

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Violence Prevention Program Grantees: July–December 2015

The Violence Prevention Program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), is intended to promote the well-being and healthy development of children, youth, and families; prevent and reduce violence and victimization; and improve community capacity to address all forms of violence and the impact of trauma. Strong evidence indicates that, by working in partnership, stakeholders in communities can intervene effectively in the lives of young people to reduce or prevent their experiences with and involvement in violence. Among other factors, success requires approaches to violence prevention, intervention, and treatment that account for child and adolescent development and the impact of adverse consequences of trauma to their social and emotional development. Through its signature youth violence prevention (YVP) initiatives (existing localities implementing the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention [Forum], Community-Based Violence Prevention [CBVP], and the Defending Childhood Initiative), OJJDP has created cross-sector, multilevel, community-based collaborations that engage a broad spectrum of local leaders, educators, youth-serving practitioners, decision makers, agency heads from various public systems, and families and youth. The ultimate aim of this work is to promote the well-being of children and youth and the families and communities in which they reside, and to enhance public safety through violence prevention and reduction.

Report Highlights

This performance report is an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for Violence Prevention program grantees as reported through December 31, 2015.

The highlights below all refer to the July–December 2015 reporting period.

- There were 34 active Violence Prevention program grantees, with an 84 percent reporting compliance rate.
- Grantees selected the Direct Service Intervention and System Improvement program areas most frequently, followed by the Direct Service Prevention program area.
- Seventy percent of the programs used some form of evidence-based program or practice.
- California received the most Federal funds, followed by Maryland and New York.
- Units of local government run the majority of the Violence Prevention programs, encompassing 51 percent overall.
- Ninety-one percent of grantees answered the mandatory project questions.
- Not enough data was provided to analyze the core performance measures.

1. Examination of Program Information

Violence Prevention program grantees began reporting in the DCTAT in 2016. When grantees began reporting data for the current reporting period (July–December 2015), they were encouraged to report retroactive data for the July–December 2014 and the January–June 2015 reporting periods; however, reporting for the previous two reporting periods was not mandatory. Table 1 presents the reporting compliance rate of Federal awards for each reporting period. During the July–December 2015 reporting period, the Violence Prevention grantees completed the DCTAT reporting requirements for 41 Federal awards, for a reporting compliance rate of 84 percent.

Table 1. Status of Federal Awards Reporting by Period: July 2014–December 2015

Data Reporting Period	Status				
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total	Percent
July–December 2014	33	0	5	38	13
January–June 2015	31	0	7	38	18
July–December 2015	7	1	41	49	84
Total	71	1	53	125	42

Figure 1 shows the total number of active Violence Prevention grantees by state ($N = 34$). California had the most Violence Prevention grantees during the reporting period.

