

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Drug Court Program Grantees

The Juvenile Drug Court Program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The program supports state courts, local courts, units of local government, and tribal governments to develop and establish juvenile drug courts adopting the Reclaiming Futures model for juvenile offenders who are abusing substances. The Reclaiming Futures model embodies three essential elements: designing a system of care that coordinates services, involving the community in creating new opportunities, and improving treatment services for drug and alcohol use. The integration of the juvenile drug court and Reclaiming Futures models should enable communities to identify substance abusing youth, match them with appropriate treatment options, and deliver services through a coalition of providers working under the guidance of a local court.

This report presents an overview of the data from the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) for Juvenile Drug Court Program grantees collected for activities from the January–June 2012 reporting period.<sup>1</sup> It is divided into two sections: an examination of program information, and an analysis of core measures.

### 1. Examination of Program Information

January to June 2012 was the first reporting period for which data were collected in the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT). During this reporting period, 6 grants were active. Data were completed for all the active grants, with a reporting compliance rate of 100 percent (Table 1).

**Table 1. Status of Juvenile Drug Court Program Reporting by Period: January–June 2012**

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
January–June 2012	0	0	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

In examining grant amounts by state based on current and active Juvenile Drug Court Program grants, California, Oklahoma, and Washington State receives the most funds. A more comprehensive comparison of state award amounts is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2. Total Grant Amount by State (Dollars): January–June 2012**

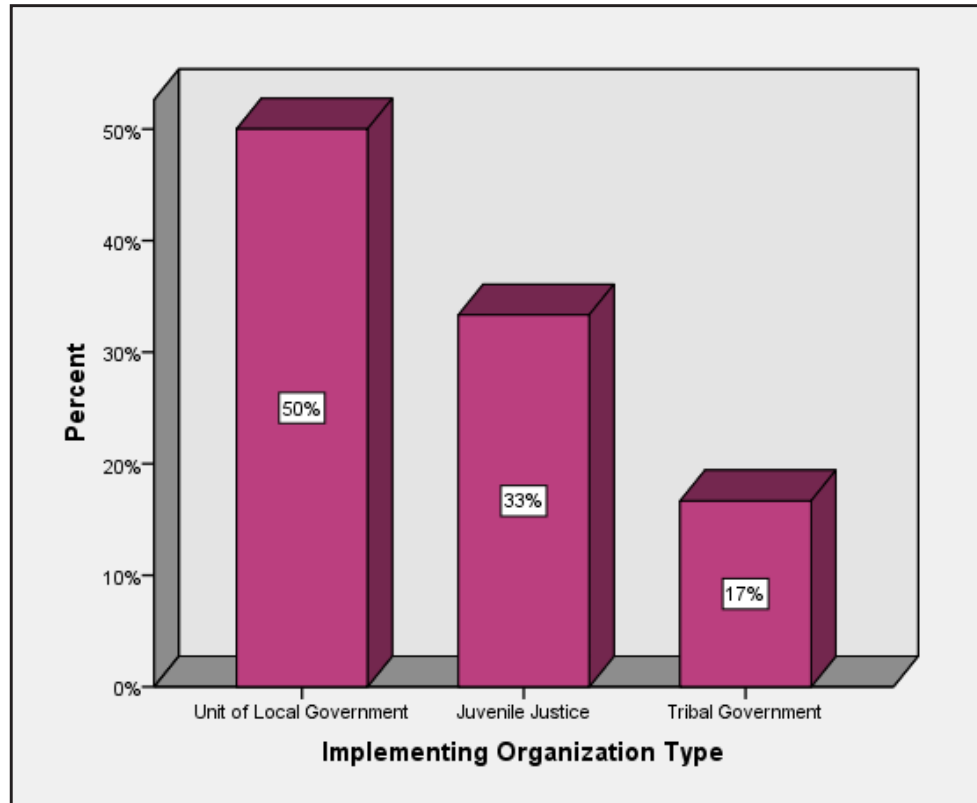
Grantee State	Grant Amount (Dollars)
CA	\$425,000
CO	424,835
OH	400,000
OK	425,000
TX	424,979
WA	425,000

<sup>1</sup> 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 formalized data validation and verification plan is currently being piloted and will be implemented in this program during 2013.

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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that 50 percent of the programs were implemented by units of local government ( $n=3$ ). Juvenile justice organizations followed at 33 percent ( $n=2$ ). (See Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): January–June 2012 ( $N=6$ )**



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data during the January–June 2012 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers represent the population actually served by Juvenile Drug Court program grantees during their project period. 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).

**Table 3. Target Population: January–June 2012**

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	American Indian/Alaskan Native	2
	Asian	1
	Black/African American	5
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	5
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
	Other Race	2
	White/Caucasian	7
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
<b>JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS</b>	At-risk Population (No Prior Offense)	4
	First-time Offenders	5
	Repeat Offenders	5
	Sex Offenders	0
	Status Offenders	3
	Violent Offenders	0
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	6
	Female	6
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
<b>AGE</b>	0–10	0
	11–18	5
	Over 18	1
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	Rural	4
	Suburban	0
	Tribal	0
	Urban	2
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
<b>OTHER</b>	Mental Health	4
	Substance Abuse	6
	Truant/Dropout	2

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### 2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 100 percent of grantees implemented evidence-based programs and practices. More than \$2 million (\$2,524,814) was spent implementing evidence-based programs during this reporting period.

In all, 313 youth participants were served in various programs funded by the Juvenile Drug Court Program grant. Of that number, approximately 40 percent 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 in all program categories for January–June 2012.

