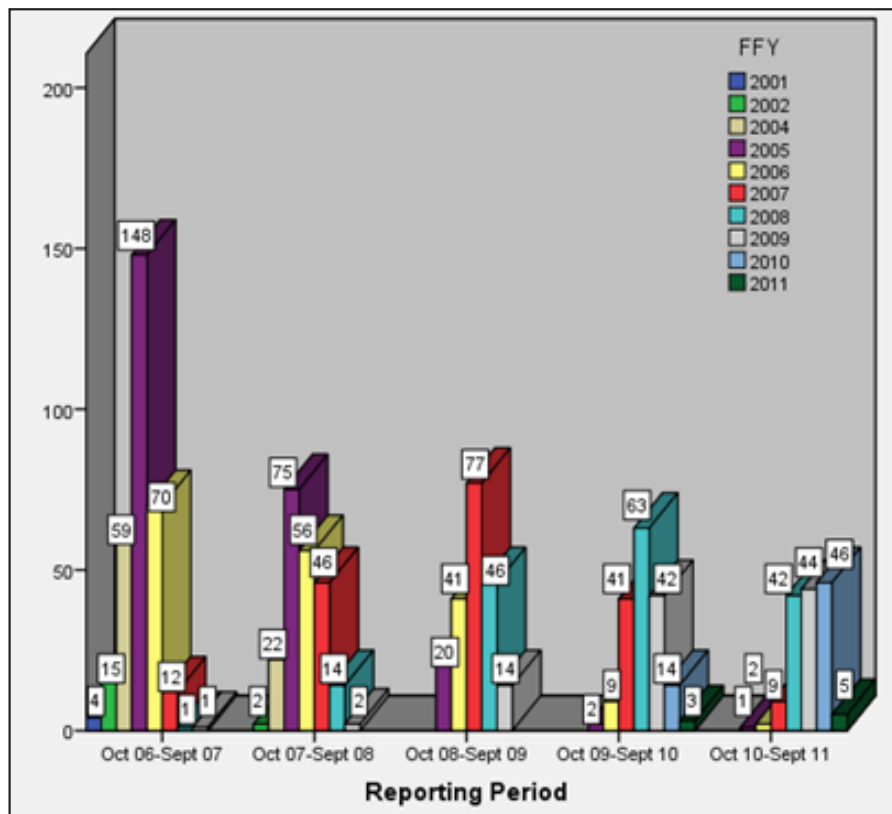
Figure 1. Awards by Program Area across Reporting Periods



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

Figure 2 depicts the number of subgrants by Federal fiscal year (FFY). During October 2010–September 2011, the most subgrants (n=46) were made from FFY 2010 funding. Across the past five reporting periods, there has been a steady decline in the amount of Title V subgrants, as Figure 2 shows.

Figure 2. Number of Subgrants by Federal fiscal year (N=1048)



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

Table 2 depicts the total award amount by FFY. During October 2010–September 2011, the largest funding amount for Title V, \$1,568,559, came from FFY 2010. Grantees use funds to implement a number of prevention and intervention programs. Over the past five reporting periods, there was a significant decline in the total award amount; the largest amount was in October 2006–September 2007 (Table 2).

Table 2. Total Award Amount by Federal Fiscal Year

FFY	Data Collection Period				
	Oct 06–Sept 07	Oct 07–Sept 08	Oct 08–Sept 09	Oct 09–Sept 10	Oct 10–Sept 11
2001	\$211,537.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2002	\$1,442,856.00	\$11,727.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2004	\$3,896,614.92	\$2,549,991.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2005	\$9,093,042.33	\$4,291,884.62	\$994,161.35	\$125,450.00	\$75,000.00
2006	\$1,1024,311.46	\$3,164,232.81	\$1,225,286.86	\$209,012.00	\$37,250.00
2007	\$334,338.47	\$1,579,442.09	\$2,550,081.08	\$1,687,437.53	\$207,777.00
2008	\$48,360.00	\$514,649.00	\$962,601.79	\$1,618,894.27	\$878,178.00
2009	\$8,800.00	\$33,486.00	\$231,675.00	\$949,080.45	\$862,203.00
2010	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$217,117.00	\$1,568,559.00
2011	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$83,692.00

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data for the October 2010–September 2011 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers represent the population actually served by grantees through the Title V program. Targeted services include any approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, developmentally appropriate services).

