

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Reentry and Co-Occurring Grantees: July–December 2014

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 reentry services for juveniles. 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 December 31, 2014.<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. The highlights below refer to the July–December 2014 reporting period.

- Data were complete for 25 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 93 percent.
- The largest numbers of programs were with juvenile justice organizations, accounting for 38 percent of awards.
- Twenty-seven programs (68 percent) implemented evidence-based practices. Of the 1,456 youth served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees, 1,226 youth (84 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice.
- Highlights for program youth include a short-term technical violations rate of 16 percent, a short-term recidivism rate of 15 percent, and a long-term recidivism rate of 13 percent.
- Eighty-two percent of youth receiving services for perception of social support and 80 percent of youth receiving services for treatment of substance use demonstrated a positive behavior change in each area in the short term.

### 1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 232 sets of program data, for a reporting compliance rate of 91 percent. From July to December 2014, 27 grants were active, and at least some information was reported for 26 SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring awards. Not all grantees completed the data entry process, and data were only complete for 25 awards, for a reporting compliance rate of 93 percent (Table 1).

**Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period: October 2009–December 2014**

Data Reporting Period	Status			Total Awards
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	
October 2009–June 2010	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	0	3	32	35
January–June 2014	1	1	25	27
July–December 2014	1	1	25	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>256</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.

Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for January 2013 to December 2014 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. Because of the nature of the reporting requirement, the target population number is steady throughout each reporting period. The slight variation in numbers between each reporting period is caused by the number of active or inactive Federal awards during the reporting period or additional services that grantees may have added to their programs.

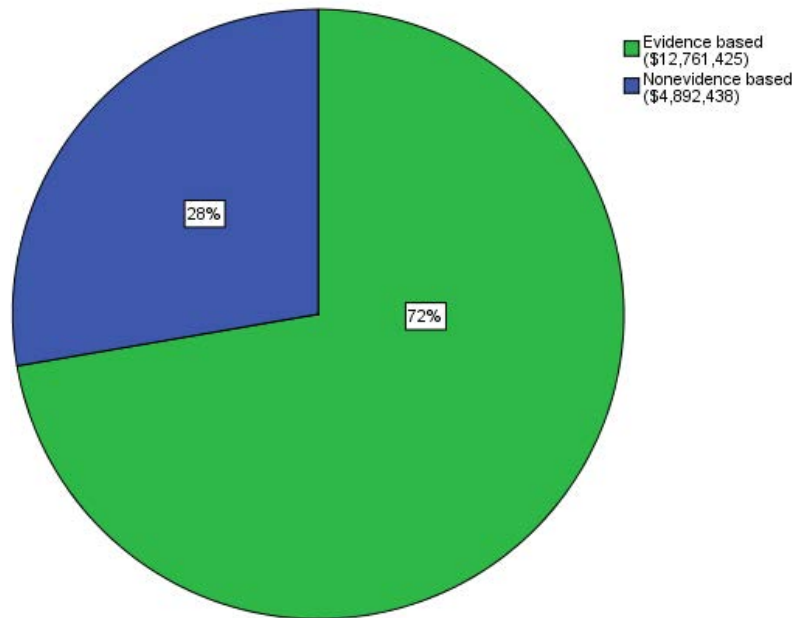
**Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Populations: January 2013–December 2014**

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period			
	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014	July–December 2014
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	11	13	10	11
Asian	12	9	7	11
Black/African American	27	26	23	29
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	25	24	21	25
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	8	7	7
Other Race	9	11	9	12
White/Caucasian	19	18	15	20
Caucasian/Non-Latino	14	14	13	16
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4	2
<b>Justice System Status</b>				
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	3	4	3	3
First-Time Offenders	16	15	13	18
Repeat Offenders	28	27	23	28
Sex Offenders	14	14	11	14
Status Offenders	5	6	5	8
Violent Offenders	22	21	18	20
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	4	5	4
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	28	28	23	29
Female	26	25	21	26
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4	3
<b>Age</b>				
0–10	0	0	0	0
11–18	29	28	23	29
Over 18	13	11	10	12
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4	3
<b>Geographic Area</b>				
Rural	9	8	8	12
Suburban	15	14	12	15
Tribal	3	4	3	3
Urban	25	23	21	26
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4	3
<b>Other</b>				
Mental Health	28	28	24	31
Substance Abuse	28	28	24	30
Truant/Dropout	21	21	18	25