Figure 1. Number of Active Grantees by State: July–December 2015

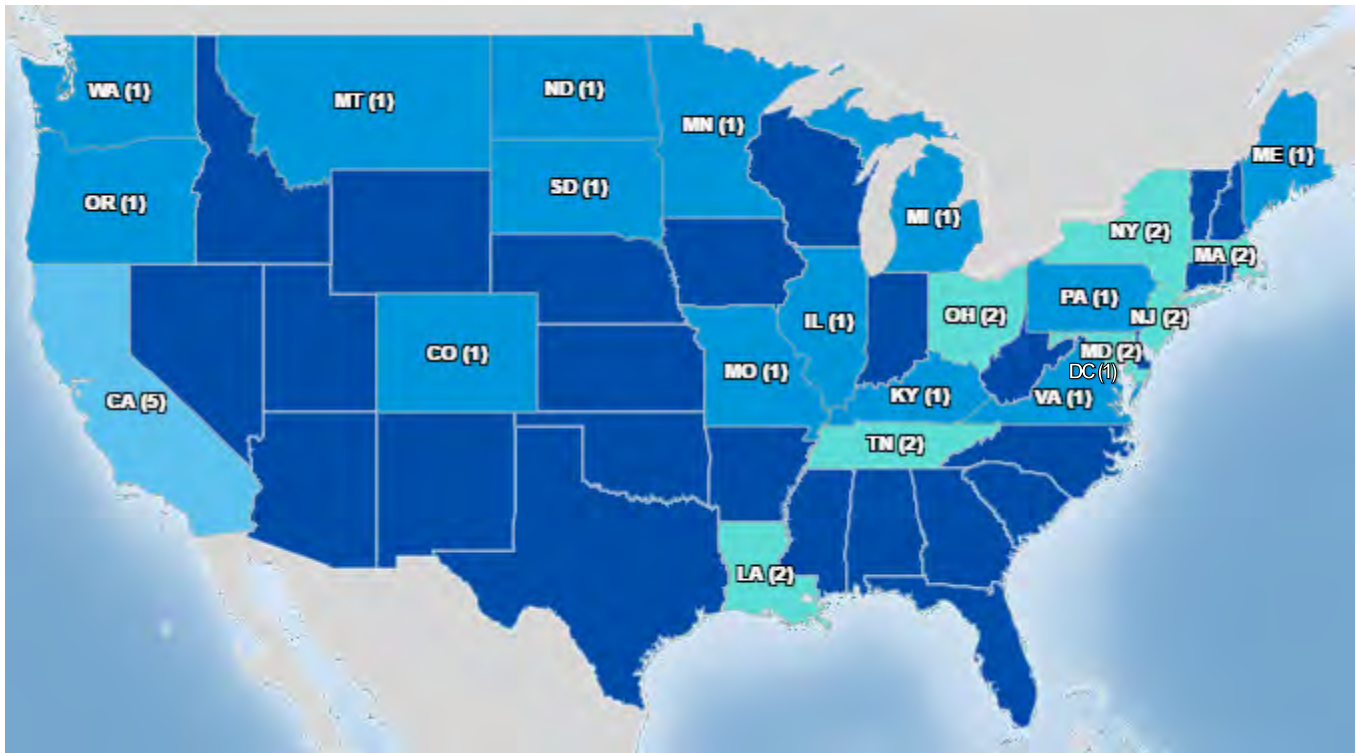


Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for July 2014–December 2015 and the number of grantees expected to serve each population per Federal grant.¹ Targeted services include any services or approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, developmentally appropriate services).

Grantees only have to report target population information once in the DCTAT. However, grantees may update their target population to best fit their program during the life of the award. Because of the nature of the reporting requirement, the target population number is steady throughout each reporting period. The slight variation in numbers between each reporting period is caused by the number of active or inactive Federal awards during the reporting period or by additional services that grantees may have added to their programs.

Table 2. Target Population Served: July 2014–December 2015

Population	Number of Grantees Serving Group During Reporting Period		
	July–December 2014	January–June 2015	July–December 2015
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	8	9
Asian	9	9	9
Black/African American	23	23	24
Caucasian/Non-Latino	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	16	16	17
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	3	3
Other Race	11	11	11
White/Caucasian	14	14	14
Youth Population Not Served Directly	5	5	10

¹ Grantees, or the recipient organizations, can have multiple Federal awards, and each award is required to report on the expected demographic served.

Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	18	18	19
First-Time Offenders	15	15	17
Repeat Offenders	15	15	16
Sex Offenders	1	1	1
Status Offenders	8	8	8
Violent Offenders	8	8	8
Youth Population Not Served Directly	8	8	13
Gender			
Male	25	25	27
Female	22	22	24
Youth Population Not Served Directly	5	5	10
Age			
0–10	13	13	14
11–18	21	21	23
Over 18	19	19	21
Youth Population Not Served Directly	5	5	10
Geographic Area			
Rural	2	2	3
Suburban	4	4	4
Tribal	2	2	3
Urban	22	22	23
Youth Population Not Served Directly	5	5	10
Other			
Mental Health	16	16	20
Substance Use	12	12	13
Truant/Dropout	14	14	15

