

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, 2009, through September 30, 2014. It includes highlights from the most recent data collected for the reporting period October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014.

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 (JJDP) of 1974. The Title V program is designed to improve the juvenile justice system by 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, antihate 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

1.1 Trend Analysis of Title V Data for All Reporting Periods (Award Reporting)

For the most recent period, October 2013 through September 2014, 36 grantees were active. There were 48 federal awards granted, and reporting was completed for 40 of the federal awards for a compliance rate of 83 percent (see Table 1). Whereas some grantees spent their funds directly, others subawarded their funds to other agencies. As a result, data were reported for 39 subgrant awards.

The numbers reported in Table 1 do not include subrecipients, but subrecipients will be included in the rest of the tables and figures.

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 2015.

Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period

| Data Reporting Period | Status | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | Not Started | In Progress | Complete | Total |
| Oct. 2009–Sept. 2010 | 2 | 1 | 53 | 56 |
| Oct. 2010–Sept. 2011 | 1 | 0 | 55 | 56 |
| Oct. 2011–Sept. 2012 | 0 | 1 | 55 | 56 |
| Oct. 2012–Sept. 2013 | 9 | 3 | 44 | 56 |
| Oct. 2013–Sept. 2014 | 5 | 3 | 40 | 48 |
| Total | 17 | 8 | 247 | 272 |

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 October 2009–September 2010 reporting period.

Table 2 depicts the total award amount by federal fiscal year (FFY). During October 2013–September 2014, the largest funding amount for Title V, \$1,210,955, came from the FFY 2011 reporting period. During the current reporting period, 43 subgrants reported; funding came from FFY 2009, 2010, and 2011. Grantees used funds to implement several prevention and intervention programs. Over the past four reporting periods, there was a significant decline in the total award amount; the largest amount awarded was in FFY 2010 during the October 2011–September 2012 reporting period.

Table 2.Total Award Amount by Federal Fiscal Year

| FFY | Data Collection Period | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Oct. '08–Sept. '09 | Oct. '09–Sept. '10 | Oct. '10–Sept. '11 | Oct. '11–Sept. '12 | Oct. '12–Sept. '13 | Oct. '13–Sept. '14 |
| 2005 | \$ 4,343,000 | \$ 422,000 | \$ 211,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| 2006 | 2,074,728 | 404,250 | 18,750 | 18,750 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | 10,421,576 | 5,706,438 | 602,000 | 150,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 2,036,619 | 2,922,479 | 1,583,889 | 193,440 | 48,360 | 0 |
| 2009 | 443,690 | 1,389,670 | 1,414,786 | 912,493 | 301,374 | 66,972 |
| 2010 | 0 | 1,104,285 | 4,141,196 | 6,371,039 | 3,100,498 | 726,575 |
| 2011 | 0 | 125,000 | 275,000 | 1,475,039 | 2,387,500 | 1,210,955 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data and the number of Title V 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 3. Target Population: October 2013–September 2014

| Population | Grantees Serving Group During Project Period |
|--|---|
| Race/Ethnicity | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 17 |
| Asian | 12 |
| Black/African American | 29 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race) | 27 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 5 |
| Other Race | 16 |
| White/Caucasian | 24 |
| Caucasian/Non-Latino | 4 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 17 |
| Justice System Status | |
| At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense) | 36 |
| First-Time Offenders | 12 |
| Repeat Offenders | 9 |
| Sex Offenders | 2 |
| Status Offenders | 9 |
| Violent Offenders | 3 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 4 |
| Gender | |
| Male | 36 |
| Female | 35 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 4 |
| Age | |
| 0–10 | 17 |
| 11–18 | 36 |
| Over 18 | 3 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 4 |
| Geographic Area | |
| Rural | 22 |
| Suburban | 20 |
| Tribal | 4 |
| Urban | 13 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 4 |
| Other | |
| Mental Health | 6 |
| Substance Abuse | 10 |
| Truant/Dropout | 16 |

2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from October 2013–September 2014

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 2013–September 2014. In all, 6,571 youth were served in various programs funded by the Title V grant. Of that number, approximately 42 percent completed the defined program requirements. Table 4 shows that approximately 63 percent of the program youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior.

Table 4. Performance Measures Data (Short-Term): October 2013–September 2014

| 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 | 1,495 | 864 | 58 |
| Antisocial Behavior | 658 | 494 | 75 |
| Family Relationships | 51 | 39 | 76 |
| Substance Use | 235 | 129 | 55 |
| Total | 2,439 | 1,526 | 63 |

Table 5 lists percentages for the long-term specified target behavior for all program categories. Long-term outcomes are the ultimate outcomes desired for participants, recipients, the juvenile justice system, and the community. They are measured within 6–12 months after a juvenile leaves or completes the program. In all, 86 percent of the program youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior.

