

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 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, 2013.¹ 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 148 sets of program data, for a reporting compliance rate of 89 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period

Data Reporting Period	Status				Total
	Not Started	In Progress	Ready for State Complete	Complete	
October 2009–June 2010 ¹	0	0	0	5	5
July–December 2010	4	2	0	17	23
January–June 2011	0	1	0	22	23
July–December 2011	4	1	1	22	28
January–June 2012	1	2	0	25	28
July–December 2012	0	2	0	30	32
January–June 2013	1	0	0	27	28
Total	10	8	1	148	167

¹ The Performance Measures data for SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees reflect an initial reporting period of October 2009–June 2010. Since June 2010, the reporting periods have been January–June and July–December of each year.

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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).

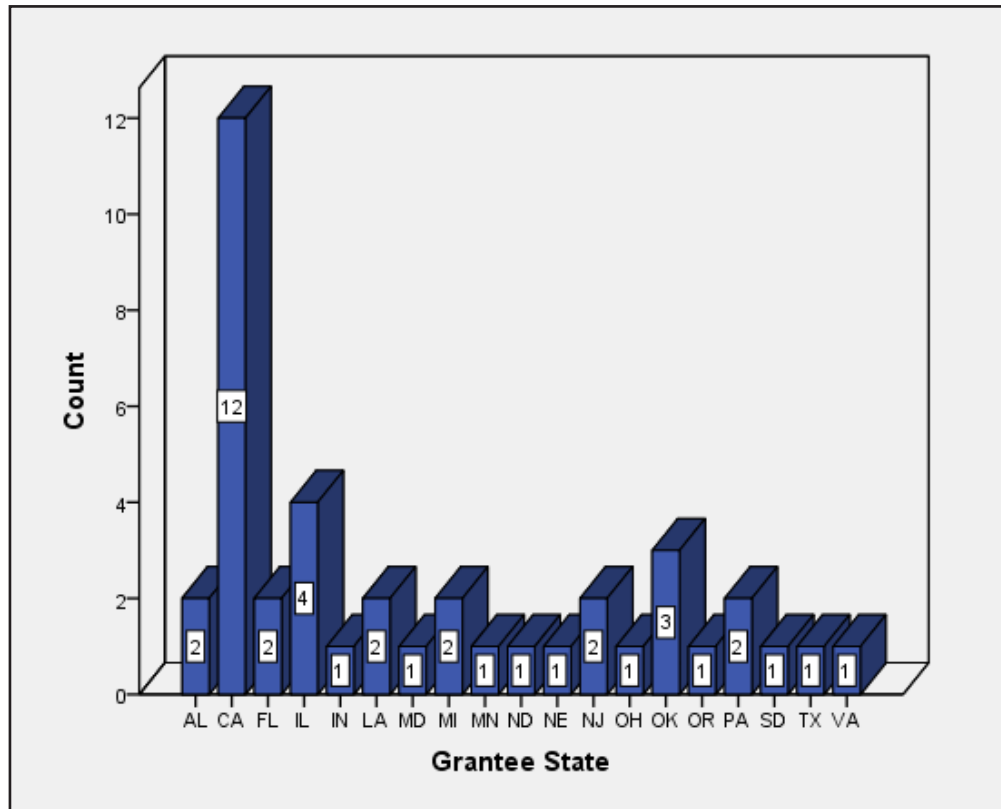
Table 2. Federal Award Amount by State (Dollars): January–June 2013

Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
AL	\$ 300,000
CA	6,453,867
FL	595,390
IL	1,746,091
IN	366,180
LA	749,998
MD	750,000
MI	750,000
MN	375,000
ND	194,019
NE	597,706
NJ	123,753
OH	596,369
OK	1,060,158
OR	750,000
PA	183,413
SD	749,559
TX	1,048,827
VA	337,500

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The most grants and/or subgrants awarded during this reporting period went to California, with 12, followed by Illinois with 4 grants and/or subgrants. Figure 1 shows a comparison among 19 grantee States.

