

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 helps State courts, local courts, units of local government, and Tribal governments 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 performance report is an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for Juvenile Drug Court Program grantees as reported through December 31, 2012.¹ The report is divided into two sections. Section 1 introduces program information for Juvenile Drug Court Program grantees, and Section 2 gives an analysis of core Juvenile Drug Court measures.

1. Examination of Program Information

January–June 2012 was the first reporting period for which data were collected in the DCTAT. During the most recent reporting period, 9 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 Grantee Reporting by Period

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
January–June 2012	0	0	6	6
July–December 2012	0	0	9	9
Total	0	0	15	15

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.

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In examining grant amounts by State based on current and active Juvenile Drug Court Program grants, Ohio received the most funds, followed by Florida and North Carolina. A more comprehensive comparison of State award amounts is shown in Table 2.

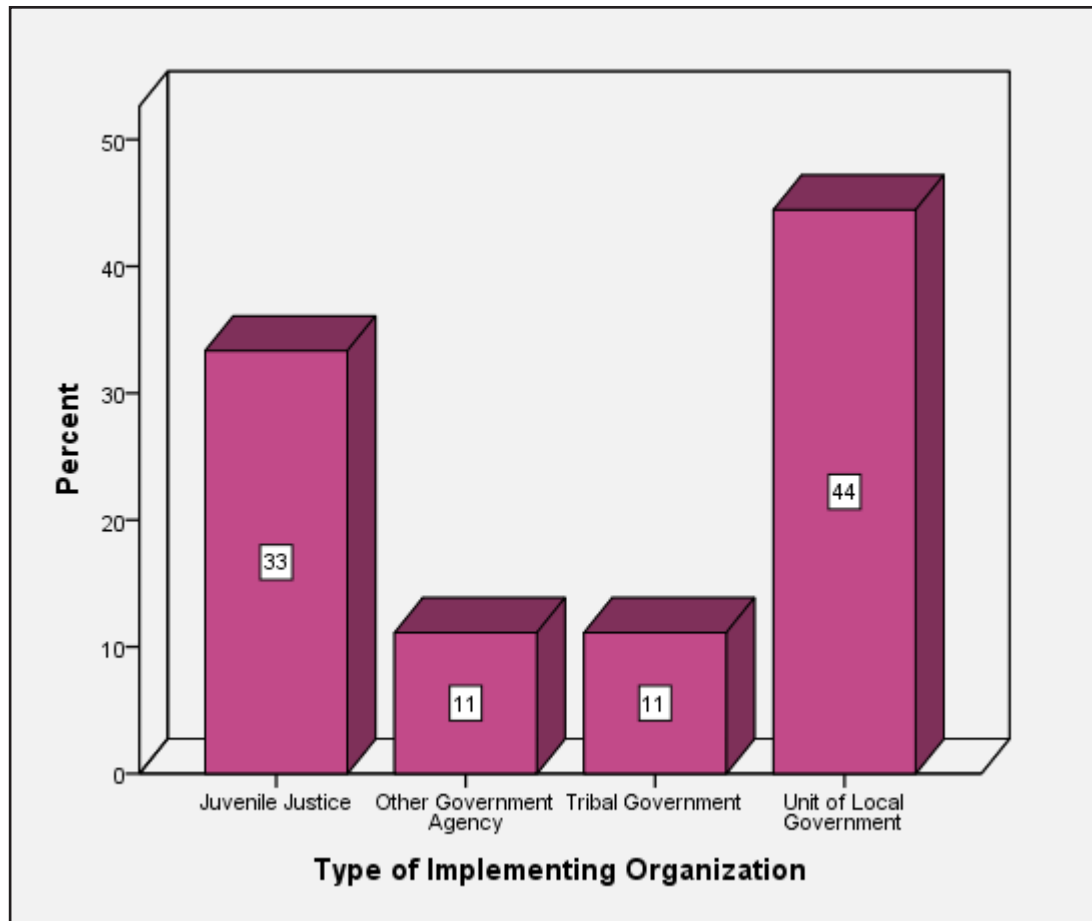
Table 2. Total Grant Amount by State (Dollars): July–December 2012

Grantee State	Grant Amount (Dollars)
CA	\$ 425,000
CO	424,835
FL	1,324,098
NC	1,228,006
OH	1,725,000
OK	425,000
TX	424,979
WA	425,000

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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with units of local government (44 percent). Juvenile justice agencies accounted for 33 percent of awards (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Implementing Agencies: July–December 2012



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 2012 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in the table represent the population actually served by Juvenile Drug Court grantees during their project period. Targeted services include any approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the intended population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, and developmentally appropriate services).

Table 3. Target Population: July–December 2012

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	3
	Asian	1
	Black/African American	8
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	7
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
	Other Race	5
	White/Caucasian	4
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	6
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	5
	First-Time Offenders	8
	Repeat Offenders	8
	Sex Offenders	0
	Status Offenders	3
	Violent Offenders	0
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
GENDER	Male	8
	Female	8
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
AGE	0–10	0
	11–18	8
	Over 18	1
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	4
	Suburban	4
	Tribal	2
	Urban	4
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
OTHER	Mental Health	6
	Substance Abuse	8
	Truant/Dropout	2

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2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the July–December 2012 reporting period, 100 percent (\$6,401,918) of Federal funds were being spent by Juvenile Drug Court grantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices.

In all, 400 youth participants were served in various programs funded by the Juvenile Drug Court Program. Of those, 35 percent of eligible youth exited programs after completing program requirements. Each grantee defines the requirements needed for a youth to complete each program. Sometimes a program cannot be completed in the 6 months represented by the reporting period.

