

## **Overview of the PMT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Grantees: January–June 2017**

The Second Chance Act (P.L. 110-199) authorizes grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims’ support, and other services that are designed to help adults and juveniles transition successfully from incarceration or detention back into the community. The Second Chance Act (SCA) Juvenile Mentoring Grants programs, 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 juveniles reintegrate successfully into their communities. Initiatives include the program SCA Strengthening Relationships Between Young Fathers, Young Mothers, and Their Children, and the program SCA Supporting Latino/a Youth from Out-of-Home Placement to the Community, which provides funding to nonprofit organizations that provide community-based reentry programs and services to Latino/a youth.

### **Report Highlights**

This report presents an overview of the data for SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees as reported in the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) through June 30, 2017. Performance measures help OJJDP determine whether the federal program has achieved its goals and objectives and may be used to improve program and policy decisions at the federal level. The report is divided into two sections:

1. An examination of program information for SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees.
2. An analysis of core SCA Juvenile Mentoring performance measures.

Key findings from the analysis for the January–June 2017 reporting period include:

- A total of 20 program grantees completed their reporting requirements resulting in a reporting compliance rate of 74 percent.
- Texas received the most funds (\$903,333), followed by Arizona (\$483,334).
- During the January–June 2017 reporting period, 10 programs, or 91 percent, implemented evidence-based practices.
- During the reporting period, 96 new program mentors were recruited and grantees reported a 73 percent retention rate.

- In the short term<sup>1</sup>, 23 percent of program youth had technical violations and 19 percent of youth were adjudicated for a new offense during the reporting period.
- Overall, 62 percent of program youth had a desired change in the targeted behavior in the short term.

## 1. Examination of Program Information

Grantees are required to report semi-annually for each active federal award. Table 1, below, presents the reporting compliance rate for grantees reporting for the January–June 2017 reporting period. As the table illustrates, 20 grantees completed reporting requirements for the reporting period, resulting in a compliance rate of 74 percent.<sup>2</sup>

**Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting: January–June 2017**

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
January–June 2017	6	1	20	27

Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for populations served by grantees, including race/ethnicity, gender, and age, as well as the number of operational grantees<sup>3</sup> serving each population. Program services target specific populations and include approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the intended population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, and developmentally appropriate services). Most grantees reported serving Black/African American youth and Hispanic or Latino youth followed by White/Caucasian. Grantees are also focused on prevention with most grantees ( $n = 10$ ) reporting they served youth who are categorized as at-risk populations with no prior offenses.

<sup>1</sup> Short term outcomes refer to benefits or changes that youth experience while enrolled in the program for 0 to 6 months after completing the program’s requirements. Long term outcomes are measured from 6 to 12 months after that participant completes program requirements.

<sup>2</sup> Of the 20 grantees who completed reporting requirements, only 11 were operational during the reporting period, meaning they expended grant funds toward program activities. Grantees that were not operational did not provide services and were thus excluded from the analysis of performance measures.

<sup>3</sup> Grantees that were not operational did not provide services and were excluded from the data analysis.

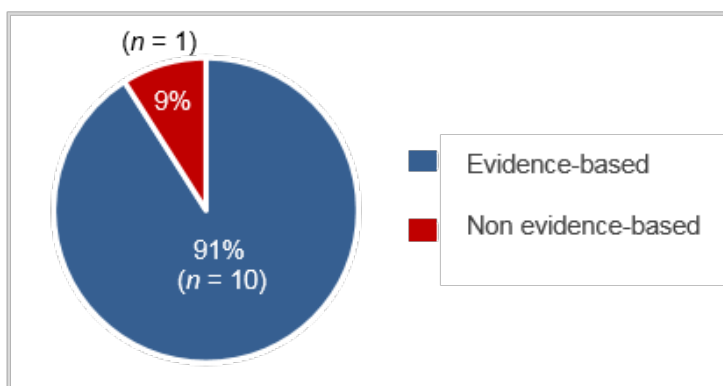
Table 2. Number of Grantees Serving Target Populations (n = 11): January–June 2017

Population Served	n	Population Served	n
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		<b>Gender</b>	
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	Male	9
Asian	2	Female	5
Black/African American	6	Youth population not served directly	5
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6	<b>Age</b>	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0–10	0
Other Race	1	11–18	4
White/Caucasian	5	Over 18	7
Caucasian/Non-Latino	3	Youth population not served directly	5
Youth population not served directly	5	<b>Geographic Area</b>	
<b>Justice System Status</b>		Rural	3
At-Risk Population (no prior offense)	10	Suburban	1
First Time Offenders	8	Tribal	1
Repeat Offenders	9	Urban	6
Sex Offenders	0	Youth population not served directly	6
Status Offenders	6	<b>Other</b>	
Violent Offenders	6	Mental Health	5
Youth population not served directly	5	Substance Abuse	7
		Truant/Dropout	5

### 1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

OJJDP encourages grantees to use evidence-based practices in their programs. Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors. During the January–June 2017 reporting period, 91 percent (n = 10) of federal funds used by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees implemented evidence-based programs and practices, totaling \$4,310,641.

