

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

This memo provides an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for the Title V grantees as reported from October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2012.<sup>1</sup> The information includes highlights from the most recent data collected for the reporting period October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012.

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 of 1974. The Title V program is designed to improve the juvenile justice system by concentrating and 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, anti-hate-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. Examination of Program Information

#### 1.1 Trend Analysis of Title V Data for All Reporting Periods

Across the reporting periods (October 2008–September 2012), grantees have input 219 sets of program data. For the most recent period, October 2011 through September 2012, 56 grants were active, and 55 grantees reported complete data, for a compliance rate of 98% (see Table 1). While some grantees spent their funds directly, others subawarded their funds to other agencies. As a result, data were reported for 153 subgrant awards.

The numbers reported in Table 1 do not include subrecipients; but subrecipients will be included in all the charts and graphs that follow in this data memo.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 2014.

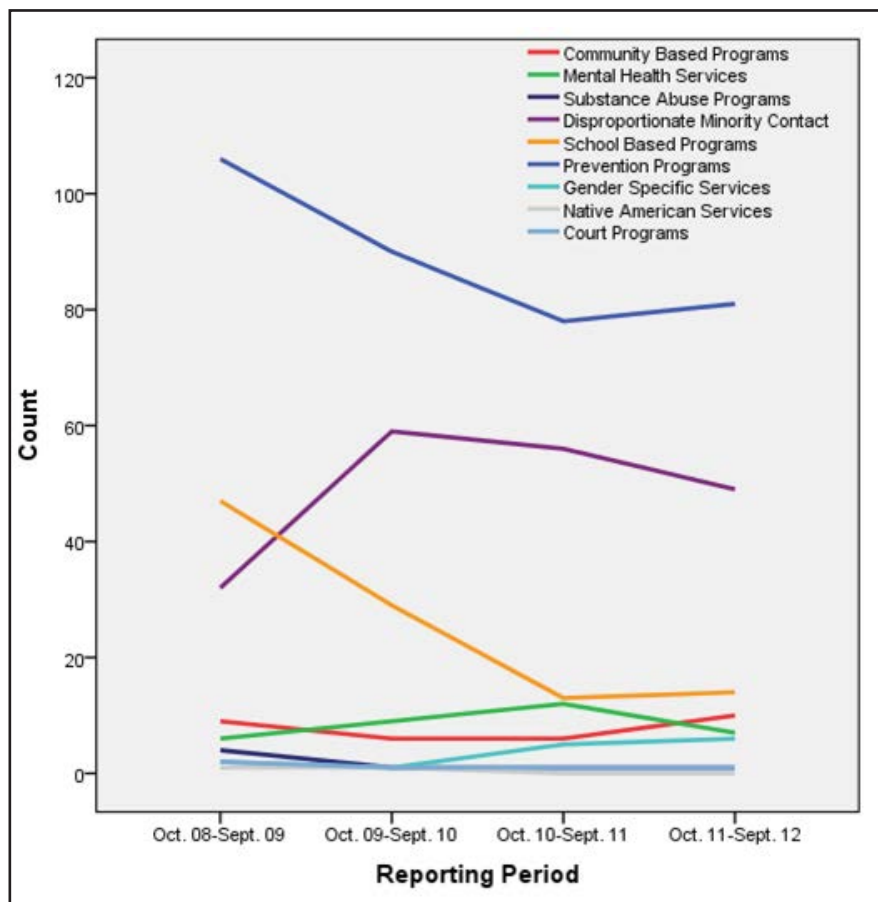
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**Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period**

Data Reporting Periods	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
Oct. 2008–Sept. 2009	2	1	53	56
Oct. 2009–Sept. 2010	2	1	53	56
Oct. 2010–Sept. 2011	1	0	55	56
Oct. 2011–Sept. 2012	0	1	55	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>224</b>

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 2008–September 2009 reporting period.

