

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, 2013.¹ 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 161 sets of program data, indicating a reporting compliance rate of 97 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	
July–December 2009	0	0	0	11	11
January–June 2010	0	0	0	11	11
July–December 2010	0	0	0	20	20
January–June 2011	0	0	1	19	20
July–December 2011	2	0	0	26	28
January–June 2012	0	0	0	28	28
July–December 2012	0	0	0	27	27
January–June 2013	2	0	0	19	21
Total	4	0	1	161	166

¹ 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 formal data validation and verification process will be implemented in this program during 2014.

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In examining SCA Juvenile Mentoring grant amounts by State for the most recent reporting period, Texas received the most funds, followed by California and Georgia (Table 2).

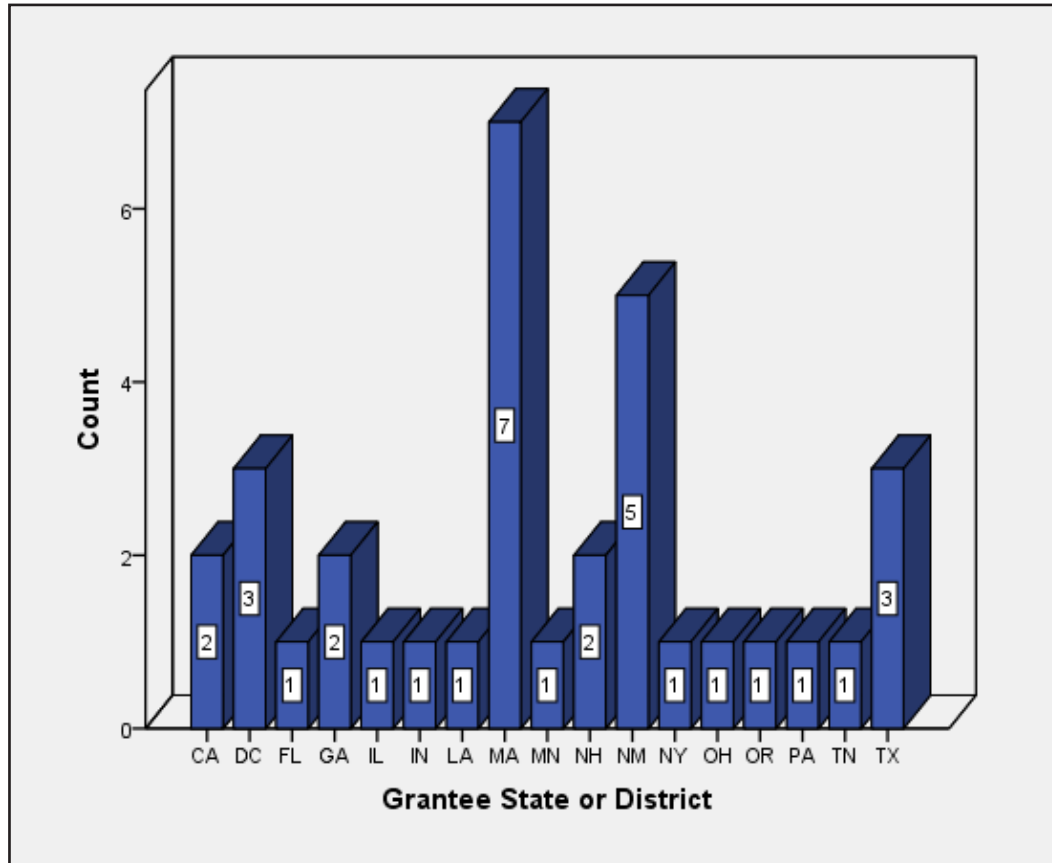
Table 2. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): January–June 2013

Grantee State or District	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
CA	\$ 1,154,347
DC	609,211
FL	599,025
GA	1,053,990
IL	450,239
IN	624,830
LA	547,083
MA	607,952
MN	603,941
NH	532,726
NM	615,050
NY	609,289
OH	608,358
OR	624,824
PA	608,898
TN	362,736
TX	1,718,997

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The most grants and/or subgrants awarded during this reporting period went to Massachusetts, with 7, followed by New Mexico with 5. Figure 1 shows a comparison among 16 grantee States and the District of Columbia.

