

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Family Drug Court Program Grantees

The Family Drug Court Program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The aim of the program is to enhance the capacity of family drug courts by developing long-term strategies to ensure their sustainability. Family Drug Courts build the capacity of States, State and local courts, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian Tribal governments to either implement new drug courts or enhance preexisting drug courts. Individuals served include people with substance abuse disorders or substance use and co-occurring mental health disorders (including histories of trauma) who are involved with the family dependency court as a result of child abuse, neglect, and other parenting issues. The program also offers services to the children of the parents or guardians enrolled in the program.

Family Drug Court program data are collected in the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) semiannually. This report presents an overview of the data from the DCTAT collected by Family Drug Court Program grantees for activities in the July–December 2013 reporting period.<sup>1</sup> Data analysis is organized into two sections: an examination of program information, and an analysis of mandatory performance measures.

### 1. Examination of Program Information

During July–December 2013, 23 grants were active, and data were complete for 27 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 90 percent (Table 1).

**Table 1. Status of Family Drug Court Program Reporting by Period: January 2012–December 2013**

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
January–June 2012	1	1	17	19
July–December 2012	0	0	23	23
January–June 2013	3	0	20	23
July–December 2013	3	0	27	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>95</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 Family Drug Court Program grants, Montana received the most funds, followed by Wisconsin. A more comprehensive comparison of State award amounts is shown in Table 2.

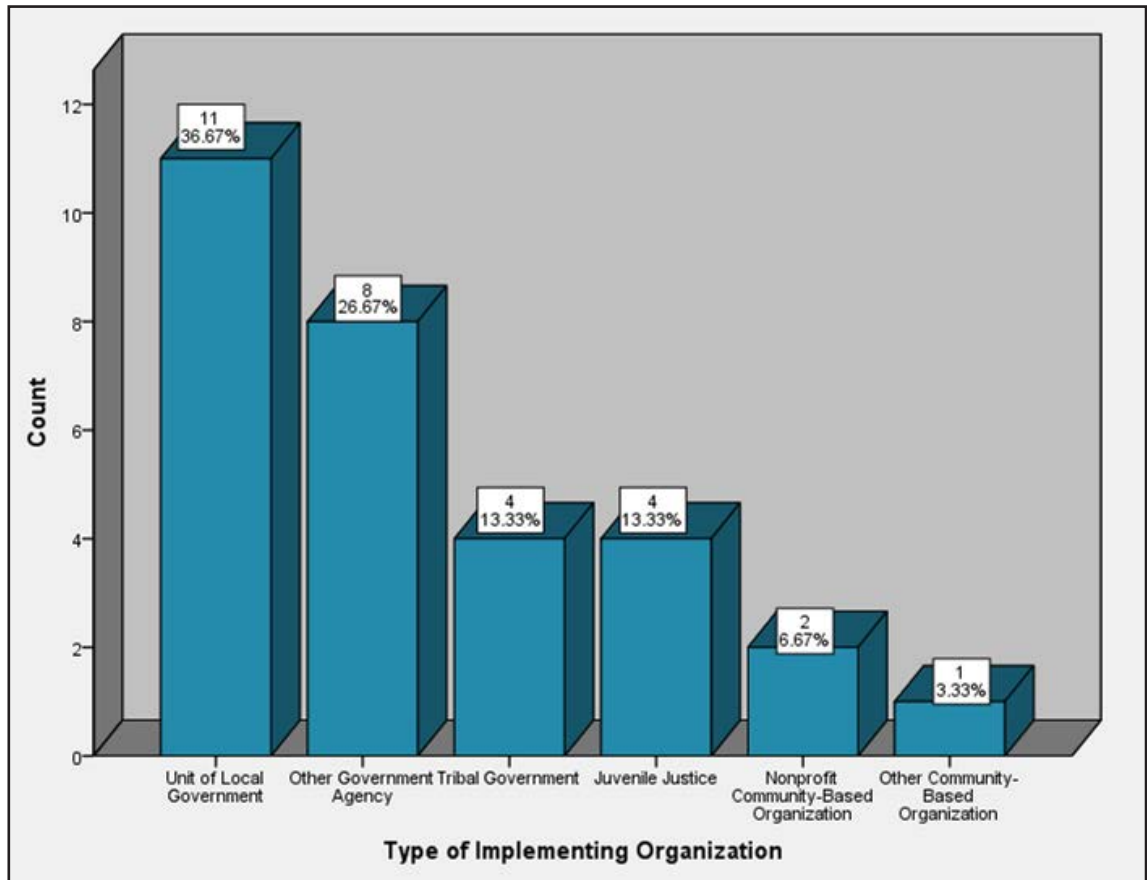
**Table 2. Total Grant Amount by State (Dollars): July–December 2013**

