

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

The Discretionary/Congressional Earmark Program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The program includes several solicitations that support national and community organizations in one of four activity areas: Direct Service Prevention, Direct Service Intervention, System Improvement, and Research and Development. Grantees report on measures specifically tailored to their program activities.

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

1. Examination of Program Information

1.1 Trend Analysis of Discretionary Data for All Reporting Periods

Across all reporting periods (July 2006–June 2012), grantees have input 5,978 sets of program data. For the most recent period January–June 2012, 369 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 365 Discretionary/Congressional Earmark grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Therefore, data were only complete for 315 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 85 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Discretionary Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2006–June 2012

Data Reporting Period	Status			Total
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	
July–December 2006	15	51	84	150
January–June 2007	15	53	95	163
July–December 2007	17	56	181	254
January–June 2008	25	180	148	353
July–December 2008	24	87	439	550
January–June 2009	20	57	423	500
July–December 2009	15	86	642	743
January–June 2010	15	90	541	646
July–December 2010	22	106	768	896
January–June 2011	14	59	652	725
July–December 2011	10	66	553	629
January–June 2012	4	50	315	369
Total	196	941	4,841	5,978

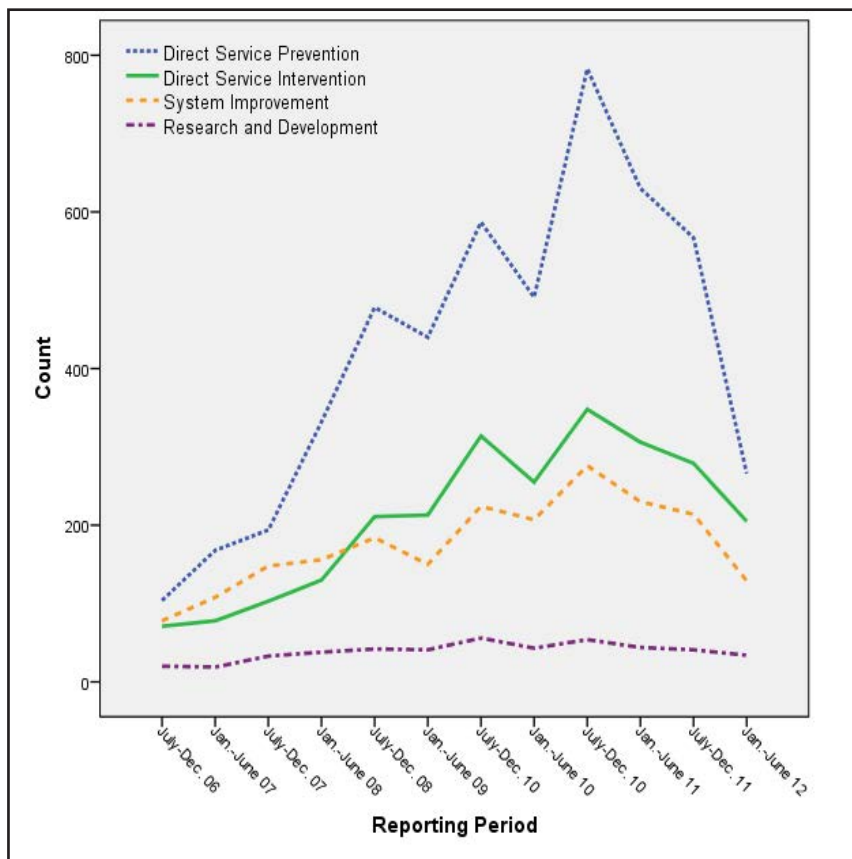
The numbers reported in Table 1 do not include subrecipients, who will be included in all the following tables and figures in this data memo.

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 formalized data validation and verification plan is currently being piloted and will be implemented in this program during 2013.

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Although the current reporting period has experienced a slight decline in active grantees reporting, the largest numbers of grantees supplied data on Direct Service Prevention Programs ($n = 266$). However, this number has decreased since the previous reporting period of July–December 2011. Direct Service Intervention ($n = 206$) and System Improvement ($n = 129$) have also experienced a decline in active grantees. Research and Development grants represent a relatively small portion of Discretionary awards ($n = 34$).