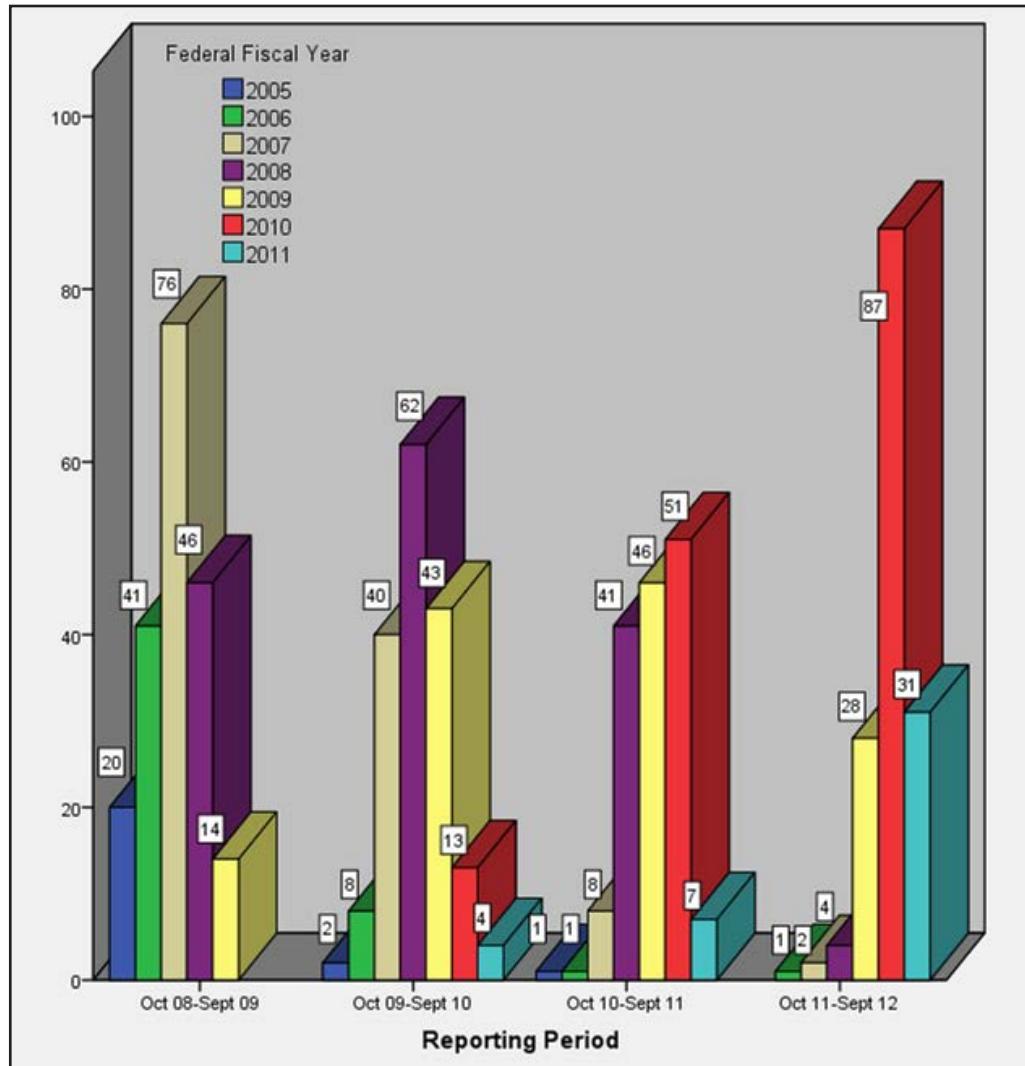
**Figure 1. Awards by Program Area across Reporting Periods**



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Figure 2 depicts the number of subgrants by Federal fiscal year (FFY). During October 2011–September 2012, the most subgrants ( $n = 87$ ) were made from FFY 2010 funding.

