

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Reentry and Co-Occurring Grantees: July–December 2015

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, 2015.¹ 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 July–December 2015 reporting period.

- Data were complete for 23 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 92 percent.
- The largest number of programs were with juvenile justice organizations, accounting for 39 percent of awards.
- A total of 20 programs (74 percent) implemented evidence-based practices. Of the 1,111 youth served, 781 youth (70 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice.
- Program youth had a short-term technical violations rate of 19 percent, a short-term recidivism rate of 8 percent, and a long-term recidivism rate of 7 percent.
- Sixty-seven percent of youth receiving services for treatment of substance use and 61 percent of youth receiving services for school attendance demonstrated a positive behavior change in each area in the short term.

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 286 sets of program data, for a reporting compliance rate of 95 percent. From July to December 2015, 25 grants were active, and 23 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–December 2015

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
Total	12	3	286	301

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 December 2015 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 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 2015

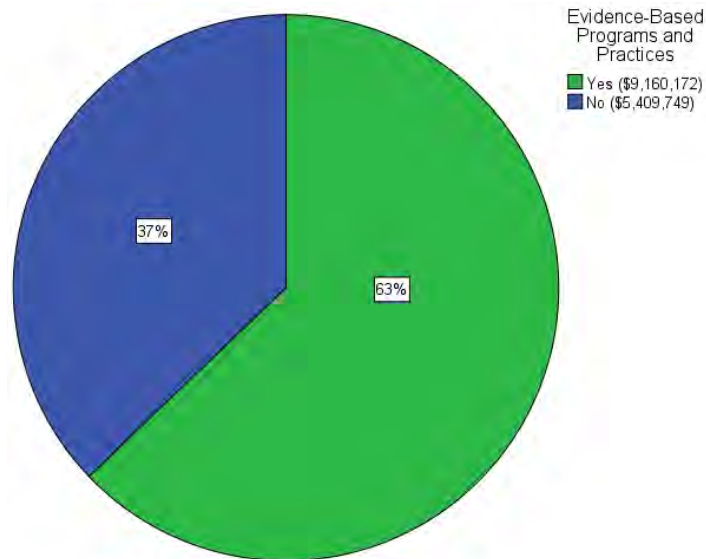
Population	Grantees Serving Group During Reporting Period					
	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014	July–December 2014	January–June 2015	July–December 2015
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	11	13	10	11	6	5
Asian	12	9	7	11	4	3
Black/African American	27	26	23	29	19	17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

Other						
Mental Health	28	28	24	31	21	17
Substance Abuse	28	28	24	30	21	17
Truant/Dropout	21	21	18	25	15	12

1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

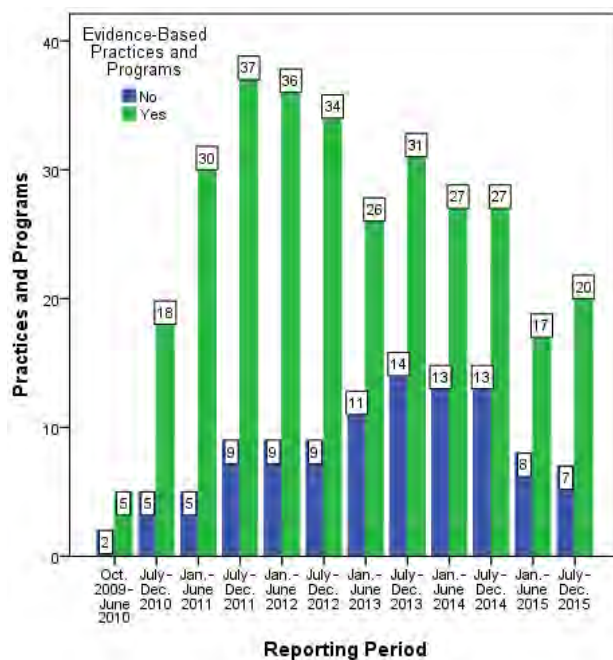
Approximately 63 percent (\$9,160,172) of federal funds were being spent by active grantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 1). This percentage includes those with a data entry status of either “in progress” or “complete.”

Figure 1. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: July–December 2015



Many grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the July–December 2015 reporting period, 20 programs (74 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 2). In addition, the majority of grantees reported offering a combination of pre- and post-release services.

