

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Title V Grants

This memo presents an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for the Title V grantees as reported from October 1, 2008, through September 30, 2013.¹ The information includes highlights from the most recent data collected for the reporting period October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2013.

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 Programs
9. Court Programs

1. Examination of Program Information

1.1 Trend Analysis of Title V Data for All Reporting Periods

For the most recent period, October 2012 through September 2013, 56 grants were active, and 44 grantees reported complete data, for a compliance rate of 79% (Table 1). While some grantees spent their funds directly, others subawarded their funds to other agencies. As a result, data were reported for 92 subgrant awards.

¹ 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 will be implemented in all programs during 2014.

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The numbers reported in Table 1 do not include subrecipients. However, data on subrecipients are included in Tables 2–7 and Figures 1–4.

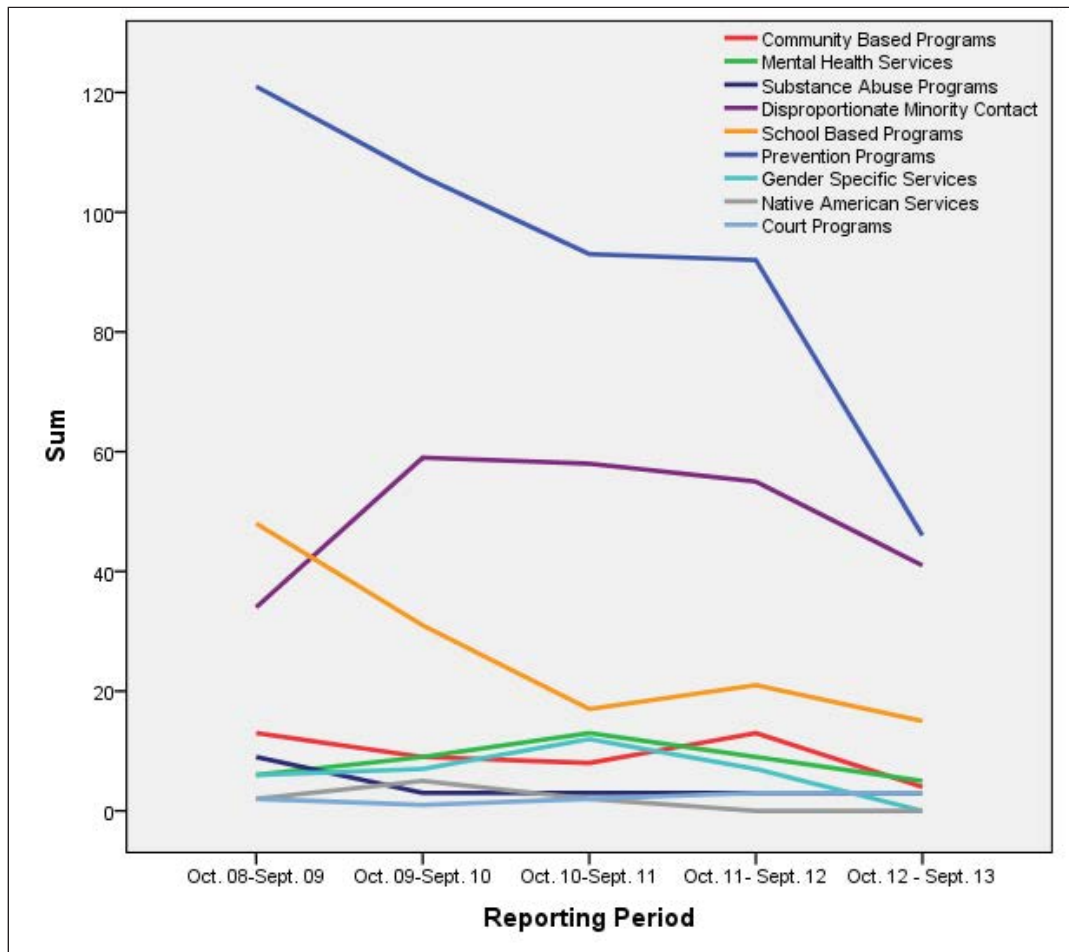
Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period

Data Reporting Periods	Status			
	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
Oct. 2012–Sept. 2013	9	3	44	56
Total	17	8	255	280

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Over the reporting periods, the number of grantees providing data for the different program areas has varied. The largest number of grantees reported 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 (Figure 1). However, this number has steadily decreased since the October 2008–September 2009 reporting period. This decline can be attributed to the overall decrease in Title V funding.