Data were also collected on the number of youth who demonstrate a positive change for a targeted behavior during the reporting period. Tables 4 and 5 show a list of measures for which grantees were required to evaluate performance and track data for certain target behaviors. The tables present both short-term (Table 4) and long-term (Table 5) percentages for the specified target behavior for July–December 2012.

As shown in Table 4, 59 percent of program youth demonstrated an intended change in behavior during the reporting period.

Table 4. Target Behaviors (Short-Term Data): July–December 2012

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	40	38	95
School Attendance	40	40	100
High School Completion	40	2	5
Family Relationships	40	27	68
Antisocial Behavior	40	11	28
Substance Use	359	211	59
Cultural Skill Building/Cultural Pride	9	7	78
Total	568	336	59

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Table 5 presents long-term target behavior data for the July–December 2012 reporting period. Long-term outcomes are measured 6 to 12 months after a youth leaves or completes each program. Overall, 74 percent of program youth exhibited an intended behavior change 6 to 12 months post-program completion.

Table 5. Target Behaviors (Long-Term Data): July–December 2012

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	9	9	100
School Attendance	9	9	100
High School Completion	9	4	44
Family Relationships	9	5	56
Antisocial Behavior	9	2	22
Substance Use	58	47	81
Cultural Skill Building/Cultural Pride	3	2	67
Total	106	78	74

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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, 362 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 129 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 6 were sentenced to adult prison, 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 97 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, only 1 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

Table 6. Technical Violation Measures: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	129	36
Youth sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	6	2
Youth who received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	97	27
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	362	
Total	232/362	64
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	0	0
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	0	0
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	1	1
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	97	
Total	1/97	1

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As shown in Table 7, of the 362 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 17 (5 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. In addition, 26 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

Long-term recidivism showed that 158 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 9 (6 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 6 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

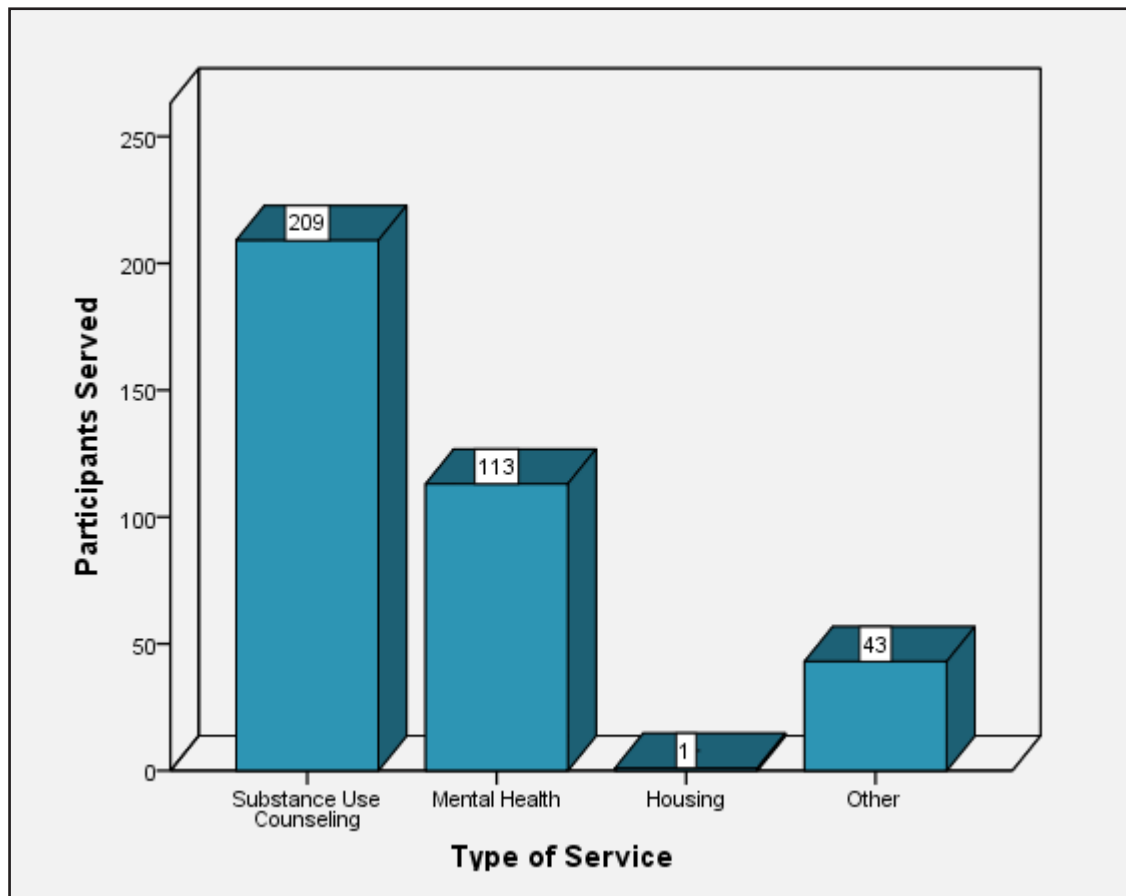
Table 7. Recidivism Measures: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	17	5
Youth sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	0	0
Youth given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	26	7
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	362	
Total	43/362	12
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	9	6
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	1	1
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	6	4
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	158	
Total	16/158	10

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

Figure 2. Youth Enrolled in Service: July–December 2012



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Table 8. Types of Services Provided to Participants: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Youth
Youth assessed as needing substance use counseling/services	131
Youth enrolled in substance use counseling/services	209
Youth assessed as needing mental health services	79
Youth enrolled in mental health services	113
Youth assessed as needing housing services	2
Youth who successfully found housing	1
Youth assessed as needing other services	40
Youth enrolled in other services	43

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