

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 December 31, 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 118 sets of program data, for a reporting compliance rate of 85 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	5	1	1	21	28
January–June 2012	2	2	0	24	28
July–December 2012	1	2	0	29	32
Total	12	8	1	118	139

¹ 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.

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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).

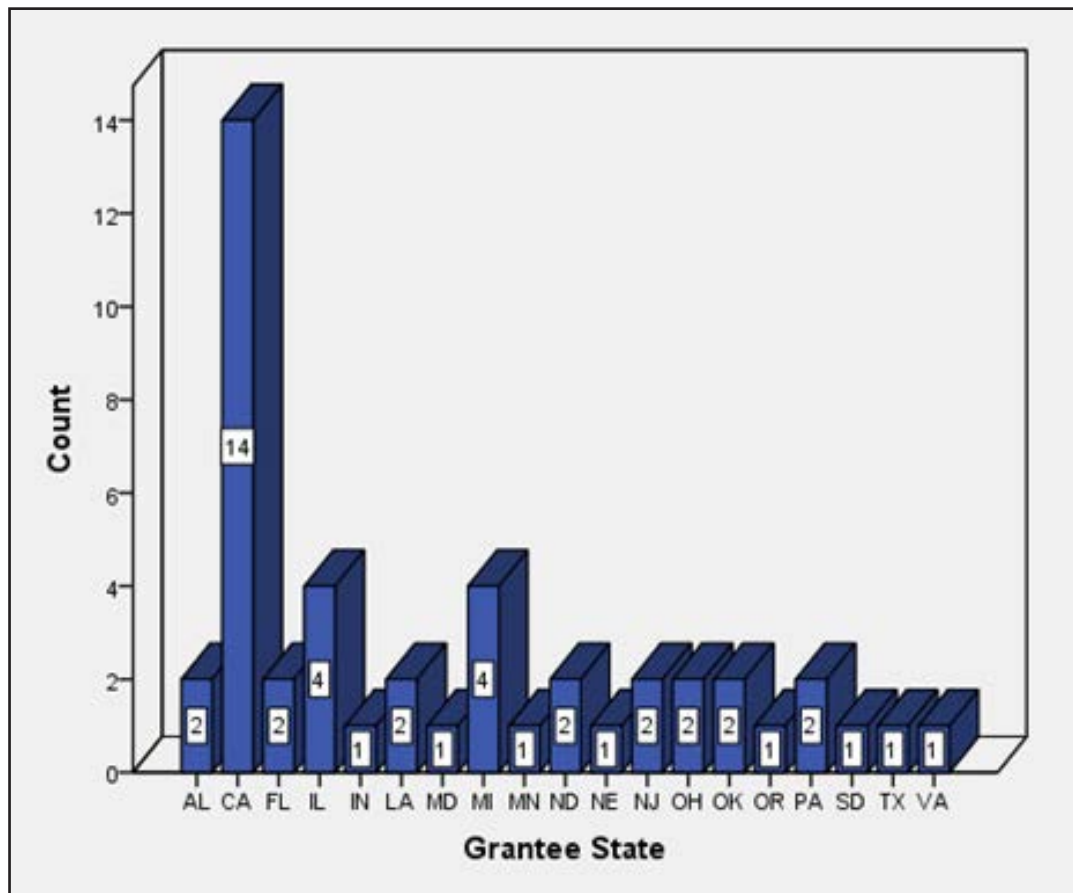
Table 2. Federal Award Amount by State (Dollars): July–December 2012

Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
AL	\$ 300,000
CA	7,114,482
FL	595,390
IL	1,746,091
IN	366,180
LA	749,998
MD	750,000
MI	1,734,490
MN	375,000
ND	571,587
NE	597,706
NJ	123,753
OH	1,134,367
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 14, followed by Illinois and Michigan with 4 grants and/or subgrants each. Figure 1 shows a comparison among 19 grantee States.