### 1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

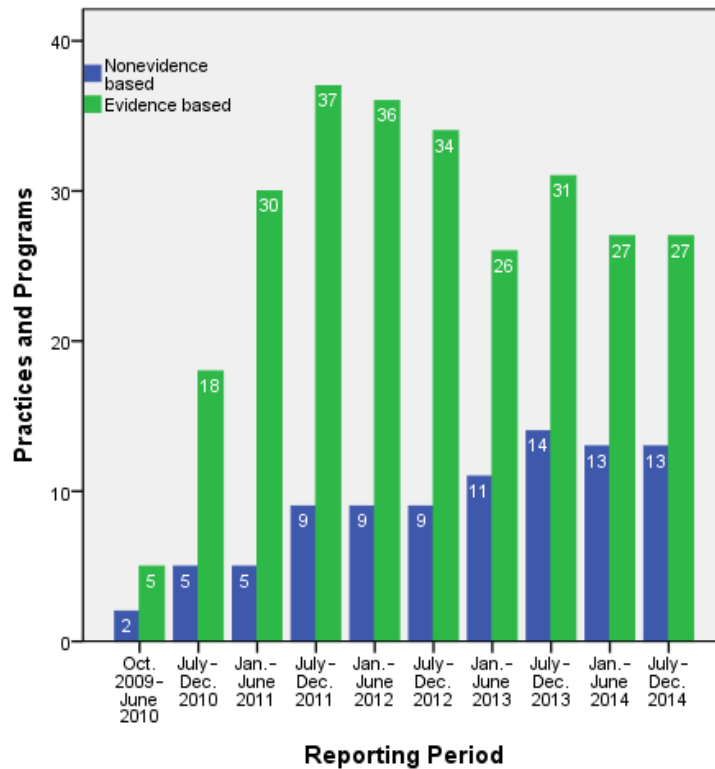
During the July–December 2014 reporting period, approximately 72 percent (\$12,761,425) of Federal funds were being spent by active SCA grantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 1). This percentage includes those with a data entry status of either “in progress” or “complete.”

**Figure 1. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: July–December 2014**



Many SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the July–December 2014 reporting period, 27 programs (68 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: October 2009–December 2014**



In addition, the majority of SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees reported offering a combination of pre- and post-release services.

### 1.2 Analysis of Baseline Recidivism Data

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

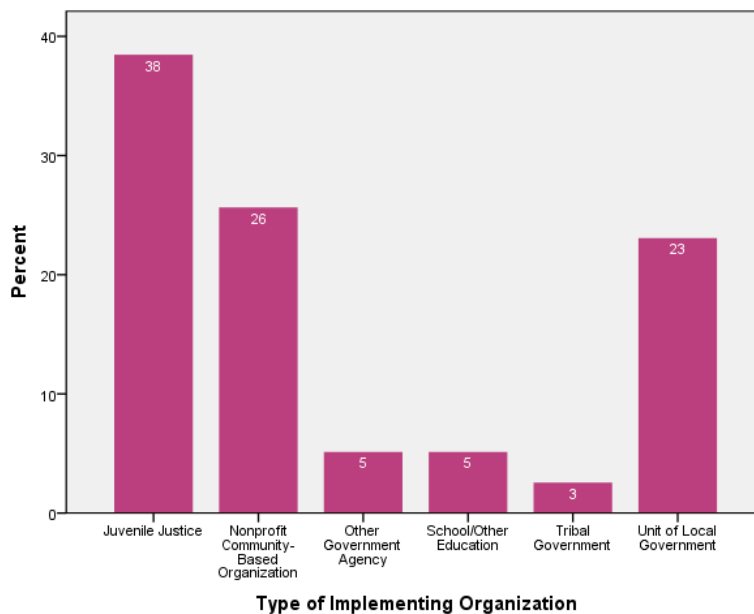
Analysis of the baseline recidivism data revealed that 743 youth were enrolled at the beginning of the grant period (Table 3). Of those, 576 youth had been adjudicated on more than one occasion. This represents a baseline recidivism rate of 78 percent. Recidivism rates are expected to be significant 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 15 grantees and subgrantees, with responses ranging from 1 youth to 213. Twenty-three organizations indicated that no program youth had been adjudicated on more than one occasion, and one grantee reported a much higher baseline number of youth who had been adjudicated on more than one occasion than did other organizations in the SCA program. As such, these numbers should be interpreted with caution.