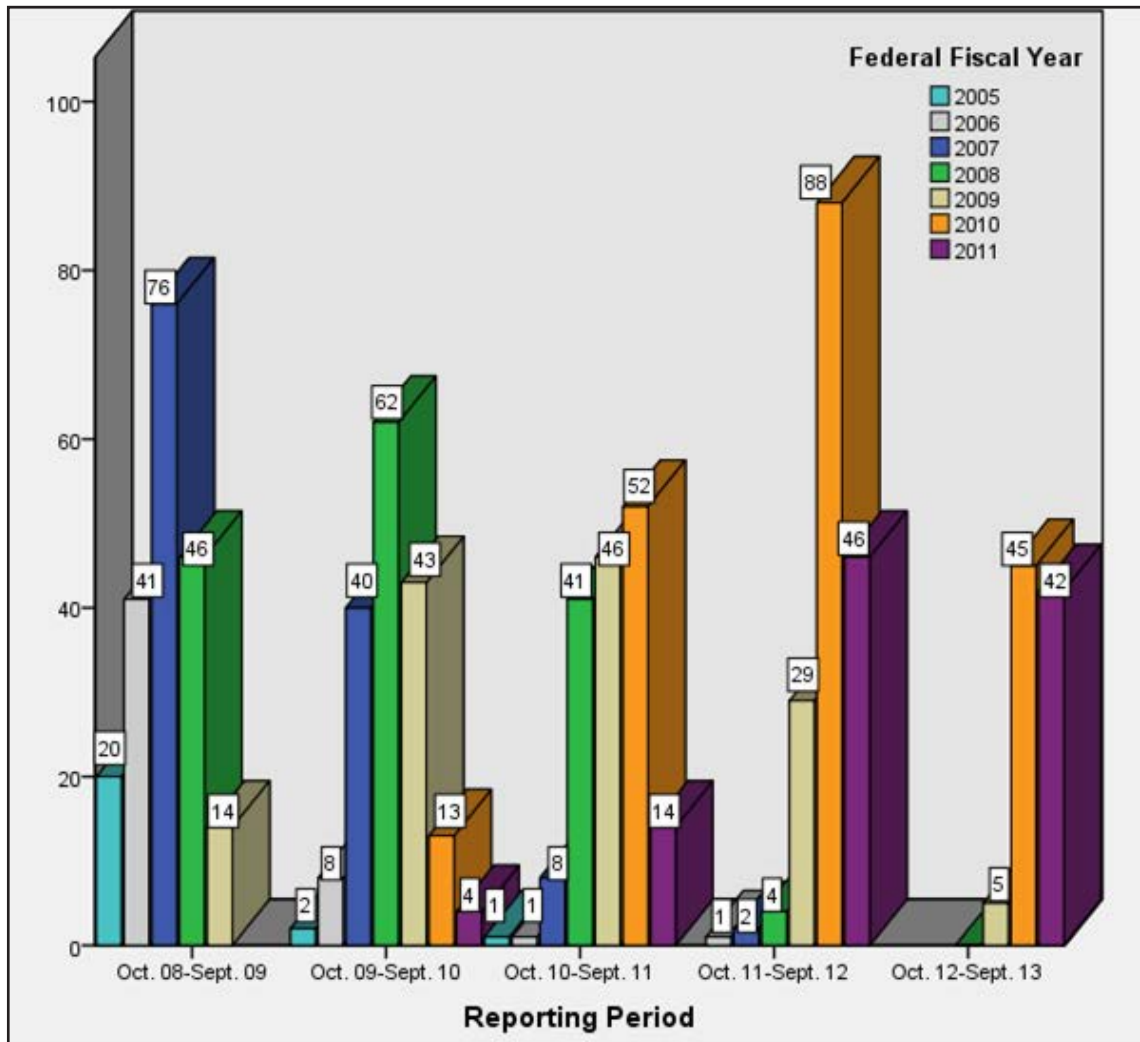
Figure 1. Awards by Program Area Across Reporting Periods



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Figure 2 shows the number of subgrants by Federal Fiscal Year (FFY). During October 2012–September 2013, the most subgrants ($n = 45$) were made from FFY 2010 funding.