Table 3. Target Population: October 2010–September 2011

	Population	Number of grantees who served this group during the project period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	49
	Asian	39
	Black/African American	76
	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	77
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	33
	Other Race	36
	White/Caucasian	76
	Youth population not served directly	22
JUSTICE	At-Risk Population (no prior offense)	113
	First Time Offenders	57
	Repeat Offenders	32
	Sex Offenders	10
	Status Offenders	26
	Violent Offenders	13
	Youth population not served directly	23
GENDER	Male	125
	Female	119
	Youth population not served directly	21
AGE	0–10	60
	11–18	113
	Over 18	25
	Youth population not served directly	22
GEO	Rural	89
	Suburban	41
	Tribal	22
	Urban	41
	Youth population not served directly	20
OTHER	Mental Health	40
	Substance Abuse	51
	Truant/Dropout	43

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from October 2010–September 2011

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 4 and 5 show a list of measures on 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 4) and long-term (Table 5) percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories for October 2010–September 2011. In all, 14,620 youths were served in various programs funded by the Title V grant. Of that number, approximately 86% completed the defined program requirements.

Table 4 shows that approximately 79% of the program youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior.

Table 4. Performance Measures Data (Short-Term): October 2010–September 2011

Target Behavior	No. of Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	No. of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
School Attendance	2,435	2,117	87
Antisocial Behavior	3,876	3,373	87
Family Relationships	2,602	1,619	62
Substance Use	2,238	1,746	78
Social Competence	29	25	86
Total	11,180	8,880	79

Table 5 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories for October 2010–September 2011. Long-term outcomes, shown in Table 5, are the ultimate outcomes desired for participants, recipients, the juvenile justice system, or the community. They are measured within 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. In all, 80% of the program youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior.

Table 5. Performance Measures Data (Long-Term): October 2010–September 2011

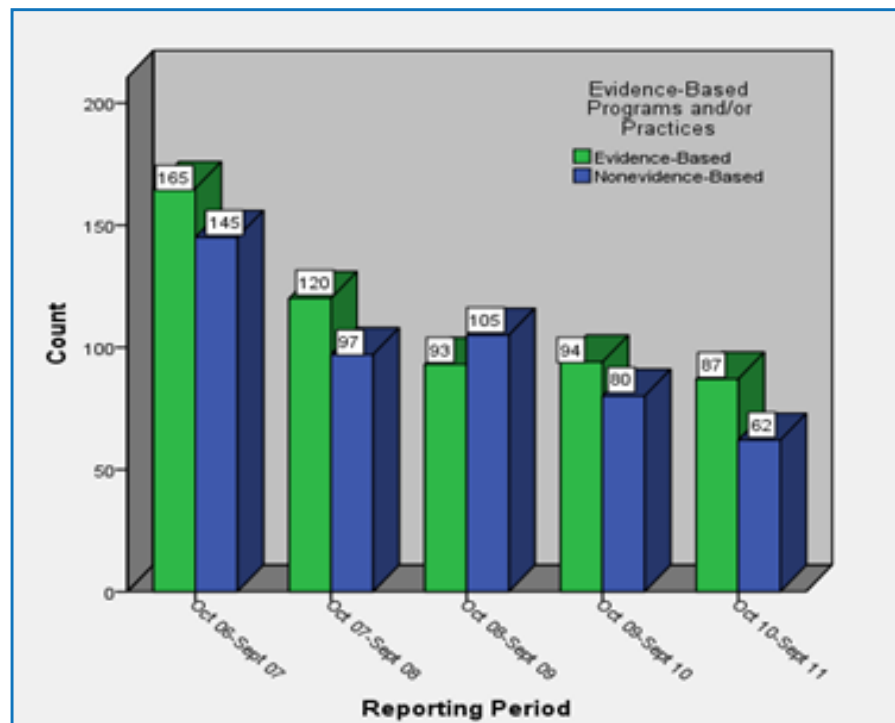
Target Behavior	No. of Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior 6–12 Months Earlier	No. of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
School Attendance	645	573	89
Antisocial Behavior	154	146	95
Family Relationships	260	239	92
Substance Use	758	494	65
Total	1,817	1,452	80

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

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 Title V programs are implementing such programs and/or practices (Figure 3). During the October 2010–September 2011 reporting period, 71% of grantees (n=87) implemented them, amounting to more than \$2 million (\$2,179,625).

