

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

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 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, 2013.<sup>1</sup> 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.

### 1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 181 sets of program data, for a reporting compliance rate of 90 percent. For the most recent period July–December 2013, 35 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 34 SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Therefore, data were only complete for 31 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 89 percent (Table 1).

**Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period: October 2009–December 2013**

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
October 2009–June 2010 <sup>1</sup>	0	0	5	5
July–December 2010	4	2	17	23
January–June 2011	0	1	22	23
July–December 2011	4	1	23	28
January–June 2012	1	2	25	28
July–December 2012	0	2	30	32
January–June 2013	0	0	28	28
July–December 2013	1	3	31	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>202</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. Since June 2010, the reporting periods have been 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 Oklahoma. A more comprehensive comparison of Federal award amounts is shown in Table 2.

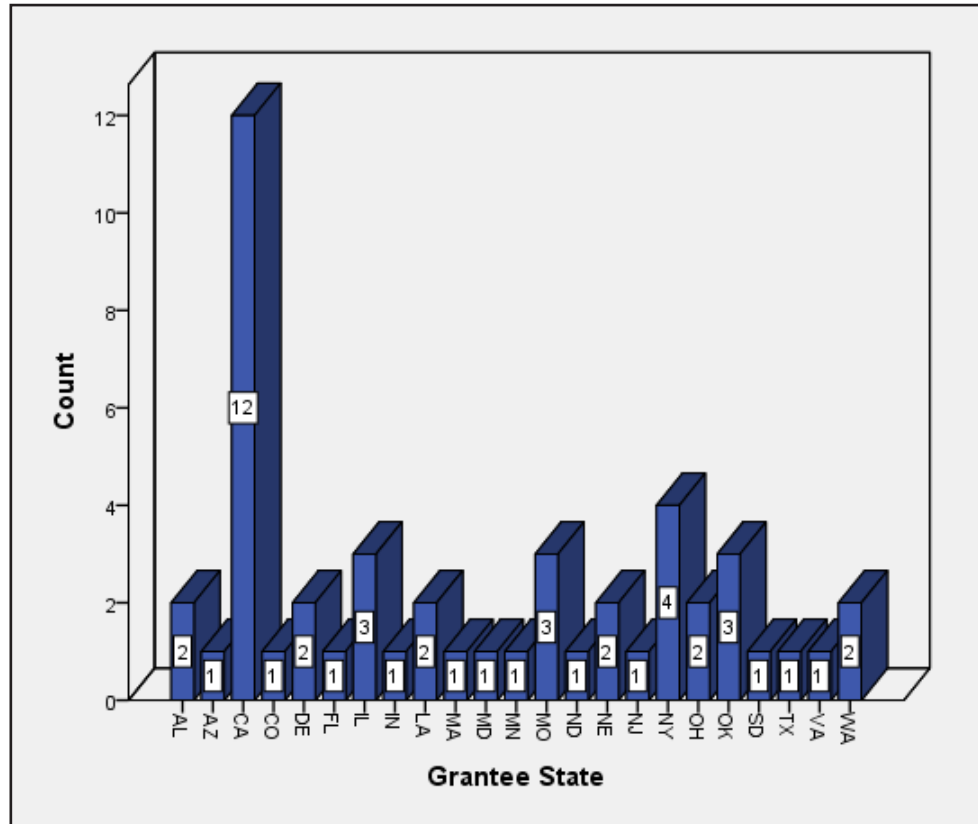
**Table 2. Federal Award Amount by State (Dollars): July–December 2013**

Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
AL	\$ 300,000
AZ	750,000
CA	7,658,840
CO	599,498
DE	448,566
FL	750,000
IL	1,323,185
IN	366,180
LA	749,998
MA	582,268
MD	750,000
MN	375,000
MO	358,477
ND	194,019
NE	1,148,291
NJ	123,753
NY	741,949
OH	1,319,119
OK	1,623,428
SD	749,559
TX	1,048,827
VA	337,500
WA	1,350,000

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The most grants and/or subgrants awarded during this reporting period went to California, with 12, followed by New York with 4 grants and/or subgrants. Figure 1 shows a comparison among 23 grantee States.