**Table 3. Baseline Recidivism Measures for Program Youth: July–December 2014**

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth who have been adjudicated on more than one occasion	576
Program youth who qualify for the Reentry Program at the beginning of the grant	3,015
Enrollment at the beginning of the grant period	743
Percentage of program youth who have been adjudicated on more than one occasion	78% (576/743)

Analysis of grantee and subgrantee implementing organizations for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with juvenile justice organizations, accounting for 38 percent of awards, and nonprofit community-based organizations represented 26 percent (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Implementing Organizations (Percentage by Type): July–December 2014**



In examining SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grant amounts by State, California received the most funds, followed by Oklahoma. A more comprehensive comparison of Federal award amounts is shown in Table 4.

**Table 4. Federal Award Amount by State (Dollars): July–December 2014**

Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
AZ	750,000
CA	5,783,840
CO	599,498
DE	448,566
FL	750,000
IL	1,323,185
MA	582,268
MO	358,477
NE	550,585
NJ	123,753
NY	741,949
OH	1,319,119
OK	1,623,428
SD	749,559
TX	262,136
VA	337,500
WA	1,350,000

## 2. Analysis of Core Measures

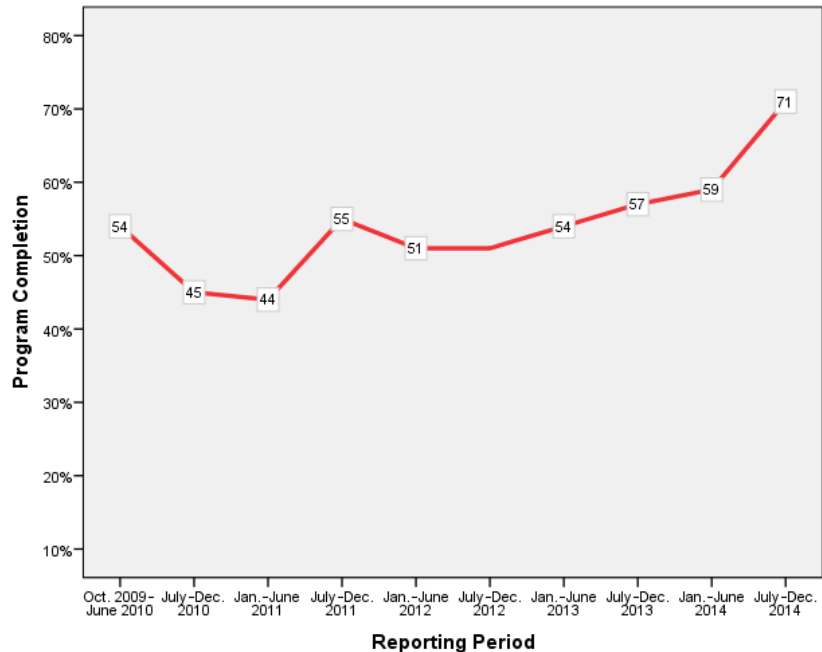
The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 5). Of the 1,456 youth served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees, 1,226 youth (84 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 402 eligible youth (71 percent) exited programs after completing 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 5. Performance Measures for Program Youth Served and Exiting Programs: July–December 2014**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth served	1,456	N/A
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	1,226	84
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth who exited the program (either successfully or unsuccessfully)	570	N/A
Youth who exited the program having completed all program requirements	402	71

Overall program completion rates for youth have remained relatively stable since July–December 2011, with a significant increase in the overall rate for July–December 2014 (Figure 4). Please note that the rate remained the same for January–June 2012 and July–December 2012 (51 percent).

**Figure 4. Program Completion Rates: October 2009–December 2014**



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 6, 1,041 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 90 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, and 80 received some other sentence.

