



Overview of the PMT Data for Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program: April 2016–March 2018

Since 2002, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has administered the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, which seeks to reduce juvenile offending through both offender and system-focused initiatives that promote offender accountability. The program imposes graduated sanctions according to the nature and severity of the offense. Additionally, the program attempts to strengthen juvenile justice systems and improve their ability to track juveniles and provide better alternatives such as restitution, community service, victim–offender mediation, and other restorative justice sanctions. This performance report provides an overview of the data for JABG grantees and subgrantees as reported through March 31, 2018.

Report Highlights

All recipients of Juvenile Accountability Block Grants funding are required to report data on their program activities into the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). This report presents an overview of the data for JABG recipients as reported in the PMT during two reporting periods: April 2016–March 2017 and April 2017–March 2018. This report is divided into two sections:

1. An examination of program information for Juvenile Accountability Block Grants grantees and subgrantees.
2. An analysis of Juvenile Accountability Block Grants performance measures.

Key findings from the analysis for the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period include:

- A total of 24,830 youth were served by 266 subgrantees during the reporting period.
- 94 percent of youth were served using an evidence-based program or practice.
- The most frequently selected program category, accountability-based programs, received \$2,645,959 in funds.
- Overall, 96 percent of program youth displayed a desired change in a targeted behavior in the short-term.¹
- 50 percent of program youth had an arrest or a delinquent offense in the short-term.

¹ Short-term outcomes refer to benefits or changes that youth experience while enrolled in the program or zero to six months after completing the program's requirements. Long-term outcomes refer to benefits or changes that youth experience 6 to 12 months after that participant completes program requirements.

Key findings from the analysis for the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period include:

- A total of 4,055 youth were served by 85 subgrantees during the reporting period.
- 93 percent of youth were served using an evidence-based program or practice.
- The most frequently used program category, accountability-based programs, received \$1,680,814 in funds.
- Overall, 85 percent of program youth displayed a desired change in a targeted behavior in the short-term.
- 22 percent of program youth were committed to a juvenile facility, while none were sentenced to an adult prison.

1. Examination of Program Information

1.1 Reporting Compliance

Grantees are required to report annually for each active federal award. Eighty grantees completed reporting requirements for the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period, resulting in a compliance rate of 88 percent; 27 grantees completed reporting requirements for the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period, resulting in a compliance rate of 87 percent.

All grantees during the April 2016–March 2017 and April 2017–March 2018 reporting periods subawarded their funds to other organizations. As a result, data was reported for 266 subgrant awards during the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period and 85 subgrant awards during the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period. The numbers reported in table 1 do not include subrecipients, but subrecipients are included in the rest of the tables and figures.

Table 1: Status of JABG Grantee Reporting (April 2016–March 2018)

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
April 2016–March 2017	0	11	80	91
April 2017–March 2018	0	4	27	31

Of the grantees who completed reporting requirements, none were operational during the April 2016–March 2017 and April 2017–March 2018 reporting periods. Grantees that were not operational did not expend grant funds or provide services during the reporting period, therefore were excluded from the analysis of performance measures.

1.2 Evidence-based Programming

Evidence-based programming includes program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors. To understand how JABG recipients are prioritizing evidence-based programs, subgrantees indicate whether or not their programs are evidence based.

As shown in figure 1, approximately half of subgrantees implemented evidence-based practices. During the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period, 50 percent of subgrantees implemented evidence-based programs and 44 percent implemented evidence-based programs during the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period.