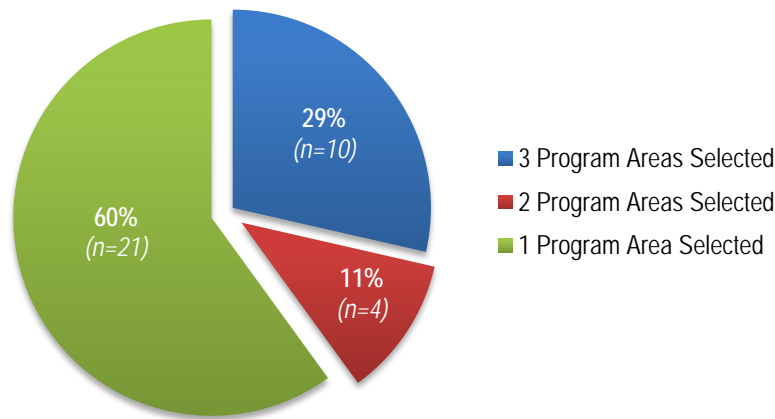
Table 3 presents the frequency of program area selections for operational Federal awards (July 2014–December 2015). During this reporting period, grantees selected Direct Service Intervention and System Improvement program areas most often, followed by the Direct Service Prevention program area.

Table 3. Frequency of Program Area Selections: July 2014–December 2015

Reporting Period	Violence Prevention Direct Service Prevention	Violence Prevention Direct Service Intervention	Violence Prevention System Improvement
July–December 2014	3	3	4
January–June 2015	4	4	5
July–December 2015	16	21	21
Total	23	28	30

Figure 2 illustrates the number and percent of Federal awards that made one or more program area selections during the July–December 2015 reporting period. The majority (60 percent) selected only one program area.

Figure 2. Number and Percent of Awards with One or More Program Area Selections: July–December 2015



1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

OJJDP encourages grantees to use evidence-based practices in their programs. 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. To understand how grantees are prioritizing evidence-based programs, grantees are asked to report whether or not their programs are evidence based. During the July–December 2015 reporting period, 75 percent of the Federal awards used Federal funds to implement an evidence-based program or practice (Figure 3).²

Figure 3. Federal Funding for Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: July–December 2015³

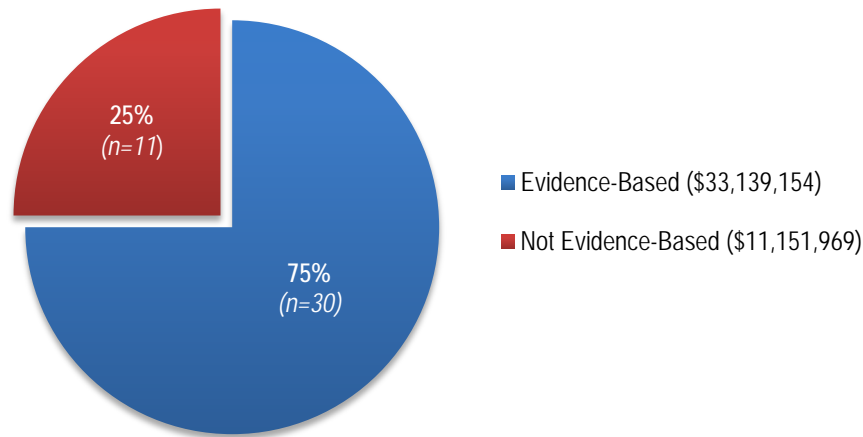


Table 4 further examines the number of programs or initiatives employing evidence-based practices by all active Violence Prevention grantees during the reporting period. There were 34 active grantees implementing 33 operational programs,⁴ and 70 percent of the programs used some form of evidence-based program or practice.

Table 4. Percentage of Operational Evidence-Based Programs or Practices: July–December 2015

Reporting Period	Total Number of Programs or Initiatives	Number of Program/Initiatives Employing Evidence-Based Programs or Practices	Percent Employing Evidence-Based Programs
July–December 2015	33	23	70

² Grantees are asked, “Is the Federal award used to implement an evidence-based program or practice?” This question is only reported once in the DCTAT, and it is reflective of the grant program for the life of the award.

³ The data represent all awards, whether they were operational or not during the reporting period.

⁴ Two awards with operational status were excluded. One award was still “in progress,” and the other award had not been started.

