

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Reentry and Co-Occurring Grantees: January–June 2016

The Second Chance Act (SCA) Reentry and Co-Occurring Grants Programs for juveniles are administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The programs support state, local, and tribal agencies that offer juvenile reentry services. These services begin pre-release and continue post-release, including substance abuse treatment, mental health services, educational services, and housing assistance.

Report Highlights

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, 2016.¹ The report is divided into two sections. Section 1 introduces program information for grantees, and Section 2 gives an analysis of core measures.

The highlights below are from the January–June 2016 reporting period.

- Data were complete for 12 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 92 percent.
- The most programs were with juvenile justice organizations, accounting for 50 percent of awards.
- A total of 8 programs (67 percent) implemented evidence-based practices. Of the 608 youth served by grantees, 476 youth (78 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice.
- Program youth had a short-term technical violations rate of 14 percent, a short-term recidivism rate of 5 percent, and a long-term recidivism rate of 5 percent.
- Seventy-four percent of youth receiving services for school attendance and 64 percent of youth receiving services for family relationships demonstrated a positive behavior change in each area in the short term.

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 298 sets of program data, for a reporting compliance rate of 95 percent. From January to June 2016, 13 grants were active, and 12 grantees completed the data entry process, for a reporting compliance rate of 92 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period: October 2009–June 2016

Data Reporting Period	Status			Total Awards
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	
October 2009–June 2010	0	0	5	5
July–December 2010	3	0	20	23
January–June 2011	0	0	23	23
July–December 2011	4	0	24	28
January–June 2012	1	1	26	28
July–December 2012	0	1	31	32
January–June 2013	0	0	28	28
July–December 2013	0	1	34	35
January–June 2014	1	0	26	27
July–December 2014	1	0	26	27
January–June 2015	0	0	20	20
July–December 2015	2	0	23	25
January–June 2016	1	0	12	13
Total	13	3	298	314

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 July–December and January–June of each year.

Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for January 2013 to June 2016 and the number of grantees serving each population. 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).

The target population information is only required to be reported once in the DCTAT. However, grantees may update their target population to best fit their program during the life of the award. The variation in numbers between each reporting period is caused by the number of active or inactive federal awards during the reporting period.

Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Populations: January 2013–June 2016

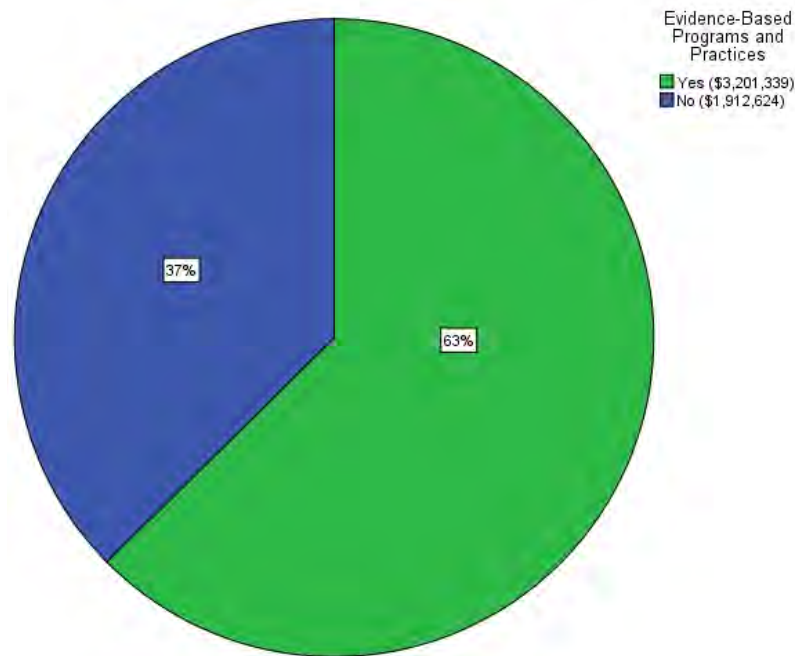
Population	Number of Grantees Serving Group During Reporting Period						
	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014	July–December 2014	January–June 2015	July–December 2015	January–June 2016
Race/Ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	11	13	10	11	6	5	2
Asian	12	9	7	11	4	3	0
Black/African American	27	26	23	29	19	17	6
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	25	24	21	25	18	16	5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	8	7	7	3	2	1
Other Race	9	11	9	12	9	8	2
White/Caucasian	19	18	15	20	16	16	6
Caucasian/Non-Latino	14	14	13	16	16	14	5
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4	2	1	5	2
Justice System Status							
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	3	4	3	3	5	4	0
First-Time Offenders	16	15	13	18	12	10	4
Repeat Offenders	28	27	23	28	18	16	5
Sex Offenders	14	14	11	14	12	10	2
Status Offenders	5	6	5	8	8	8	2
Violent Offenders	22	21	18	20	13	12	2
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	4	5	4	2	5	2
Gender							
Male	28	28	23	29	20	17	7
Female	26	25	21	26	18	14	5
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4	3	1	5	2
Age							
0–10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