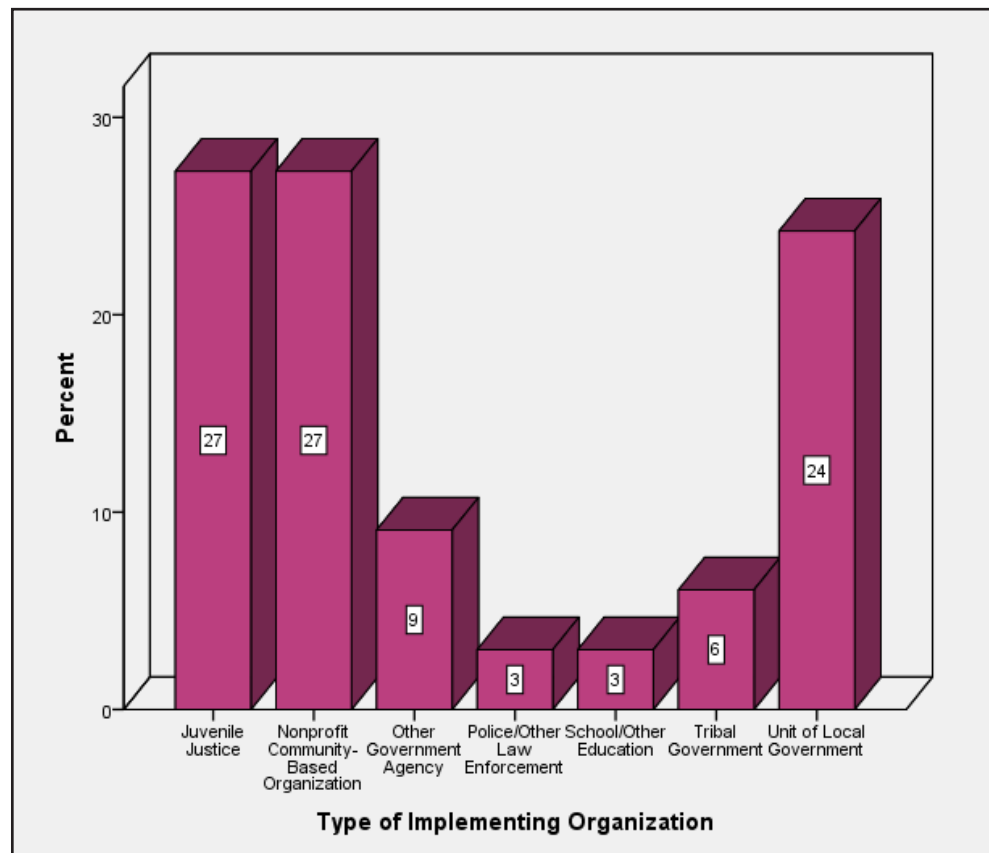
Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State: January–June 2013



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Analysis of grantee and subgrantee implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with juvenile justice organizations and nonprofit community-based organizations, accounting for 27 percent of awards each, while units of local government represented 24 percent (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Implementing Agencies: January–June 2013



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the January–June 2013 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in the table represent the population actually served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees during the 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 2013

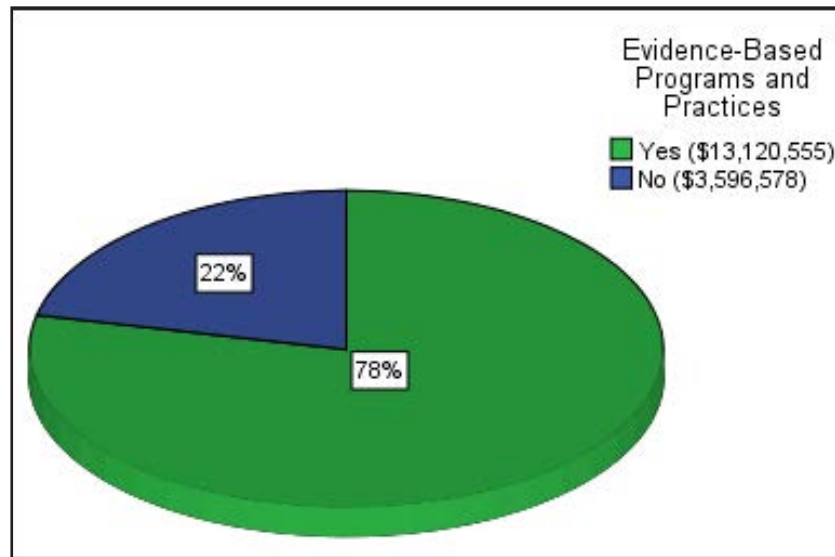
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	11
	Asian	12
	Black/African American	27
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	25
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5
	Other Race	9
	White/Caucasian	19
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	14
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	3
	First Time Offenders	16
	Repeat Offenders	28
	Sex Offenders	14
	Status Offenders	6
	Violent Offenders	22
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	2
GENDER	Male	28
	Female	24
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
AGE	0–10	0
	11–18	29
	Over 18	13
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	9
	Suburban	15
	Tribal	3
	Urban	24
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
OTHER	Mental Health	28
	Substance Abuse	28
	Truant/Dropout	21