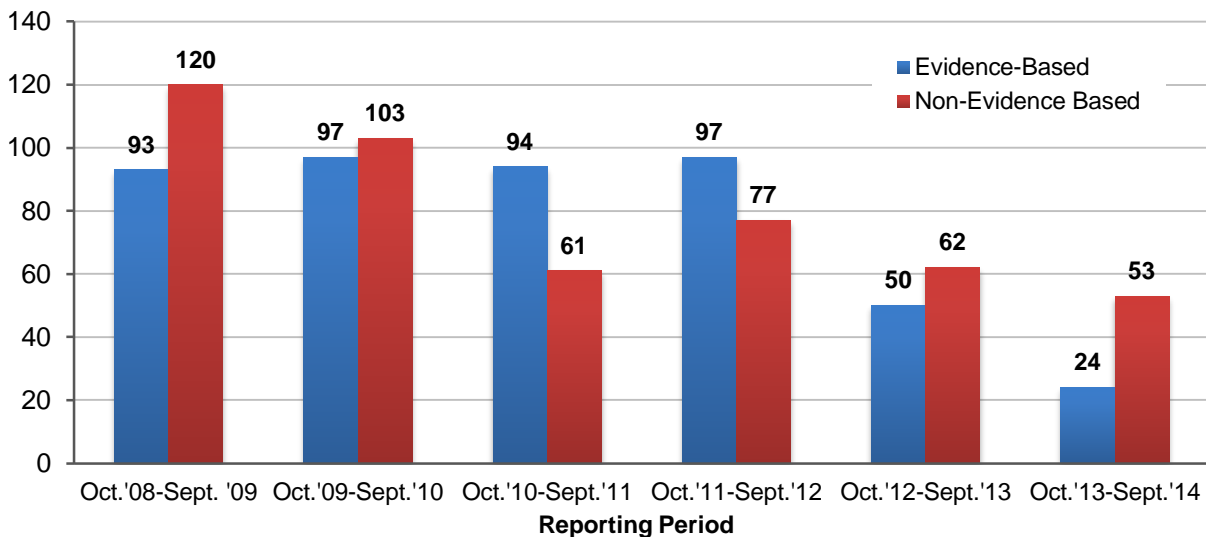
Table 5. Performance Measures Data (Long-Term): October 2013–September 2014

| 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 | 76 | 62 | 82 |
| Antisocial Behavior | 66 | 60 | 91 |
| Family Relationships | 10 | 8 | 80 |
| Substance Use | 10 | 10 | 100 |
| Total | 162 | 140 | 86 |

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 2013–September 2014 reporting period, 31 percent of grantees ($n = 24$) implemented evidence-based programs.

Figure 3. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices



3. Narrative Response Data

Grant-Related Accomplishments: October 2013–September 2014

Grantees were asked to answer seven questions regarding overall accomplishments achieved and barriers encountered during that time. The responses provide a narrative to go with the numeric data each grantee reported.

Several grantees described accomplishments encompassing many of the targeted behavioral areas. A few highlights are included below.

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) noted significant success with disproportionate minority contact (DMC) efforts it achieved with Title V funding. ICJI hired local Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative /DMC coordinators to assist with local DMC efforts and remained in compliance with JJDPA.

The West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services reported developing a pilot program to divert truancy among juveniles across the state. The pilot program helped reduce overall truancy in the targeted county and could be used as a model for the counties with the highest levels of truancy.

The Hawaii Department of Human Services Office of Youth Services reported having a 97 percent success rate with juvenile reentry in the educational system. Fifty-seven out of 59 youth returned to their respective schools without losing their existing credits. The agency attributed parental involvement with homework support, life skills training, tutoring, and mentoring support for the program's success.

Problems/Barriers Encountered: October 2013–September 2014

Many grantees acknowledged barriers that prevented them from achieving program goals. Some significant barriers resulted from the lack of funding. A few of these cases are described below.

The Arkansas Department of Human Services (ADHS) stated that the loss of Title V funding was a massive barrier. ADHS explained that although OJJDP's preference for the use of model programs was understandable, this proved to be problematic in communities with schools that were in fiscal and academic distress and had an influx of transient staff.

The New Mexico Children and Youth and Families Department stated it experienced challenges caused by a lack of funding and low parent and youth involvement. The state's Office of Juvenile Justice and the Coalition of Juvenile Justice provided assistance and guidance in the effort to increase parental and juvenile involvement. The lack of funding created a barrier with short-term grant projects; achieving program goals was a challenge.

The Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs stated that the lack of funds endangered the continuation of its project; however, a key stakeholder from the county health department stepped up to ensure that the project remained operational.