Long-term measurement of technical violations tracked 452 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months before the end of the reporting period (Table 6). Of those, 20 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 9 received some other sentence.

**Table 6. Technical Violation Measures for Program Youth Tracked: July–December 2014**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	1,041	N/A
Youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	90	9
Youth sentenced to adult prison	0	0
Youth who received some other sentence	80	8
<b>Youth under some form of punishment</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>170/1,041</b>
		<b>16</b>
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	452	N/A
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility	20	4
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison	1	<1
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence	9	2
<b>Youth under some form of punishment</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30/452</b>
		<b>7</b>

As shown in Table 7, of the 1,570 program youth who were tracked for adjudications, 78 (5 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility. Moreover, 35 were sentenced to adult prison, and 121 were given some other sentence.

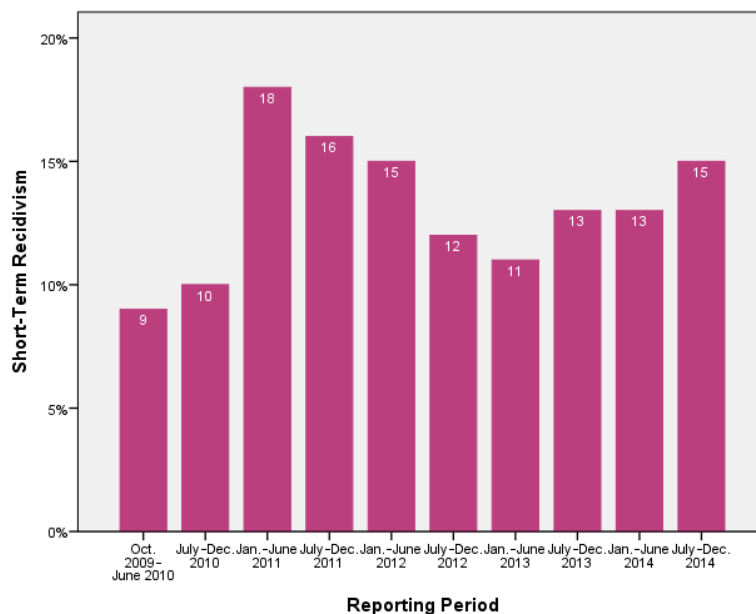
Long-term recidivism data tracked 615 youth who had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago for new adjudications during the reporting period (Table 7). Of those, 42 (7 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 5 were sentenced to adult prison, and 32 were given some other sentence.

**Table 7. Recidivism Measures for Program Youth Tracked: July–December 2014**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	1,570	N/A
Youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	78	5
Youth sentenced to adult prison	35	2
Youth given some other sentence	121	8
<b>Youth under some form of punishment</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>234/1,570</b>
<b>15</b>		
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	615	N/A
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility	42	7
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison	5	1
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence	32	5
<b>Youth under some form of punishment</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>79/615</b>
<b>13</b>		

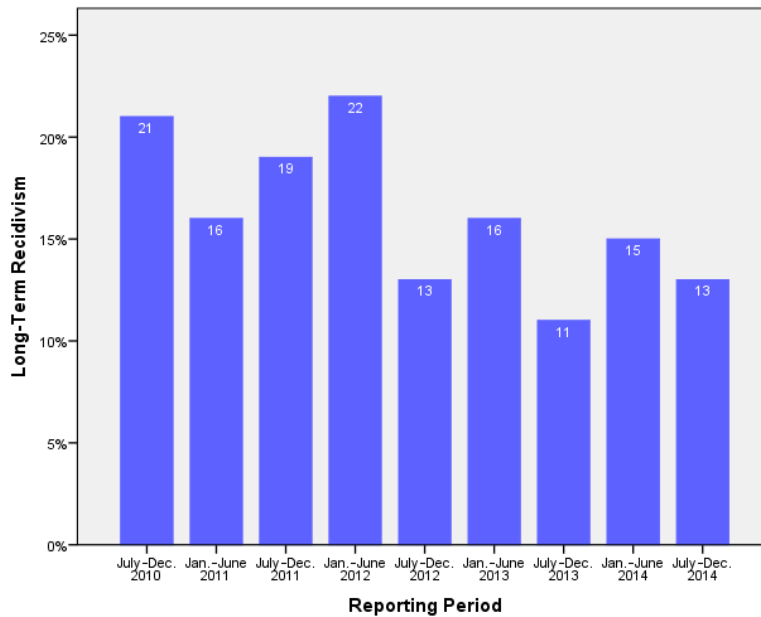
A more comprehensive comparison of short-term recidivism rates by reporting period is shown in Figure 5. Overall, rates have remained fairly consistent since the first two reporting periods, as the SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring Grants Programs continue to expand.