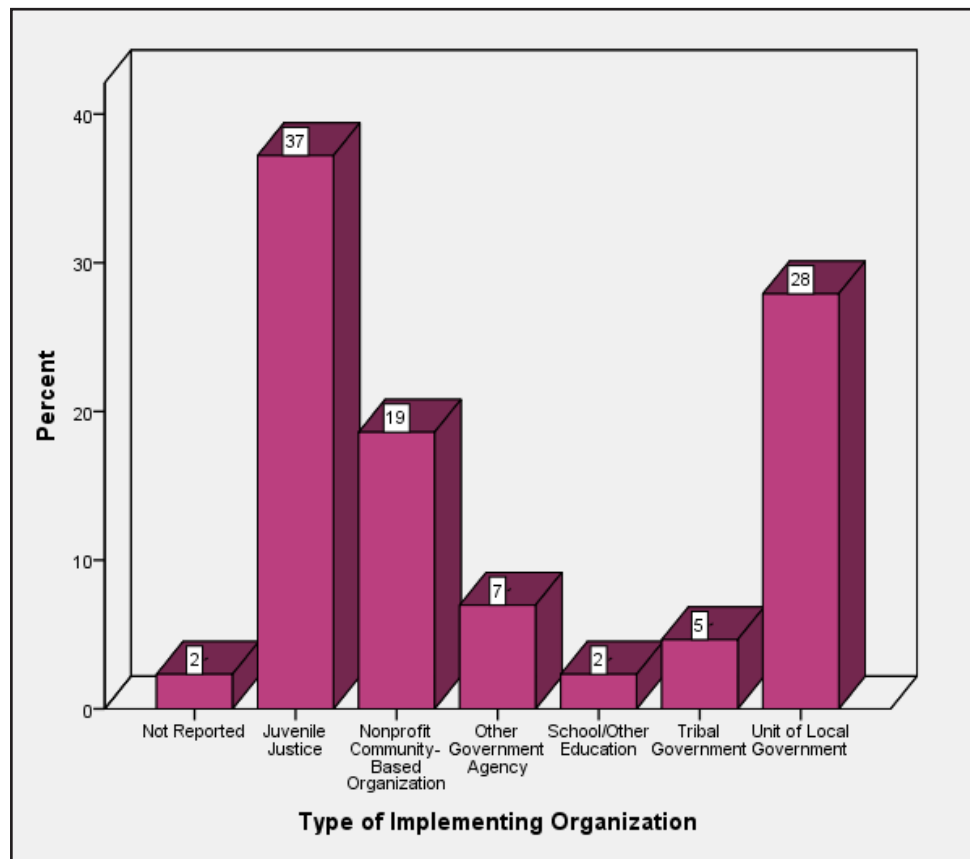
**Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State: July–December 2013**



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Analysis of grantee and subgrantee implementing organizations for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with juvenile justice organizations, accounting for 37 percent of awards, while units of local government represented 28 percent (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Implementing Organizations: July–December 2013**



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 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: July–December 2013**