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2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 78 percent (\$13,120,555) of Federal funds were being spent by active SCA grantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 3).

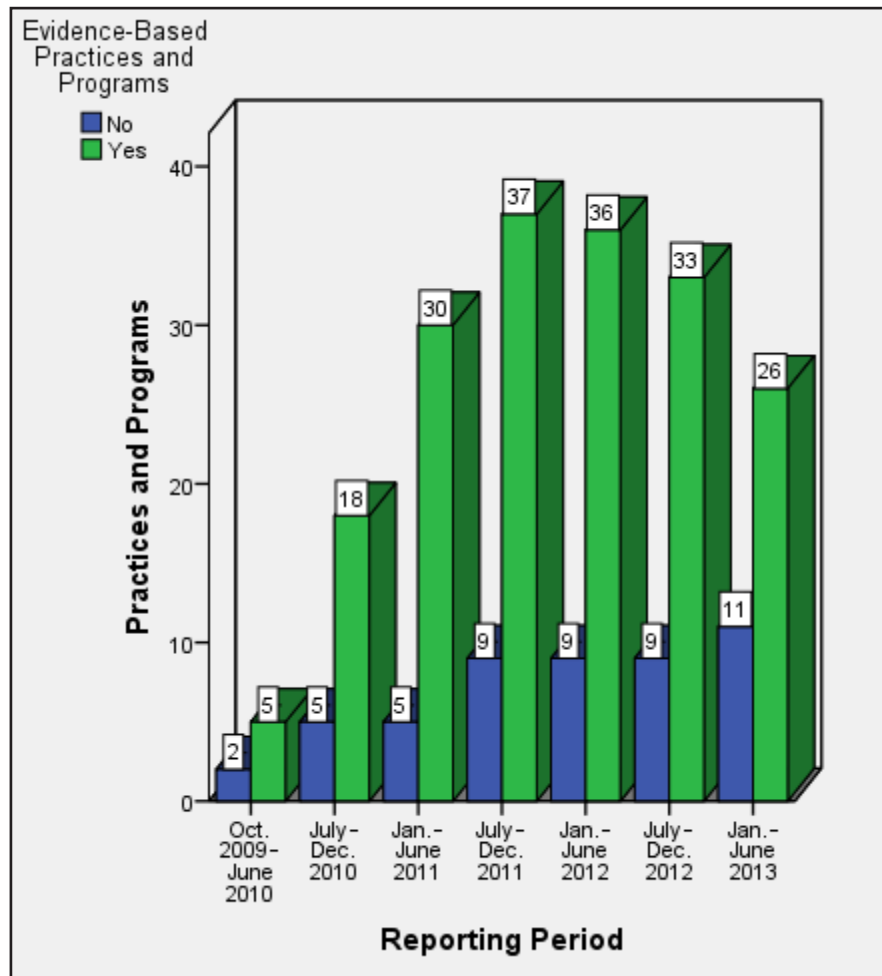
Figure 3. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices



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Many SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 26 programs (70 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 4).

