

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

The Discretionary/Congressional Earmark Program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The program includes several solicitations that support national and community organizations in one of four activity areas: Direct Service Prevention, Direct Service Intervention, System Improvement, and Research and Development. Grantees report on measures specifically tailored to their program activities.

This report presents an overview of the data from the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) for Discretionary/Congressional Earmark grantees collected for activities from the January–June 2013 reporting period.¹ It is divided into two sections: an examination of program information for Discretionary/Earmark grantees, and an analysis of core measures.

1. Examination of Program Information

1.1 Trend Analysis of Discretionary Data for All Reporting Periods

For the most recent period January–June 2013, 158 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 133 Discretionary/Congressional Earmark grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Therefore, data were only complete for 131 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 83 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Discretionary Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2009–June 2013

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
January–June 2009	68	9	423	500
July–December 2009	93	7	642	742
January–June 2010	93	10	542	645
July–December 2010	112	14	771	897
January–June 2011	56	14	656	726
July–December 2011	64	8	559	631
January–June 2012	30	7	341	378
July–December 2012	44	3	251	298
January–June 2013	25	2	131	158
Total	585	74	4,316	4,975

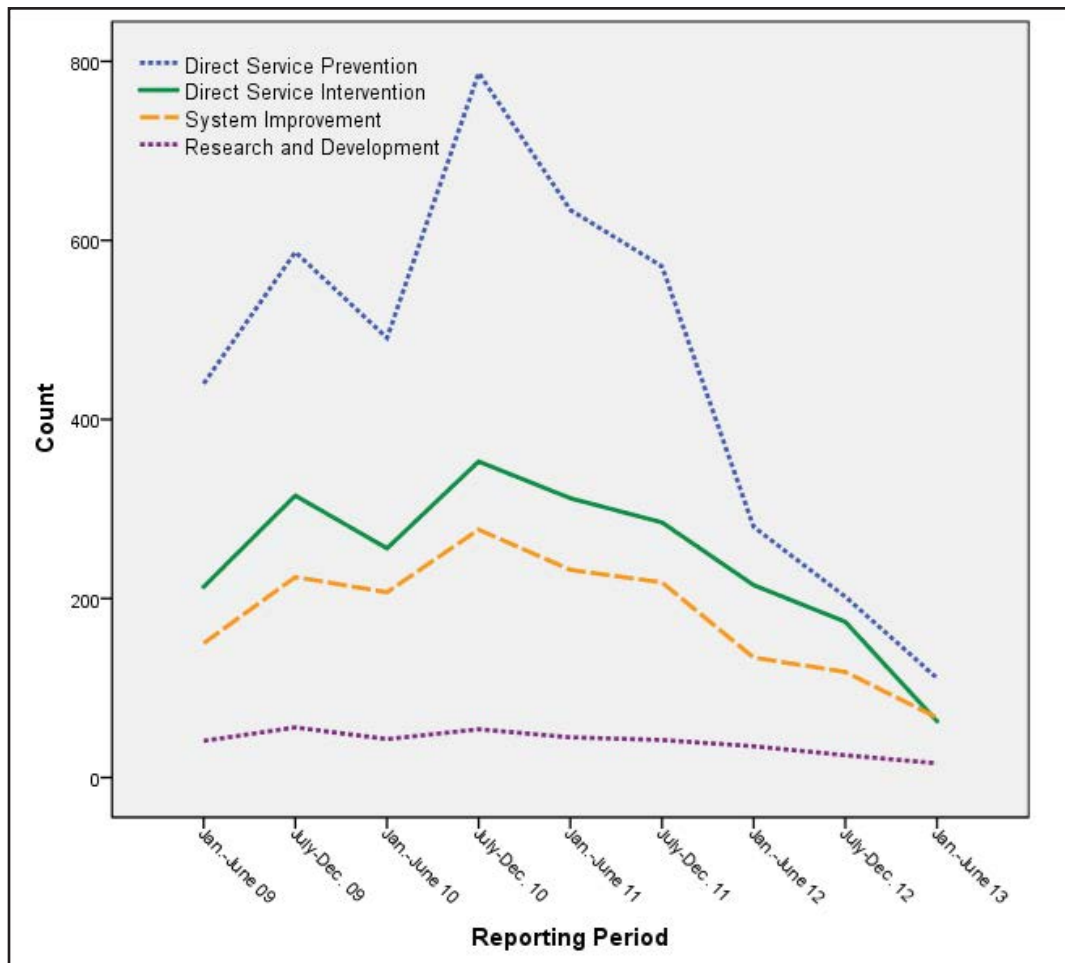
The numbers reported in Table 1 do not include subrecipients, who are included in Tables 2–13 and Figures 1–7 in this data memo.

