

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees

The Second Chance Act (SCA) Juvenile Mentoring Initiative, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), provides grants to help organizations offer a combination of mentoring and other transitional services to juveniles. These services are essential in helping juvenile offenders reintegrate successfully into their communities.

This performance report is an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for SCA Juvenile Mentoring Initiative grantees as reported through June 30, 2012.<sup>1</sup> The report is divided into two sections. Section 1 introduces program information for SCA Juvenile Mentoring Initiative grantees, and Section 2 gives an analysis of core SCA Juvenile Mentoring 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 115 sets of program data, indicating a reporting compliance rate of 97 percent (Table 1). All SCA Juvenile Mentoring subgrantees completed their data entry for January–June 2012 (Table 2).

**Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period**

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
July–December 2009	0	0	11	11
January–June 2010	0	0	11	11
July–December 2010	0	0	20	20
January–June 2011	0	0	20	20
July–December 2011	0	2	26	28
January–June 2012	0	1	27	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>118</b>

<sup>1</sup> The data reported to OJJDP have undergone system-level validation and verification checks. OJJDP also conducts reviews of the aggregate data findings and grantee-level data reports for obvious errors or inconsistencies. A formalized data validation and verification plan is currently being piloted and will be implemented in this program during 2013.

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees

**Table 2. Status of Subgrantee Reporting by Period**

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
July–December 2009	0	0	3	3
January–June 2010	0	0	3	3
July–December 2010	0	0	7	7
January–June 2011	0	0	8	8
July–December 2011	3	0	9	12
January–June 2012	0	0	12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>

In examining SCA Juvenile Mentoring grant amounts by state for the most recent reporting period, Texas received the most funds, followed by New York and Louisiana (Table 3).

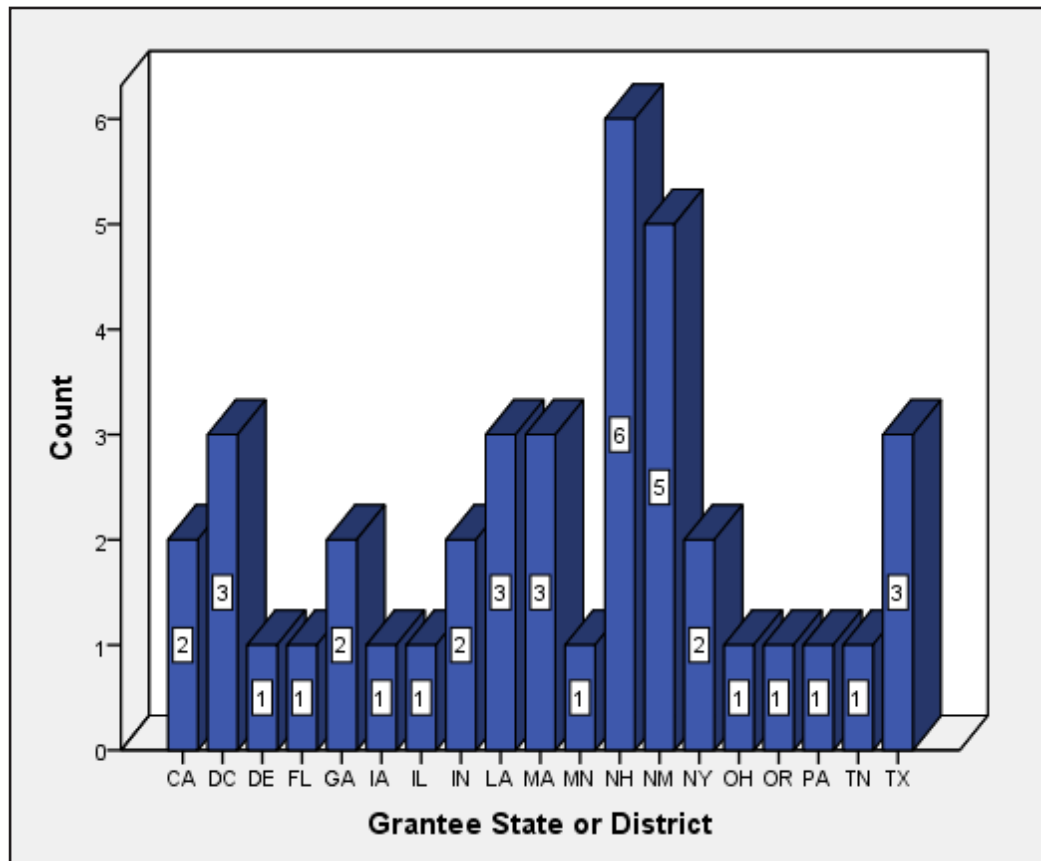
**Table 3. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): January–June 2012**