11–18	29	28	23	29	19	16	7
Over 18	13	11	10	12	8	7	0
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4	3	1	5	2
Geographic Area							
Rural	9	8	8	12	12	11	3
Suburban	15	14	12	15	13	10	2
Tribal	3	4	3	3	4	3	1
Urban	25	23	21	26	17	15	7
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4	3	1	5	2
Other							
Mental Health	28	28	24	31	21	17	8
Substance Abuse	28	28	24	30	21	17	8
Truant/Dropout	21	21	18	25	15	12	4

1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

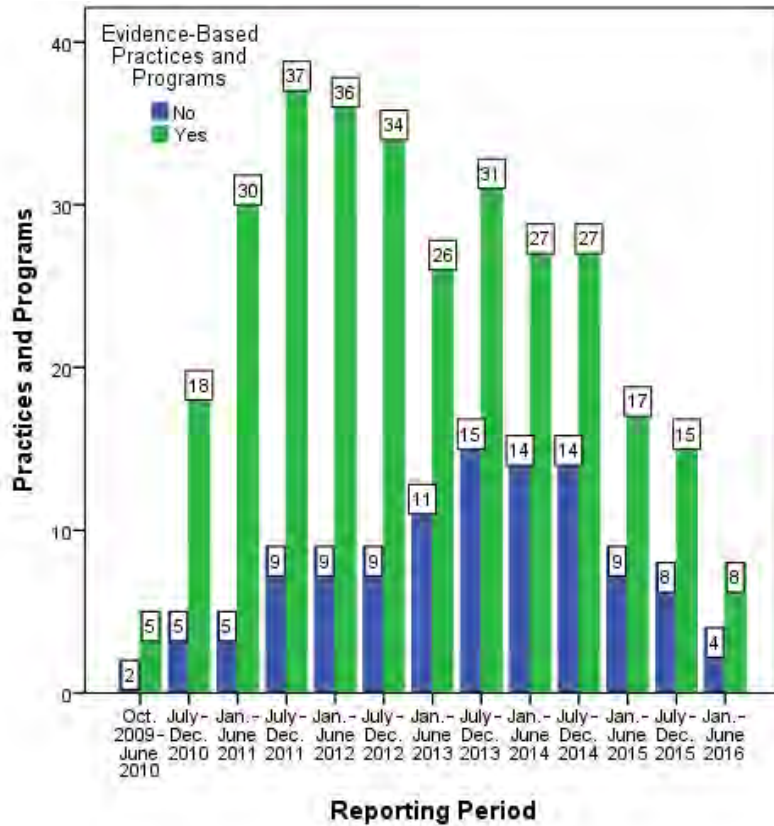
Approximately 63 percent (\$3,201,339) of federal funds were being spent by active grantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 1). This percentage includes those with a data entry status of either “in progress” or “complete.”

Figure 1. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: January–June 2016



Many grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the January–June 2016 reporting period, eight programs (67 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 2). In addition, all grantees reported offering a combination of pre- and post-release services.