Figure 2. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: October 2009–December 2015



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 award. Grantees are only asked to answer these questions during their first reporting period, regardless of whether they have award activity to report.

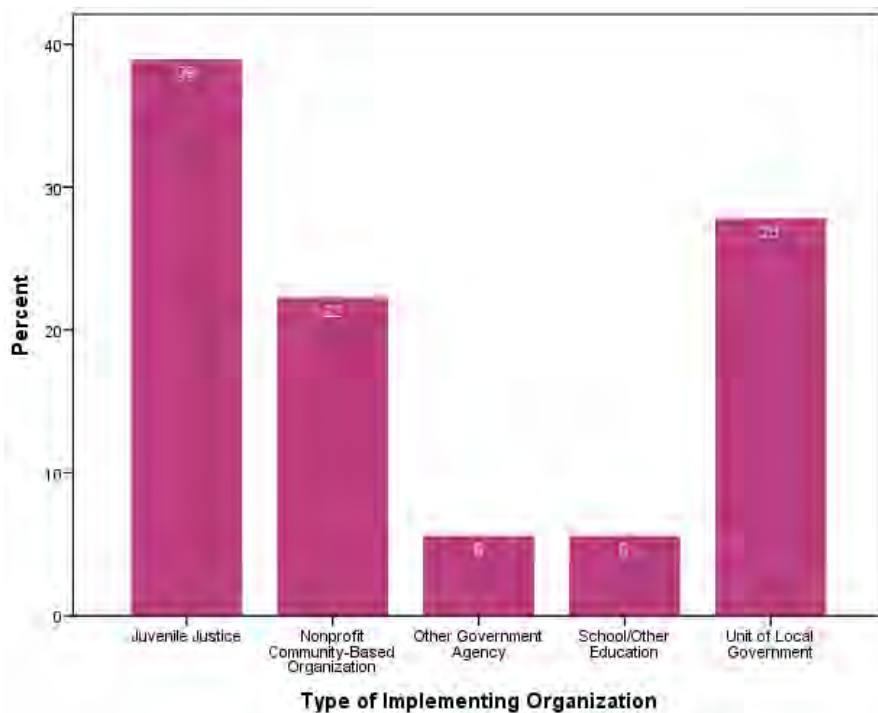
Analysis of the baseline recidivism data for July–December 2015 revealed that 126 youth were enrolled at the beginning of the grant period (Table 3). Of those, 118 youth had been adjudicated on more than one occasion. This represents a baseline recidivism rate of 94 percent. Recidivism rates are expected 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 5 grantees and subgrantees, with responses ranging from 1 to 69. Thirteen 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: July–December 2015

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth who had been adjudicated on more than one occasion	118
Program youth who qualified for the Reentry Program at the beginning of the grant	220
Enrollment at the beginning of the grant period	126
Percentage of program youth who had been adjudicated on more than one occasion	94% (118/126)

Analysis of grantee and subgrantee implementing organizations for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with juvenile justice organizations, accounting for 39 percent of awards, and units of local government represented 28 percent (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Implementing Organizations (Percentage by Type): July–December 2015



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

Table 4. Federal Award Amount by State: July–December 2015

Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
AZ	750,000
CA	1,349,967
CO	599,498
MA	1,065,601
NE	550,585
OH	1,319,119
WA	1,350,000

2. Analysis of Core Measures

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 5). Of the 1,111 youth served by grantees, 781 youth (70 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 63 percent (331) 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 5. Performance Measures for Program Youth Served and Exiting Programs: July–December 2015

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth served	1,111	N/A
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	781	70
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth who exited the program (either successfully or unsuccessfully)	523	N/A
Youth who exited the program having completed all program requirements	331	63

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, 856 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 101 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 2 were sentenced to adult prison, and 61 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 353 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months before the end of the reporting period were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 45 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 13 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

Table 6. Technical Violation Measures for Program Youth Tracked: July–December 2015

Performance Measure: Short Term	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations	856	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	101	12
Youth sentenced to adult prison	2	<1
Youth who received some other sentence	61	7
Youth under some form of punishment	Total	19
164/856		
Performance Measure: Long Term	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations	353	N/A
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility	45	13

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		13	4
Youth under some form of punishment	Total	59/353	17

As shown in Table 7, of the 875 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 36 (4 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 10 were sentenced to adult prison, and 24 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