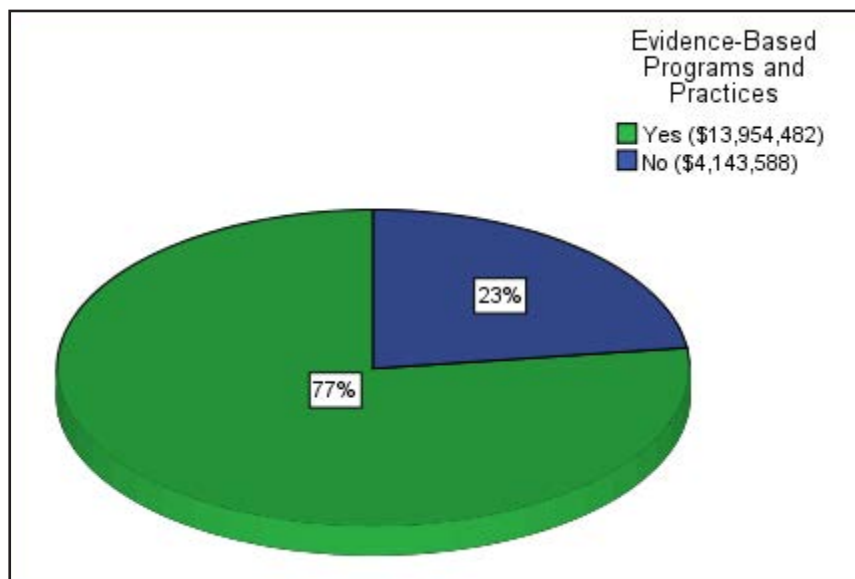
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native	9
	Asian	9
	Black/African American	21
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	18
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	6
	Other Race	8
	White/Caucasian	14
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	11
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	4
<b>JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS</b>	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	3
	First Time Offenders	14
	Repeat Offenders	23
	Sex Offenders	11
	Status Offenders	5
	Violent Offenders	17
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	5
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	24
	Female	22
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	4
<b>AGE</b>	0–10	0
	11–18	24
	Over 18	8
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	4
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	Rural	5
	Suburban	12
	Tribal	3
	Urban	21
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	4
<b>OTHER</b>	Mental Health	23
	Substance Abuse	23
	Truant/Dropout	18

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### 2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the July–December 2013 reporting period, 77 percent (\$13,954,482) of Federal funds were being spent by active SCA grantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 3). This figure includes those who reported their status as operational, meaning they expended grant funds toward program activities during the reporting period.

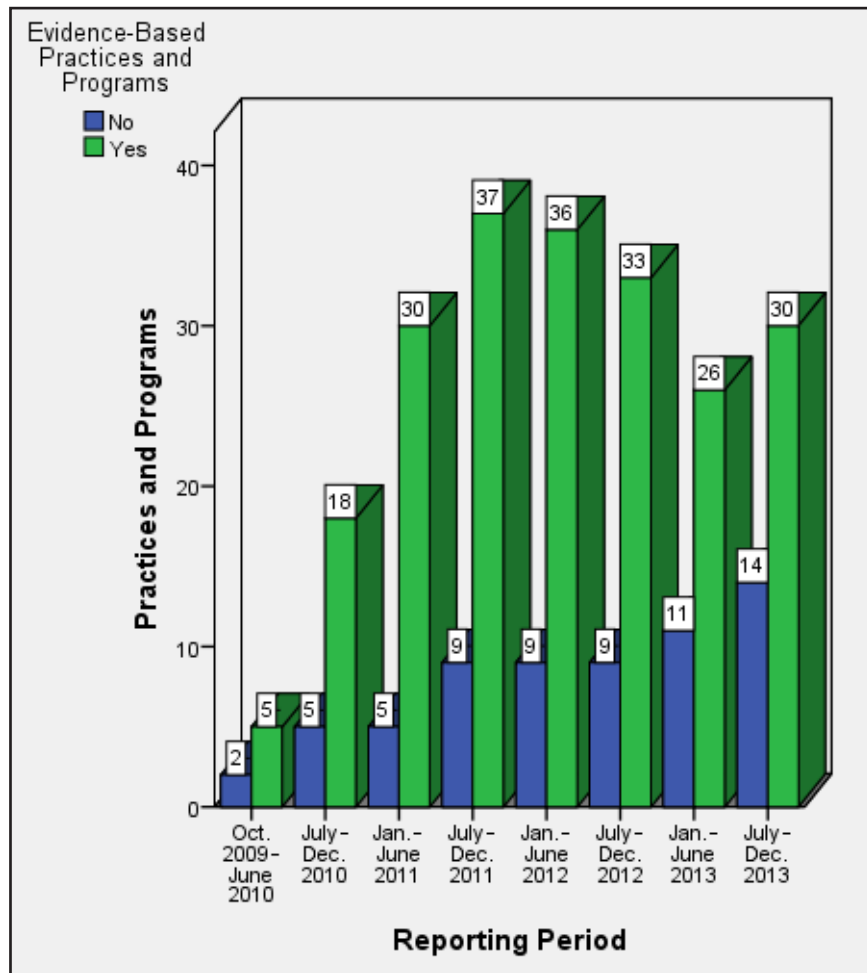
**Figure 3. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: July–December 2013**



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Many SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the July–December 2013 reporting period, 30 programs (68 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 4). In addition, the majority of SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees reported providing a combination of pre- and post-release services.