Figure 2. Number of Subgrants by Federal Fiscal Year ($N = 794$)



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Table 2 presents the total award amount by FFY. During October 2012–September 2013, the largest funding amount for Title V, \$3,100,498, came from FFY 2010. Grantees use funds to implement a number of prevention and intervention programs. The past four reporting periods saw a significant decline in the total award amount; the largest amount was in October 2011–September 2012 (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	Oct. 12–Sept. 13
2005	\$ 4,343,000	\$ 422,000	\$ 211,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
2006	2,074,728	404,250	18,750	18,750	0
2007	10,421,576	5,706,438	602,000	150,500	0
2008	2,036,619	2,922,479	1,583,889	193,440	48,360
2009	443,690	1,389,670	1,414,786	912,493	301,374
2010	0	1,104,285	4,141,196	6,371,039	3,100,498
2011	0	125,000	275,000	1,475,000	2,387,500
2012	0	0	0	0	0

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Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data for the October 2012–September 2013 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 2012–September 2013

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaska Native	22
	Asian	17
	Black/African American	48
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	51
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	13
	Other Race	21
	White/Caucasian	39
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	25
JUSTICE	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	58
	First-Time Offenders	23
	Repeat Offenders	13
	Sex Offenders	3
	Status Offenders	11
	Violent Offenders	7
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	25
GENDER	Male	66
	Female	66
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	25
AGE	0–10	30
	11–18	62
	Over 18	13
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	25
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	43
	Suburban	30
	Tribal	13
	Urban	28
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	25
OTHER	Mental Health	12
	Substance Abuse	18
	Truant/Dropout	18

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2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from October 2012–September 2013

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 in a targeted behavior in each 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 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 2012–September 2013. In all, 34,973 youth were served in various programs funded by the Title V grant. Of that number, about 93% completed the defined program requirements.

Table 4 shows that about 77% of the program youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior.

Table 4. Performance Measures Data (Short Term): October 2012–September 2013

Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
School Attendance	4,170	3,251	78
Antisocial Behavior	657	501	76
Family Relationships	540	347	64
Substance Use	2,932	2,273	78
Total	8,299	6,372	77

Table 5 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories for October 2012–September 2013. Long-term outcomes 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, 91% of program youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior.

Table 5. Performance Measures Data (Long Term): October 2012–September 2013

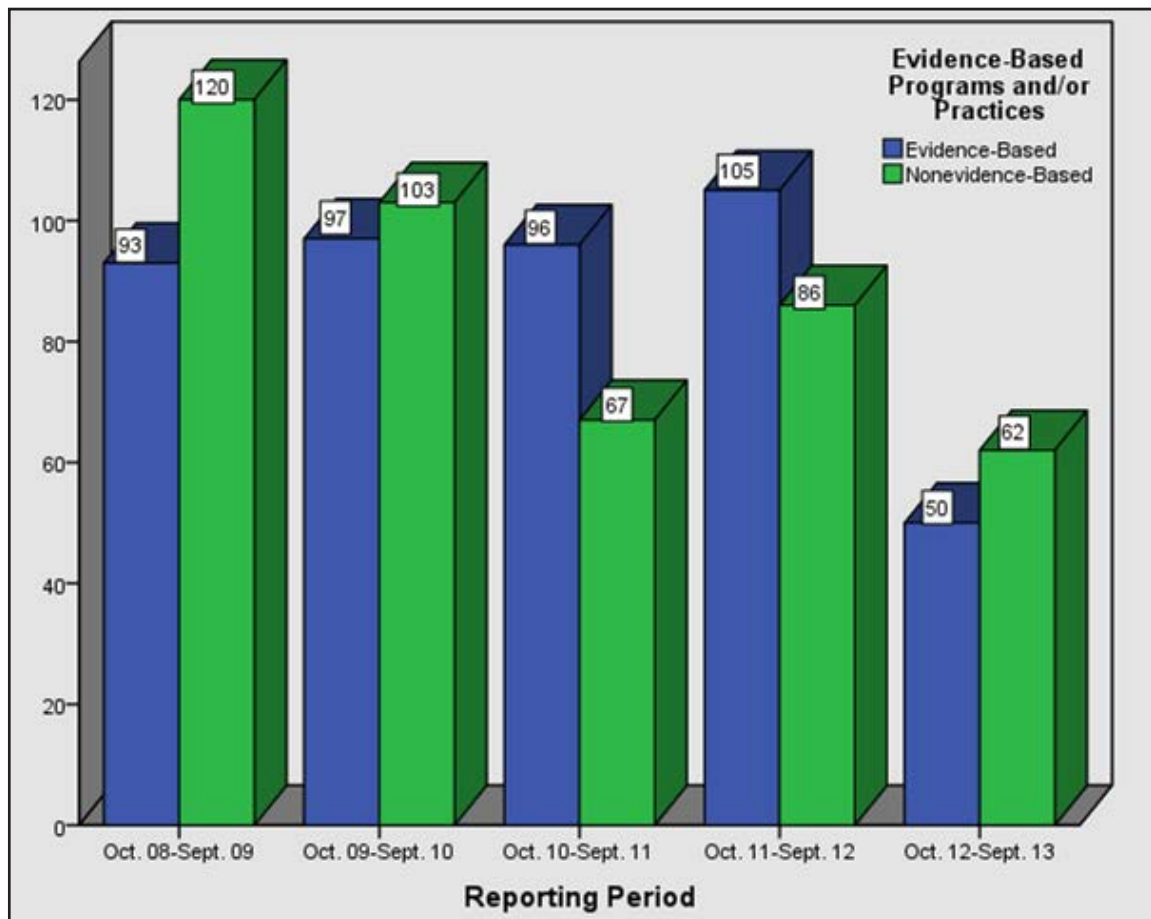
Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior 6–12 Months Earlier	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
School Attendance	62	46	74
Antisocial Behavior	109	91	83
Family Relationships	68	61	90
Substance Use	274	268	98
Total	513	466	91