Figure 1. Awards by Program Area: July 2006–June 2012

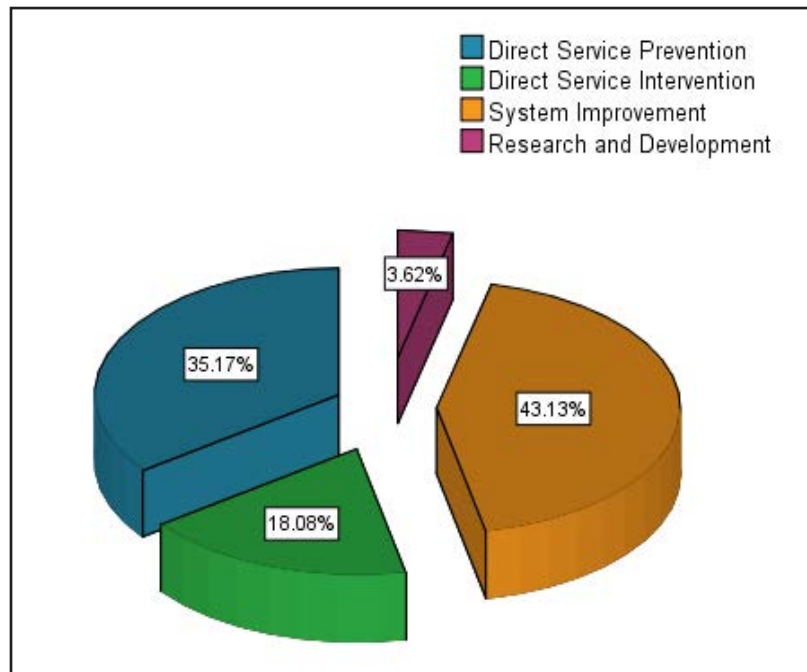


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1.2 Overview of Data for Current Reporting Period

Figure 2 illustrates grant amount allocations broken down by program category. Although the largest number of grantees indicated that they implemented their activities under the Direct Service Prevention and Intervention programs (Figure 1), the largest number of funds was allocated to the System Improvement program category. During the January–June 2012 reporting period, System Improvement was the highest-funded program category (\$81,278,696). Direct Service Prevention was the second-highest category funded by the Discretionary/Congressional Earmark program, with \$66,277,842.

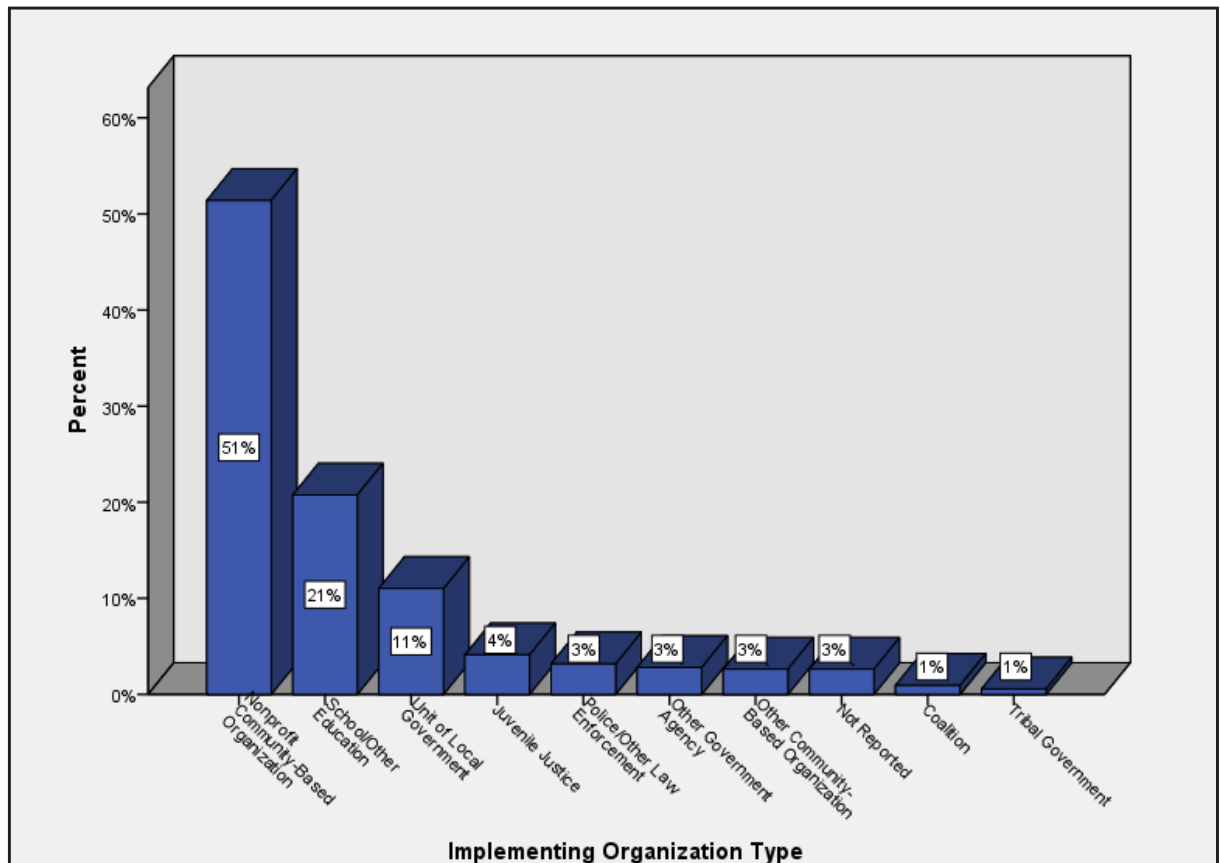
Figure 2. Grant Allocations by Program Category (Percent): January–June 2012