Figure 2. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: October 2009–June 2016



1.2 Analysis of Baseline Recidivism Data

OJJDP established baseline measures so that each grantee can report on the level of activity before the start of the award. Grantees are only asked to answer these questions during their first reporting period, regardless of whether they have award activity to report.

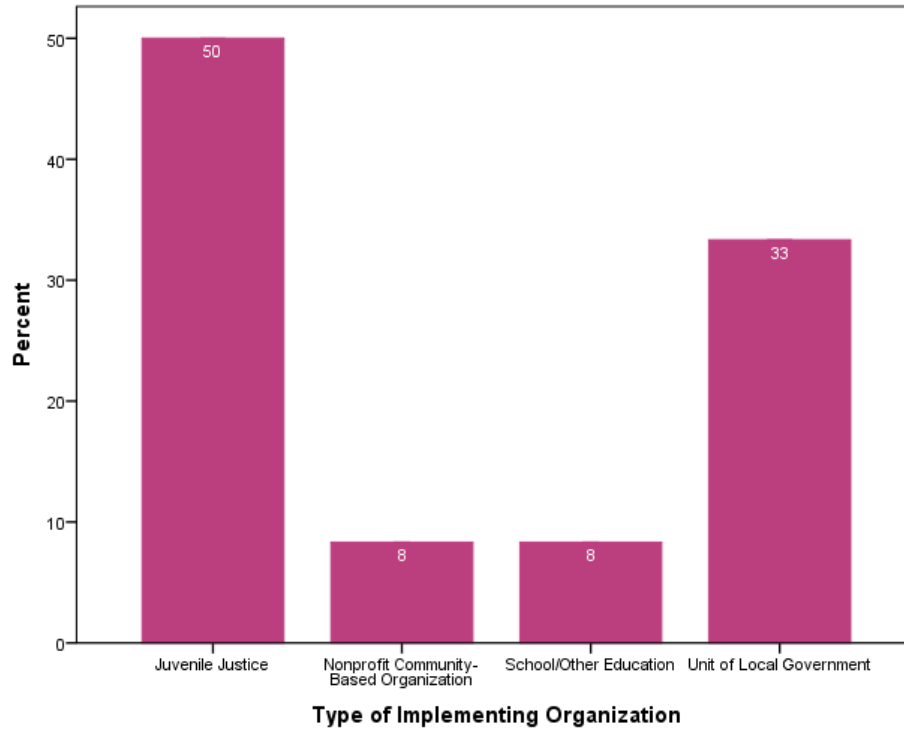
Analysis of the baseline recidivism data for January–June 2016 revealed that 285 youth qualified for the reentry programs at the beginning of the grant period (Table 3). Of those, 199 youth had been adjudicated on more than one occasion. This represents a baseline recidivism rate of 70 percent. Recidivism rates are expected to be significant in SCA programs, because most of the participants are involved in the justice system and have committed one or more offenses. However, this rate is based on baseline recidivism data reported by 4 grantees, with responses ranging from 5 to 84 program youth who had been adjudicated on more than one occasion. The majority of organizations indicated that no program youth had been adjudicated on more than one occasion at the beginning of the grant period. As such, these numbers should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3. Baseline Recidivism Measures for Program Youth: January–June 2016

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth who had been adjudicated on more than one occasion	199
Program youth who qualified for the Reentry Program at the beginning of the grant	285
Enrollment at the beginning of the grant period	182
Percentage of program youth who had been adjudicated on more than one occasion	70% (199/285)

Analysis of grantee and subgrantee implementing organizations for this period revealed that most programs were with juvenile justice organizations, accounting for 50 percent (6) of awards, and units of local government represented 33 percent (4; Figure 3).

