

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Reentry and Co-Occurring Grantees

The Second Chance Act (SCA) Reentry and Co-Occurring Grants Program for juveniles is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The program supports state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies that provide reentry services for juveniles. These services begin pre-release and continue post-release. They include activities such as substance abuse treatment, mental health services, educational services, and housing assistance.

This performance report is an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees as reported through June 30, 2012. The report is divided into two sections. Section 1 introduces program information for SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees, and Section 2 gives an analysis of core SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring measures. There is no longer a narrative section in the data memo, because grantees no longer report narrative data in the DCTAT.

### 1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 87 sets of program data, for a reporting compliance rate of 87 percent (Table 1).

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

Data Reporting Period	Status				
	Not Started	In Progress	Ready for State Complete	Complete	Total
October 2009–June 2010 <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	5	5
July–December 2010	0	0	0	17	17
January–June 2011	0	1	0	22	23
July–December 2011	0	7	1	20	28
January–June 2012	0	4	0	23	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Performance Measures data for SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees reflect an initial reporting period of October 2009–June 2010. After June 2010, the reporting periods will be January–June and July–December of each year.

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Reentry and Co-Occurring Grantees

In examining SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grant amounts by state for the most recent reporting period, California received the most funds, followed by Illinois (Table 2).

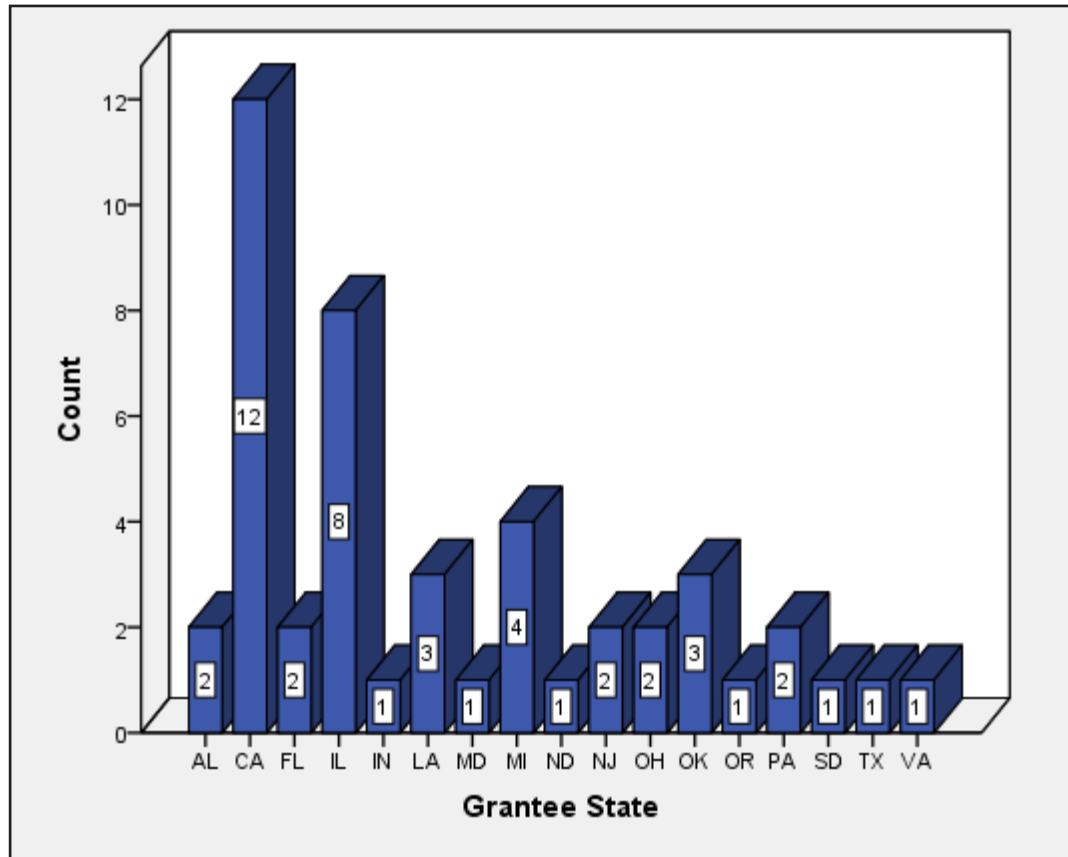
**Table 2. Federal Award Amount by State (Dollars): January–June 2012**

Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
AL	\$ 300,000.00
CA	3,055,609.00
FL	595,390.00
IL	1,746,091.00
IN	366,180.00
LA	749,998.00
MD	750,000.00
MI	1,734,490.00
ND	377,568.00
NJ	123,753.00
OH	1,134,367.00
OK	1,060,158.00
OR	750,000.00
PA	183,413.00
SD	749,559.00
TX	262,230.00
VA	337,500.00

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Reentry and Co-Occurring Grantees

The most grants and/or subgrants awarded during this reporting period went to California, with 12, followed by Illinois with 8 grants and/or subgrants. Figure 1 shows a comparison among 17 grantee states.

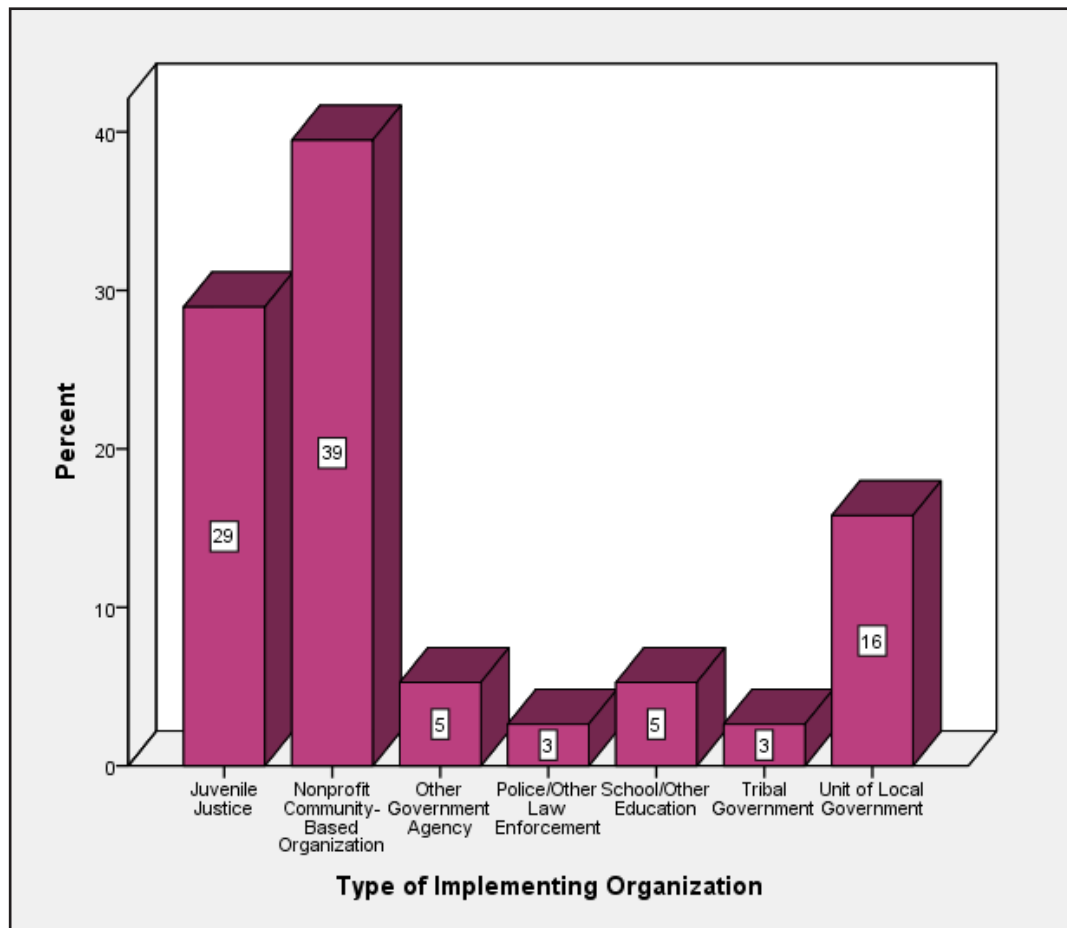
**Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State: January–June 2012**