**Figure 5. Short-Term Recidivism Rates among Program Youth by Reporting Period: October 2009–December 2014**



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. Long-Term Recidivism Rates among Program Youth by Reporting Period: July 2010–December 2014**



Grantees provided youth with substance use counseling and mental health and housing services (Figure 7). Of the 652 youth identified as needing substance use counseling, 530 youth (81 percent) actually received this service. In addition, 628 eligible youth (90 percent) received mental health services, and 110 youth (79 percent) successfully found housing. There is clearly a continued need for all these services—more than can currently be funded through these grants.

**Figure 7. Program Youth Needing Services versus Enrolled, by Type of Service: July–December 2014**

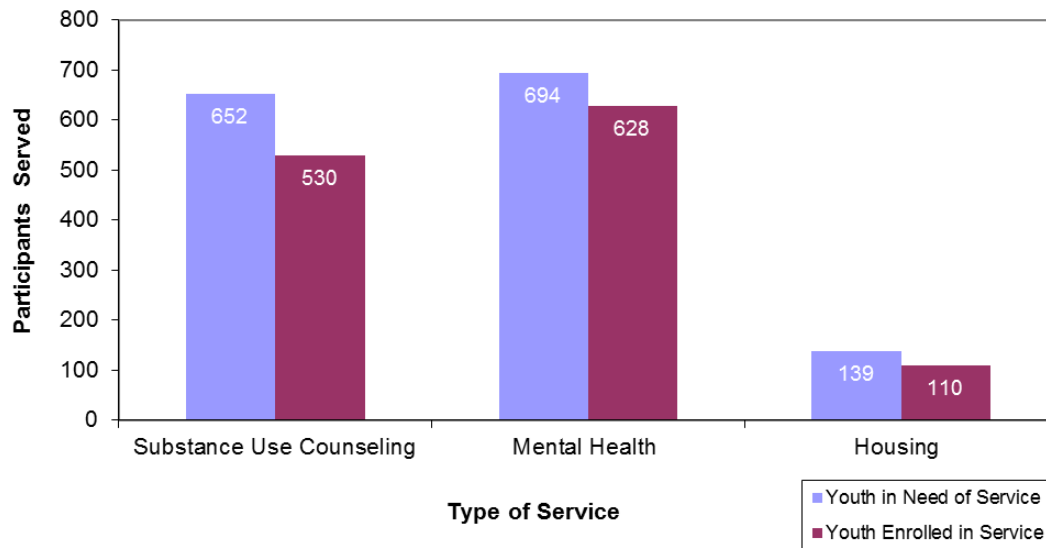


Table 8 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Participating youth showed the most improvement in perception of social support (82 percent) and substance use (80 percent).



**Table 8. Change in Short-Term Target Behaviors among Program Youth: July–December 2014**

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Antisocial Behavior	465	286	62
Family Relationships	396	251	63
Social Competence	254	114	45
Gang Resistance/Involvement	41	30	73
Substance Use	176	140	80
School Attendance	430	336	78
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	11	5	45
Grade Point Average (GPA)	48	27	56
Perception of Social Support	99	81	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>66%</b>