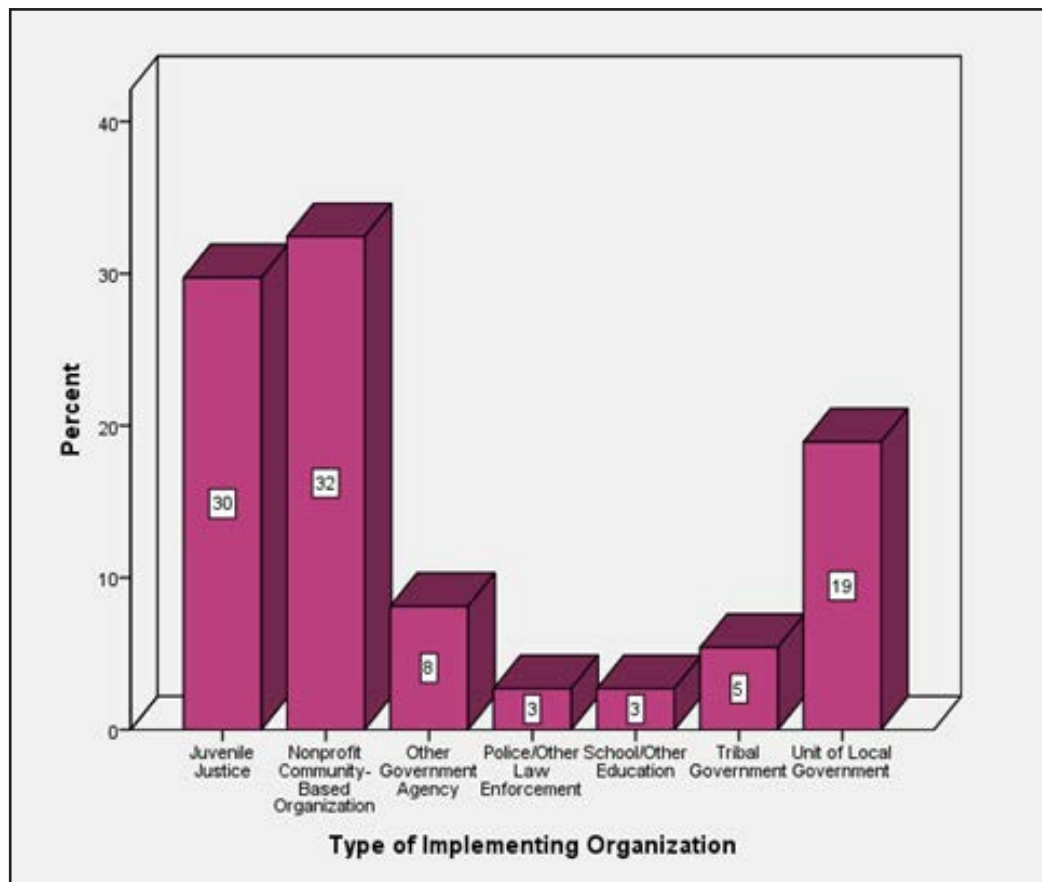
Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State: July–December 2012



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Analysis of grantee and subgrantee implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with nonprofit community-based organizations (32 percent). Juvenile justice organizations accounted for 30 percent of awards, while units of local government represented 19 percent (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Implementing Agencies: July–December 2012



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 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: July–December 2012

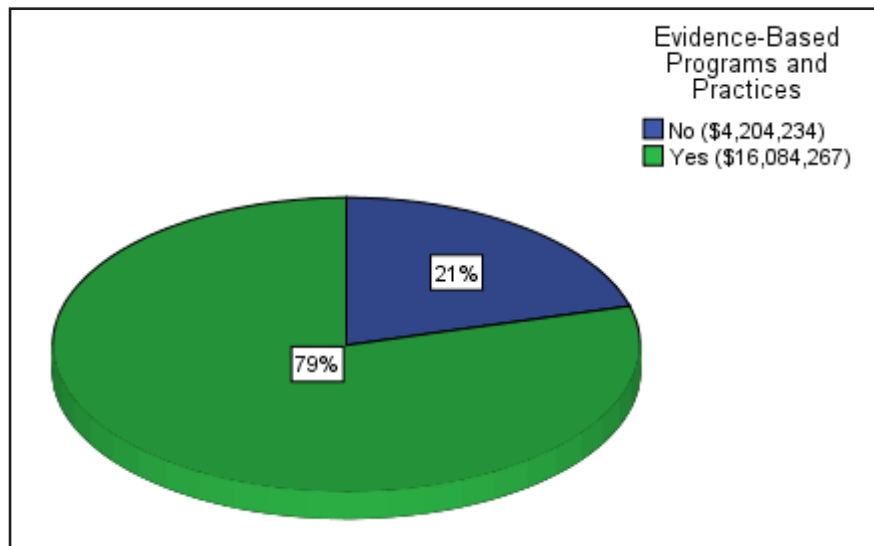
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	9
	Asian	13
	Black/African American	29
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	27
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	6
	Other Race	8
	White/Caucasian	22
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	10
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	2
	JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)
First Time Offenders		19
Repeat Offenders		29
Sex Offenders		14
Status Offenders		7
Violent Offenders		25
Youth Population Not Served Directly		3
GENDER	Male	29
	Female	26
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	2
AGE	0–10	0
	11–18	30
	Over 18	19
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	2
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	10
	Suburban	16
	Tribal	2
	Urban	26
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	2
OTHER	Mental Health	30
	Substance Abuse	30
	Truant/Dropout	21