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Analysis of implementing agencies for the January–June 2012 reporting period (Figure 3) revealed that the largest percentage of programs was implemented by nonprofit community-based organizations (51 percent). School and other education implementing organizations constituted the second-largest percentage (21 percent). The third-largest percentage was implemented by Unit of Local Government agencies (11 percent).

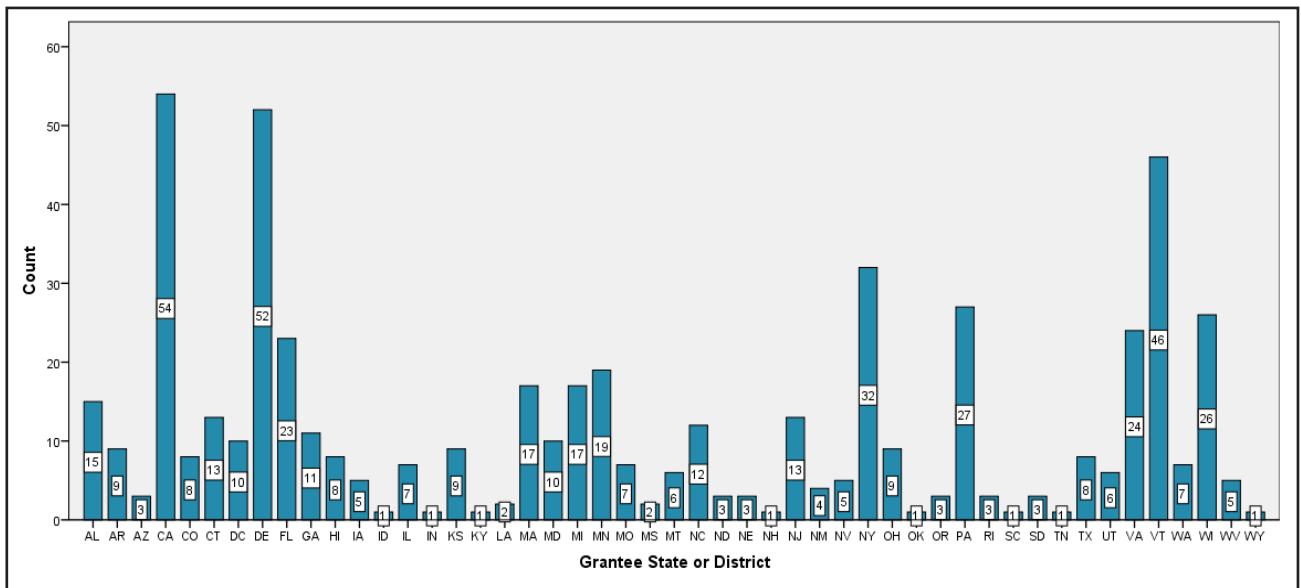
Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): January–June 2012 (N = 535)



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The highest number of grants and subgrants awarded during the January–June 2012 reporting period was in California ($n = 54$). Delaware was second, with 52 grants and subgrants. The comparison among states and the District of Columbia is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Grants and Subgrants per State or District: January–June 2012 ($N = 554$)



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In examining grant amounts by state and district, based on current and active Discretionary/Congressional Earmark grants, the District of Columbia received the most funds, followed by Wisconsin and Alabama. A more comprehensive comparison of award amounts is shown in Table 2.