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AL	1	\$ 550,000
AZ	1	614,806
CA	1	349,962
CO	1	522,028
DC	1	550,000
GA	1	349,969
ID	1	550,000
IL	1	649,727
MD	1	492,284
MI	2	1,163,513
MN	1	333,244
MO	1	324,965
MT	3	1,423,267
NC	1	497,840
NJ	1	499,817
NV	1	642,201
OH	2	830,046
OK	2	1,200,000
RI	1	550,000
TX	2	900,000
WA	2	995,245
WI	2	1,299,875

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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that 37 percent of the programs were implemented by a unit of local government ( $n = 11$ ). Other government agencies followed at 27 percent ( $n = 8$ ) (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Number and Percentage): July–December 2013 ( $N = 30$ )**



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Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data during the July–December 2013 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in this table represent the population actually served by Family Drug Court program grantees during their project period. 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).

**Table 3. Target Population: July–December 2013**

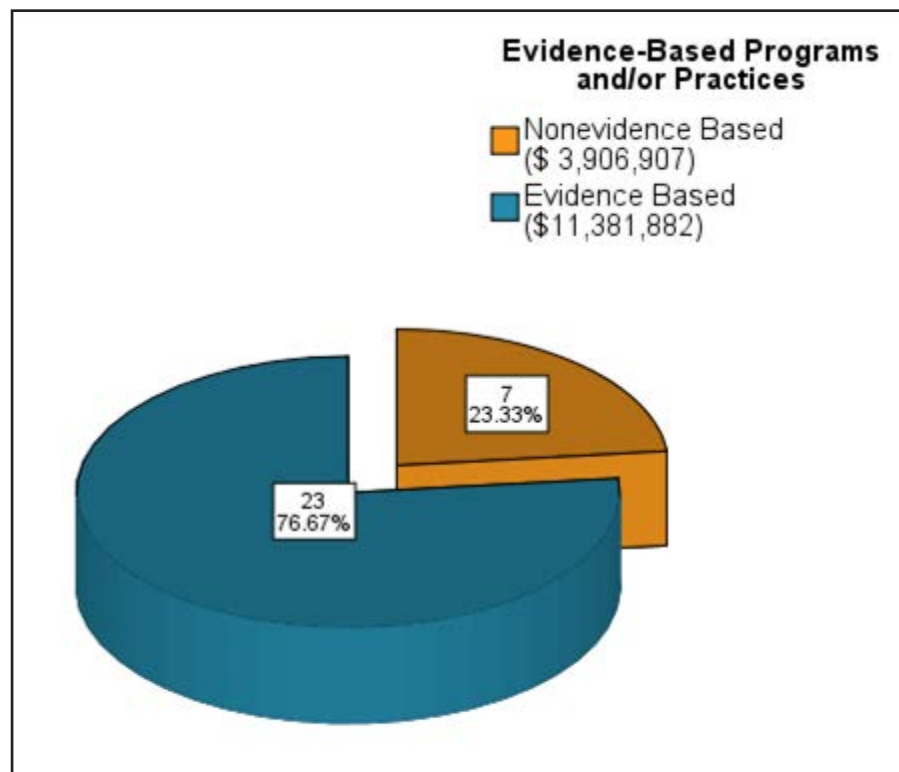
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native	14
	Asian	3
	Black/African American	15
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	16
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1
	Other Race	6
	White/Caucasian	22
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
<b>JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS</b>	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	14
	First-Time Offenders	14
	Repeat Offenders	14
	Sex Offenders	1
	Status Offenders	3
	Violent Offenders	0
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	6
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	24
	Female	23
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	3
<b>AGE</b>	0–10	13
	11–18	15
	Over 18	24
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	3
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	Rural	15
	Suburban	10
	Tribal	3
	Urban	13
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	2
<b>OTHER</b>	Mental Health	21
	Substance Abuse	27
	Truant/Dropout	6

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Family Drug Court Program Grantees

### 2. Analysis of Core Measures

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. Figure 2 shows that during July–December 2013, about 77 percent of grantees ( $n = 23$ ) implemented \$11,381,882 in evidence-based programs and/or practices.