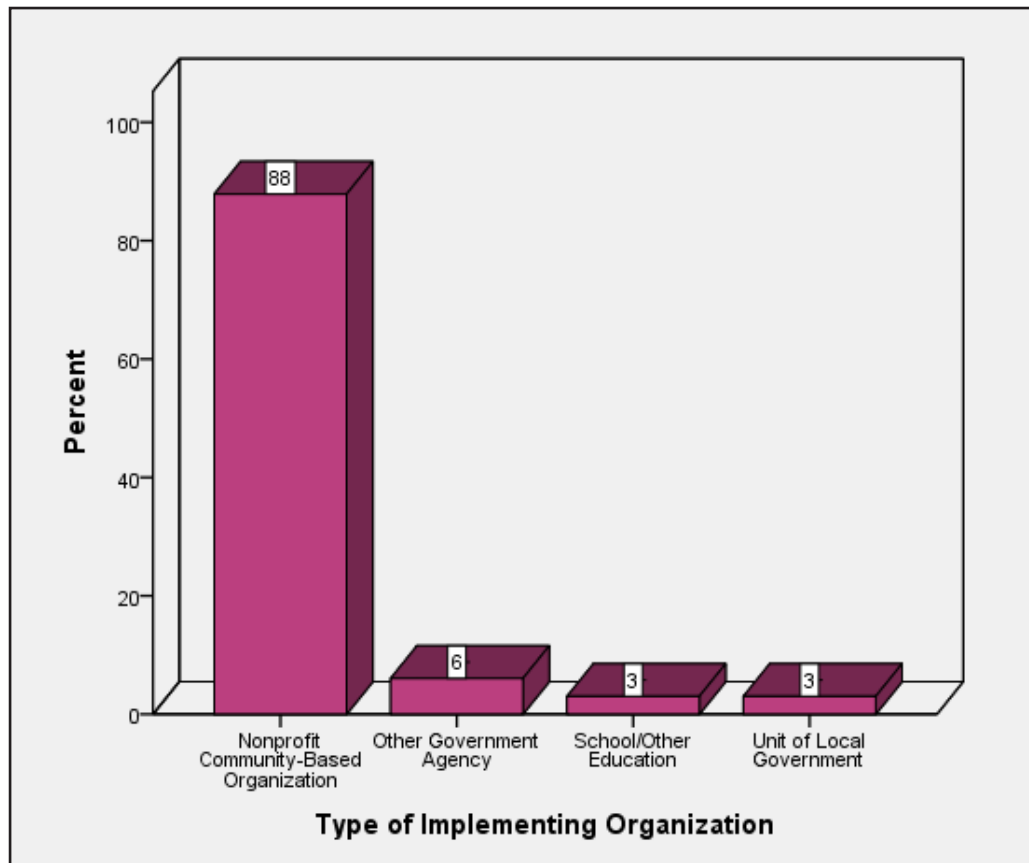
Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State or District: January–June 2013



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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 (88 percent). Other government agencies accounted for 6 percent of awards (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Implementing Agencies: January–June 2013



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the January–June 2013 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in the table represent the population actually served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring 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: January–June 2013

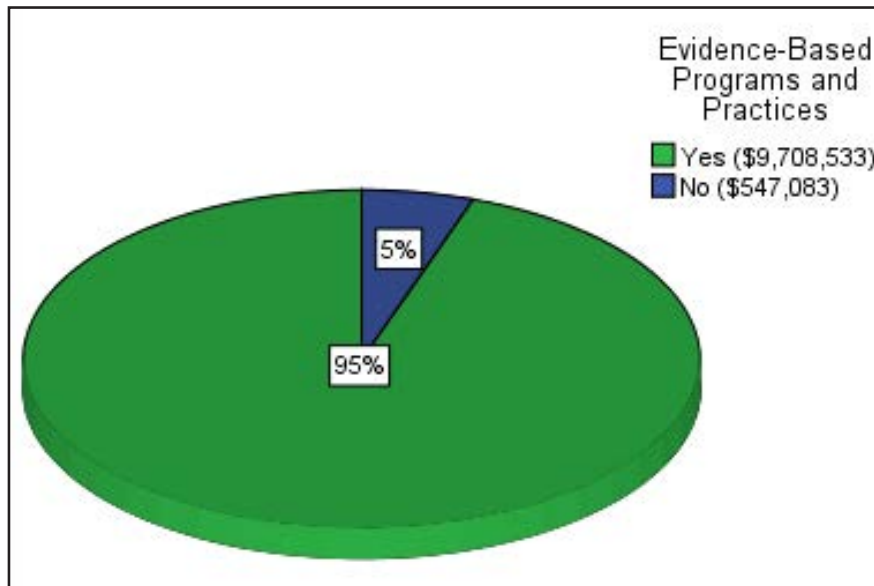
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	7
	Asian	4
	Black/African American	24
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	24
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2
	Other Race	9
	White/Caucasian	18
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	6
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	5
	First-time Offenders	20
	Repeat Offenders	25
	Sex Offenders	3
	Status Offenders	6
	Violent Offenders	10
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
GENDER	Male	28
	Female	22
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
AGE	0–10	2
	11–18	29
	Over 18	8
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	15
	Suburban	13
	Tribal	1
	Urban	22
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
OTHER	Mental Health	16
	Substance Abuse	16
	Truant/Dropout	16