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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with nonprofit, community-based organizations (39 percent). Juvenile justice organizations accounted for 29 percent of awards, while units of local government represented 16 percent (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Implementing Agencies: January–June 2012 (N = 38)**



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the January–June 2012 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in the table represent the population actually served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees during their project period. Targeted services include any approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the intended population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, and developmentally appropriate services).

**Table 3. Target Population: January–June 2012**

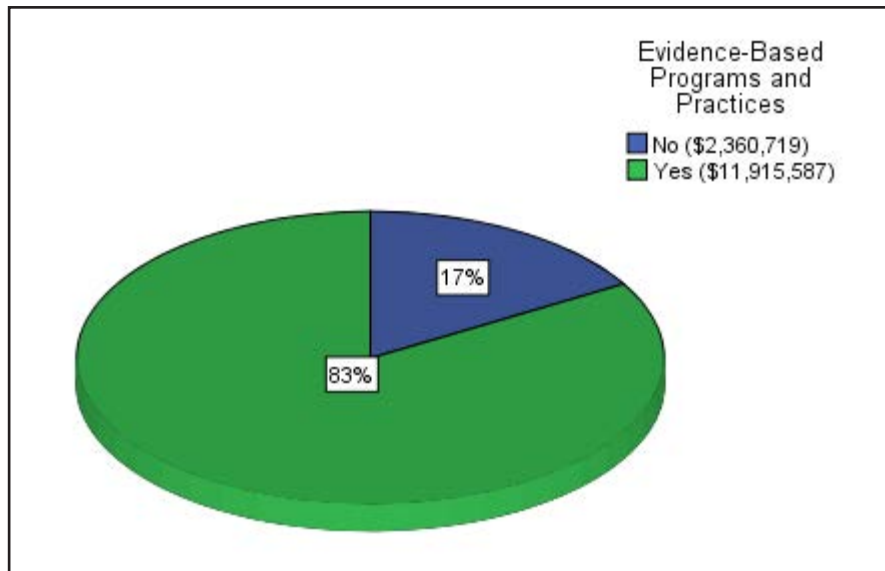
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	American Indian/Alaskan Native	7
	Asian	17
	Black/African American	30
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	31
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7
	Other Race	15
	White/Caucasian	24
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	13
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
	<b>JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS</b>	At-risk Population (No Prior Offense)
First-time Offenders		24
Repeat Offenders		31
Sex Offenders		18
Status Offenders		6
Violent Offenders		29
Youth Population Not Served Directly		1
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	30
	Female	28
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
<b>AGE</b>	0–10	5
	11–18	32
	Over 18	17
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	Rural	14
	Suburban	17
	Tribal	1
	Urban	29
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
<b>OTHER</b>	Mental Health	32
	Substance Abuse	32
	Truant/Dropout	20

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### 2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 83 percent (\$11,915,587) of Federal funds were being spent by SCA grantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 3).