Figure 3. Implementing Organizations (Percentage by Type): January–June 2016



In examining grant amounts by state for the most recent reporting period, California received the most funds, followed by Massachusetts. A more comprehensive comparison of federal award amounts is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Federal Award Amount by State: January–June 2016

Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
CA	2,099,967
CO	599,498
FL	750,000
IL	748,850
MA	1,332,268
MO	358,477
NJ	123,753
NY	741,949
OH	595,486
WA	600,000

2. Analysis of Core Measures

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 5). Of the 608 youth served by grantees, 476 youth (78 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 65 percent (133) of eligible youth exited programs after completing program requirements. Each grantee defines the requirements needed for a participant to complete each program. Sometimes a program cannot be completed in the 6 months represented by the reporting period. For example, in one program, participants have to complete 9 months of mentoring to be considered successful. If a participant 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 5. Performance Measures for Program Youth Served and Exiting Programs: January–June 2016

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth served	608	N/A
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	476	78
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth who exited the program (either successfully or unsuccessfully)	204	N/A
Youth who exited the program having completed all program requirements	133	65

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 served by the grant. As shown in Table 6, 433 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 28 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 30 received some other sentence.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 260 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months before the end of the reporting period were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 1 was committed to a juvenile residential facility, and 7 received some other sentence.

Table 6. Technical Violation Measures for Program Youth Tracked: January–June 2016

Performance Measure: Short Term	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations	433	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	28	6
Youth sentenced to adult prison	1	<1
Youth who received some other sentence	30	7
Youth under some form of punishment	Total	14
	59/433	
Performance Measure: Long Term	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations	260	N/A
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility	1	<1
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison	0	0
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence	7	3
Youth under some form of punishment	Total	3
	8/260	

As shown in Table 7, of the 446 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 9 (2 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility. Moreover, 2 were sentenced to adult prison, and 13 were given some other sentence.

Long-term recidivism data showed that 326 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 5 (2 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, and 10 were given some other sentence.

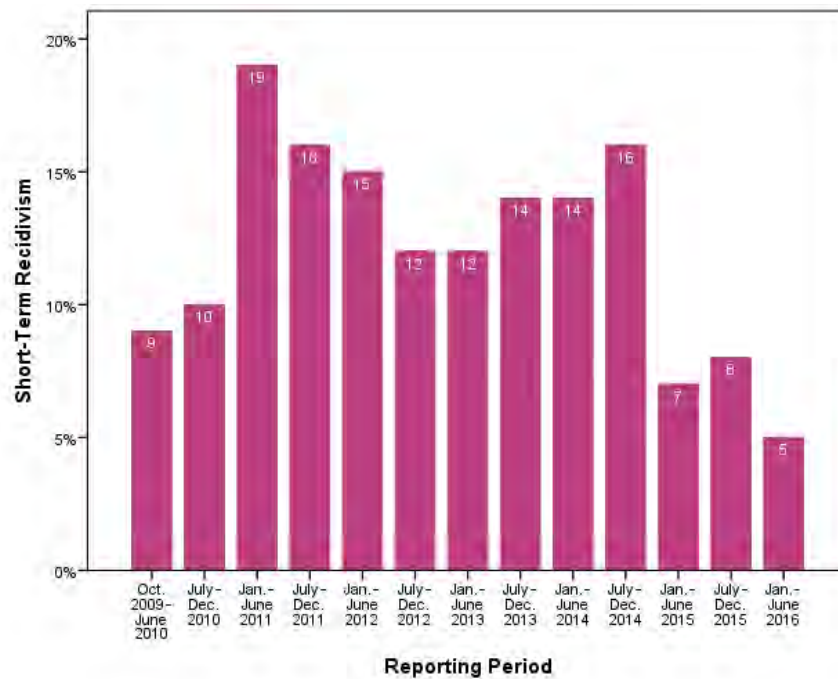
Table 7. Recidivism Measures for Program Youth Tracked: January–June 2016

Performance Measure: Short Term	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for new adjudications	446	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	9	2
Youth sentenced to adult prison	2	<1
Youth given some other sentence	13	3
Youth under some form of punishment	Total	5
	24/446	

Performance Measure: Long Term	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications	326	N/A
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility	5	2
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison	0	0
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence	10	3
Youth under some form of punishment	Total	15/326
		5