An examination of Federal award amounts by State shows that California received the most funds, followed by Maryland and New York. Table 5 displays a comprehensive comparison of State award amounts. The amount in the table represents the total funding the State received from OJJDP for the life of the award(s).

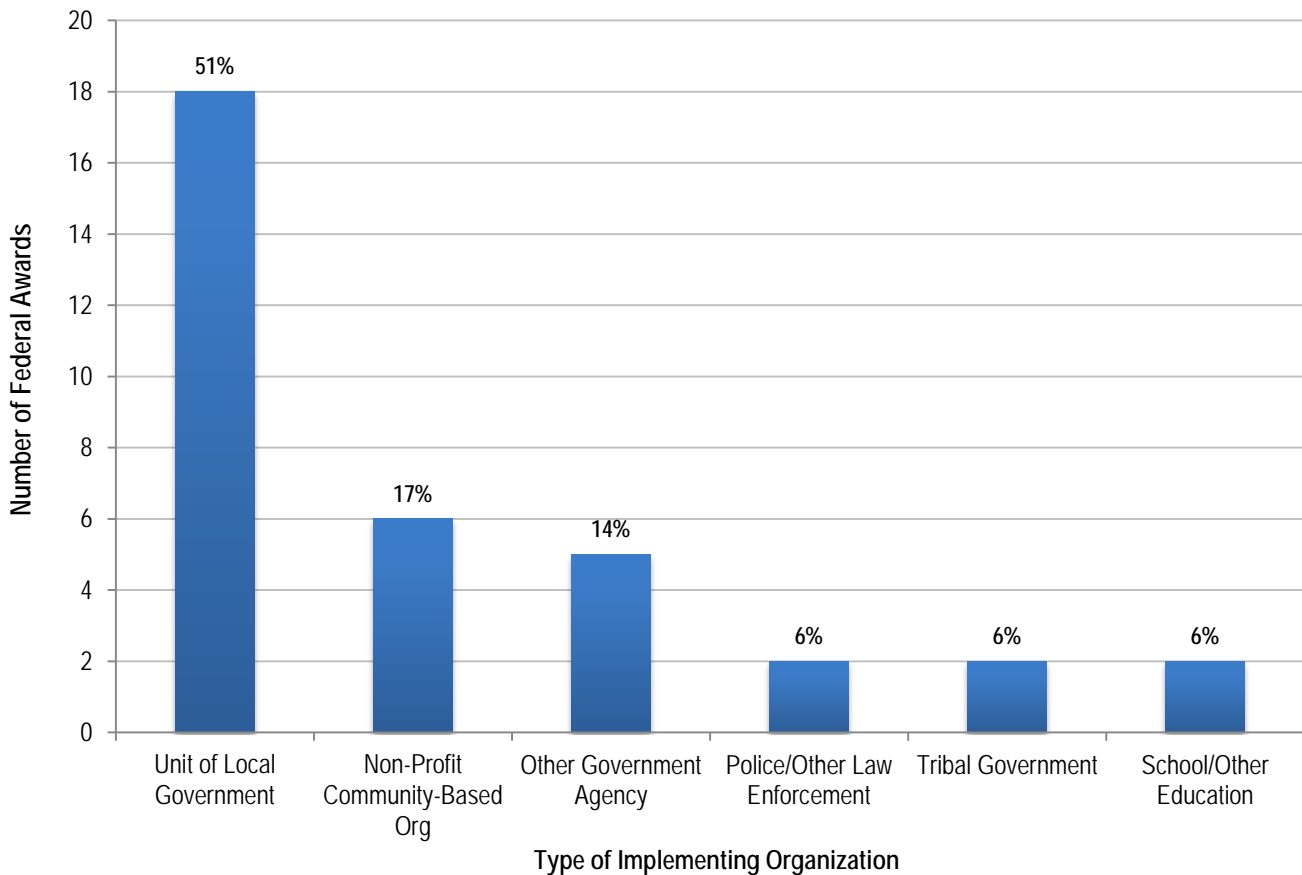
Table 5. Total Federal Award Amount by State (Dollars): July–December 2015