¹ The data reported to OJJDP have undergone system-level validation and verification checks. OJJDP also conducts reviews of the aggregate data findings and grantee-level data reports for obvious errors or inconsistencies. A formal data validation and verification process will be implemented in this program during 2014.

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Although the current reporting period has experienced a slight decline in active grantees reporting, the largest numbers of grantees supplied data on Direct Service Prevention Programs ($n = 111$). However, this number has decreased since the previous reporting period of July–December 2012. System Improvement ($n = 67$) and Direct Service Intervention ($n = 63$) have also experienced a decline in active grantees. Research and Development grants represent a relatively small portion of Discretionary awards ($n = 16$).

Figure 1. Awards by Program Area: January 2009–June 2013

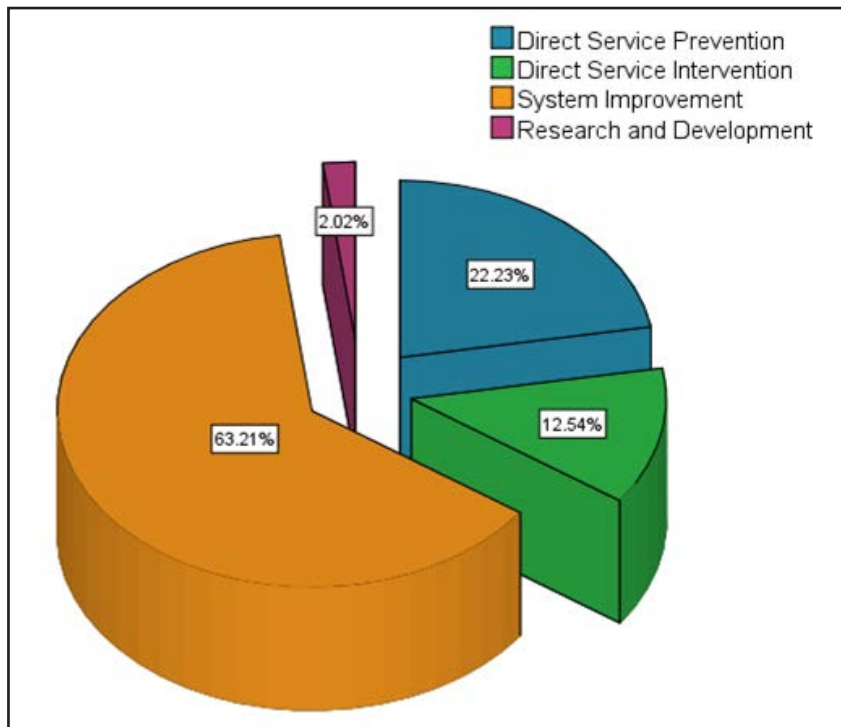


Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

1.2 Overview of Data for Current Reporting Period

Figure 2 illustrates grant amount allocations broken down by program category. Although the largest number of grantees indicated that they implemented their activities under the Direct Service Prevention and Intervention programs (Figure 1), the largest number of funds was allocated to the System Improvement program category. During the January–June 2013 reporting period, System Improvement was the highest-funded program category in the Discretionary/Congressional Earmark Program (\$75,072,594). Direct Service Prevention was second, with \$26,395,269.