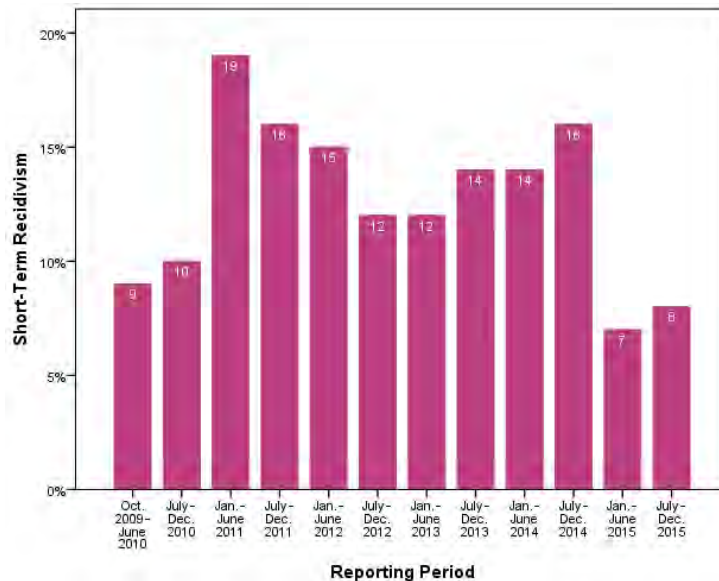
Long-term recidivism data showed that 440 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 12 (3 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 5 were sentenced to adult prison, and 13 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

Table 7. Recidivism Measures for Program Youth Tracked: July–December 2015

Performance Measure: Short Term		Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for new adjudications		875	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility		36	4
Youth sentenced to adult prison		10	1
Youth given some other sentence		24	3
Youth under some form of punishment	Total	70/875	8
Performance Measure: Long Term		Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications		440	N/A
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility		12	3
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		13	3
Youth under some form of punishment	Total	30/440	7

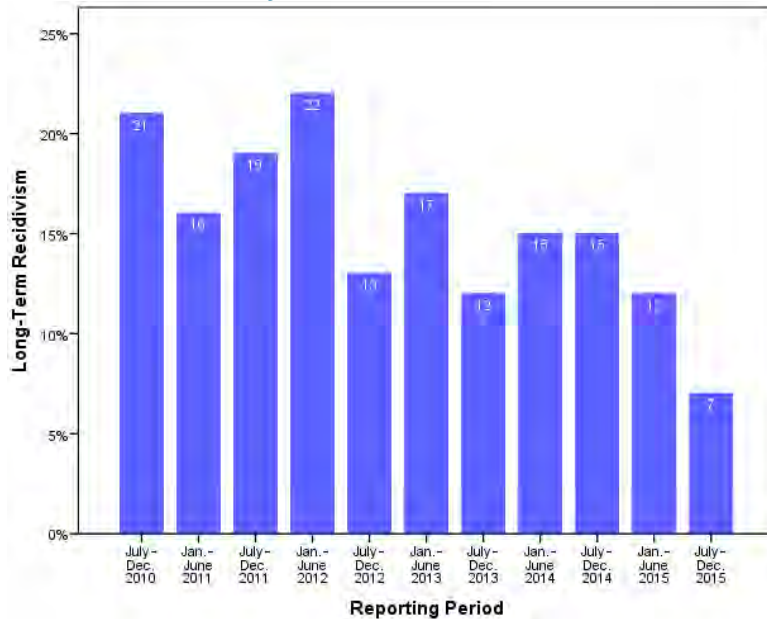
A more comprehensive comparison of short-term recidivism rates by reporting period is shown in Figure 4. Overall, rates have remained fairly consistent since the first two reporting periods, with a decline by at least half since January 2015.

Figure 4. Short-Term Recidivism Rates among Program Youth by Reporting Period: October 2009–December 2015



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 a 5 percentage point decrease in the long-term recidivism rate for the most recent reporting period.

Figure 5. Long-Term Recidivism Rates among Program Youth by Reporting Period: July 2010–December 2015



Grantees provided youth with substance use counseling and mental health and housing services (Figure 6). Of the 241 youth identified as needing substance use counseling, 207 youth (86 percent) actually received this service. In addition, 286 eligible youth (87 percent) received mental health services, and 106 youth successfully found housing during the reporting period. The number of assessments conducted compared with the actual enrollment in the provided services could differ within the reporting cycle. Youth may have been assessed in a prior reporting period, and actual enrollment could be delayed into a future reporting period. In addition, SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring programs accept referrals for participants who have been assessed from another agency. These two factors contribute to the variation in the number of participants assessed as needing various services compared with the number enrolled.