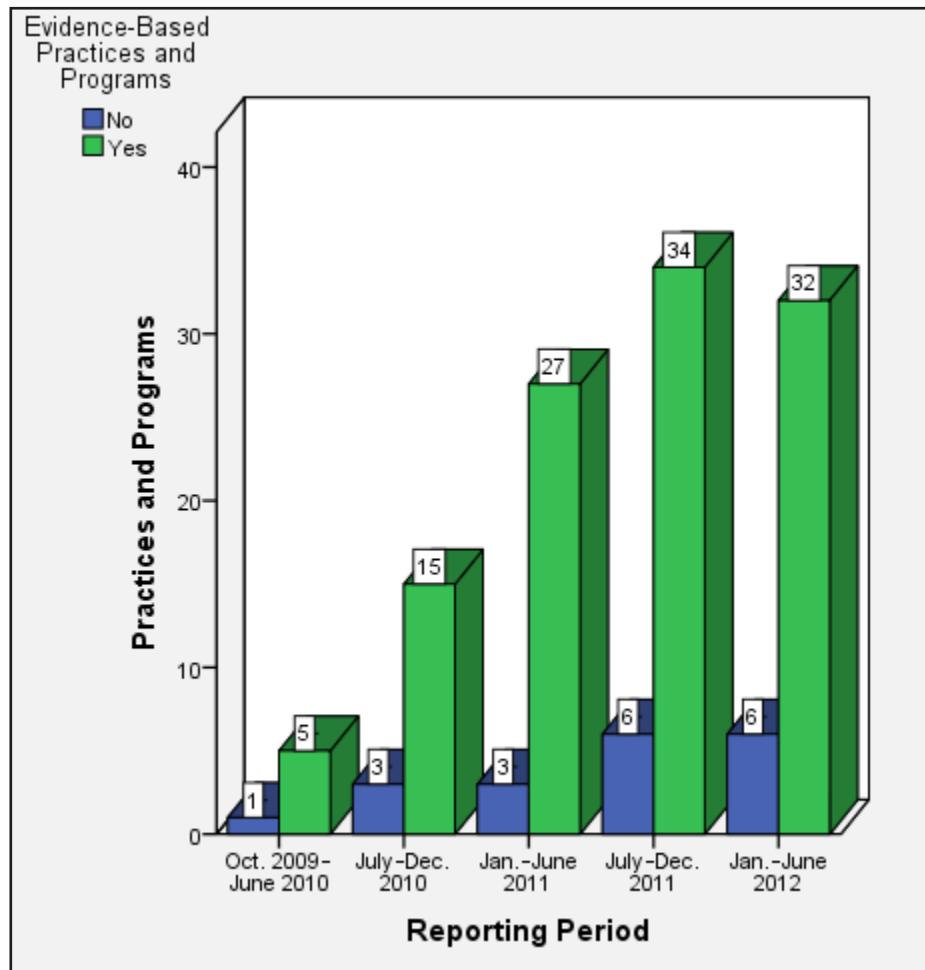
**Figure 3. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices**



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Many SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 32 programs (84 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 4).

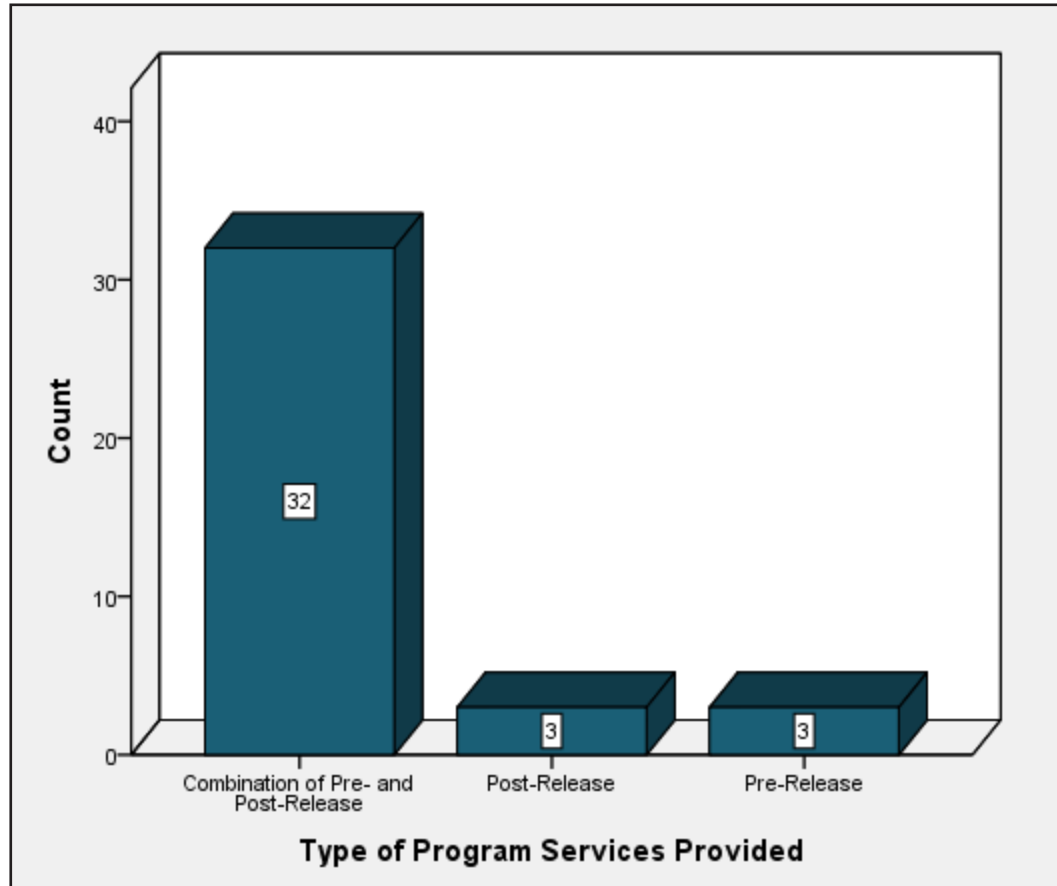
**Figure 4. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period**