**Figure 2. Number of Subgrants by Federal Fiscal Year (N = 677)**



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Table 2 depicts the total award amount by FFY. During October 2011–September 2012, the largest funding amount for Title V, \$6,371,039, came from FFY 2010. Grantees use funds to implement a number of prevention and intervention programs. Over the past four reporting periods, there was a significant decline in the total award amount; the largest amount was in October 2008–September 2009 (Table 2).

**Table 2. Total Award Amount by Federal Fiscal Year (Dollars)**

FFY	Data Collection Period			
	Oct. 08–Sept. 09	Oct. 09–Sept. 10	Oct. 10–Sept. 11	Oct. 11–Sept. 12
<b>2005</b>	\$ 4,343,000	\$ 422,000	\$ 211,000	\$ 0
<b>2006</b>	2,074,728	404,250	18,750	18,750
<b>2007</b>	10,421,576	5,706,438	602,000	150,500
<b>2008</b>	2,036,619	2,922,479	1,583,889	193,440
<b>2009</b>	443,690	1,389,670	1,414,786	912,493
<b>2010</b>	0	1,104,285	4,141,196	6,371,039
<b>2011</b>	0	125,000	275,000	1,475,000

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Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data for the October 2011–September 2012 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers represent the population actually served by grantees through the Title V 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: October 2011–September 2012**

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native	37
	Asian	35
	Black/African American	77
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	80
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	24
	Other Race	39
	White/Caucasian	72
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	28
<b>JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS</b>	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	101
	First-Time Offenders	58
	Repeat Offenders	30
	Sex Offenders	9
	Status Offenders	32
	Violent Offenders	16
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	28
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	125
	Female	119
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	26
<b>AGE</b>	0–10	70
	11–18	120
	Over 18	20
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	26
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	Rural	81
	Suburban	43
	Tribal	24
	Urban	42
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	27
<b>OTHER</b>	Mental Health	31
	Substance Abuse	35
	Truant/Dropout	32

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

### 2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from October 2011–September 2012

#### 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 2011–September 2012. In all, 14,417 youth were served in various programs funded by the Title V grant. Of that number, approximately 72% completed the defined program requirements.

Table 4 shows that approximately 68% of the program youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior.

**Table 4. Performance Measures Data (Short-Term): October 2011–September 2012**

Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
School Attendance	4,671	3,403	73
Antisocial Behavior	2,060	1,185	58
Family Relationships	934	782	84
Substance Use	707	638	90
Social Competence	1,190	509	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,562</b>	<b>6,517</b>	<b>68</b>

Table 5 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories for October 2011–September 2012. Long-term outcomes, shown in Table 5, are the ultimate outcomes desired for participants, recipients, the juvenile justice system, or the community. They are measured within 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. In all, 72% of the program youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior.