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2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 95 percent (\$9,708,533) of Federal funds were being spent by active SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 3).

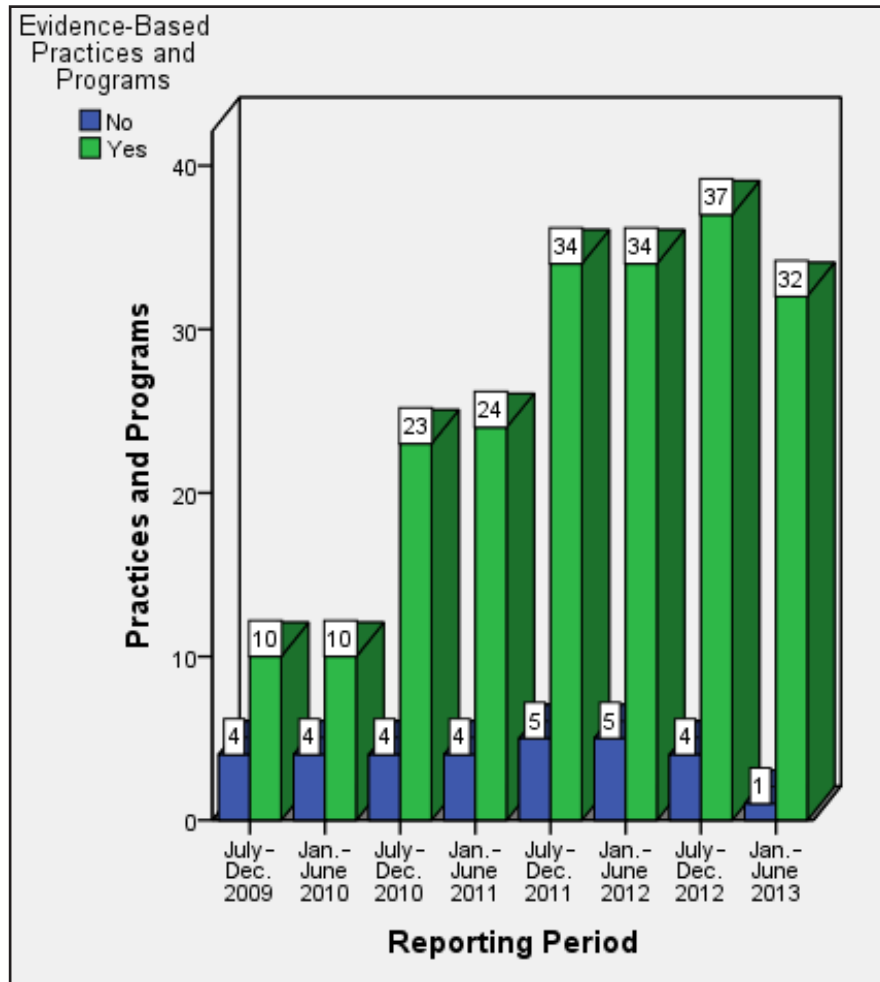
Figure 3. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices



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Many SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 32 programs (97 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 4).