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The majority of SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees reported providing a combination of pre- and post-release services (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Type of Program Services Provided: January–June 2012**





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The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 2,054 youth served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees, 1,574 youth (77 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 51 percent (518) of eligible youth exited programs after completing program requirements. Each grantee defines the requirements needed for a youth to complete each program. Sometimes a program cannot be completed in the 6 months represented by the reporting period. For example, in one program, youth have to complete 9 months of mentoring to be considered successful. If a youth exits such a program for any reason before 9 months of mentoring is complete, he or she is considered unsuccessful. The lack of a shorter-term definition for program completion therefore decreases the overall program completion rate.

**Table 4. Performance Measures: January–June 2012**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth served	2,054	n/a
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	1,574	77
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth who exited the program (either successfully or unsuccessfully)	1,018	n/a
Youth who exited the program having completed all program requirements	518	51

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Reentry and Co-Occurring Grantees

The success of the SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring Grants Program is largely dependent on the reoffending rates of the program youth. Technical violations and actual new adjudications are measured separately to allow for a better understanding of the population being served by the grant. As shown in Table 5, 1,401 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 82 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 115 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 484 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 28 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 2 were sentenced to adult prison, and 19 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

**Table 5. Technical Violation Measures: January–June 2012**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	1,401	n/a
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	82	6
Youth sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	1	<1
Youth who received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	115	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>198/1,401</b>	<b>14</b>
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	484	n/a
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	28	6
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	2	<1
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	19	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>49/484</b>	<b>10</b>

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Reentry and Co-Occurring Grantees

As shown in Table 6, of the 1,659 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 104 (6 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 18 were sentenced to adult prison, and 131 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

Long-term recidivism showed that 550 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 52 (9 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 22 were sentenced to adult prison, and 47 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