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

Grantee State or District	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AL	14	\$ 9,310,122
AR	5	1,630,000
AZ	3	400,000
CA	44	8,868,317
CO	8	4,593,946
CT	10	1,769,159
DC	9	28,772,774
DE	4	3,453,000
FL	17	5,091,464
GA	11	1,698,500
HI	3	3,427,749
IA	5	820,000
ID	1	100,000
IL	7	3,135,097
IN	1	850,000
KS	2	1,877,870
KY	1	100,000
LA	2	397,000
MA	10	3,040,581
MD	9	2,326,044
MI	14	4,075,000
MN	13	7,431,447
MO	7	3,556,752
MS	2	250,000
MT	6	2,277,260

Grantee State or District	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
NC	6	\$ 2,962,653
ND	3	1,750,000
NE	3	1,150,000
NH	1	125,000
NJ	11	5,078,308
NM	4	865,000
NV	3	2,754,000
NY	29	6,010,191
OH	9	3,792,113
OK	1	150,000
OR	3	1,969,000
PA	26	5,641,847
RI	3	800,000
SC	1	500,000
SD	3	500,000
TN	1	715,479
TX	8	2,111,424
UT	6	2,219,533
VA	13	4,260,294
VT	7	1,100,000
WA	6	1,474,815
WI	10	11,364,926
WV	3	2,277,000
WY	1	300,000

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Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data for the January–June 2012 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in this table represent the population actually served by grantees through the Discretionary/Congressional Earmark 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: January–June 2012

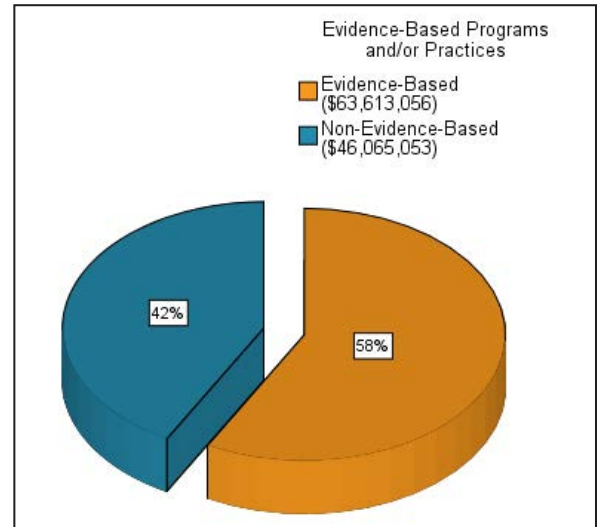
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	92
	Asian	146
	Black/African American	384
	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	331
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	63
	Other Race	147
	White/Caucasian	385
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	72
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	361
	First-Time Offenders	157
	Repeat Offenders	107
	Sex Offenders	36
	Status Offenders	63
	Violent Offenders	55
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	92
GENDER	Male	396
	Female	388
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	74
AGE	0–10	212
	11–18	393
	Over 18	93
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	78
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	187
	Suburban	191
	Tribal	20
	Urban	294
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	75
OTHER	Mental Health	160
	Substance Abuse	139
	Truant/Dropout	187

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2.0 Analysis of Core Measure Data from January–June 2012

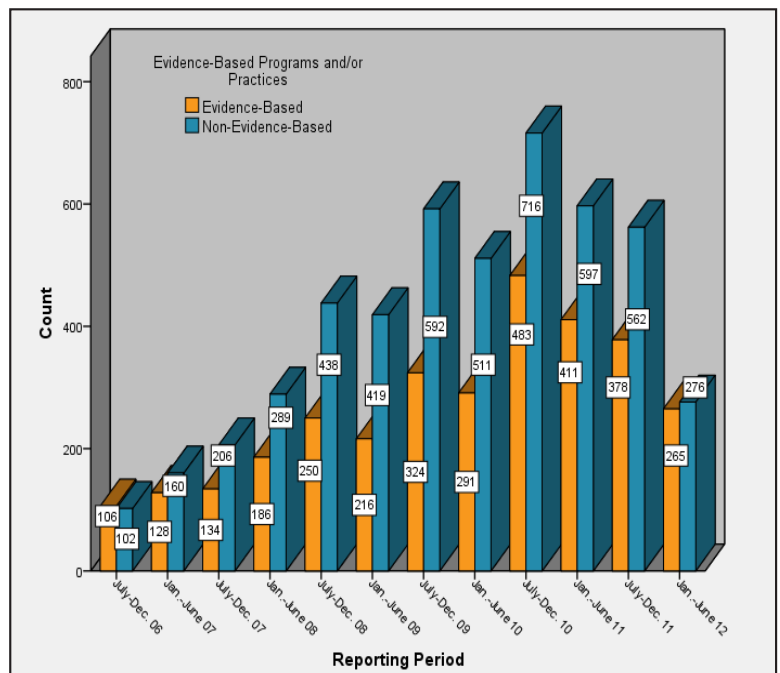
During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 58 percent of grant funds totaling \$63,613,056 were used to implement evidence-based programs.