Figure 1: JABG Subgrantees Implementing Evidence-based Programs and/or Practices (April 2016–March 2017)²

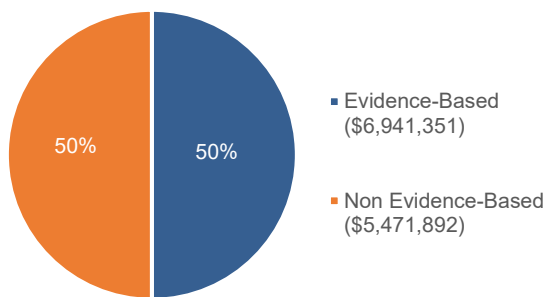
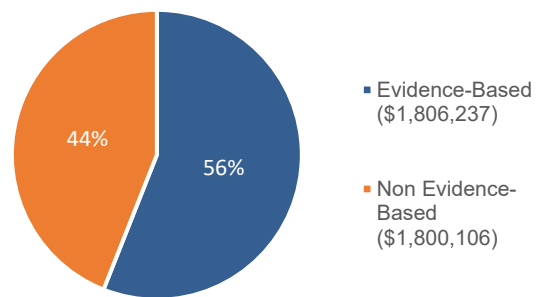


Figure 2: JABG Subgrantees Implementing Evidence-based Programs and/or Practices (April 2017–March 2018)³



1.3 Organization Type

As shown in table 2, local government agencies represented 31 percent of subgrantees during the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period, while juvenile justice agencies represented 34 percent of subgrantees during the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period.

² N = 266

³ N = 85

Table 2: Number of JABG Programs by Organization Type (April 2016–March 2018)⁴

Organization Type	April 2016–March 2017		April 2017–March 2018	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Local government agencies	82	31%	27	32%
Juvenile Justice	61	23%	29	34%
Other Government Agency	53	20%	9	11%
Police/Other Law Enforcement	34	13%	10	12%
Nonprofit Community-based Organization	28	11%	9	11%
Other ⁵	8	3%	1	2%
Total	266	N/A	85	N/A