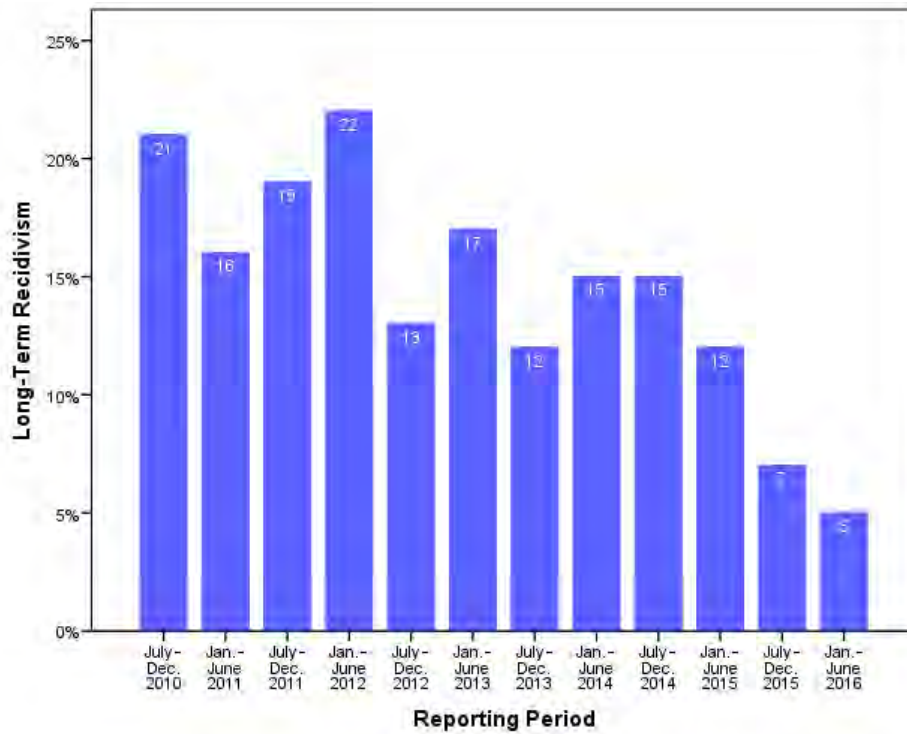
A more comprehensive comparison of short-term recidivism rates by reporting period is shown in Figure 4. Overall, rates have remained fairly consistent since the first two reporting periods, with a significant decline since January 2015. However, it is important to keep in mind that there has been a decline in the number of SCA Reentry grantees reporting in the DCTAT as they close out their Federal awards.

Figure 4. Short-Term Recidivism Rates among Program Youth by Reporting Period: October 2009–June 2016



Likewise, Figure 5 shows a comparison of the long-term recidivism rates by reporting period. Please note that data were not available for the initial reporting period. As with short-term recidivism, long-term analysis of this measure revealed relatively stable rates over time. There was an overall 7 percentage point decrease in the long-term recidivism rate since January–June 2015.

Figure 5. Long-Term Recidivism Rates among Program Youth by Reporting Period: July 2010–June 2016



Grantees provided youth with substance use counseling and mental health and housing services (Figure 6). Of the 200 youth identified as needing substance use counseling, 162 youth (81 percent) actually received this service. In addition, 143 eligible youth (82 percent) received mental health services, and 48 youth successfully found housing during the reporting period. There is clearly a continued need for all these services—more than can currently be funded through these grants.