Grantee State or District	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
CA	\$ 1,154,347.00
DC	609,211.00
DE	525,435.00
FL	599,025.00
GA	1,053,990.00
IA	567,419.00
IL	450,239.00
IN	1,130,838.00
LA	1,171,467.00
MA	607,952.00
MN	603,941.00
NH	719,166.00
NM	615,050.00
NY	1,176,708.00
OH	608,358.00
OR	624,824.00
PA	608,898.00
TN	362,736.00
TX	1,718,997.00

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees

The most grants and/or subgrants awarded during this reporting period went to New Hampshire, with 6, followed by New Mexico with 5. Figure 1 shows a comparison among 18 grantee states and the District of Columbia.

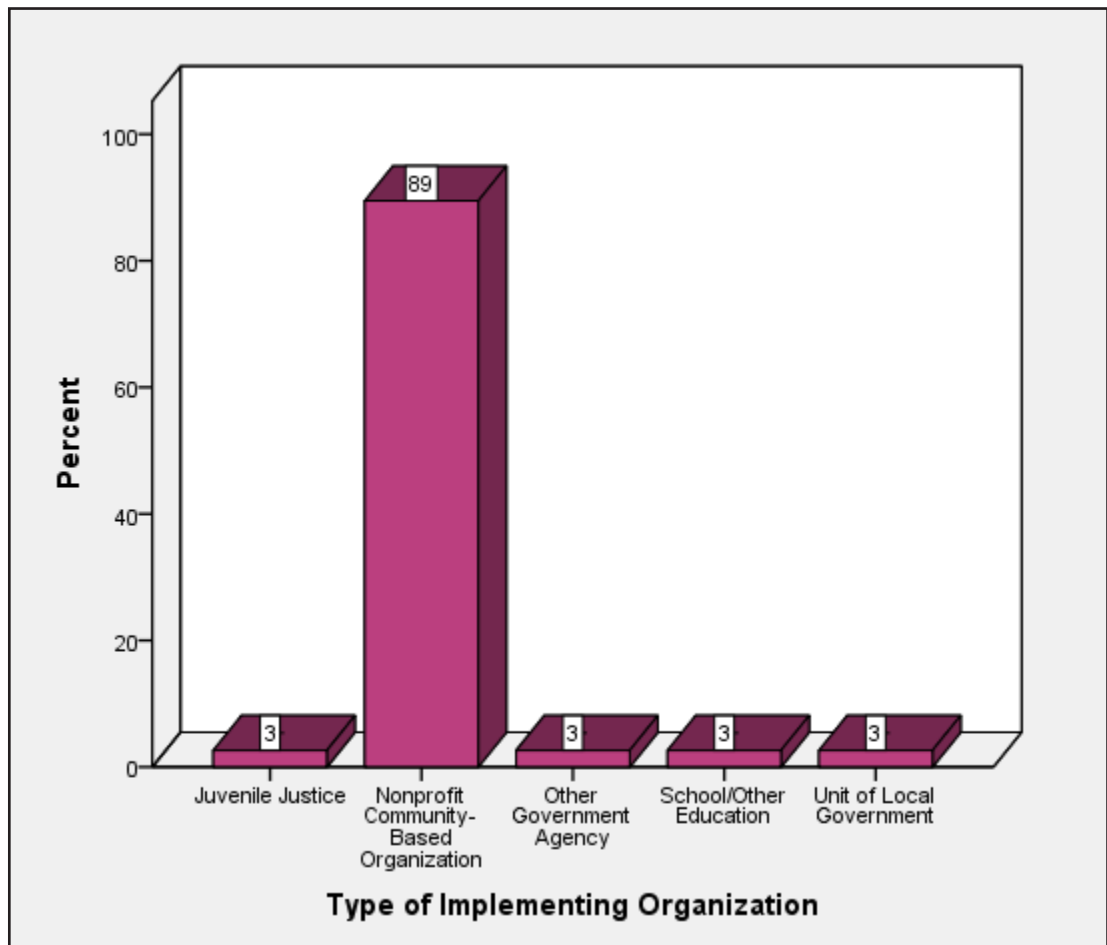
**Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State or District: January–June 2012**



## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees

Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with nonprofit community-based organizations (89 percent). All other implementing organization types accounted for 3 percent of awards each (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Implementing Agencies: January–June 2012 (N = 38)**



## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees

Table 4 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the January–June 2012 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in the table represent the population actually served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring 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 4. Target Population: January–June 2012**

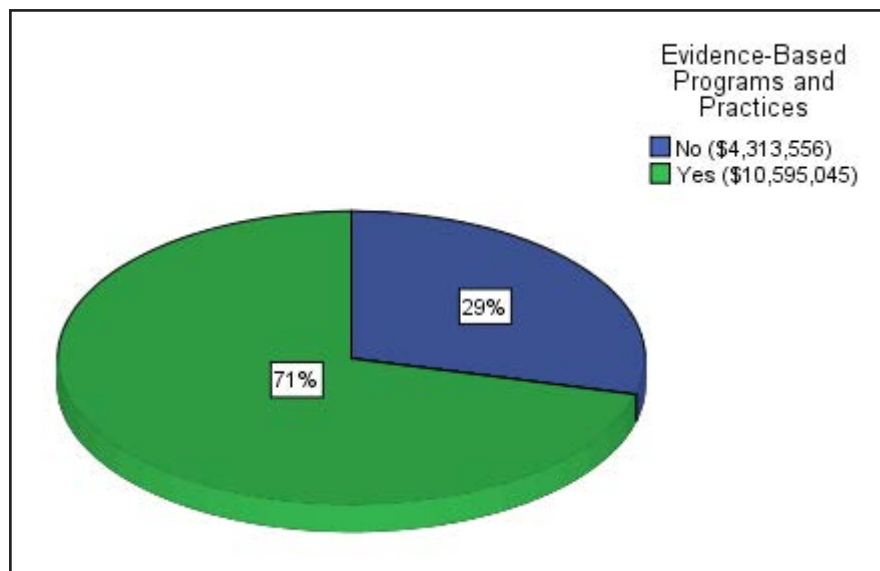
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	American Indian/Alaskan Native	6
	Asian	4
	Black/African American	25
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	25
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2
	Other Race	8
	White/Caucasian	23
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	5
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	3
<b>JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS</b>	At-risk Population (No Prior Offense)	8
	First-time Offenders	23
	Repeat Offenders	26
	Sex Offenders	7
	Status Offenders	10
	Violent Offenders	13
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	4
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	31
	Female	27
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	3
<b>AGE</b>	0–10	2
	11–18	32
	Over 18	6
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	3
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	Rural	18
	Suburban	17
	Tribal	1
	Urban	21
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	3
<b>OTHER</b>	Mental Health	19
	Substance Abuse	21
	Truant/Dropout	21

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees

### 2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 71 percent (\$10,595,045) of Federal funds were being spent by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 3).