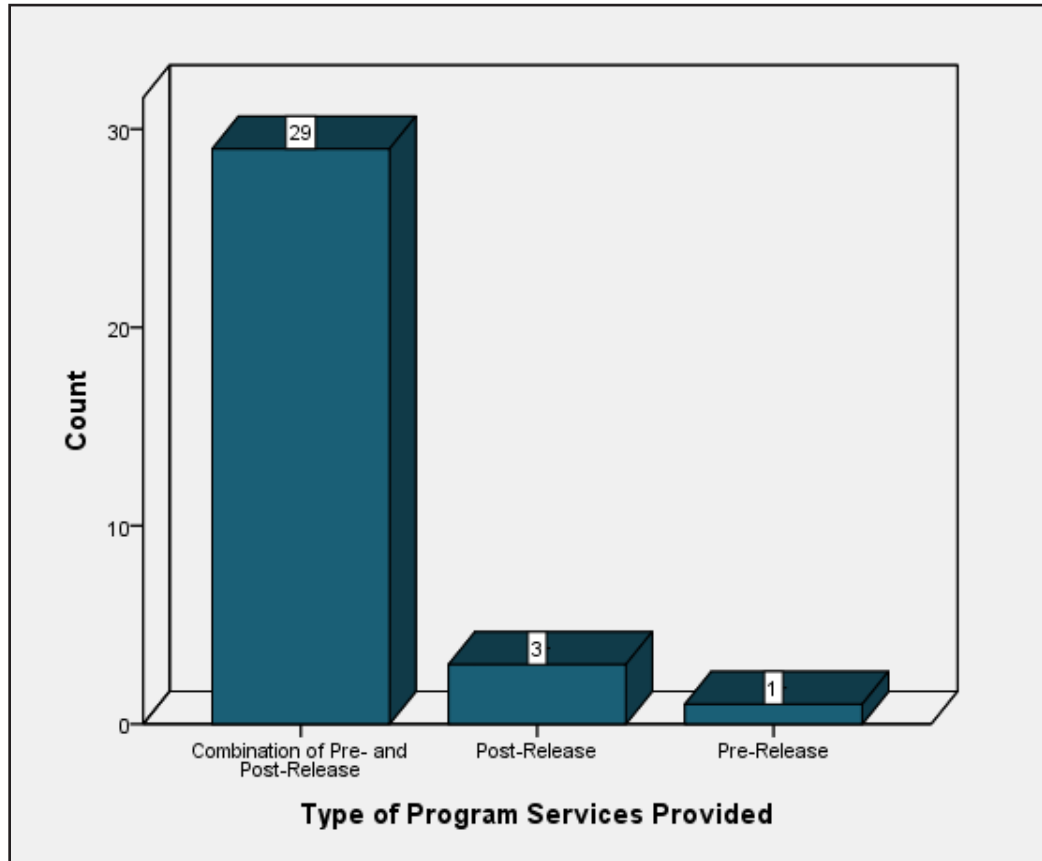
Figure 4. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period



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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 2013



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The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 1,860 youth served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees, 1,137 youth (61 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 53 percent (311) 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 2013

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth served	1,860	n/a
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	1,137	61
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth who exited the program (either successfully or unsuccessfully)	588	n/a
Youth who exited the program having completed all program requirements	311	53

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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, 1,355 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 98 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 3 were sentenced to adult prison, and 47 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 742 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 30 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 3 were sentenced to adult prison, and 23 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

Table 5. Technical Violation Measures: January–June 2013

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	1,355	n/a
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	98	7
Youth sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	3	<1
Youth who received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	47	3
Total	148/1,355	11
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	742	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	30	4
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	3	<1
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	23	3
Total	56/742	8

As shown in Table 6, of the 1,856 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting

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period, 73 (4 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 51 were sentenced to adult prison, and 95 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

Long-term recidivism showed that 377 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 13 (3 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 24 were sentenced to adult prison, and 39 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