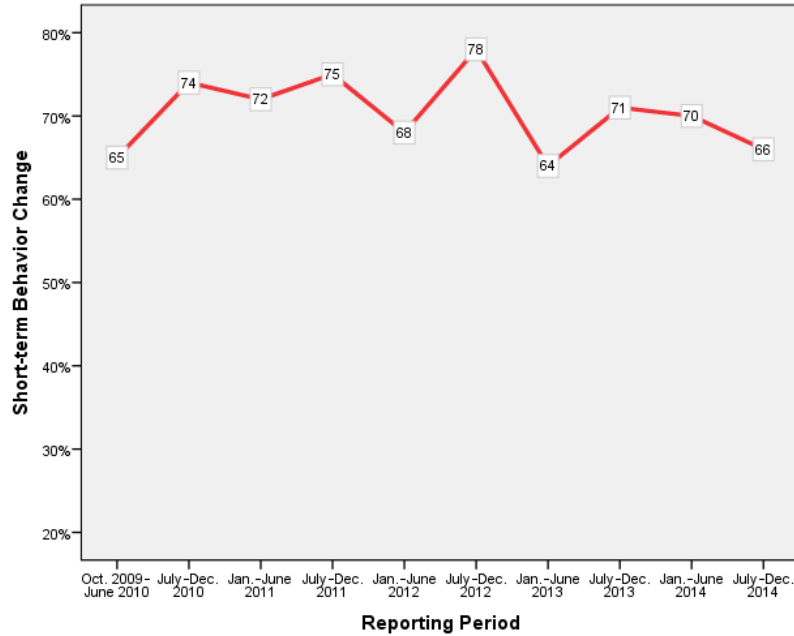
Table 9 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for July–December 2014. Long-term outcomes are measured 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. Overall, 74 percent of program youth had a positive change in behavior 6–12 months after the program.

**Table 9. Change in Long-Term Target Behaviors among Program Youth: July–December 2014**

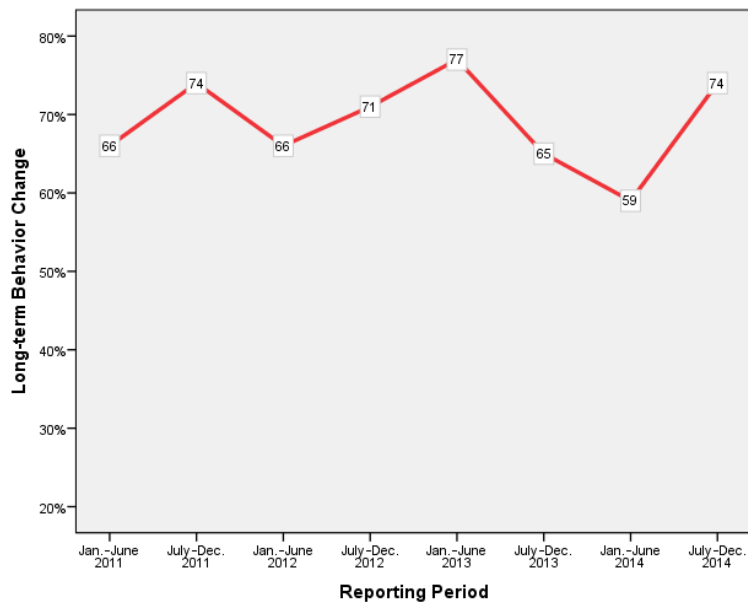
Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Antisocial Behavior	77	51	66
Family Relationships	25	12	48
Social Competence	12	7	58
Gang Resistance/Involvement	0	0	0
Substance Use	74	41	55
School Attendance	162	126	78
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	20	14	70
Grade Point Average (GPA)	78	78	100
Perception of Social Support	2	2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>74%</b>

Figures 8 and 9 report the percentage of youth who exhibited an overall desired change in behavior from October 2009 to December 2014. Please note that long-term data were not available for the first two reporting periods.

**Figure 8. Short-Term Behavior Change Rates among Program Youth: October 2009–December 2014**



**Figure 9. Long-Term Behavior Change Rates among Program Youth: January 2011–December 2014**



For victimization levels, data showed that of the 9 youth tracked for victimization in the short term, none were victimized, and of the 23 youth tracked for revictimization in the short term, none were revictimized.

## Summary

Overall, 93 percent of SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees complied in reporting performance measures data this reporting period. Highlights for program youth include a short-term technical violations rate of 16 percent, a short-term recidivism rate of 15 percent, and a long-term recidivism rate of 13 percent. Eighty-two percent of youth receiving services for perception of social support and 80 percent of youth receiving services for treatment of substance use demonstrated a positive behavior change in each area in the short term.