Figure 6. Program Youth Needing Services Compared with Youth Enrolled, by Type of Service: July–December 2015

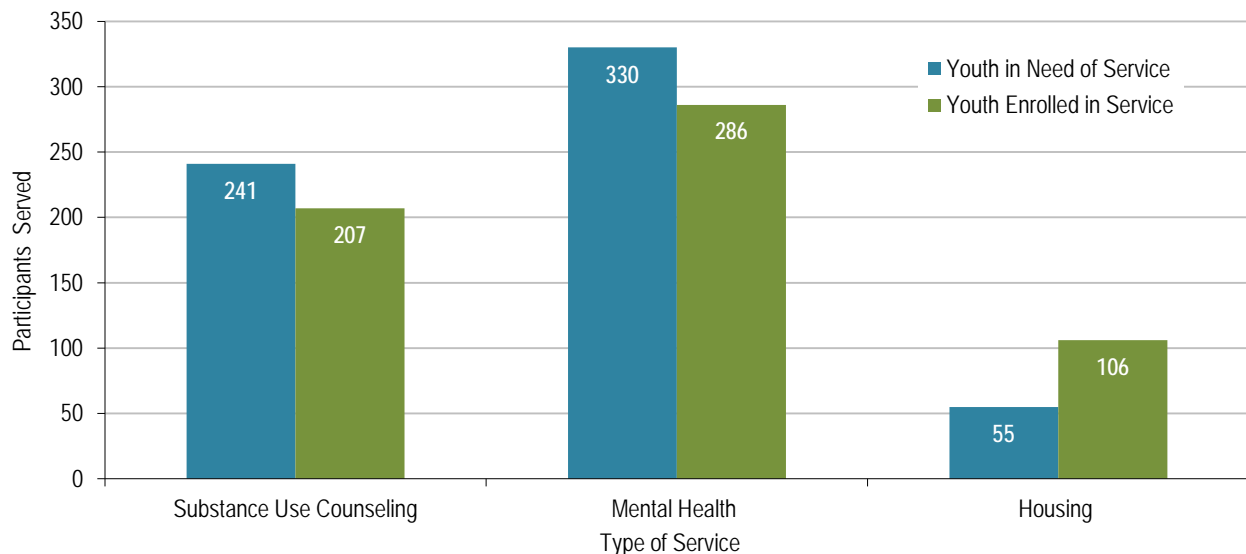


Table 8 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Participating youth showed the most improvement in substance use (67 percent) and school attendance (61 percent).

Table 8. Change in Short-Term Target Behaviors among Program Youth: July–December 2015

Target Behavior	Youth served	Youth with Intended behavior change	Percentage of youth with intended behavior change
Antisocial behavior	110	57	52
Family relationships	300	100	33
Social competence	303	111	37
Gang resistance/involvement	24	11	46
Substance use	101	68	67
School attendance	88	54	61
General Education Development (GED) test passed	10	4	40
Grade Point Average (GPA)	35	11	31
Perception of social support	39	17	44
Total	1,010	433	43%

Table 9 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for July–December 2015. Long-term outcomes are measured 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. Overall, 60 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 2015

Target Behavior	Youth served	Youth with intended behavior change	Percentage of youth with intended behavior change
Antisocial behavior	54	34	63
Family relationships	55	24	44
Social competence	138	91	66
Gang resistance/involvement	44	6	14
Substance use	51	42	82
School attendance	66	49	74
General Education Development (GED) test passed	16	6	38
Grade Point Average (GPA)	9	7	78
Perception of social support	30	20	67
Total	463	279	60%

Summary

Overall, 92 percent of SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees complied in reporting performance measures data this reporting period. A total of 20 programs (74 percent) implemented evidence-based practices. Of the 1,111 youth served by grantees, 781 youth (70 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. Highlights for program youth include a short-term technical violations rate of 19 percent, a short-term recidivism rate of 8 percent, and a long-term recidivism rate of 7 percent. Sixty-seven percent of youth receiving services for treatment of substance use and 61 percent of youth receiving services for school attendance demonstrated a positive behavior change in each area in the short term.