Table 6. Recidivism Measures: January–June 2013

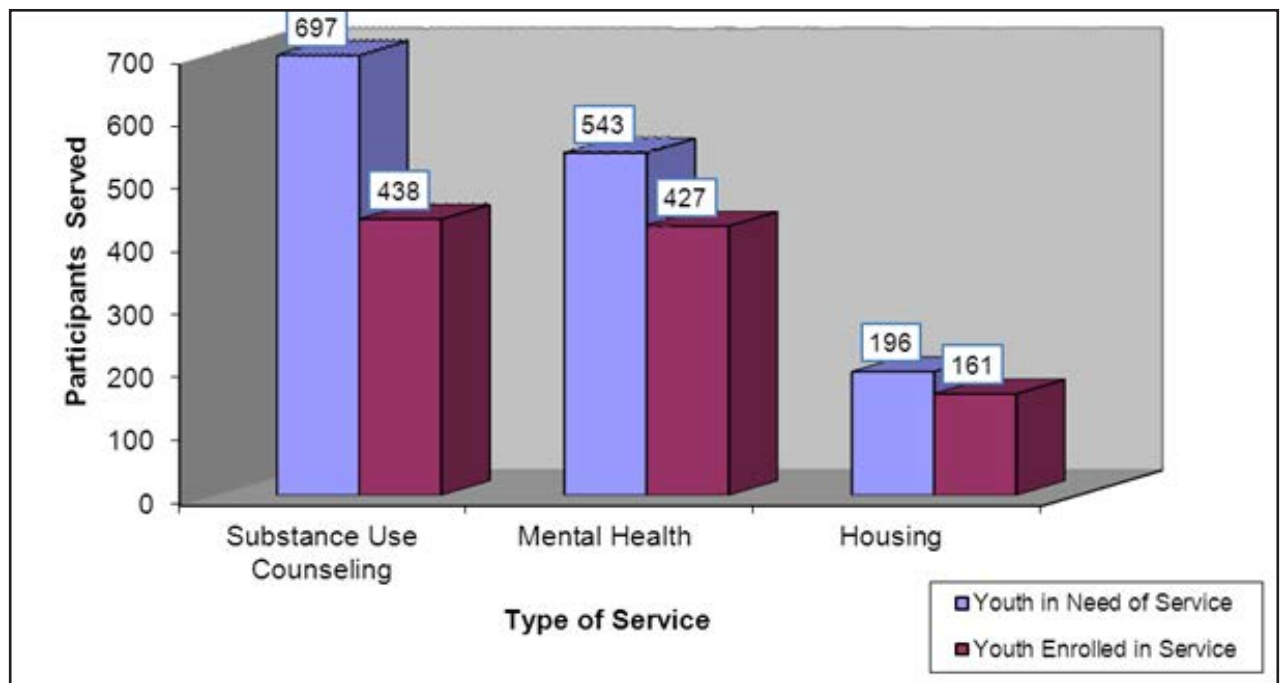
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	1,856	n/a
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	73	4
Youth sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	51	3
Youth given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	95	5
Total	219/1,856	12
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	377	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	13	3
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	24	6
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	39	10
Total	76/377	20

Grantees provided youth with substance use counseling, mental health, and housing services (Figure 6). Of

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the 697 youth identified as needing substance use counseling, 438 youth (63 percent) actually received this service. In addition, 427 eligible youth (79 percent) received mental health services, and 161 youth (82 percent) successfully found housing during the reporting period. There is clearly a continued need for more substance use counseling and mental health services as well as housing services for youth—more than can currently be provided by these grants.

Figure 6. Types of Services Provided to Participants: January–June 2013



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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 (79 percent), followed by antisocial behavior (77 percent).

Table 7. Target Behaviors: January–June 2013

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Antisocial Behavior	628	486	77
Family Relationships	274	172	63
Social Competence	188	127	68
Gang Resistance/Involvement	79	52	66
Substance Use	182	121	66
School Attendance	293	167	57
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	129	43	33
Grade Point Average (GPA)	198	86	43
Perception of Social Support	152	120	79
Total	2,123	1,374	65

For SCA Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorder grantees, 32 drug and alcohol tests were performed during the reporting period. Of those, 11 were confirmed positive.

Victimization levels among the youth served were also low. Of the 69 youth tracked for victimization in the short term, only 3 were victimized. Likewise, of the 29 youth tracked for victimization in the long term, none were victimized.