**Table 5. Performance Measures Data (Long-Term): October 2011–September 2012**

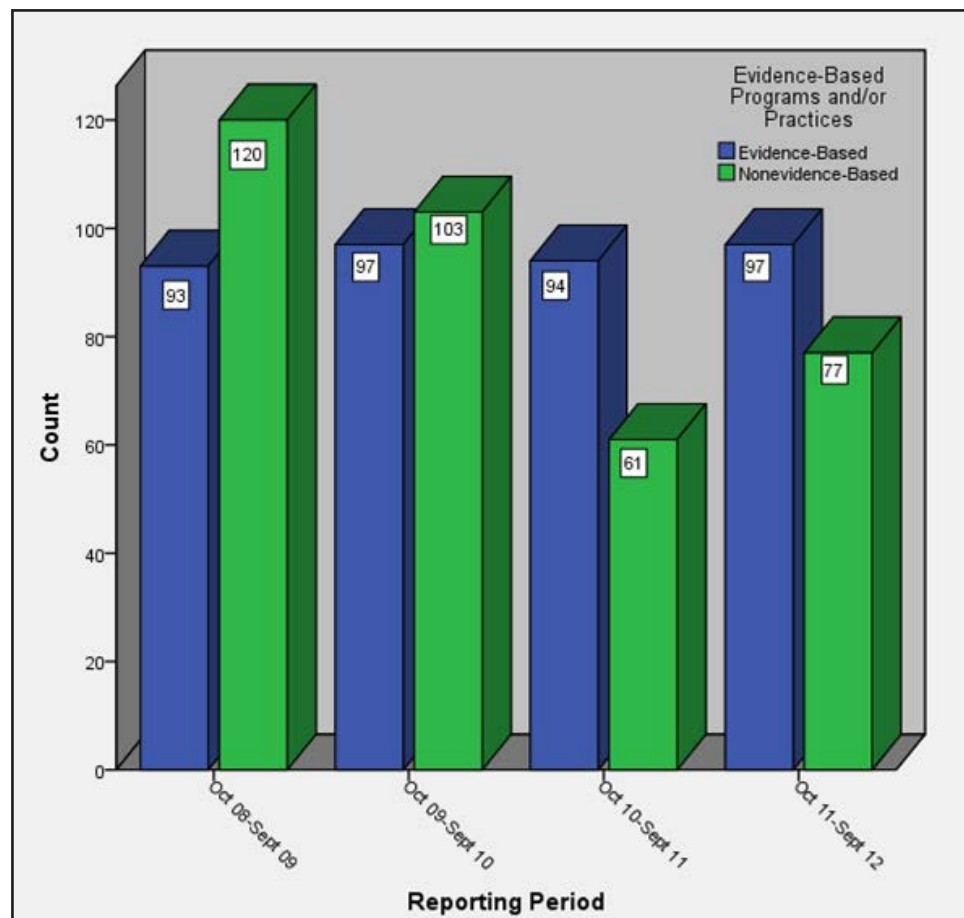
Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior 6–12 Months Earlier	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
School Attendance	629	556	88
Antisocial Behavior	469	106	23
Family Relationships	172	144	84
Substance Use	409	402	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>72</b>

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### 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 2011–September 2012 reporting period, 56% of grantees ( $n = 97$ ) implemented evidence-based programs, amounting to \$3,351,543.