Figure 1. Grantees Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (n = 11): January–June 2017



In examining SCA Juvenile Mentoring grant amounts by state or district for the most recent reporting period, Texas received the most funds (\$903,333), followed by Arizona (\$483,334). A more comprehensive comparison of grant amounts is shown in table 3.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 3. Grant Amount by State or District (Dollars): January–June 2017**

State	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	State	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
TX	2	\$903,333	KY	1	\$420,000
AZ	1	\$483,334	OR	1	\$420,000
CA	1	\$483,333	NM	1	\$419,999
MA	1	\$483,333	HI	1	\$419,068
CT	1	\$420,000	VA	1	\$341,575

## 2. Analysis of Performance Measures

Grantees reported on a number of performance measures, including core measures that are related to OJJDP’s mission to provide national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. Core measures include “number of youth served” and “number of youth served with an evidence-based program or practice.” Of the 367 youth served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 351, or 96 percent, were served using an evidence-based program or practice (see table 4). Other measures that grantees collect data for are number of youth who successfully exit the program. As table 4 reveals, 36 percent of eligible youth ( $n = 41$ ) 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 for Program Youth Served/Completing Program Requirements: January–June 2017**

Performance Measure	Number of Youth	Completed	Percentage
Program youth served <sup>5</sup>	367	N/A	N/A
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice <sup>6</sup>	351	N/A	96%
Program youth completing program requirements <sup>7</sup>	114	41	36%

<sup>4</sup> The amounts represent the grant program for the life of the award, regardless of when it was awarded, and these amounts do not account for how much funding has been spent during the reporting period.

<sup>5</sup> Ten grantees reported on this measure.

<sup>6</sup> Ten grantees reported on this measure.

<sup>7</sup> Seven grantees reported on this measure.

Performance measure data about the program mentors were also collected. During the reporting period, 96 new program mentors were recruited. Grantees reported that 59 out of 62 mentors, or 95 percent, who began training successfully completed training during the reporting period. Moreover, of those mentors tracked for increased knowledge following training, 100 percent reported that they learned more about their program after completing training.

**Table 5. Performance Measures for Program Mentor Recruiting and Training: January–June 2017**

Performance Measure	Number of Youth	Completed	Percentage
Program mentors recruited <sup>8</sup>	96	N/A	N/A
Mentors successfully completing training <sup>9</sup>	62	59	95%
Trained mentors with increased knowledge of program area <sup>10</sup>	54	54	100%

Finally, grantees reported on the number of program mentors retained by the program within the reporting period. Recruiting and retaining mentors is a major challenge for mentoring organizations, and research has shown that individuals are more likely to remain in mentoring programs if they feel adequately prepared to serve as mentors.<sup>11</sup> The mentor retention rate was 73 percent during the reporting period (table 6). Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed. Active partners represent the following types of groups: nonprofit service organizations and/or faith-based organizations, private industries, secondary education providers, postsecondary education providers, or vocational training providers. One hundred percent ( $n = 11$ ) of SCA Juvenile Mentoring programs reported having such partners during the reporting period.

**Table 6. Performance Measures for Mentor Retention Rate and Active Partners: January–June 2017**

Performance Measure	Number of Mentors/Mentoring Programs	Number of Active Mentors/Active Partners	Percentage
Mentor retention rate <sup>12</sup>	89 mentors	65 active mentors <sup>13</sup>	73%
Mentoring programs with active partners <sup>14</sup>	11 mentoring programs	11 mentoring programs with active partners	100%

<sup>8</sup> Ten grantees reported on this measure.

<sup>9</sup> Nine grantees reported on this measure.

<sup>10</sup> Eight grantees reported on this measure.

<sup>11</sup> See Adrienne Fernandes-Alcantara. *Vulnerable Youth: Federal Mentoring Programs and Issues*, (Congressional Research Service, 2017) <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL34306.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Eight grantees reported on this measure.

<sup>13</sup> Active mentors are the number of mentors retained during the reporting period.

<sup>14</sup> Nine grantees reported on this measure.

The success of the SCA Juvenile Mentoring grant programs is also measured by the reoffending rates of the program youth. Grantees reported the number of youth adjudicated for a short term violation of the terms of their supervision, commonly referred to as a technical violation, and the number of youth adjudicated for a new delinquent offense during the reporting period. 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 7, 146 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 19 youth were committed to a juvenile residential facility, one youth was sentenced to adult prison, and 14 youth received some other sentence. Overall, 23 percent of program youth had technical violations during the reporting period.

**Table 7. Adjudications for Technical Violations for Program Youth: January–June 2017**

Performance Measure <sup>15</sup>	Number of Youth	Percentage
Program youth tracked (short term outcome)	146	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	19	13%
Youth sentenced to adult prison	1	<1%
Youth who received some other sentence	14	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34/146</b>	<b>23%</b>

As shown in table 8, of the 171 program youth who were tracked for adjudication for a new delinquent offense, 19 percent ( $n = 32$ ) were adjudicated during the reporting period. This includes program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility and youth sentenced to adult prison.