Figure 3. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (N=559)

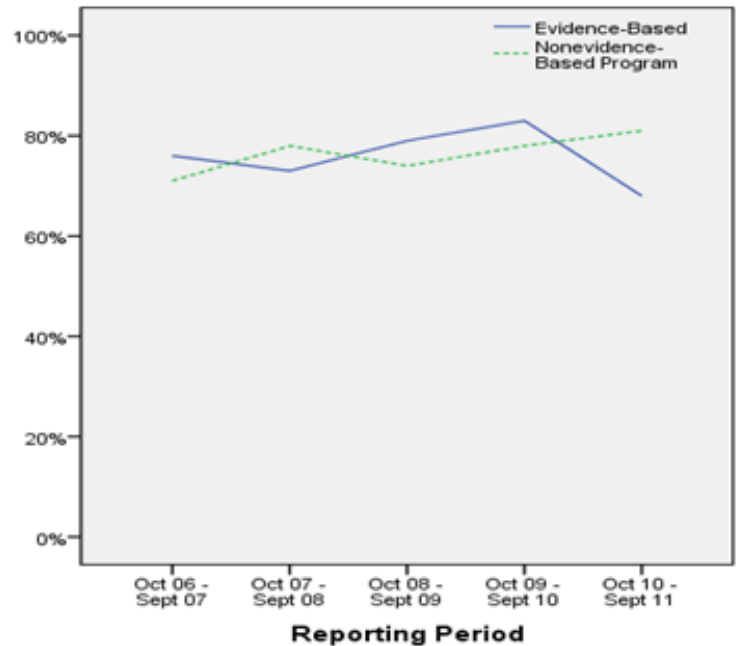


Following an evidence-based model can positively influence program practices. One goal is that programs implementing these practices will take a more substantive approach to achieving desired changes in target behaviors.

To further illustrate this, the following graphs show the percentage of grantees reporting a desired change in the target behavior of school attendance, measured short term. In particular, these data reflect a comparative view of subgrantee programs that use evidence-based programs or practices and those that do not. Overall, as shown in Figure 4, programs implementing evidence-based practices tend to report higher percentages of desired change in target behaviors (in this case, school attendance).

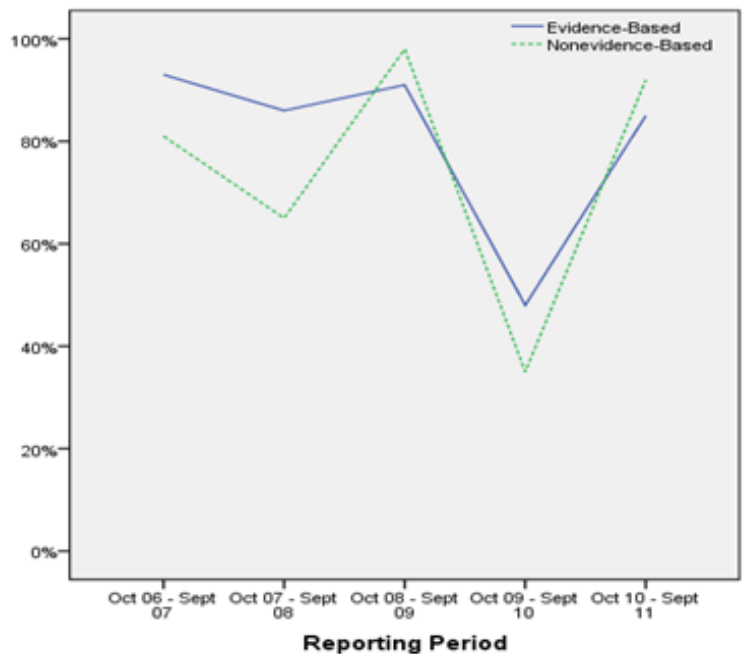
Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

Figure 4. Percentage Reporting Desired Change in School Attendance (Short-Term)



Similarly, long-term data show an increasing percentage of desired behavioral change for programs implementing evidence-based practices in comparison to those that do not. Although in certain instances it may appear that non evidence-based programs reported higher percentages, this is because fewer programs tracked their participants for the target behavior after program completion. Long-term measures include data reported from participants who were tracked 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Figure 5 presents a trend of these percentages across reporting periods.