**Figure 3. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices ( $N = 381$ )**

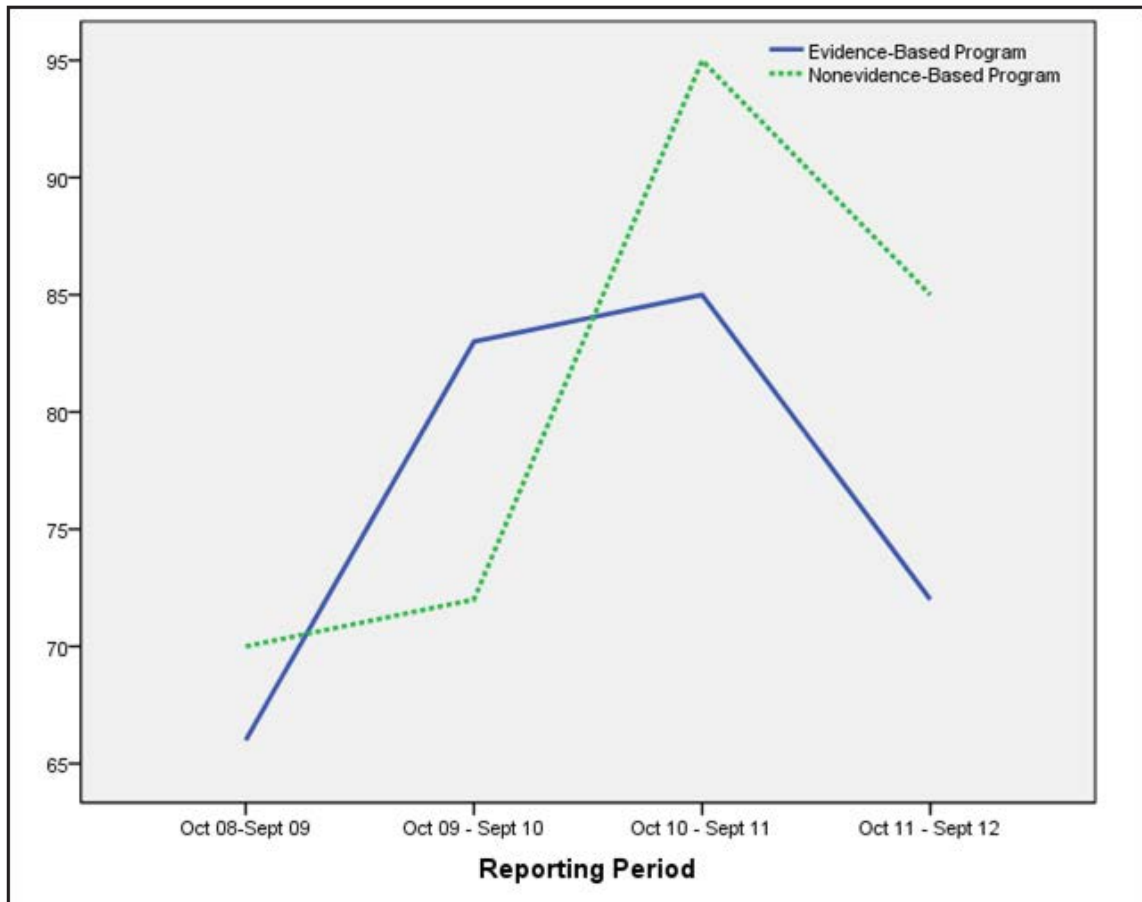


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Following an evidence-based model can positively influence program practices. One goal is that programs implementing these practices will take a more substantive approach to achieving desired changes in target behaviors.

To further illustrate this, the following graphs show the percentage of grantees reporting a desired change in the target behavior of school attendance, measured in the short term. In particular, these data compare subgrantee programs that use evidence-based programs or practices and those that do not. Overall, as shown in Figure 4, programs implementing evidence-based practices tend to report higher percentages of desired change in target behaviors (in this case, school attendance). Although in certain instances it may appear that nonevidence-based programs reported higher percentages, this is because fewer programs tracked their participants for the target behavior.