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2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the July–December 2012 reporting period, 79 percent (\$16,084,267) of Federal funds were being spent by SCA grantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 3).

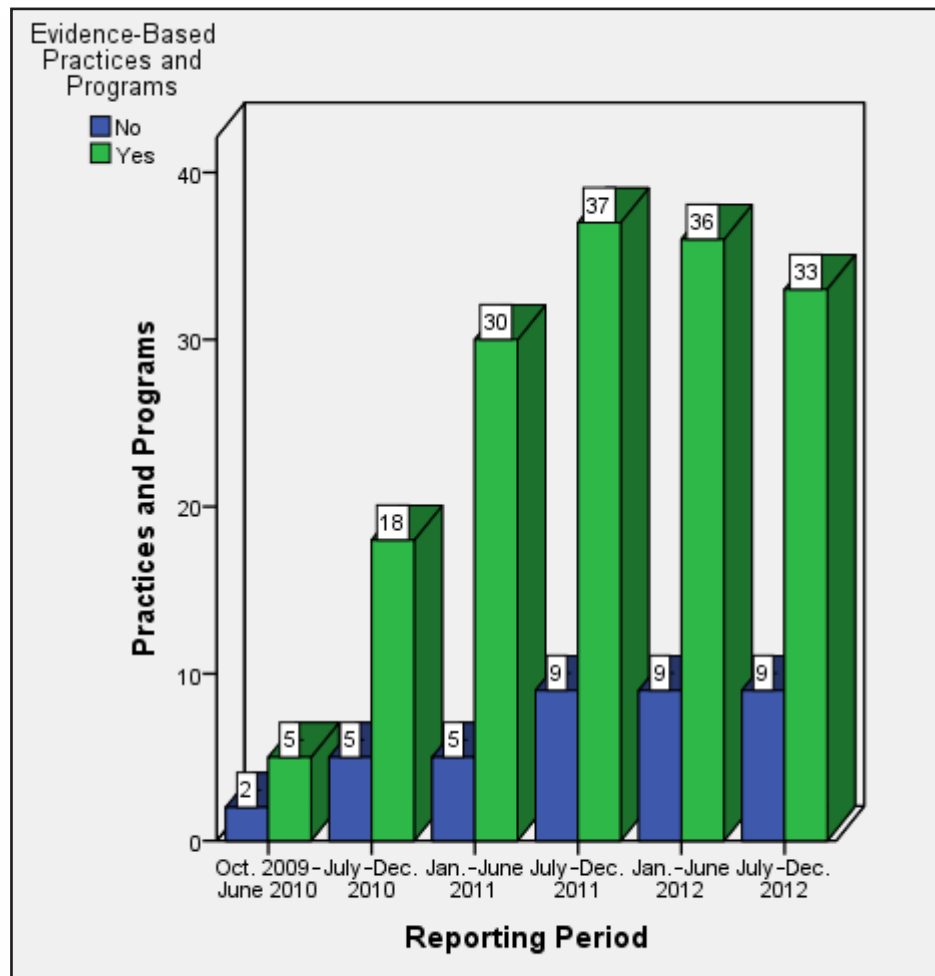
Figure 3. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices



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Many SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the July–December 2012 reporting period, 33 programs (79 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 4).