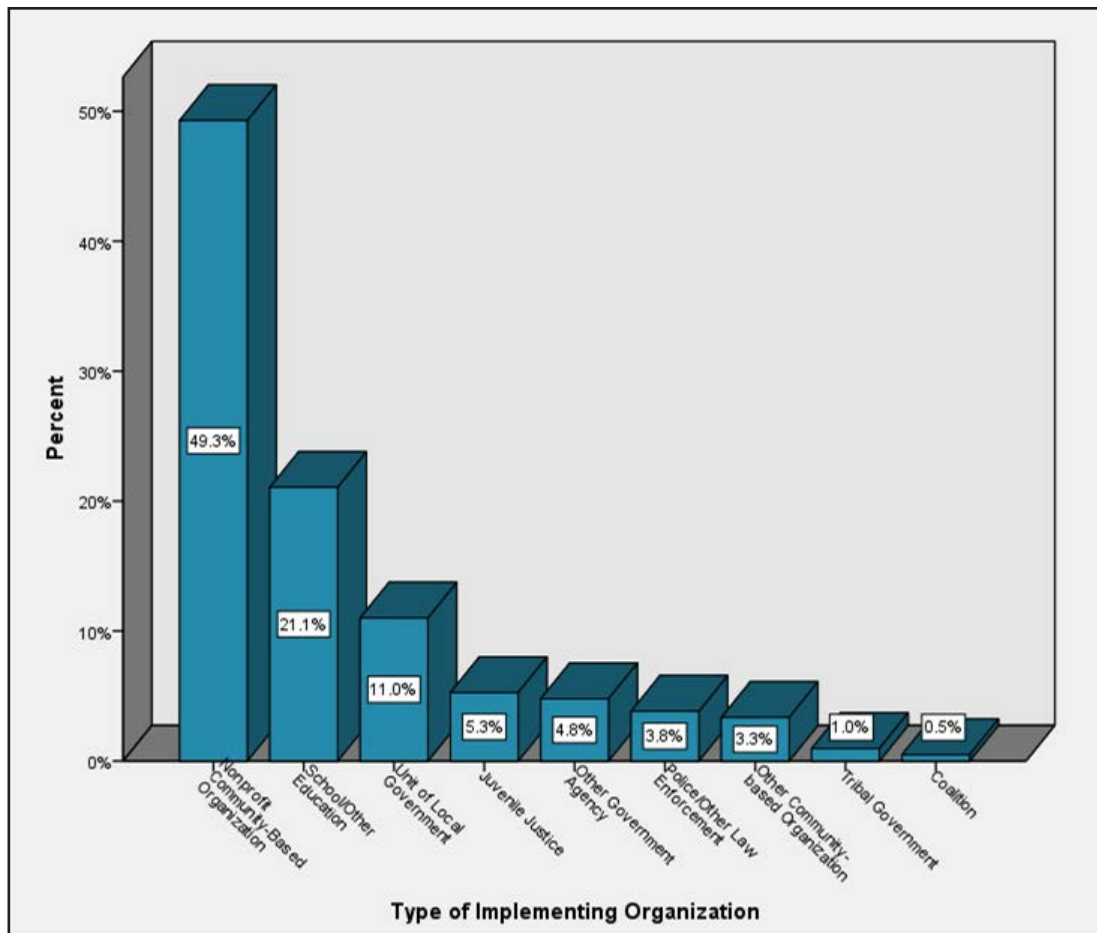
Figure 2. Grant Allocations by Program Category (Percent): January–June 2013



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Analysis of implementing agencies for the January–June 2013 reporting period (Figure 3) revealed that the largest percentage of programs was implemented by nonprofit community-based organizations (49.3 percent). School and other education-implementing organizations constituted the second-largest percentage (21.1 percent). The third-largest percentage was implemented by agencies that were units of local government (11 percent).