**Figure 2. Percentage of Grantees Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: July–December 2013**



## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Family Drug Court Program Grantees

In all, 460 parents or guardians were served by various programs funded by the Family Drug Court Program grant, along with 426 additional family members. Forty-one percent of enrolled parents and guardians successfully exited the court having completed all requirements during the reporting period.

Data are collected to determine the number of parents or guardians who demonstrate a positive change for a targeted behavior in each reporting period. Target behaviors measure a positive change in behavior among program participants. Table 4 lists short-term percentages for the specified target behavior during July–December 2013. Seventy-three percent of parents or guardians served by the program exhibited a desired short-term change in those target behaviors that were tracked during the reporting period.

**Table 4. Short-term Performance Data on Target Behaviors of Parents/Guardians: July–December 2013**

Target Behavior	Parents/Guardians Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Parents/Guardians with Noted Behavioral Change	Percentage of Parents/Guardians with Noted Behavioral Change (%)
Substance Use	434	288	66%
Social Competence	43	12	28
Job Skills	22	22	100
Employment Status	65	30	46
Family Relationships	91	74	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>65%</b>

The Family Drug Court program serves not only parents and family members, but also the children of the families involved in the court system. Table 5 presents performance data for children served by the Family Drug Court program during the reporting period. In July–December 2013, 366 children were placed in out-of-home care and 331 were in permanent placement. On average, children remain in out-of-home care for 169 days. A total of 92 children were reunited with their families after being removed from home and given temporary placement, while parental rights were terminated for 3 parents or guardians.

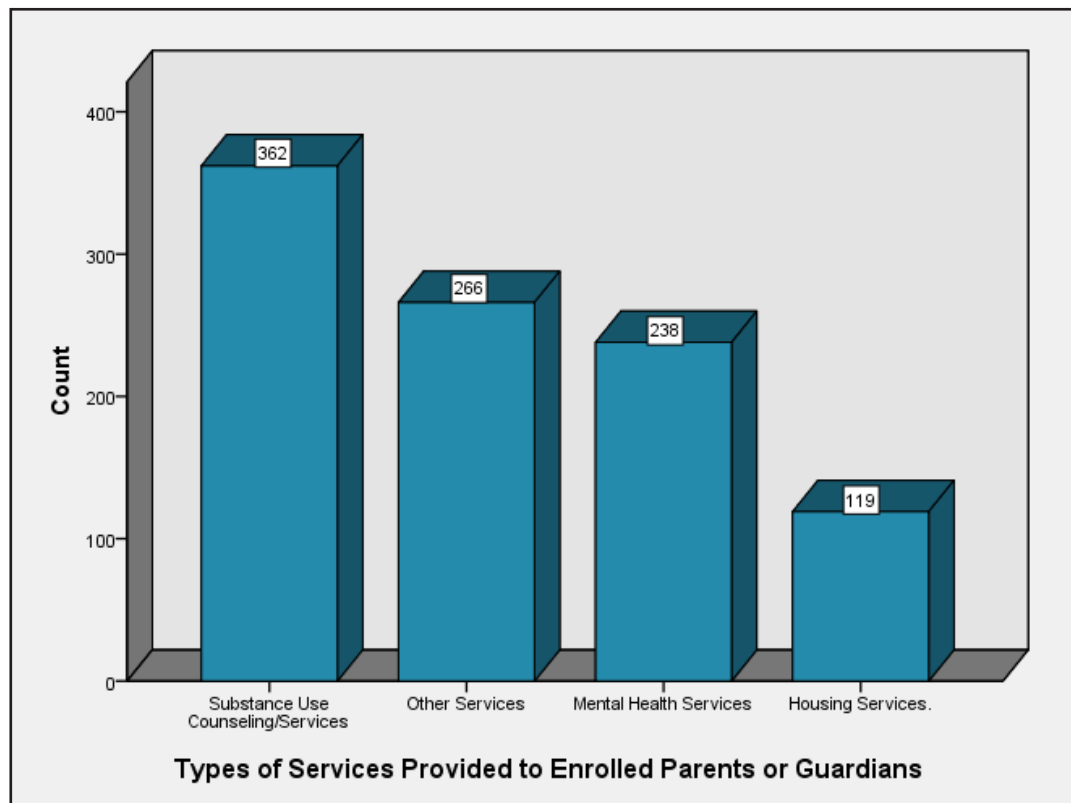
**Table 5. Performance Measures Reflecting Children’s Condition While Parents or Guardians Are in Family Drug Court Programs: July–December 2013**