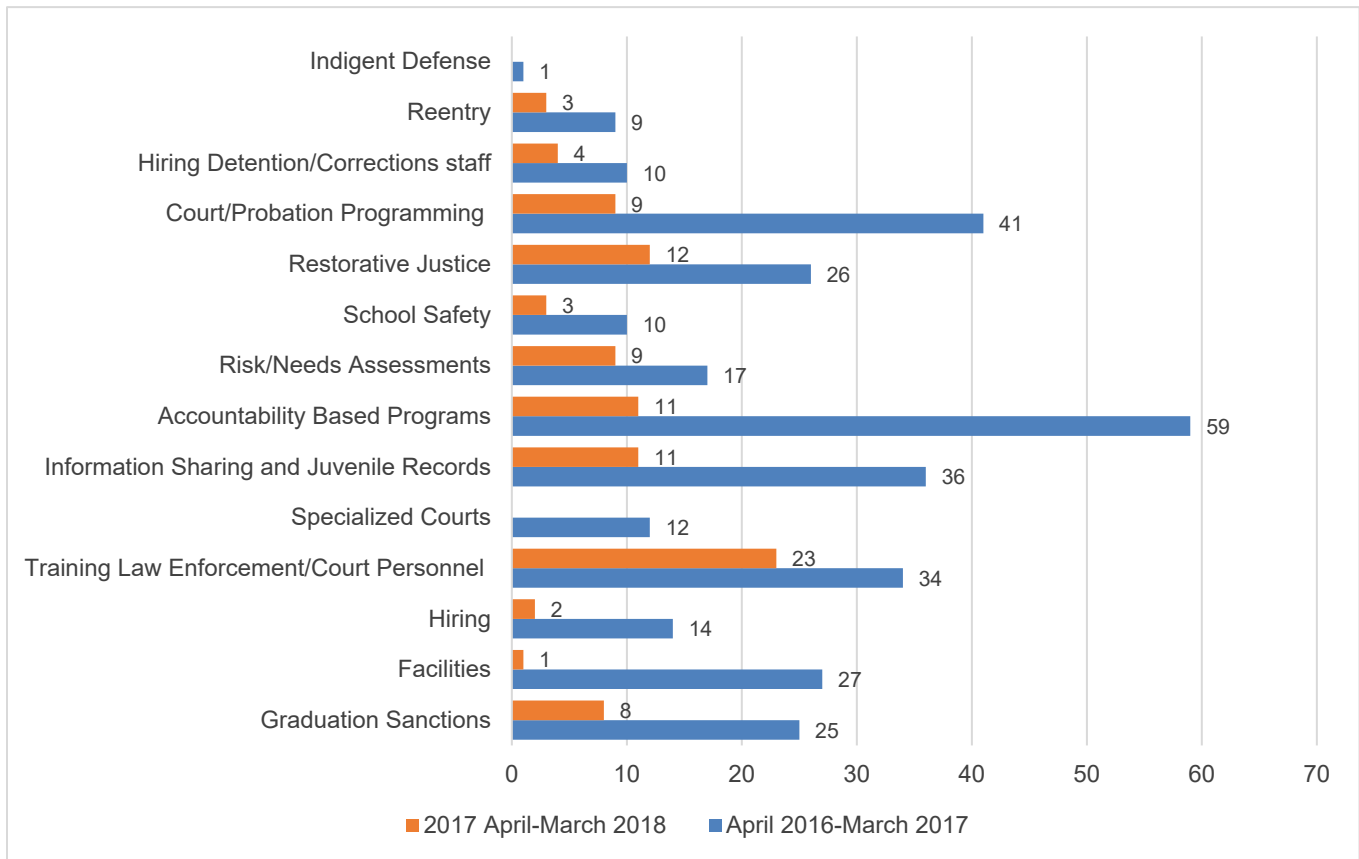
1.4 Program Category Selection

Grantees and subgrantees are required to select a program category for their award. Figure 3 shows the breakdown of subgrantee program category selections for the April 2016–March 2017 and April 2017–March 2018 reporting periods. Grantees and subgrantees select program categories to correspond with the activities approved in each OJJDP application. The selected program category lasts for the life of the award, unless a change is requested by the grantee and approved by OJJDP. The selections represented in figure 3 are for operational awards in the PMT. During the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period, the most frequently used program category was accountability-based programs, which was selected by 59 subgrantees. During the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period, the most frequently used program category was the training law enforcement/court personnel category, which was selected by 23 subgrantees. Additionally, figure 3 shows dollar amount allocations by program category. During the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period, the accountability-based programs category was awarded the most funds (\$2,645,959), followed by the court/probation programming category (\$1,680,814). During the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period, the training law enforcement/court personnel category was awarded the most funds (\$848,966), followed by the risks/needs assessments category (\$534,249).

⁴ N = 266 for April 2016–March 2017; N = 85 for April 2017–March 2018.

⁵ Includes other community-based organizations, tribal government, and school/other education.

Figure 3: JABG Program Category Selection (April 2016–March 2018)⁶



2. Analysis of Performance Measures

Subgrantees report on several performance measures, which collect data on program activities and outcomes. These performance measures help OJJDP determine whether the JABG program has been successful and are used to improve program design and policy decisions at the federal level.

2.1 Youth Served

During the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period, a total of 24,830 youth were served by JABG subgrantees, and 94 percent of program youth were served using an evidence-based program or practice. During the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period, a total of 4,055 youth were served, and 93 percent of program youth were served using an evidence-based program or practice.

⁶ Information sharing and juvenile records are two different program categories in the PMT. However, they are combined for this report. The category “hiring” is an aggregate of the following program categories: hiring court staff/pretrial services, hiring prosecutors, funding for prosecutors, and hiring detention/corrections staff. In addition, the program categories gun courts and drug courts were combined into “specialized courts.”