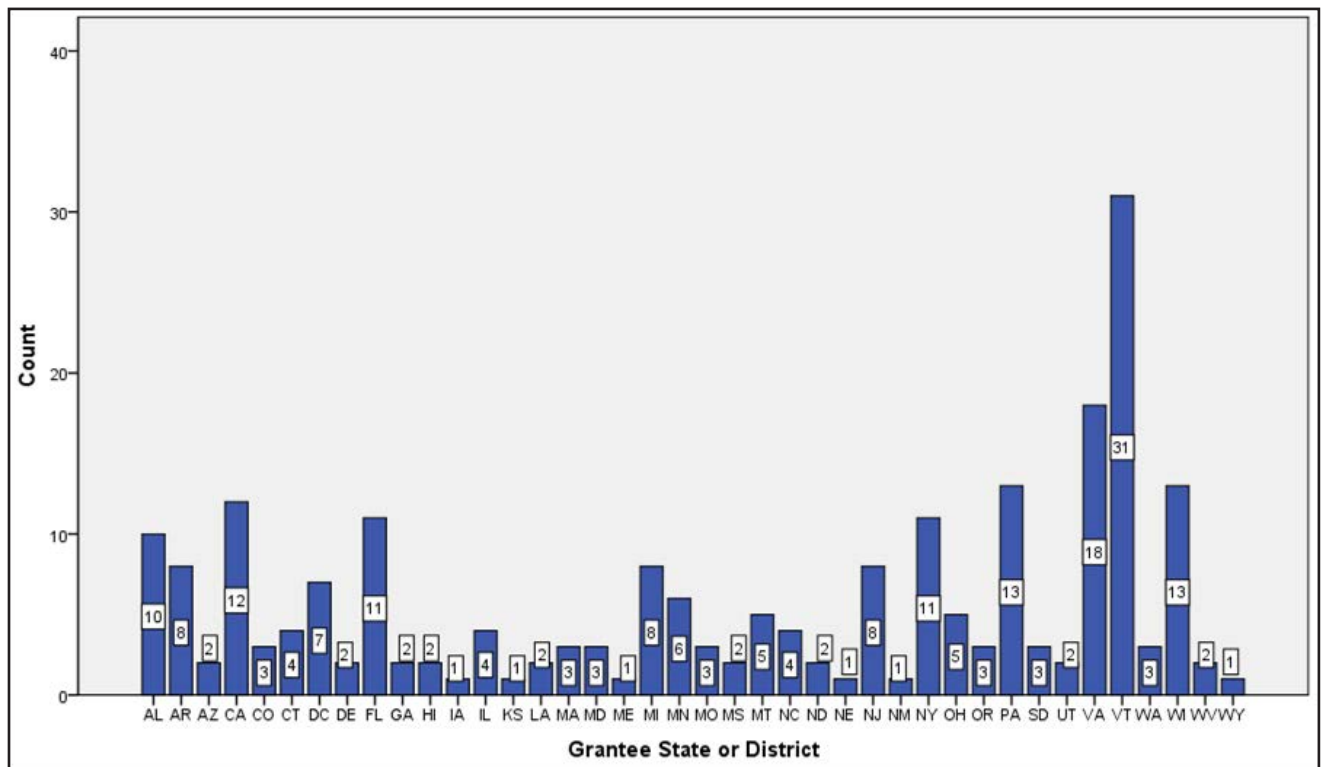
Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): January–June 2013 (N = 209)



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

The highest number of grants and subgrants awarded during the January–June 2013 reporting period was in Vermont ($n = 31$). Virginia was second, with 18 grants and subgrants. The comparison among States and the District of Columbia is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Grants and Subgrants per State or District: January–June 2013 ($N = 223$)



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

In examining grant amounts by State and District, based on current and active Discretionary/Congressional Earmark grants, the District of Columbia received the most funds, followed by Wisconsin and Vermont. A more comprehensive comparison of award amounts is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Total Grant Amount by State, Territory, or District (Dollars): January–June 2013