Table 4 shows that 51 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 2012**

Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percentage of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	36	29	81
School Attendance	36	33	92
High School Completion	36	4	11
Family Relationships	36	16	44
Antisocial Behavior	36	4	11
Substance Use	334	176	53
Cultural Skill Building/Cultural Pride	9	7	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>51</b>

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Table 5 lists long-term percentages for specified target behaviors in all program categories for January–June 2012. Long-term outcomes (Table 5) are measured 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. Overall, 66 percent of program youth exhibited a positive behavior change 6–12 months post-program.

**Table 5. Long-term Direct Service Prevention Data on Target Behaviors: January–June 2012**

Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percentage of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	12	9	75
School Attendance	12	12	100
High School Completion	12	3	25
Family Relationships	7	2	29
Antisocial Behavior	7	1	14
Substance Use	99	73	74
Cultural Skill Building/Cultural Pride	5	2	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>66</b>

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Technical violations and actual new adjudications are measured separately to allow for a better understanding of the population being served by the grant. Short-term technical violations are expected to be significant in drug court programs, because participants are treated for addictions. As shown in Table 6, 304 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 87 were committed to a juvenile residential facility and 97 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 63 youth who exited the program 6–12 months earlier were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 4 were committed to a juvenile residential facility and 1 was sentenced to adult prison.

**Table 6. Technical Violation Performance Measures: January–June 2012**

Technical Violation Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period (short-term outcome)	87	28
Number of youth who were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period	0	0
Number of youth who received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period	97	32
Number of program youth tracked for technical violations during the reporting period	304	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>184/304</b>	<b>61</b>
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period	4	6
Number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period	1	2
Number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period	0	0
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period	63	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>5/63</b>	<b>8</b>

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As shown in Table 7, of the 304 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 33 (11 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 2 were sentenced to adult prison, and 17 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

Long-term recidivism showed that 63 youth had exited the program 6–12 months earlier and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 8 (12 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 2 were sentenced to adult prison, and 2 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

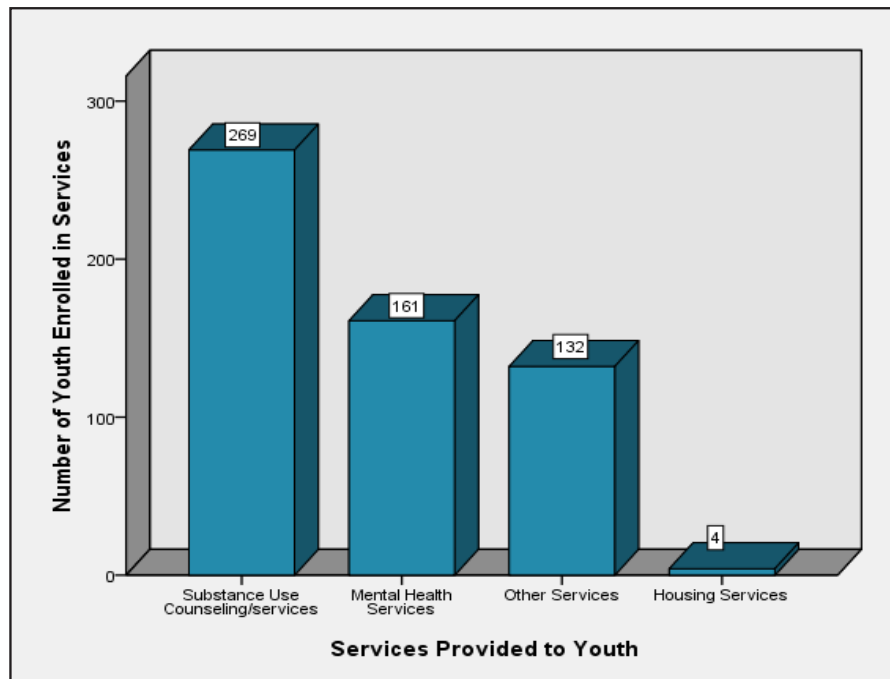
**Table 7. Recidivism Performance Measures: January–June 2012**

Recidivism Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication during the reporting period (short-term outcome)	33	11
Number of youth sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication during the reporting period	2	<1
Number of youth given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication during the reporting period	17	6
Number of program youth tracked for adjudications during the reporting period	304	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>52/304</b>	<b>17</b>
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a new adjudication during the reporting period	8	12
Number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication during the reporting period	2	3
Number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication during the reporting period	2	3
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period	63	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>12/63</b>	<b>19</b>

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Drug Court Program Grantees

Grantees provided youth with substance use counseling, mental health services, and housing services, among others (Figure 2). Table 8 compares the number of youth assessed as needing these and other services during the reporting period versus the number enrolled in or obtaining such services.

**Figure 2. Number of Youth Enrolled in Provided Services: January–June 2012**



**Table 8. Youth Assessed for or Enrolled in Provided Services: January–June 2012**

Youth Assessed or Enrolled by Type of Service	Youth
Number of youth assessed as needing substance use counseling/services during the reporting period	189
Number of youth enrolled in substance use counseling/services during the reporting period	269
Number of youth assessed as needing mental health services during the reporting period	115
Number of youth enrolled in mental health services during the reporting period	161
Number of youth assessed as needing housing services housing services during the reporting period	7
Number of youth who successfully found housing during the reporting period	4
Number of youth assessed as needing other services during the reporting period	111
Number of youth enrolled in other services during the reporting period	132

Data entry for the next reporting period, July–December 2012, will begin January 1, 2013.