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
CA	8	6,580,175	MT	2	579,237
CO	2	3,113,949	ND	1	612,260
DC	1	2,889,300	NJ	4	4,615,230
IL	1	467,423	NY	3	4,712,898
KY	2	436,534	OH	2	777,260
LA	3	3,921,118	OR	1	2,222,261
MA	4	4,262,738	PA	2	2,781,752
MD	3	4,749,174	SD	1	300,000
ME	2	1,112,260	TN	2	834,460
MI	1	1,570,000	VA	1	940,316
MN	1	612,423	WA	1	298,000
MO	1	1,341,319			

1.2 Implementing Organization Type

As shown in Figure 4, analysis of implementing organizations revealed that units of local government constituted the majority of violence prevention programs (51 percent).

Figure 4. Implementing Organizations: July–December 2015



2. Analysis of Program Measures

An analysis of program measures was not conducted for this reporting period because grantees did not report enough data for the core performance measures. Some grantees expressed that they do not collect the type of data requested. Others stated that their programs are being implemented and they anticipate having more data to report in the future.

3. Retrospective Data

Reporting retroactive data for the July–December 2014 and January–June 2015 reporting periods was encouraged, but was not mandatory for grantees.

Five grantees (13 percent) completed a report in the DCTAT for their Federal awards for the July–December 2014 reporting period. Of those five, four grantees were operational and reported retrospective data. Three of the four grantees selected all three program areas, and one grantee selected System Improvement. All four grantees answered the project questions.

During the January–June 2015 reporting period, seven grantees (18 percent) completed a report in the DCTAT for their Federal awards. Of those seven, six grantees were operational and reported retrospective data. Half of the grantees selected all three program areas, and the other half selected System Improvement. All six grantees answered the project questions.

The grantees that selected the System Improvement program area were able to report on the majority of the performance measures listed; however, the grantees that selected the Prevention and Intervention program areas reported mostly zeros for all of the core performance measures. One grantee stated, “Please note that all zeros reflected on this report represent the fact that the program does not reliably track the requested data type and therefore data cannot be provided for the given output measures.”

Another grantee mentioned that its programs are not measuring the specific requests set forth in the tool. The grantee stated that the documentation it provided reflects that its program is a school system-wide mandate. The “tracked” students represent the estimated student body for the schools where their program personnel are assigned. The grantee stated, “However, the measures [for their programs] in these schools are number of students and number of incidents within the schools, as well as attendance, and not specifically involvement with juvenile justice systems. Similarly, [the] programs focused on youth are designed to increase positive community relations, not track youth involvement in the system per se.”

The data reporting patterns mentioned above are representative of the entire data set spanning all three reporting periods.

4. Analysis of Violence Prevention Project Questions

Of the 41 completed Federal awards, 8 were not operational during this reporting period. Therefore, there were a total of 33 operational awards. Ninety-one percent ($N = 30$) of the awards had completed the project questions. Across all reporting periods, the compliance rate of completed project questions is 93 percent ($N = 40$) (Table 6).

Table 6. Project Question Reporting Compliance by Period: July 2014–December 2015

Data Reporting Period	Federal Awards with Completed Project Questions	Total Operational Federal Awards	Percent
July–December 2014	4	4	100
January–June 2015	6	6	100
July–December 2015	30	33	91
Total	40	43	93

Grantees answer the mandatory project questions during each reporting period. Their answers provide contextual data about the communities and programs involved in the initiative as well as available resources and data. Because programs are individually unique and the sample sizes are small, a discussion of the project question data and cross-group comparisons is not included in this document.

Summary

During the July–December 2015 reporting period, Violence Prevention program grantees had an 84 percent reporting compliance rate. Thirty-three Federal awards were operational, and there were a total of 34 active grantees. Grantees selected the Direct Service Intervention and System Improvement program areas most frequently, and the majority (60 percent) of grantees selected only one program area. Seventy percent of the programs used some form of evidence-based program or practice. California had the most grantees and received the largest amount of Federal funds. Units of local government constituted 51 percent of Violence Prevention Programs. Ninety-one percent of the Federal awards had completed the mandatory project questions; however, grantees did not report enough data to analyze the core measures during the reporting period.