Figure 5. Percentage Reporting Desired Change in School Attendance (Long-Term)



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

2.3 Analysis of the Recidivism Measure

Included in the core measures are re-offending outcomes for youth served by the program. The term *re-offend* (commonly referred to as recidivism) refers to a subsequent new offense. Youth who re-offend are already in the system and are adjudicated for a new delinquent offense. These youth are typically served in intervention programs whose goal is to prevent subsequent offenses.

Recidivism levels among the youth served while in the program (short-term) were relatively low: approximately 1%. A small number of youth who exited the program were tracked for re-offenses 6 months after their exit (n=20). Of those tracked, five committed a new offense. Short-term re-offending rates are shown in Table 6, while long-term rates are shown in Table 7.

Table 6. Performance Measures for October 2010–September 2011: Short-Term Re-offending Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period	4,117
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period	43
Number of program youth who were recommitted to juvenile facility during this reporting period	23
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period	0
Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period	0
Percent of program youth who re-offend during the reporting period (recidivism)	43/4,117 (1.04%)

Table 7. Performance Measures for October 2010–September 2011: Long-Term Re-offending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago than the tracking period	20
Of those tracked, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period	5
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during this reporting period	0
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period	0
Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period	0
Percent of program youth who re-offend during the reporting period (recidivism)	5/20 (25%)

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

3. Narrative Response Data

Grant-Related Accomplishments: October 2010–September 2011

During the October 2010–September 2011 reporting period, grantees were asked to answer seven questions regarding overall accomplishments and whether barriers had been encountered during that time. The narrative responses provide a story to go with the numeric data that each grantee reported. An analysis of these responses revealed several accomplishments encompassing many of the targeted behavioral areas. There were noted improvements in cultural skill building, school attendance, family relationships, high school completion, and antisocial behavior. The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, for example, noted that one of its subgrantees reported much greater satisfaction with the program among parents and youth, as measured by surveys this reporting period and the previous period. Success in cultural skill building included the youths' accomplishments in a statewide competition for the Junior Native Youth Olympics and participants' handcrafted art, which was recognized locally and statewide.

Other subgrantees were able to efficiently use all their Title V funding to purchase school uniforms and in the athletic programs in the villages served. This funding made a great impact in the community.

Some of the programs of the California Corrections Standards Authority successfully improved school attendance. In partnership with the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) and the Children's Initiative (CI), the Authority was able "to develop a method to provide schools and area superintendents with timely and accurate attendance data," enabling principals and school superintendents to quickly identify students with excessive or unverified absences. Furthermore, they were able to develop a set of consistent protocols throughout the district that mandated district-wide training regarding absence policies. This also improved the quality of records on absenteeism.

Other organizations, such as the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, provided their subgrantees with technical assistance to reach their objectives in performance measurement and training in implementing restorative justice in schools. The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, by implementing evidence-based delinquency prevention programs and partnering with its communities, was able to reduce juvenile crime. And the Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs developed a truancy/drop recovery program, which is now self-sustaining.

Problems/Barriers Encountered: October 2010–September 2011

Although the grantees experienced many accomplishments, many of them also acknowledged several barriers that prevented them from achieving program goals. Some significant barriers resulted from the lack of funding. Many feared that as their budgets decreased, successful programs would have to be interrupted. For example, some grantees had to suspend their contract with some of the contractors helping them carry out their goals. Others were challenged by the funding limits and could not provide as much training to their communities. One grantee noted that one of its subgrantees filed for bankruptcy during the reporting period.

When asked whether OJJDP could help address some of the problems experienced, only 16% (n=10) of the grantees responded affirmatively.

The main concern most organizations expressed was the decrease in Title V funding despite the many accomplishments of the communities. Accordingly, many grantees requested more funding. One suggested informing Congress of the success stories emerging from local communities as a result of the funding.