2.2 Program Youth Offenses

Program success is also demonstrated through monitoring participant outcomes which reveal the short-term and long-term impact of programs on prevention or reduction of juvenile offending. The short-term impact is measured by the number of youth currently being served by a JABG program or those who exited up to 6 months earlier, who were arrested or seen at juvenile court for a delinquent offense during the reporting period. As shown in table 3, during the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period, 12,462 program youth were monitored for offenses. Of those, 6,130 youth, 50 percent, had an arrest or delinquent offense. Further analysis is needed to determine the cause of the high rate of arrests. In addition, 5,227 youth were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 12 were sentenced to adult prison, and 31 received some other sentence. During the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period, 1,153 youth were tracked for offenses. Of those, 433 youth, 38 percent, had an arrest or delinquent offense. In addition, 247 program youth were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 5 received some other sentence, and 0 were sentenced to an adult prison.

Table 3: JABG Program Youth Offending, Short-term (April 2016–March 2018)⁷

Performance Measure	April 2016–March 2017		April 2017–March 2018	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Program youth tracked for delinquent offenses	12,462	N/A	1,153	N/A
Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	6,130	50%	433	38%
Youth committed to a juvenile facility	5,227	42%	247	22%
Youth sentenced to adult prison	12	<1%	0	0%
Youth who received some other sentence	31	<1%	5	<1%

Subgrantees also reported long-term impact by monitoring offending outcomes for youth who were tracked for 6–12 months after exiting a program. During the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period, 14 percent of tracked youth were arrested or appeared in juvenile court within 6–12 months of exiting a program (Table 4). Less than 1 percent were sentenced to adult prison. During the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period, the percentage of tracked youth arrested or appearing in juvenile court within 6–12 months of exiting a program increased to 19 percent from the last reporting period; however, none were sentenced to an adult prison.

⁷ 106 grantees and subgrantees reported on this measure during the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period; 25 subgrantees reported on this measure during the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period.

Table 4: JABG Program Youth Offending, Long-term (April 2016–March 2018)⁸

Performance Measure	April 2016–March 2017		April 2017–March 2018	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Youth tracked for delinquent offenses 6–12 months after exiting the program	4,473	N/A	77	N/A
Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense 6–12 months after exiting the program	608	14%	14	19%
Youth committed to a juvenile facility 6–12 months after exiting the program	5,167 ⁹	116%	5	7%
Youth sentenced to adult prison 6–12 months after exiting the program	5	<1%	0	0%
Youth who received some other sentence 6–12 months after exiting the program	18	<1%	3	4%

2.3 Program Youth Recidivism

Subgrantees report on short-term recidivism measures that track reoffending outcomes for youth served by the program and for up to 6 months after exiting the program. As shown in table 5, of the 7,992 program youth who were tracked during the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period, 13 percent were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a new delinquent offense. Of the 759 program youth who were tracked during the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period, 13 percent were also arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a new delinquent offense.

Table 5: JABG Program Youth Reoffending, Short-term (April 2016–March 2018)¹⁰

Performance Measure	April 2016–March 2017		April 2017–March 2018	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses	7,992	N/A	759	N/A
Youth with a new arrest or delinquent offense	986	13%	96	13%
Youth committed to a juvenile facility	157	2%	22	3%
Youth sentenced to adult prison	107	2%	0	0%
Youth who received some other sentence	78	<1%	5	<1%

⁸ 53 subgrantees reported on this measure during the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period; 3 subgrantees reported on this measure during the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period.

⁹ As a result of missing data from an individual subgrantee, the number of youth committed to a juvenile facility appears higher than the number of youth tracked for delinquent offenses.

¹⁰ 92 subgrantees reported on this measure during the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period; 23 subgrantees reported on this measure during the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period.

OJJDP also asks subgrantees to report performance measures on the long-term impact. As shown in Table 6, 3,852 program youth were tracked during the reporting period and 12 percent were arrested or had a new delinquent offense. None of the youth tracked were sentenced to an adult prison 6–12 months after exiting the program.