Grantee State or District	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AL	10	\$ 7,178,028
AR	8	2,655,000
AZ	2	600,000
CA	12	3,328,000
CO	3	2,427,498
CT	4	1,619,159
DC	7	35,838,656
DE	2	2,353,000
FL	11	3,154,505
GA	2	150,000
HI	2	3,077,749
IA	1	200,000
IL	4	1,925,000
KS	1	900,000
LA	2	397,000
MA	3	1,000,000
MD	3	1,000,000
ME	1	1,000,000
MI	8	5,025,000
MN	6	5,302,498

Grantee State or District	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
MO	3	\$ 2,125,837
MS	2	500,000
MT	5	2,027,260
NC	4	2,612,653
ND	2	1,550,000
NE	1	600,000
NJ	8	4,109,417
NM	1	250,000
NY	11	3,700,000
OH	5	2,450,000
OR	3	2,469,000
PA	13	4,982,498
SD	3	700,000
UT	2	875,000
VA	18	7,220,294
VT	31	14,900,000
WA	3	1,224,815
WI	13	18,960,876
WV	2	2,187,000
WY	1	300,000

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data for the January–June 2013 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in this table represent the population actually served by grantees through the Discretionary/Congressional Earmark 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: January–June 2013

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	38
	Asian	44
	Black/African American	129
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	96
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	19
	Other Race	46
	White/Caucasian	124
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	42
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	124
	First-Time Offenders	54
	Repeat Offenders	39
	Sex Offenders	12
	Status Offenders	27
	Violent Offenders	12
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	48
GENDER	Male	141
	Female	140
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	41
AGE	0–10	75
	11–18	140
	Over 18	28
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	42
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	69
	Suburban	54
	Tribal	10
	Urban	91
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	42
OTHER	Mental Health	62
	Substance Abuse	47
	Truant/Dropout	65

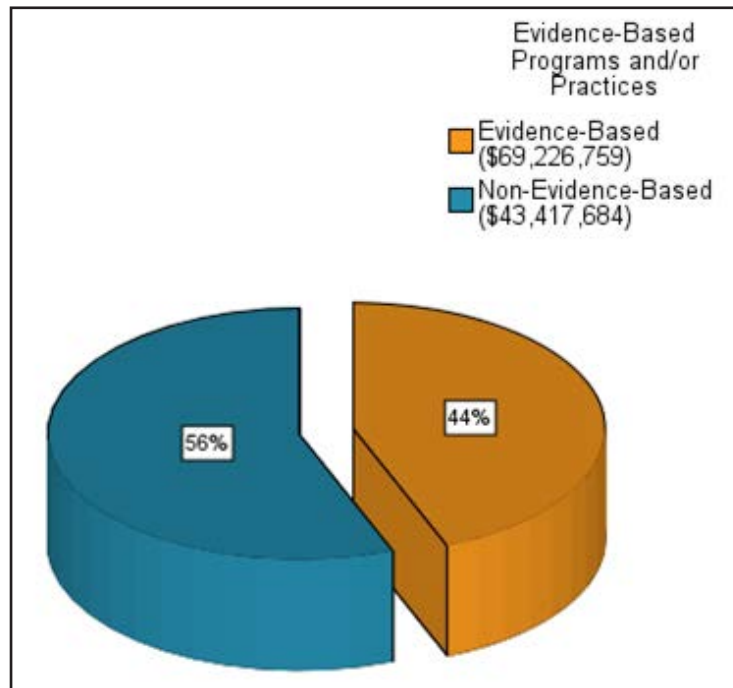
Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from January–June 2013

2.1 Analysis of Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices for Current and Previous Reporting Periods

During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 44 percent of grant funds totaling \$69,226,759 were used to implement evidence-based programs (Figure 5).