**Figure 4. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: October 2009–December 2013**



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The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 1,145 youth served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees, 1,034 youth (90 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 48 percent (170) 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 2013**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth served	1,145	N/A
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	1,034	90
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth who exited the program (either successfully or unsuccessfully)	351	N/A
Youth who exited the program having completed all program requirements	170	48



## 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, 937 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 105 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, and 126 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 337 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 12 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, and 11 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

**Table 5. Technical Violation Measures: July–December 2013**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	937	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	105	11
Youth sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	0	0
Youth who received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	126	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>231/937</b>	<b>25</b>
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	337	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	12	4
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	0	0
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	11	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>23/337</b>	<b>7</b>

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As shown in Table 6, of the 1,206 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 41 (3 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 42 were sentenced to adult prison, and 93 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

Long-term recidivism data showed that 398 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, 8 were sentenced to adult prison, and 39 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

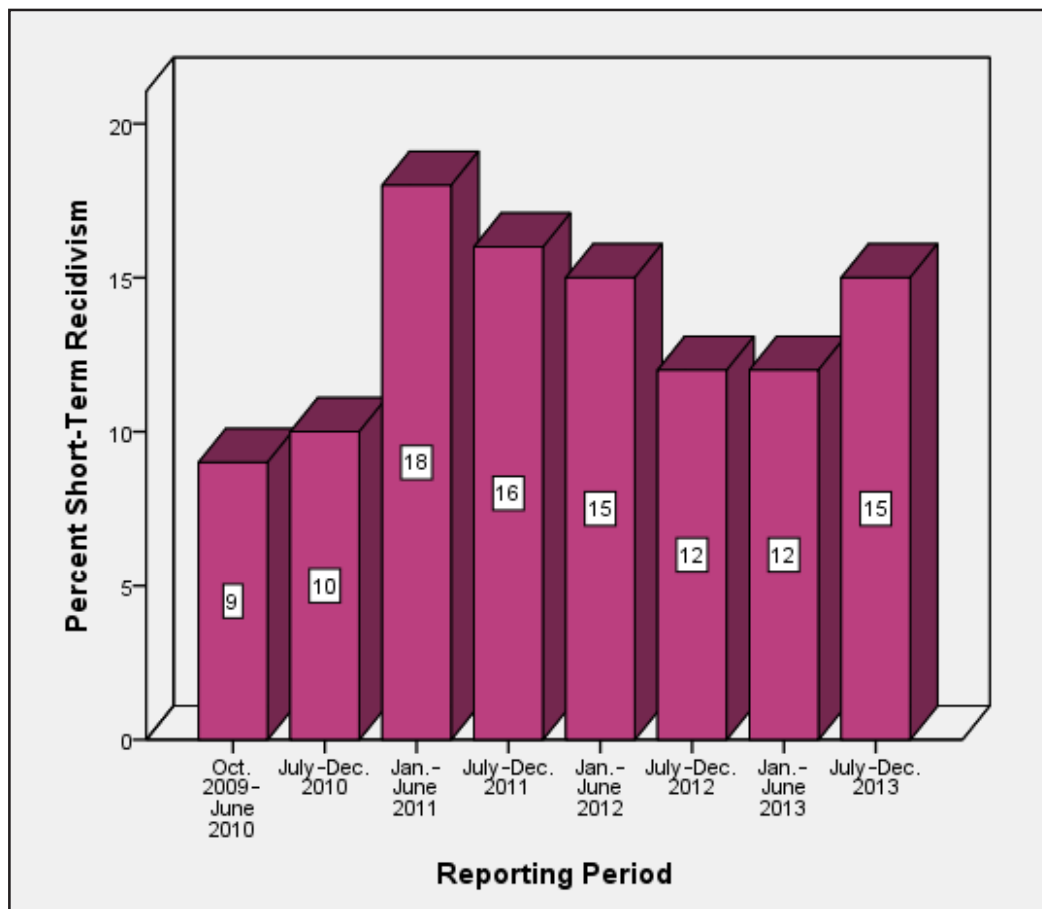
**Table 6. Recidivism Measures: July–December 2013**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	1,206	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	41	3
Youth sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	42	3
Youth given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	93	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>176/1,206</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)	398	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	8	2
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	39	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>60/398</b>	<b>15</b>