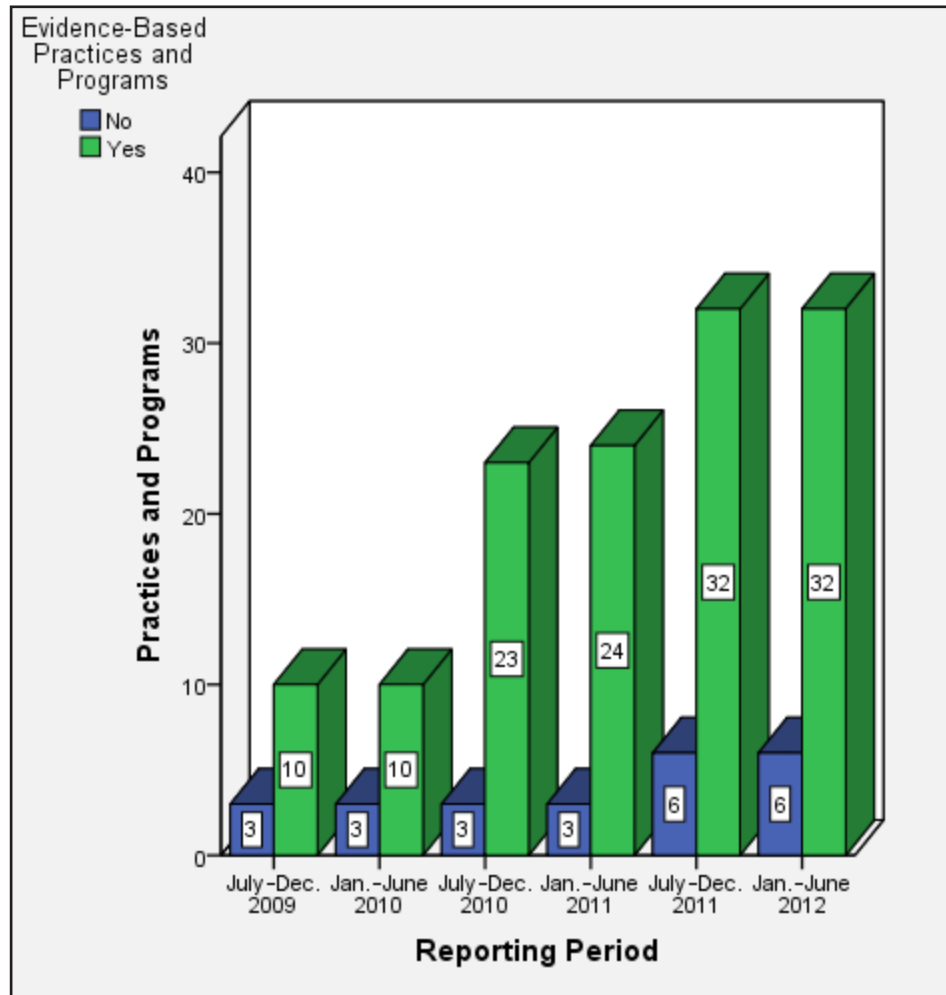
**Figure 3. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices**



## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees

Many SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 32 programs (84 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 4).

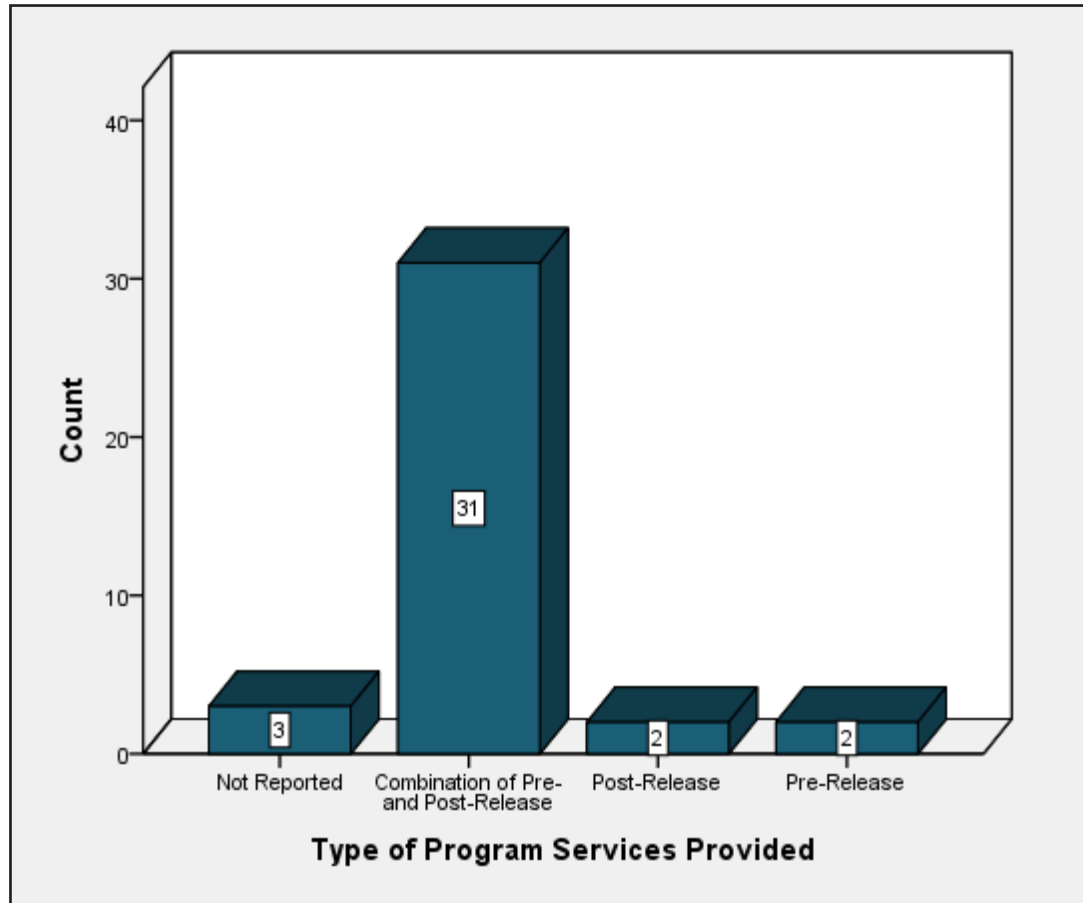
**Figure 4. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period**



## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees

The majority of SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees reported providing a combination of pre- and post-release services (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Type of Program Services Provided: January–June 2012**





## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 5). Of the 1,741 youth served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 995 youth (57 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 53 percent (217) 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.

Performance measures about the program mentors were also collected. During the reporting period, 678 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 495 mentors who began training, 427 (86 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 84 percent of mentors reported that they learned more about their program. Of the 695 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 589 (85 percent) remained active.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and 97 percent of SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees reported having such partners during the reporting period.

**Table 5. Performance Measures: January–June 2012**

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served	1,741		
Program youth served using an evidence-based model or program	995		
Program mentors recruited	678		
		Completed	Percent
Program youth completing program requirements	409	217	<b>53</b>
Mentors successfully completing training	495	427	<b>86</b>
Trained mentors with increased knowledge of program area	521	438	<b>84</b>
		Active	Percent
Mentor retention rate	695 mentors	589 active mentors	<b>85</b>
Mentoring programs with active partners	74 mentoring programs	72 mentoring programs with active partners	<b>97</b>

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees

The success of the SCA Juvenile Mentoring Initiative is largely dependent on the reoffending rates of the program youth. Technical violations and actual new adjudications are measured separately to give a better understanding of the population being served by the grant. As shown in Table 6, 561 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 53 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 30 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 184 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 30 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 2 were sentenced to adult prison, and 15 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

**Table 6. Technical Violation Measures: January–June 2012**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	561	
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	53	9
Youth sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	1	<1
Youth who received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	30	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>84/561</b>	<b>15</b>
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	184	
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	30	16
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	2	1
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	15	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>47/184</b>	<b>26</b>

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees

As shown in Table 7, of the 1,045 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 72 (7 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 6 were sentenced to adult prison, and 30 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

Long-term recidivism showed that 391 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 34 (9 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 7 were sentenced to adult prison, and 8 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

**Table 7. Recidivism Measures: January–June 2012**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	1,045	
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a new adjudication	72	7
Youth sentenced to adult prison as a result of a new adjudication	6	1
Youth given some other sentence as a result of a new adjudication	30	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>108/1,045</b>	<b>10</b>
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	391	
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a new adjudication	34	9
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a new adjudication	7	2
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as a result of a new adjudication	8	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>49/391</b>	<b>13</b>

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Initiative Grantees

Table 8 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Participating youth showed the most improvement in a target behavior change for substance use (80 percent) and social competence (77 percent).

**Table 8. Target Behaviors: January–June 2012**

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	345	264	77
School Attendance	471	293	62
Grade Point Average (GPA)	159	99	62
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	13	9	69
Perception of Social Support	349	260	75
Family Relationships	297	173	58
Antisocial Behavior	746	507	68
Substance Use	76	61	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>68</b>