Figure 6. Program Youth Needing Services Compared with Youth Enrolled, by Type of Service: January–June 2016

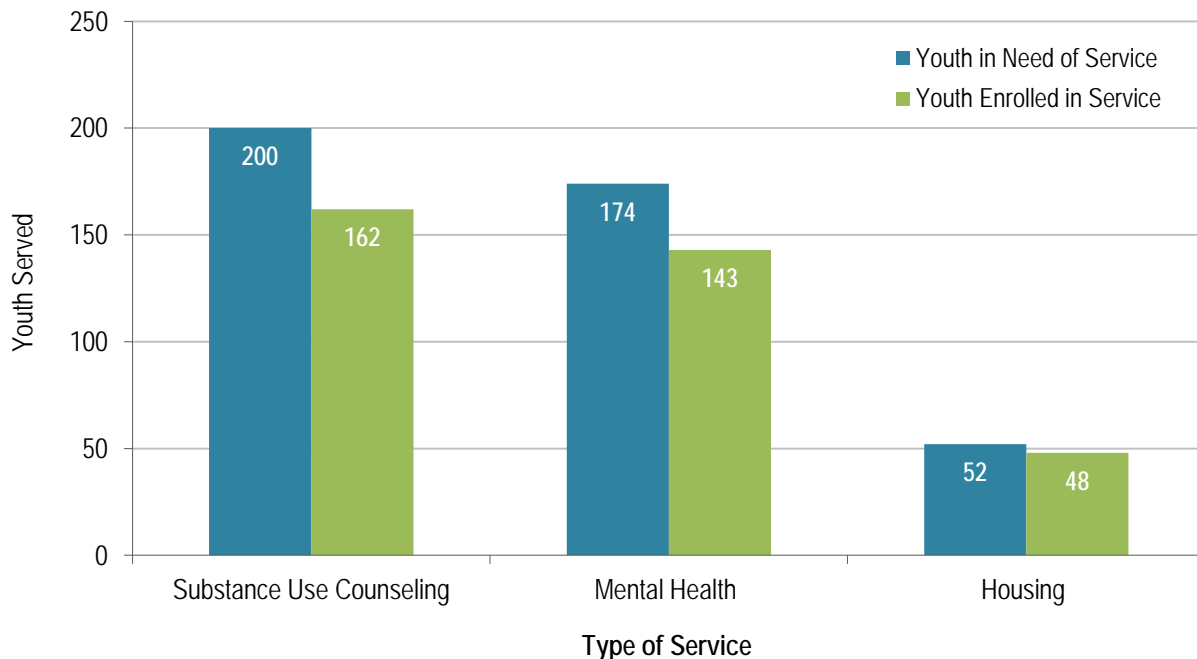


Table 8 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Participating youth showed the most improvement in school attendance (74 percent) and family relationships (64 percent).

Table 8. Change in Short-Term Target Behaviors among Program Youth: January–June 2016

Target Behavior	Youth served	Youth with Intended behavior change	Percentage of youth with intended behavior change
Antisocial behavior	66	41	62
Family relationships	108	69	64
Social competence	31	15	48
Gang resistance/involvement	11	6	55
Substance use	95	57	60
School attendance	72	53	74
General Education Development (GED) test passed	18	6	33
Grade Point Average (GPA)	32	17	53
Perception of social support	35	19	54
Total	468	283	60%

Table 9 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for January–June 2016. Long-term outcomes are measured 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. Overall, 65 percent of program youth had a positive change in behavior 6–12 months after the program.

Table 9. Change in Long-Term Target Behaviors among Program Youth: January–June 2016

Target Behavior	Youth served	Youth with intended behavior change	Percentage of youth with intended behavior change
Antisocial behavior	120	94	78
Family relationships	64	44	69
Social competence	54	30	56
Gang resistance/involvement	31	18	58
Substance use	63	43	68
School attendance	108	77	71
General Education Development (GED) test passed	32	12	38
Grade Point Average (GPA)	44	21	48
Perception of social support	62	36	58
Total	578	375	65%

Summary

Overall, 92 percent of SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees complied in reporting performance measures data this reporting period. A total of 8 programs (67 percent) implemented evidence-based practices. Of the 608 youth served by grantees, 476 youth (78 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. Highlights for program youth include a short-term technical violations rate of 14 percent, a short-term recidivism rate of 5 percent, and a long-term recidivism rate of 5 percent. Seventy-four percent of youth receiving services for school attendance and 64 percent of youth receiving services for family relationships demonstrated a positive behavior change in each area in the short term.