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A more comprehensive comparison of short-term recidivism rates by reporting period is shown in Figure 5. Overall, rates have remained fairly consistent since the first two reporting periods, as the SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring Grants Programs continue to expand.

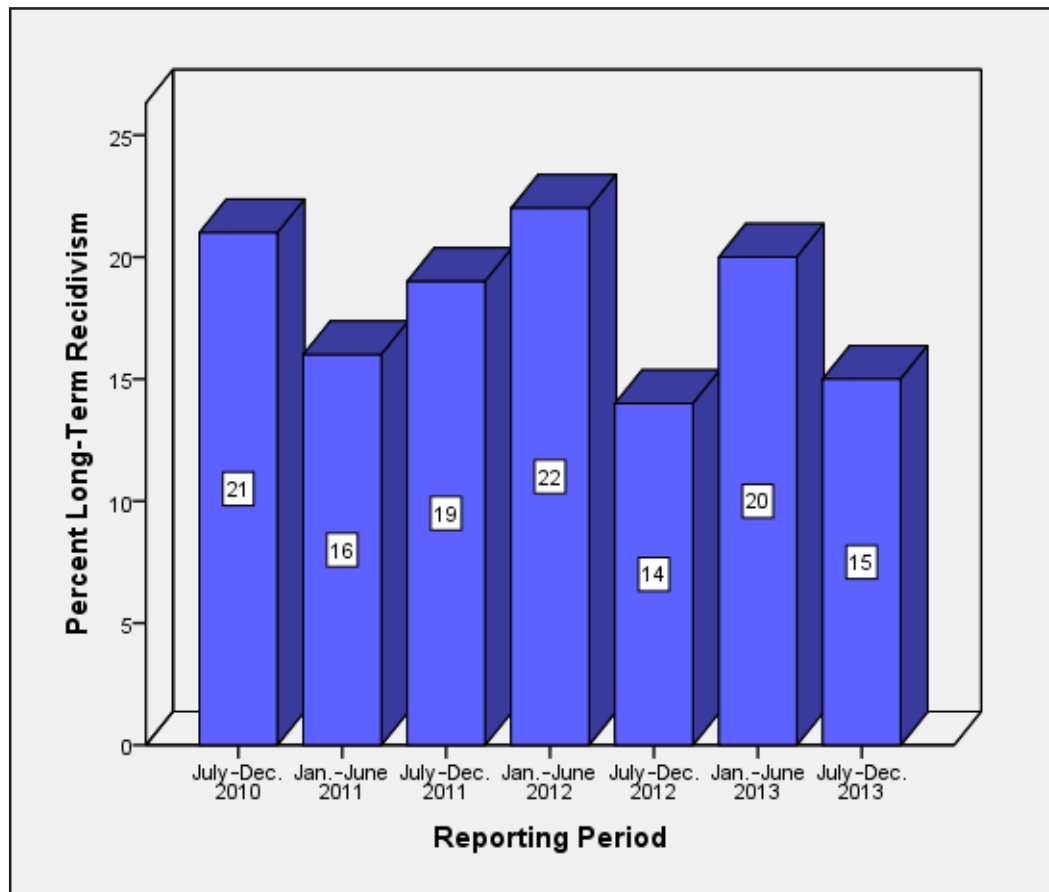
**Figure 5. Percent Short-Term Recidivism by Reporting Period: October 2009–December 2013**



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Likewise, Figure 6 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.