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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 programs funded through Formula Grants are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices (Figure 3). From October 2012 to September 2013, 47% of grantees and subgrantees ($n = 466$) implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices.

Figure 3. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (N = 2,675)

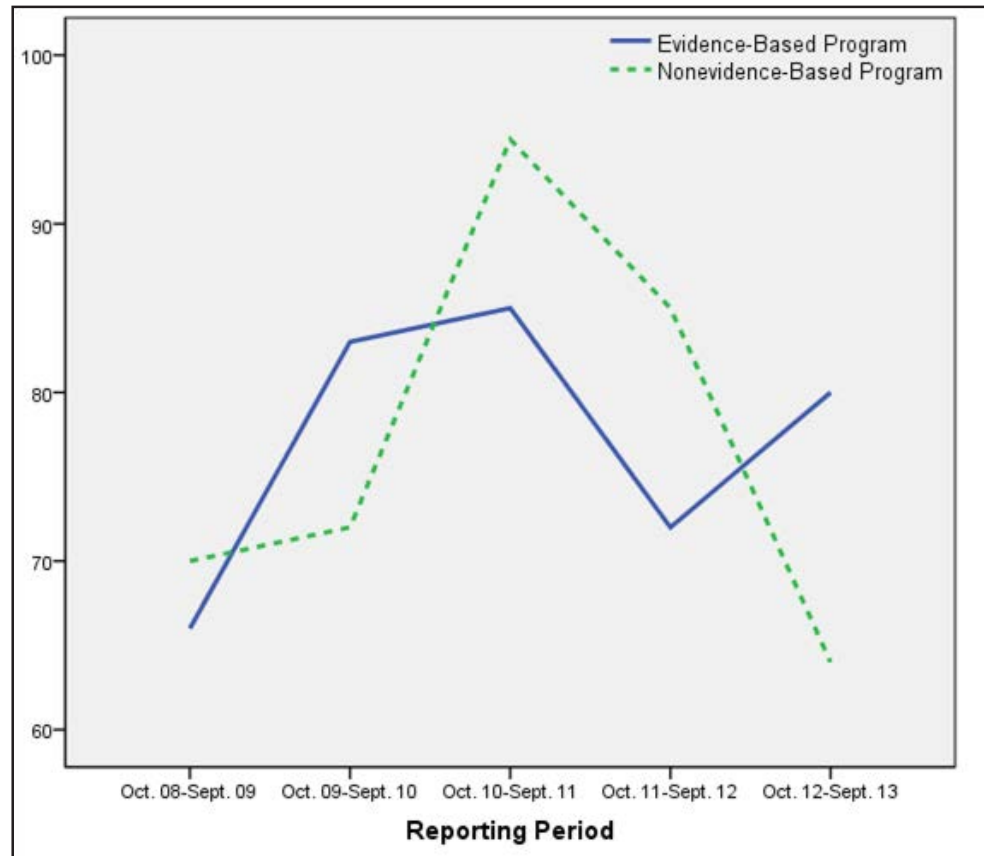


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Following an evidence-based model can positively influence program practices. One goal is that programs implementing these practices will take a more substantive approach to achieving desired changes in target behaviors.