**Figure 4. Percentage Reporting Desired Change in School Attendance (Short-Term Data)**

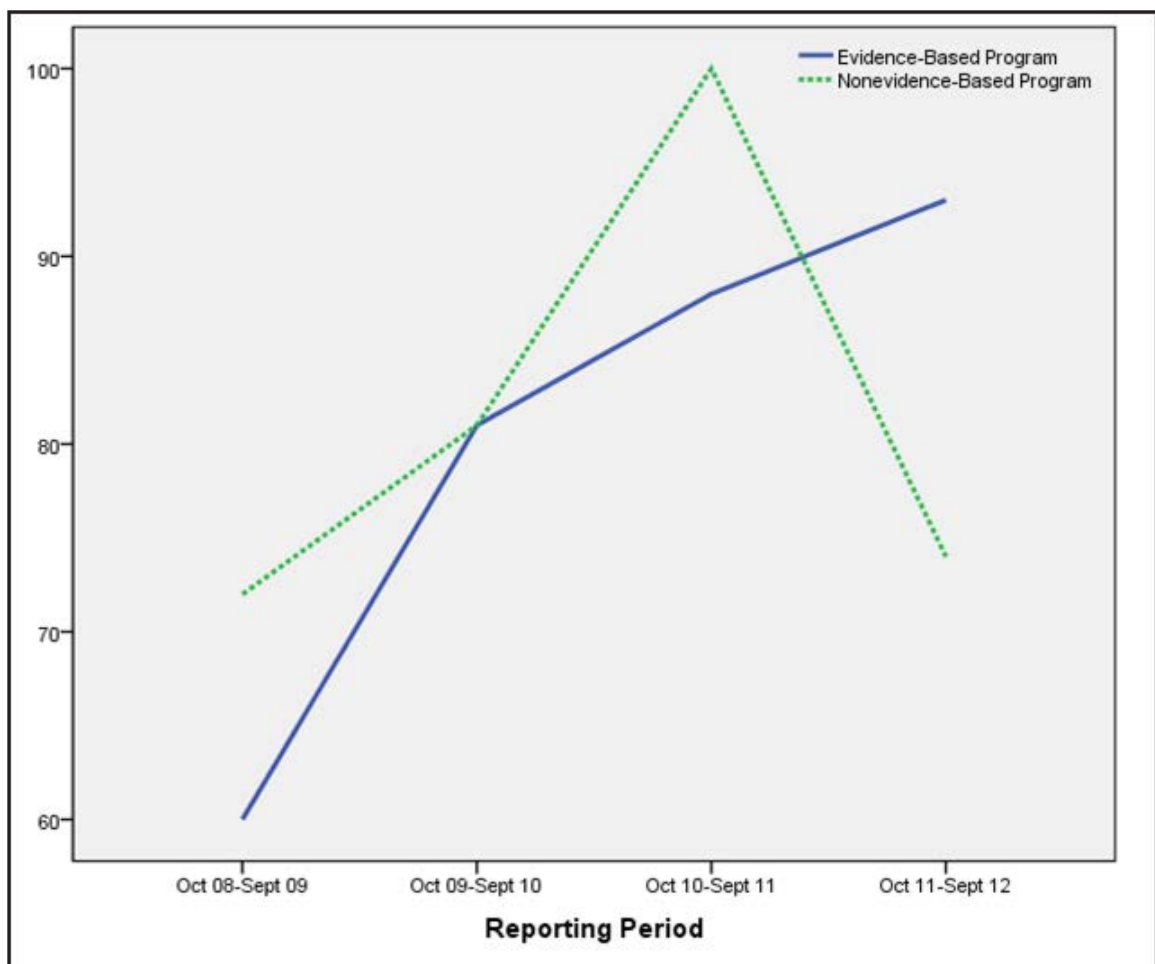




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Similarly, long-term data show an increasing percentage of desired behavioral change for programs implementing evidence-based practices in comparison to those that do not. Although in certain instances it may appear that nonevidence-based programs reported higher percentages, this is because fewer programs tracked their participants for the target behavior after program completion. Long-term measures include data reported from participants who were tracked 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Figure 5 presents a trend of these percentages across reporting periods.

**Figure 5. Percentage Reporting Desired Change in School Attendance (Long-Term Data)**



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### 2.3 Analysis of the Recidivism Measure

Included in the core measures are reoffending outcomes for youth served by the program. 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.

Recidivism levels among the youth served while in the program (in the short term) were relatively low: approximately 4%. A small number of youth who exited the program were tracked for reoffenses 6 months after their exit ( $n = 31$ ). Of those tracked, 6 committed a new offense. Short-term reoffending rates are shown in Table 6, while long-term rates are shown in Table 7.