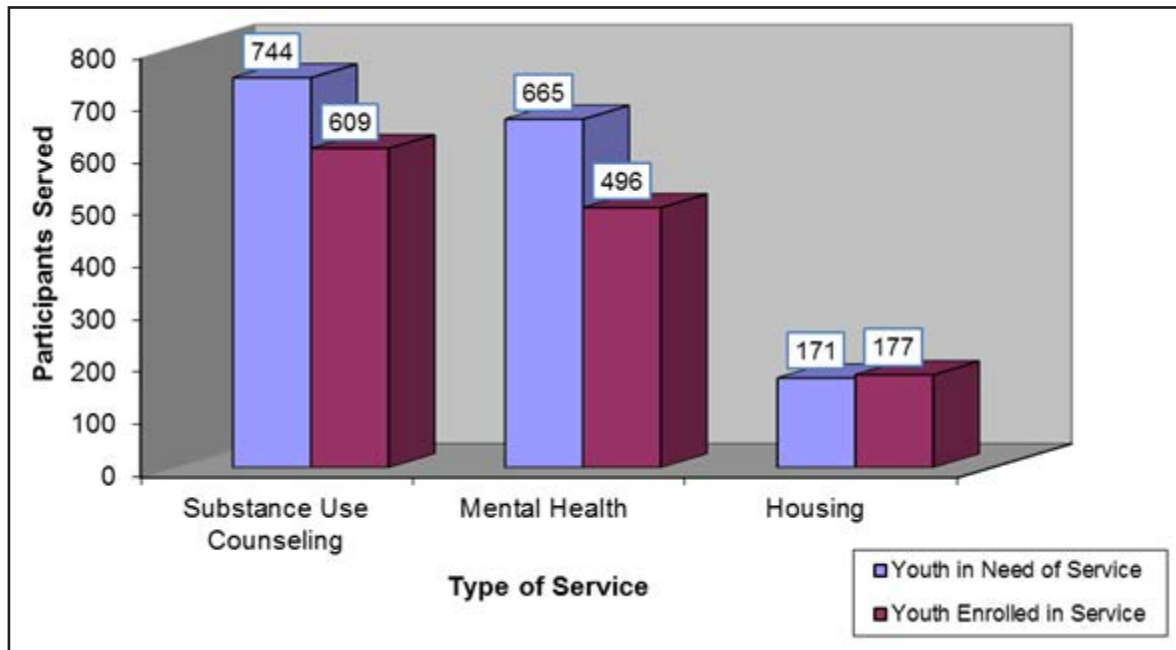
**Figure 6. Percent Long-Term Recidivism by Reporting Period: July 2010–December 2013**



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

Grantees provided youth with substance use counseling, mental health, and housing services (Figure 7). Of the 744 youth identified as needing substance use counseling, 609 youth (82 percent) actually received this service. In addition, 496 eligible youth (75 percent) received mental health services, and 177 youth successfully found housing during the reporting period. There is clearly a continued need for more substance use counseling and mental health services for youth—more than can currently be provided by these grants.

**Figure 7. Types of Services Provided to Participants: July–December 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 antisocial behavior (75 percent), followed by perception of social support (74 percent).

**Table 7. Target Behaviors: July–December 2013**

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Antisocial Behavior	381	287	75
Family Relationships	210	146	70
Social Competence	98	70	71
Gang Resistance/Involvement	94	58	62
Substance Use	180	122	68
School Attendance	258	188	73
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	133	47	35
Grade Point Average (GPA)	133	97	73
Perception of Social Support	139	103	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>69</b>

For SCA Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorder grantees, 6 drug and alcohol tests were performed during the reporting period. Of those, 5 were confirmed positive.

Victimization levels among the youth served were also low. Of the 24 youth tracked for victimization in the short term, only 1 was victimized. Likewise, of the 29 youth tracked for victimization in the long term, none were victimized.