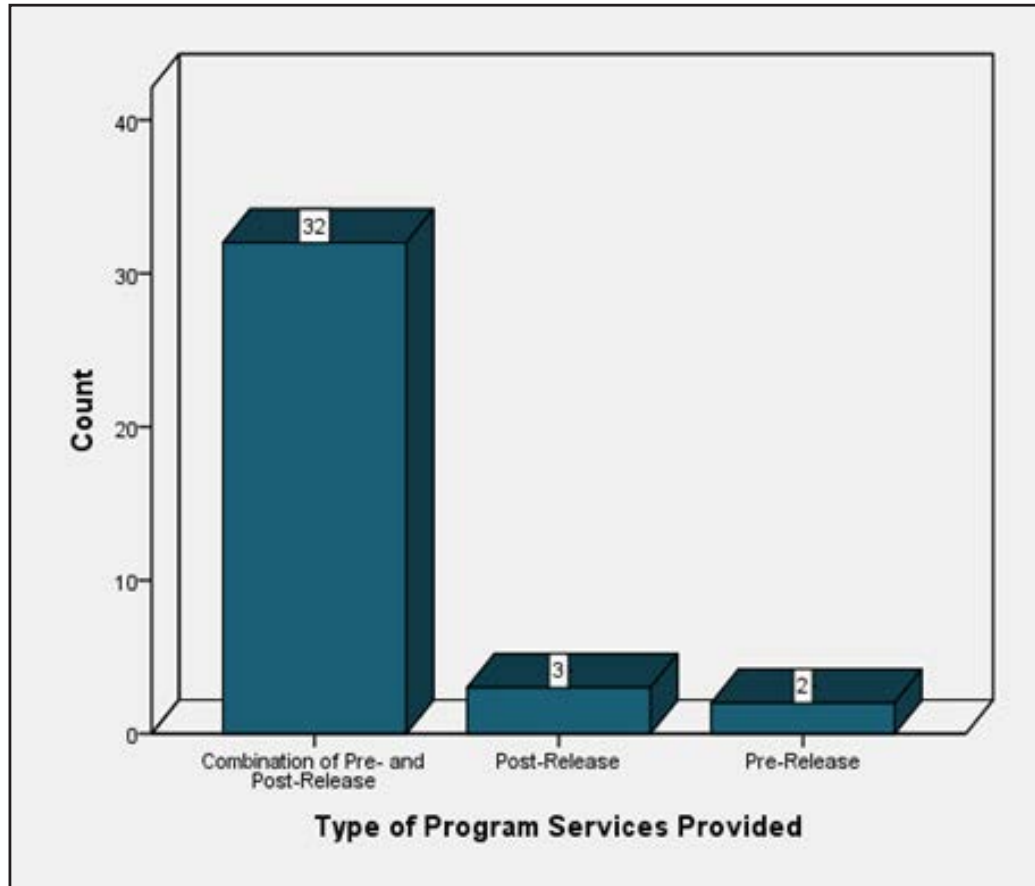
Figure 4. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period



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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: July–December 2012



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The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 1,661 youth served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees, 1,389 youth (84 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 50 percent (289) 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: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth served	1,661	n/a
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	1,389	84
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth who exited the program (either successfully or unsuccessfully)	580	n/a
Youth who exited the program having completed all program requirements	289	50

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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, 1,276 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 97 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 3 were sentenced to adult prison, and 59 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 915 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 42 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 4 were sentenced to adult prison, and 59 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

Table 5. Technical Violation Measures: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	1,276	n/a
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	97	8
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	59	5
Total	159/1,276	12
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	915	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	42	5
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	4	<1
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	59	6
Total	105/915	11

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As shown in Table 6, of the 1,689 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 71 (4 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 28 were sentenced to adult prison, and 100 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

Long-term recidivism showed that 996 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 50 (5 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 20 were sentenced to adult prison, and 73 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