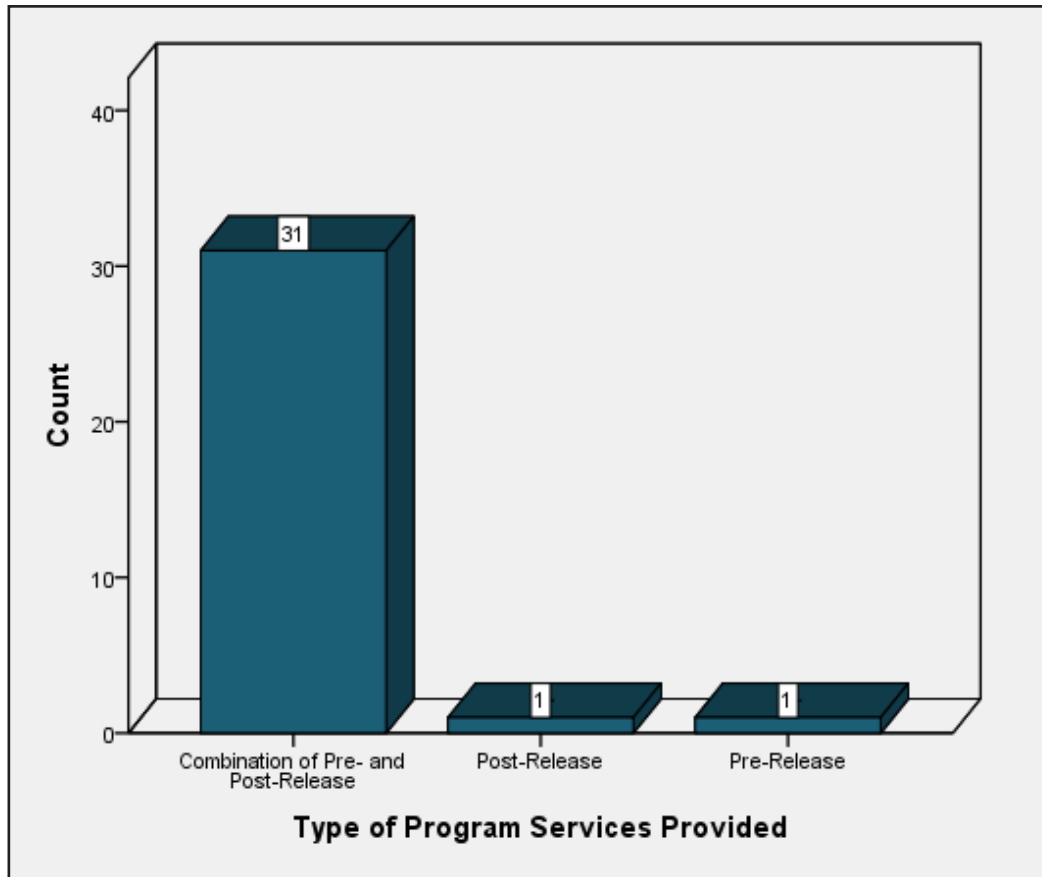
Figure 4. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period



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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 2013



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The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 1,151 youth served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 1,125 youth (98 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 44 percent (168) 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, 376 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 332 mentors who began training, 231 (70 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 73 percent of mentors reported that they learned more about their program. Of the 684 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 524 (77 percent) remained active.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and 100 percent of mentoring programs reported having such partners during the reporting period.

Table 4. Performance Measures: January–June 2013

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served	1,151		
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	1,125		
Program mentors recruited	376		
		Completed	Percent
Program youth completing program requirements	381	168	44
Mentors successfully completing training	332	231	70
Trained mentors with increased knowledge of program area	466	341	73
		Active	Percent
Mentor retention rate	684 mentors	524 active mentors	77
Mentoring programs with active partners	83 mentoring programs	83 mentoring programs with active partners	100

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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 5, 997 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 60 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 40 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 168 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 13 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 2 were sentenced to adult prison, and 3 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

Table 5. Technical Violation Measures: January–June 2013

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	997	
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	60	6
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	40	4
Total	101/997	10
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	168	
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	13	8
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	3	2
Total	18/168	11

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As shown in Table 6, of the 1,025 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 66 (6 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 6 were sentenced to adult prison, and 38 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

Long-term recidivism showed that 137 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 9 (7 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 4 were sentenced to adult prison, and 2 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

Table 6. Recidivism Measures: January–June 2013

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	1,025	
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a new adjudication	66	6
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	38	4
Total	110/1,025	11
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	137	
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	9	7
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a new adjudication	4	3
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as a result of a new adjudication	2	1
Total	15/137	11

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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 a target behavior change for GPA (100 percent) and social competence (87 percent).

Table 7. Target Behaviors: January–June 2013

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	200	173	87
School Attendance	376	191	51
Grade Point Average (GPA)	39	39	100
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	50	24	48
Perception of Social Support	260	222	85
Family Relationships	233	148	64
Antisocial Behavior	459	318	69
Substance Use	48	33	69
Total	1,665	1,148	69