Table 6: JABG Program Youth Reoffending, Long-term (April 2016–March 2017)¹¹

Performance Measure	April 2016–March 2017 ¹²	
	N	Percentage
Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses 6–12 months after exiting the program	3,852	N/A
Youth with a new arrest or new delinquent offense 6–12 months after exiting the program	469	12%
Youth recommitted to a juvenile facility 6–12 months after exiting the program	46	2%
Youth sentenced to adult prison 6–12 months after exiting the program	0	0%
Youth who received another sentence 6–12 months after exiting the program	19	<1%

2.4 Youth Target Behaviors

A target behavior is one that a grantee has chosen to track for youth served by a particular program; it measures a “positive” change in a behavior such as social competence, substance use, or school attendance. Tables 7 and 8 present short-term data on program youth whose selected target behaviors improved while enrolled in the program and up to 6 months after exiting the program.

Overall, 96 percent of youth receiving services exhibited a desired change in a targeted behavior during the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period (table 6). Greatest improvements were observed in the GED, GPA, and gang resistance/involvement target behaviors, with 100 percent of youth exhibiting a positive behavior change. Additionally, 99 percent of youth receiving services demonstrated a positive behavior change related to substance use.

¹¹ 92 subgrantees reported on this measure during the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period.

¹² April 2017–March 2018 was excluded from this analysis due to lack of reported data.

Table 7: JABG Target Behavior Performance, Short-term (April 2016–March 2017)

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
GED	180	180	100%
GPA	14	14	100%
Gang resistance/involvement	2	2	100%
Substance use	6,849	6,732	99%
School attendance	2,421	2,355	98%
Antisocial behavior	2,159	2,089	97%
Family relationships	502	477	95%
Employment status	380	359	95%
Job skills	197	187	95%
Family functioning	27	23	85%
Social competence	901	653	73%
Cultural skill building/cultural pride	172	120	70%
High school completion	29	1	4%
Overall	13,833	13,192	96%

During the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period, 85 percent of youth receiving services exhibited a desired change in a targeted behavior overall (table 8). Youth receiving services to address behaviors associated with substance use had the greatest improvement during the reporting period, with 97 percent of youth demonstrating a positive change, closely followed by youth demonstrating positive changes in school attendance at 92 percent.

Table 8: JABG Short-term Target Behavior Performance: April 2017–March 2018

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Substance use	998	968	97%
School attendance	114	104	92%
Social competence	158	141	90%
Family relationships	32	24	75%
Antisocial behavior	177	24	14%
High school completion	11	0	0%
Overall	1,490	1,261	85%

Summary

During the April 2016–March 2017 reporting period, 24,830 youth were served by 266 subgrantees. All grantees subawarded their funds to other organizations, therefore 0 grantees reported data. Of those served, 94 percent of programs implemented an evidence-based program or practice. The most used program category was accountability-based programs, which was awarded the most funds (\$2,645,959). Ninety-six percent of youth exhibited a desired change in a targeted behavior, with 100 percent showing improvements in GED, GPA, and gang resistance/involvement. While the program youth displayed a vast improvement in target behaviors, 50 percent had an arrest or delinquent offense. Further analysis is needed to determine the cause of the high rate of arrests and delinquent offenses. In addition, 13 percent of youth reoffended 6 to 12 months after exiting the program, and less than 1 percent were sentenced to an adult prison in the short-term.

During the April 2017–March 2018 reporting period, 4,055 youth were served by 85 subgrantees. All grantees subawarded their funds to other organizations, therefore zero grantees reported data. The most used program category was training law enforcement/court personnel, which was awarded the most funds (\$848,966). Of those served, 93 percent of programs implemented an evidence-based program or practice. Eighty-five percent of youth exhibited a desired change in a targeted behavior, with 97 percent showing improvements in behaviors associated with substance use and 92 percent showing improvements in school attendance. In addition, 38 percent of youth had an arrest or delinquent offense in the short-term, which is a 12 percent decrease from the previous reporting period. Further analysis is needed to examine the relationship between the high rate of arrests or delinquent offenses and the high percentage target behavior improvements.