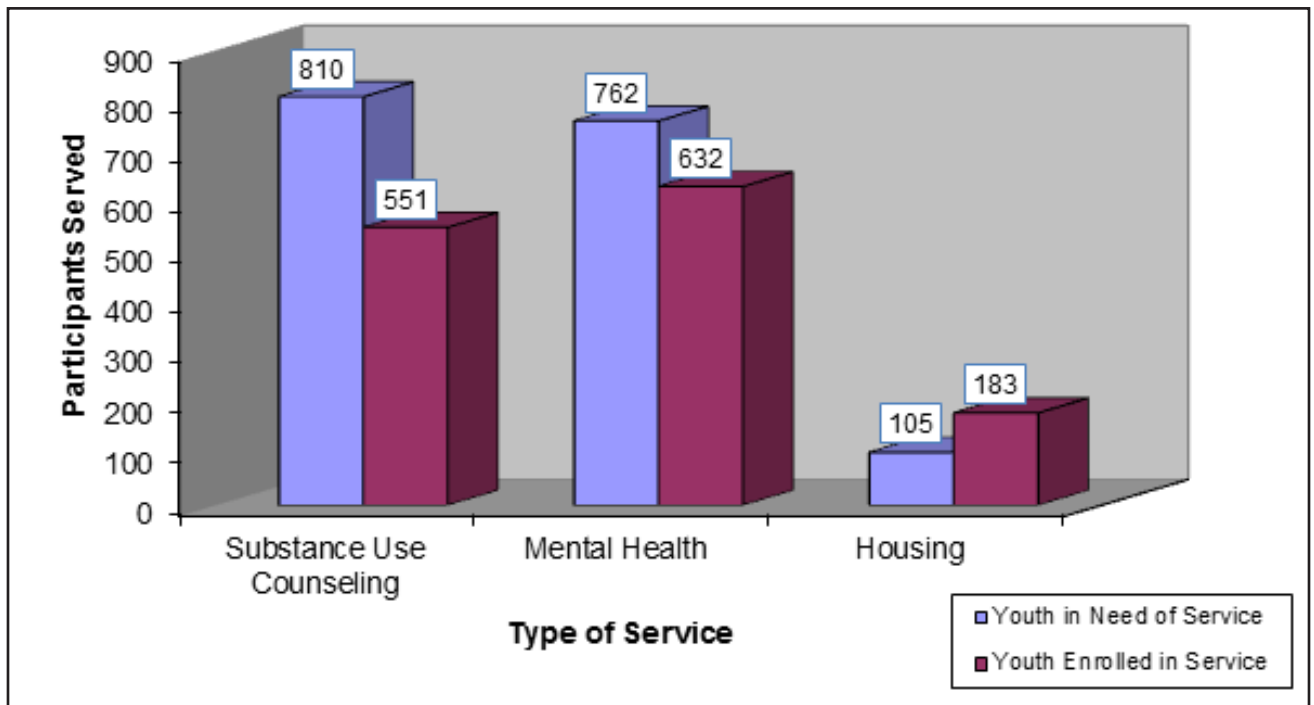
**Table 6. Recidivism Measures: January–June 2012**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	1,659	n/a
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	104	6
Youth sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	18	1
Youth given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	131	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>253/1,659</b>	<b>15</b>
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	550	n/a
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	52	9
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	22	4
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	47	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>121/550</b>	<b>22</b>

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Grantees provided youth with substance use counseling, mental health, and housing services (Figure 6). Of the 810 youth identified as needing substance use counseling, 551 youth (68 percent) actually received this service. In addition, 632 eligible youth (83 percent) received mental health services. Moreover, 183 youth successfully found housing during the reporting period. There is therefore a continued need for more substance use counseling and mental health services for youth—more than can currently be provided by these grants.

**Figure 6. Types of Services Provided to Participants: January–June 2012**



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Table 7 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Participating youth showed the most improvement in perception of social support (80 percent), followed by GPA (77 percent).

**Table 7. Target Behaviors: January–June 2012**

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Antisocial Behavior	633	431	68
Family Relationships	367	272	74
Social Competence	268	187	70
Gang Resistance/Involvement	79	37	47
Substance Use	463	317	68
School Attendance	287	197	69
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	124	22	18
Grade Point Average (GPA)	171	131	77
Perception of Social Support	255	204	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>69</b>

For SCA Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorder grantees, 127 drug and alcohol tests were performed during the reporting period. Of those, 33 were confirmed positive.

Victimization levels among the youth served were also low. Of the 332 youth tracked for victimization in the short term, 2 (less than 1 percent) were victimized. Likewise, of the 49 youth tracked for revictimization in the short term, only 1 was revictimized.