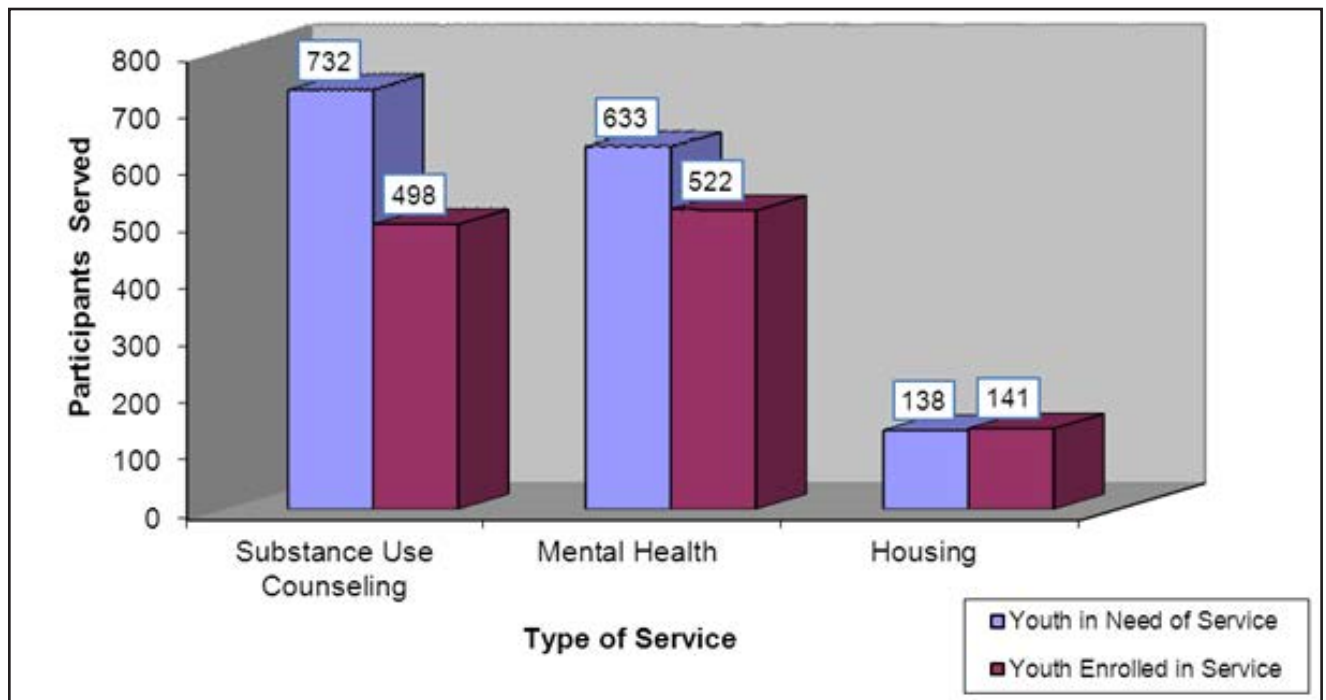
Table 6. Recidivism Measures: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	1,689	n/a
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	71	4
Youth sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	28	2
Youth given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	100	6
Total	199/1,689	12
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	996	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	50	5
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	20	2
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	73	7
Total	143/996	14

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Grantees provided youth with substance use counseling, mental health, and housing services (Figure 6). Of the 732 youth identified as needing substance use counseling, 498 youth (68 percent) actually received this service. In addition, 522 eligible youth (82 percent) received mental health services. Moreover, 141 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: July–December 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 GPA (91 percent), followed by perception of social support (88 percent).

Table 7. Target Behaviors: July–December 2012

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Antisocial Behavior	737	588	80
Family Relationships	439	325	74
Social Competence	277	220	79
Gang Resistance/Involvement	102	76	75
Substance Use	484	391	81
School Attendance	307	239	78
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	132	41	31
Grade Point Average (GPA)	175	160	91
Perception of Social Support	273	241	88
Total	2,926	2,281	78

For SCA Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorder grantees, 55 drug and alcohol tests were performed during the reporting period. Of those, 23 were confirmed positive.

Victimization levels among the youth served were also low. Of the 273 youth tracked for victimization in the short term, only 1 was victimized. Likewise, of the 36 youth tracked for victimization in the long term, none were victimized.