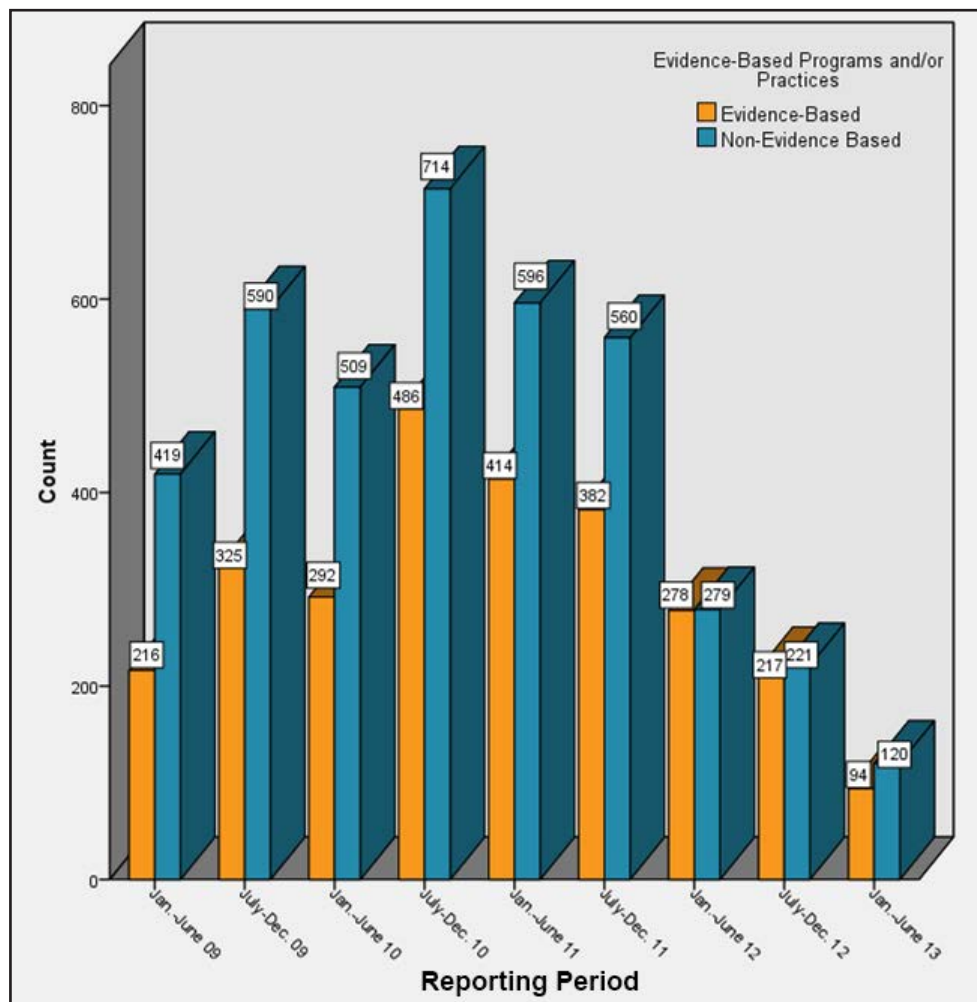
Figure 5. Funds Used for Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (Percent): January–June 2013



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

A significant number of Discretionary/Congressional Earmark solicitations are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices. During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 44 percent of grant-funded programs implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices. The current reporting period shows a significant decrease in evidence-based programs compared with the July–December 2012 reporting period (Figure 6). This may be partly because a large number of programs funded by the Discretionary Program Grant have completed their funding, and fewer of them are reporting performance measures data.

Figure 6. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: January 2009–June 2013



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

2.2 Analysis of Target Behaviors for Current and Previous Reporting Periods

In all, 68,245 youth participants were served in various programs funded by the Discretionary Program Grant, and approximately 81 percent of youth completed the defined program requirements. Data are collected on the number of youth who demonstrate a positive change for a targeted behavior in each reporting period. Target behaviors measure a positive change in behavior among program participants. Tables 4 and 5 show a list of measures for 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 January–June 2013.

Table 4 shows that 74 percent of program youth exhibited a desired short-term change in the targeted behavior.