**Table 6. Performance Measures for October 2011–September 2012: Short-Term Reoffending Data**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period	1,432
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period	61
Number of program youth who were recommitted to juvenile facility during this reporting period	8
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period	0
Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period	23
Percent of program youth who reoffend during the reporting period (recidivism)	61/1,432 <b>(4.2%)</b>

**Table 7. Performance Measures for October 2011–September 2012: 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 ago than the tracking period	31
Of those tracked, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period	6
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during this reporting period	0
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period	0
Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period	1
Percent of program youth who reoffend during the reporting period (recidivism)	6/31 <b>(19.3%)</b>

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### 3. Narrative Response Data

#### *3.1 Grant-Related Accomplishments: October 2011–September 2012*

During the October 2011–September 2012 reporting period, grantees were asked to answer seven questions regarding overall accomplishments and whether barriers had been encountered during that time. The narrative responses provide a story to go with the numeric data that each grantee reported. An analysis of these responses revealed several accomplishments encompassing many of the targeted behavioral areas. There were noted improvements in cultural skill building, school attendance, family relationships, and high school completion. The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services noted significant successes among the tribes that implement programs with Title V funding. Some of these successes include creating a Parent Involvement Committee. Currently, 10 parents assist the staff with various aspects of the program. Another tribe advocated for an Alaska law to require mandatory annual training of school staff in suicide prevention education and awareness. Governor Sean Parnell invited the tribe to attend the signing of Senate Bill 137.

Other grantees reported accomplishments in areas of school attendance and recidivism rates. For example, the American Samoa Criminal Justice Planning Agency reported an increase in enrolment in the Village Curfew Enforcement Program. The main focus of the village curfew program is to keep children safe. Through the involvement in this program, children developed a sense of responsibility and became more involved in their community by playing sports and attending village ceremonies. The main goal of the program is to prevent negative juvenile activity within the village setting, such as include crime, violence, and alcohol or drug use. During the reporting period, there were no reported incidents for those youth who were part of the program.

The California Board of State and Community Corrections reported successes with its collaboration with the District Attorney's Office and Juvenile Truancy Court Judge. The outcomes of this effort revealed that youth participating in the program improved their school attendance and subsequently their grades. Furthermore, the youth did not become involved in the juvenile justice system while in the program.

The Montana Board of Crime Control reported notable accomplishments by its subgrantee Cascade County, which provided Parenting Wisely Services to 78 parents and 122 children during the reporting period. Meanwhile, in Hill County, Montana, 200 youth participated in the SMART Moves program. To engage youth in the program, the County implemented various strategies that include the use of social media via Facebook, as well as partnerships with local businesses. For example, the Boys and Girls Club held a Red Ribbon kickoff where kids would sign a pledge to remain drug free. Youth would receive a red bracelet, and local sponsoring businesses gave free items to kids wearing these bracelets. Other activities included sponsoring dances and family nights, featuring drug-free activities. Cascade County reported significant percentages of parents and youth successfully completing program requirements (88 percent and 100 percent, respectively).

The Michigan Department of Human Services reported accomplishments from several of its funded subgrantees. These programs offered a series of employment services for youth that include summer employment, establishing a vocational woodworking venture where the students can sell their manufactured products. Furthermore, youth were also involved in a river cleanup project. Overall, the purpose of these programs is to foster entrepreneurship among youth.

#### *3.2 Problems and Barriers Encountered: October 2011–September 2012*

Although the grantees had many accomplishments, many of them also acknowledged several barriers that prevented them from achieving program goals. Some significant barriers resulted from the lack of funding. Many feared that as their budgets decreased, successful programs would have to be interrupted. For example, one grantee noted that the lack of funding fostered a decrease in interest from potential subgrantees. Those subgrantees that were interested could not sustain programming with the limited funding. Other grantees had to suspend services for short periods due to lack of funding.

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Some grantees faced programmatic challenges that they were able to overcome positively. For example, one grantee noted that the program had a personnel change during the middle of the year. However, this change benefited the program, because licensed clinicians became service providers and program referrals increased, as did successful program completions. Furthermore, they noted that due to the personnel change, a long-term financial sustainability strategy was implemented.

When asked whether OJJDP could help address some of the problems they experienced, only 14% of the grantees ( $n = 8$ ) responded affirmatively.

The main concern most organizations expressed was with the decrease in Title V funding, despite the many accomplishments among the communities. Many grantees requested more funding accordingly. Others asked for more training opportunities.