Performance Measure	Number	Percentage (%)
Children placed in out-of-home care	366	42%
Average length of stay for children in out-of-home care	169 days	N/A
Children reunited after being removed from the home and placed in temporary placement	92	29%
Parents or guardians whose parental rights were terminated	3	1%
Children in permanent placement	331	N/A

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Family Drug Court Program Grantees

A number of services are provided to parents or guardians served by the Family Drug Court Program, including substance use counseling/services, mental health services, housing services, and other types of services. In July–December 2013, 362 parents or guardians were enrolled in substance use counseling/services. Figure 3 illustrates the types and number of other programs in which parents or guardians enrolled. During the reporting period, the average length of program stay for enrolled parents or guardians was 141 days. Table 6 shows data that indicate the number of parents assessed as needing the specified services, and those that actually enrolled in the services provided.

**Figure 3. Parents or Guardians Enrolled in Provided Services: July–December 2013**



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**Table 6. Services Provided to Enrolled Parents or Guardians: July–December 2013**

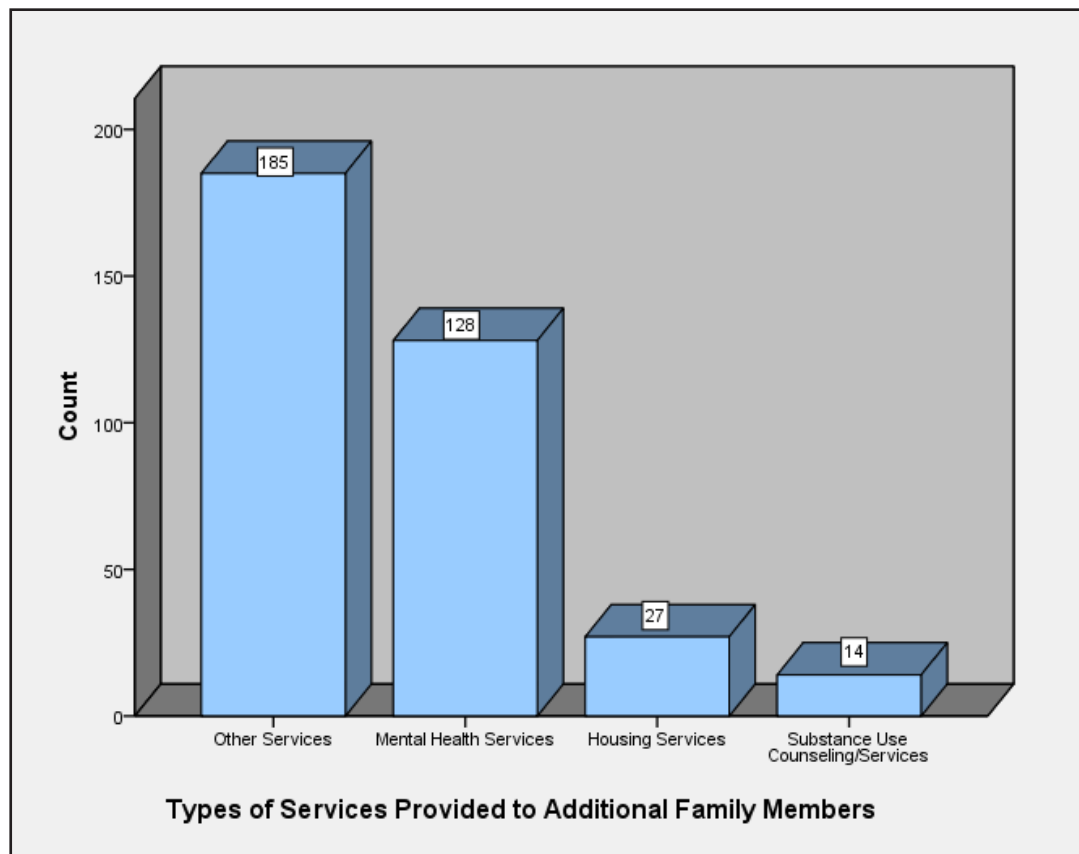
Services Provided to Enrolled Parents or Guardians	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing <b>substance use counseling/services</b> during the reporting period	356
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in <b>substance use counseling/services</b> during the reporting period	362
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing <b>mental health services</b> during the reporting period	238
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in <b>mental health services</b> during the reporting period	238
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing <b>housing services</b> during the reporting period	188
Enrolled parents or guardians who successfully found <b>housing</b> during the reporting period	119
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing <b>other services</b> during the reporting period	294
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in <b>other services</b> during the reporting period	266



## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Family Drug Court Program Grantees

A number of services are also provided to additional family members served by the Family Drug Court Program, including substance use counseling/services, mental health services, housing services, and other types of services. In July–December 2013, the largest number of additional family members were enrolled in other types of services ( $n = 185$ ), followed by mental health services ( $n = 128$ ). Figure 4 illustrates the number of other programs in which additional family members are enrolled. Table 7 presents data that indicate the number of additional family members assessed as needing the specified services, and those that actually enrolled in the services provided.

**Figure 4. Additional Family Members Enrolled in Provided Services: July–December 2013**



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**Table 7. Services Provided to Additional Family Members: July–December 2013**

Services Provided to Additional Family Members	Number
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing <b>substance use counseling/services</b> during the reporting period	28
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in <b>substance use counseling/services</b> during the reporting period	14
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing <b>mental health services</b> during the reporting period	123
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in <b>mental health services</b> during the reporting period	128
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing <b>housing</b> services during the reporting period	26
Additional family members who successfully found <b>housing</b> during the reporting period	27
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing <b>other services</b> during the reporting period	218
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in <b>other services</b> during the reporting period	185

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Technical violation data were tracked and reported for parents or guardians enrolled in the program. As shown in Table 8, 347 parents or guardians were tracked for technical violations in July–December 2013. Of those, 151 had a technical violation, while 40 were arrested for a new technical violation.

**Table 8. Technical Violation Measures: July–December 2013**

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new technical violation during the reporting period	40
Enrolled parents or guardians with a technical violation during the reporting period	151
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for technical violations during the reporting period	347
Percentage of arrests for technical violations	(40/347) <b>Percentage = 12%</b>
Percentage of technical violations	(151/347) <b>Percentage = 43%</b>

Drug offenses were tracked over the short term and long term, and data were reported for those parents or guardians enrolled in the program who had drug offenses. In July–December 2013, 338 enrolled parents or guardians were tracked for drug offenses (Table 9). Of those, only 13 were arrested for a new drug offense. Among parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses over the long term 6–12 months after leaving the program, 12 percent were arrested for a new drug offense (Table 10). A large number ( $n = 23,528$ ) of drug and alcohol tests were performed on enrolled parents or guardians during the reporting period. Approximately 4 percent of the parents or guardians tested positive for drugs and alcohol.

**Table 9. Short-Term Performance Data on Drug Offenses: July–December 2013**

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new drug offense during the reporting period	13
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses during the reporting period	338
Percentage of parents or guardians arrested for new drug offenses	3%

**Table 10. Long-Term Performance Data on Drug Offenses: July–December 2013**

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new drug offense during the reporting period	12
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses during the reporting period	126
Percentage of parents or guardians arrested for new drug offenses	9%

Data entry for the next reporting period, January–June 2014, will begin July 1, 2014.