Table 4. Short-term Performance Data on Target Behaviors: January–June 2013

Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	6,192	5,159	83
School Attendance	5,512	2,956	54
GPA	1,603	1,256	78
GED	559	357	64
High School Completion	677	275	41
Job Skills	111	98	88
Employment Status	163	129	79
Family Relationships	2,418	2,016	83
Antisocial Behavior	537	452	84
Substance Use	121	84	69
Gang Resistance/Involvement	554	473	85
Change in Knowledge	2,277	2,104	92
Total	20,724	15,359	74

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Table 5 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories for January–June 2013. Long-term outcomes (Table 5) are measured 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. The following target behavior data reflect only those youth who participate in Direct Service Prevention programs. Overall, 90 percent of program youth exhibited a positive change in behavior 6–12 months post-program.

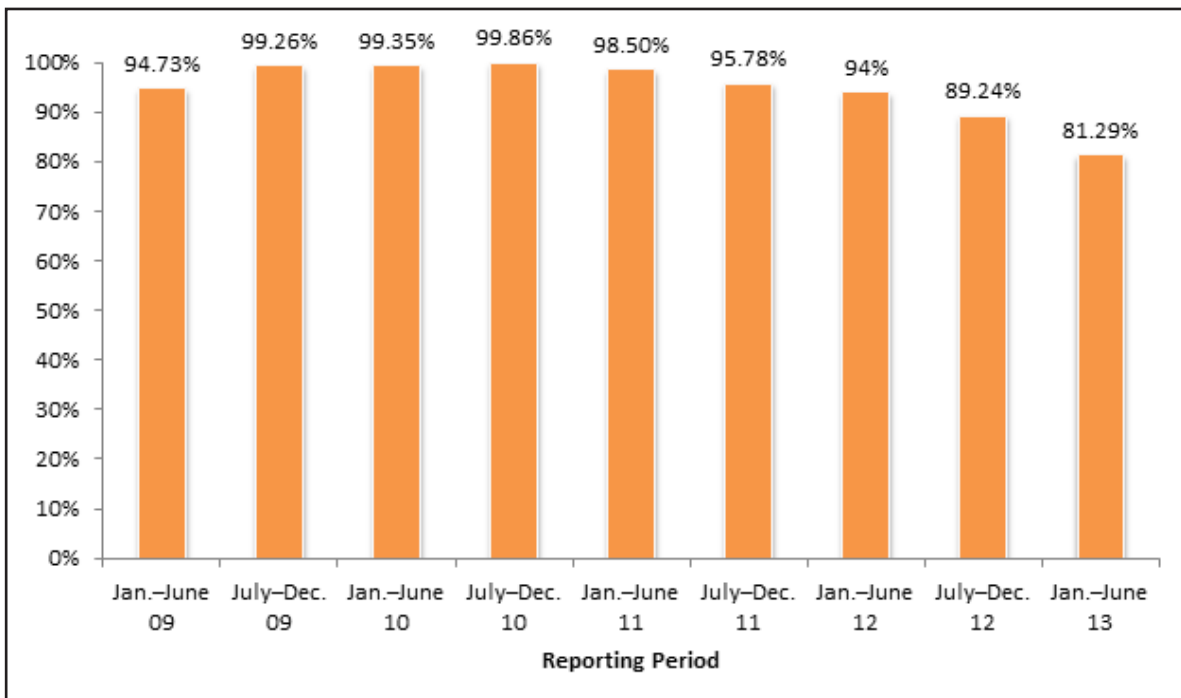
Table 5. Long-term Direct Service Prevention Data on Target Behaviors: January–June 2013

Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	714	679	95
School Attendance	735	596	81
GPA	734	692	94
GED	327	311	95
High School Completion	323	228	71
Job Skills	74	74	100
Employment Status	75	75	100
Family Relationships	587	554	94
Antisocial Behavior	126	105	83
Gang Resistance/Involvement	653	598	92
Total	4,348	3,912	90

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Figure 7 demonstrates that the percentage of youth who successfully completed program requirements has slightly decreased compared with previous reporting periods, but the completion rate is still very high at 81 percent. This slight decline during the current reporting period, compared with the previous one, is partly because fewer youth were served. Therefore, the program requirements were completed by comparatively fewer youth than in the previous reporting period.