Figure 5. Funds Used for Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (Percent): January–June 2012



A significant number of Discretionary/Congressional Earmark solicitations are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices. During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 49 percent of grant-funded programs implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices. The current reporting period shows a slight decrease in evidence-based programs compared with the July–December 2011 reporting period. Across all reporting periods, grantees reported data for 3,172 evidence-based programs and/or practices (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: July 2006–June 2012 (N = 3,172)



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2.2 Analysis of Target Behaviors for Current and Previous Reporting Periods

In all, 252,470 youth participants were served in various programs funded by the Discretionary Program Grant. Out of the number of youth participants served, approximately 94 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 for all program categories for January–June 2012.

Table 4 shows that 79 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	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	16,189	14,499	90
School Attendance	7,869	6,478	82
GPA	4,887	2,681	55
GED	331	153	46
High School Completion	655	317	48
Job Skills	2,699	2,062	76
Employment Status	582	281	48
Family Relationships	10,641	8,627	81
Antisocial Behavior	15,989	8,081	51
Substance Use	22,365	19,447	87
Gang Resistance/ Involvement	5,281	3,449	65
Change in Knowledge	26,605	24,202	91
Total	114,093	90,277	79

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Table 5 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for 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. The following target behavior data reflect only those youth who participate in Direct Service Prevention programs. Overall, 81 percent of program youth exhibited a positive change in behavior 6–12 months post-program.

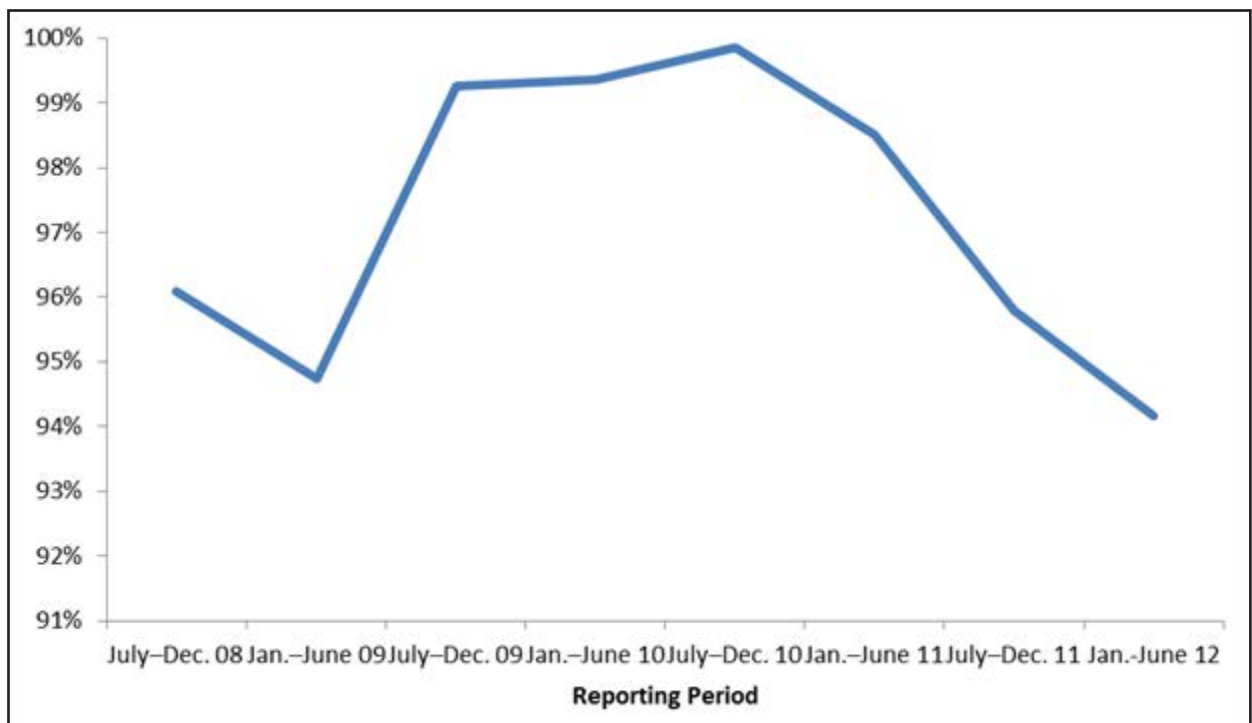
Table 5. Long-term Direct Service Prevention Data on Target Behaviors: January–June 2012

Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	5,700	5,242	92
School Attendance	1,352	919	68
GPA	718	421	59
GED	70	29	41
High School Completion	562	226	40
Job Skills	322	634	51
Employment Status	138	48	35
Family Relationships	2,377	1,900	80
Antisocial Behavior	1,367	807	59
Substance Use	853	576	68
Gang Resistance/ Involvement	1,235	1,043	84
Total	14,694	11,845	81

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Figure 7 demonstrates that the percentage of youth who successfully completed program requirements has slightly decreased compared with previous reporting periods, but the completion rate is still very high at 94 percent. This slight decline during the current reporting period, compared with the previous one, is partly because fewer youth were served. Therefore, the program requirements were completed by relatively fewer youth compared with the previous reporting period.

Figure 7. Rate of Program Youth Successfully Completing Program Requirements (Percent): July 2008–June 2012



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Included in the core measures are those that assess offending and reoffending outcomes for program youth. The term *offend* refers to a first-time adjudication for a delinquent offense. Youth who offend are typically served in delinquency prevention programs whose goal is to keep them from becoming involved in the criminal justice system.

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.

Both short-term and long-term offending levels among youth served by these programs were low. Short-term data indicate that approximately 2 percent of these youth committed an offense during the reporting period, as did 9 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short-term juvenile offending rates are shown in Table 6 and long-term offending rates in Table 7.

Table 6. Performance Measures for January–June 2012: Short-term Offending Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	16,118
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	290
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	71
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	19
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	38
Percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period	290/16,118 (2%)

Table 7. Performance Measures for January–June 2012: Long-term Offending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months before the tracking period	2,797
Of those tracked, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	255
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	25
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	3
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	24
Percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period	255/2,797 (9%)

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Recidivism levels among the youth served were also low. Short-term data indicate that close to 7 percent of these youth reoffended during the reporting period, as did 11 percent 6–12 months after exiting. Short-term juvenile reoffending rates are shown in Table 8 and long-term reoffending rates in Table 9.

Table 8. Performance Measures for January–June 2012: Short-term Reoffending Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	10,009
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	651
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	245
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	4
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	82
Percent of program youth who reoffended during the reporting period (recidivism)	651/10,009 (7%)

Table 9. Performance Measures for January–June 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 before the tracking period	7,571
Of those tracked, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	796
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	34
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	2
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	56
Percent of program youth who reoffended during the reporting period (recidivism)	796/7,571 (11%)

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Included in the OJJDP core measures are those that assess victimization and revictimization outcomes for program youth. The victimization measure counts the number of program youth who are harmed or adversely affected by someone else's criminal actions. Victimization can be physical or psychological and also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property. Revictimization refers to any subsequent victimization.

Reported victimization levels among youth served were also relatively low. Approximately 17 percent of youth tracked were victimized during the reporting period (Table 10). Among youth tracked over the long term 6–12 months after leaving the program, 8 percent were reported as having been victimized (Table 11).

Table 10. Performance Measures for January–June 2012: Short-term Victimization Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period for victimization	12,467
Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period	2,114
Percent	17%

Table 11. Performance Measures for January–June 2012: Long-term Victimization Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago that were tracked for victimization	1,060
Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period	81
Percent	8%

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Reported revictimization levels among youth served were also relatively low. Approximately 3 percent of youth tracked were revictimized during the reporting period (Table 12). Among youth tracked over the long term 6–12 months after leaving the program, 5 percent were reported as having been revictimized (Table 13).

Table 12. Performance Measures for January–June 2012: Short-term Revictimization Data

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for revictimization during the reporting period	4,472
Of those tracked, program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period	146
Percent	3%

Table 13. Performance Measures for January–June 2012: Long-term Revictimization Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months earlier who were tracked for revictimization	956
Of those tracked, program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period	49
Percent	5%

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