To further illustrate this, Figure 4 shows 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, 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)²



² There were no data points for school attendance measured over the long term in nonevidence-based programs. Therefore, it is not possible to create a meaningful comparative graph, because school attendance for nonevidence-based programs is 0 (zero).

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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, at about 5%. A small number of youth who exited the program were tracked for reoffenses 6 months after their exit ($n = 37$), and 4 committed a new offense. Short-term reoffending rates are shown in Table 6 and long-term rates in Table 7.

Table 6. Performance Measures for October 2012–September 2013: Short-Term Reoffending Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period	566
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period	28
Number of program youth who were recommitted to juvenile facility during this reporting period	2
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period	0
Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period	19
Percent of program youth who reoffend during the reporting period (recidivism)	28/566 (4.9%)

Table 7. Performance Measures for October 2012–September 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 ago who are being tracked during the reporting period	37
Of those tracked, number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period	4
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	0
Percent of program youth who reoffend during the reporting period (recidivism)	4/37 (11%)

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3. Narrative Response Data

3.1 Grant-Related Accomplishments: October 2012–September 2013

During the October 2012–September 2013 reporting period, grantees were asked to answer 7 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 each grantee reported. An analysis of these responses revealed various accomplishments encompassing many of the targeted behavioral areas. Here are a few highlights of the accomplishments States achieved through the Title V funding.

Colorado funded 2 communities to implement their 3-year prevention plan. Technical assistance was provided to both communities to help them with their objectives, measurements, and outcomes. One community also received technical assistance in implementing Restorative Justice in schools. Similarly, Idaho funded one community to implement evidence-based delinquency prevention programs.

Illinois reported great achievements in serving their communities with Title V funding, noting that over half of the youth in the program exited successfully. Indiana reported successful programmatic achievements in system improvement. They maintain that the dialogue with law enforcement officers helped disclose not only “perceptions/misperceptions” about the juvenile court system, but also the challenges that some law enforcement officers/agencies face internally in addressing juvenile offenders. These discussions further helped identify some areas of disconnect between law enforcement, community services, and the juvenile court. Further meetings and discussions with service providers helped identify some detention alternatives available to the court system that may be added to a proposed “sanctions grid.”

During this reporting period, Maine reported that all aspects of the grant were fully implemented. These included hiring a part-time project manager to oversee school contacts and scheduling, finalizing the arrangement with the Virginia Tech Child Study Center to manage data collection and data analysis, soliciting participation from schools as well as vetting and enlisting them, and providing supervision and coaching to the schools.

3.2 Problems/Barriers Encountered: October 2012–September 2013

Although the grantees had many accomplishments, some also acknowledged barriers that prevented them from achieving program goals. Significant barriers resulted from lack of funding, which has been the primary challenge. Many feared that as their budgets decreased, successful programs would have to be interrupted. One State reported limitations in their funding, because they were found to not be in compliance with two of the four Juvenile Justice Act requirements. Meanwhile, another grantee declared bankruptcy: “Fluctuations in appropriations always present a challenge for planning and sustainability.”

Some grantees faced programmatic challenges that they were able to overcome effectively. For example, one grantee noted that the program had a personnel change and is going through a transition period. Another barrier related to lack of parental involvement, because few parents are attending parent meetings. Lack of home Internet access or of adequate computing power are also challenges for many students. Recruiting volunteers for program operation was also a barrier. Church leaders and congregations reported that they already had outreach programs in operation. Transportation presented problems for some participants. However, positive reinforcement came from offering refreshments and adding training times and dates as well as advertised transportation times.

When asked whether OJJDP could help address some of the problems they experienced, only 18% of the grantees ($n = 10$) said yes.

States are requesting technical assistance in a number of areas that include sustainability and capacity building, as well as more funding for implementation of programs. Some grantees requested improvements

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in measurement of long-term data. A grantee stated that long-term measures are not feasible for short-term funding. Lack of staff also adds to this challenge in data collection and reporting. Overall, most States identified the need for advocacy for more Title V funding.