Figure 7. Rate of Program Youth Successfully Completing Program Requirements (Percent): January 2009–June 2013



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Included in the core measures are those that assess offending and reoffending outcomes for program youth. The term *offend* refers to a first-time adjudication for a delinquent offense. Youth who offend are typically served in delinquency prevention programs whose goal is to keep them from becoming involved in the criminal justice system.

The term *reoffend* (commonly referred to as recidivism) refers to a subsequent new offense. Youth who reoffend 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.

Both short-term and long-term offending levels among youth served by these programs were low. Short-term data indicate that approximately 11 percent of these youth committed an offense during the reporting period, as did 9 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short-term juvenile offending rates are shown in Table 6 and long-term offending rates in Table 7.

Table 6. Performance Measures for January–June 2013: Short-term Offending Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	4,913
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	561
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	57
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	0
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	5
Percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period	561/4,913 (11%)

Table 7. Performance Measures for January–June 2013: Long-term Offending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months before the tracking period	402
Of those tracked, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	39
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	1
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	0
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	9
Percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period	39/402 (9%)

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Recidivism levels among the youth served were also low. Short-term data indicate that close to 18 percent of these youth reoffended during the reporting period. This higher-than-usual short-term reoffending rate reflects two programs that are using GPS to monitor system-involved, high-risk youth. Both programs have implemented JDAI principles. The nature of GPS monitoring is resulting in higher-than-normal violation rates, because these youth are more closely monitored than other youth. Long-term reoffending data measured 6–12 months after program completion indicate that 30 percent of youth reoffended. This higher-than-usual long-term reoffending rate reflects data reported by one grantee whose program offers electronic monitoring of system-involved youth and employs JDAI principles. Youth in that program are released from secure detention and are monitored by GPS. Arrests are made for violations of release conditions. Once again, the nature of GPS monitoring means that these closely monitored youth have a high level of infractions.

Short-term juvenile reoffending rates are shown in Table 8 and long-term reoffending rates in Table 9.

Table 8. Performance Measures for January–June 2013: Short-term Reoffending Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	1,393
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	246
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	216
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	3
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	90
Percent of program youth who reoffended during the reporting period (recidivism)	246/1,393 (18%)

Table 9. Performance Measures for January–June 2013: Long-term Reoffending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months before the tracking period	513
Of those tracked, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	154
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	58
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	0
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	125
Percent of program youth who reoffended during the reporting period (recidivism)	154/513 (30%)

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Included in the OJJDP core measures are those that assess victimization and revictimization outcomes for program youth. The victimization measure counts the number of program youth who are harmed or adversely affected by someone else's criminal actions. Victimization can be physical or psychological and also includes harm or adverse effects to property belonging to youth. Revictimization refers to any subsequent victimization.

Reported victimization levels among youth served were also relatively low. Approximately 4 percent of youth tracked were victimized during the reporting period (Table 10). Among youth tracked over the long term 6–12 months after leaving the program, 2 percent were reported as having been victimized (Table 11).

Table 10. Performance Measures for January–June 2013: Short-term Victimization Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period for victimization	1,383
Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period	57
Percent	4%

Table 11. Performance Measures for January–June 2013: Long-term Victimization Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago that were tracked for victimization	174
Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period	3
Percent	2%

Reported revictimization levels among youth served were also relatively low. Approximately 6 percent of youth tracked were revictimized during the reporting period (Table 12). Among youth tracked over the long term 6–12 months after leaving the program, less than 2 percent were reported as having been revictimized (Table 13).

Table 12. Performance Measures for January–June 2013: Short-term Revictimization Data

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for revictimization during the reporting period	124
Of those tracked, program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period	7
Percent	6%

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Table 13. Performance Measures for January–June 2013: Long-term Revictimization Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months earlier who were tracked for revictimization	42
Of those tracked, program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period	1
Percent	2%

Data entry for the next reporting period, July–December 2013, will begin January 1, 2014.