**Table 8. Recidivism Measures for Program Youth Tracked: January–June 2017**

Performance Measure <sup>16</sup>	Number of Youth	Percentage
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short term outcome)	171	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	10	6%
Youth sentenced to adult prison	12	7%
Youth given some other sentence	10	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32/171</b>	<b>19%</b>

Grantees also provided youth with substance-use counseling and mental-health and housing services (figure 2). Of the 81 youth identified as needing substance-use counseling, 59 youth, or 73 percent, actually received this service. In addition, half of eligible youth ( $n = 31$ ) received mental-health services, and 31 percent ( $n = 8$ ) of youth in need of housing successfully found housing during the reporting period. The number of youth assessed

<sup>15</sup> Six grantees reported on this measure.

<sup>16</sup> Eight grantees reported on this measure.

as needing services 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 Juvenile Mentoring programs also 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 2. Program Youth Needing Services Versus Those Enrolled, by Type of Service: January–June 2017**

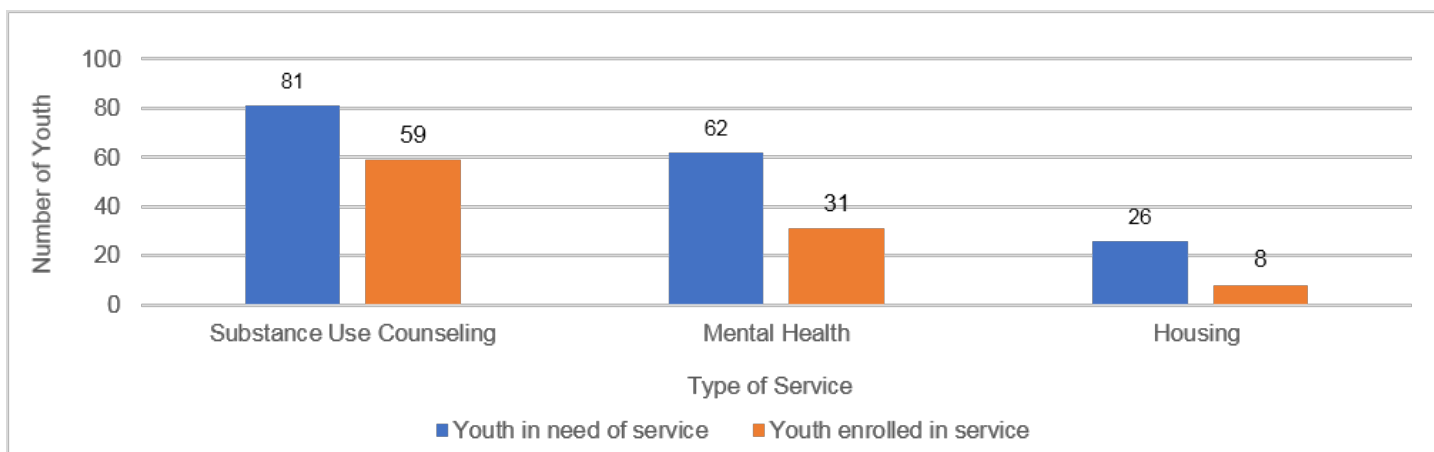


Table 9 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. A target behavior is one that a grantee has chosen to track for youth served by a particular program; it measures a “positive” change in a behavior such as social competence, family relationships, antisocial behavior, and community involvement. The largest percentage of youth served for a target behavior experienced a positive change in community involvement (96 percent) followed by prosocial behavior (89 percent). Overall, 62 percent of program youth had a desired change in the targeted behavior.

**Table 9. Change in Short Term Target Behaviors Among Program Youth: January–June 2017**

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Community Involvement	90	86	96%
Prosocial Behavior	62	55	89%
Perception of Social Support	34	25	74%
Family Relationships	111	68	61%
Social Competence	93	56	60%
Antisocial Behavior	59	24	41%
Substance Use	20	5	25%
Positive Parenting Behaviors	75	18	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>62%</b>

## Summary

Overall, 20 grantees completed reporting requirements for a compliance rate of 74 percent. Ninety-one percent (\$4,310,641) of federal funds were spent by operational SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices. Of the 367 youth served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 351, or 96 percent, were served using an evidence-based program or practice. Additionally, 36 percent of eligible youth exited programs after completing program requirements. During the reporting period, 96 new program mentors were recruited. Grantees reported that 59 out of 62 mentors, or 95 percent, who began training successfully completed training during the reporting period. Additionally, of those mentors tracked for increased knowledge following training, 100 percent reported that they learned more about their program after completing training. Mentors who feel as though they are adequately prepared are more likely to stay in programs. Grantees reporting on the number of program mentors retained by the program reported a 73 percent retention rate, which could be attributed in part to the number of trained mentors with increased knowledge as well as the level of collaboration across programs. Grantees reporting on mentoring programs with active partners revealed all programs included partnerships with groups such as nonprofit service organizations and/or faith-based organizations, private industries, and education or vocational providers. Of the 146 youth tracked for technical violations in the short term, 23 percent had such a violation, and 19 youth were committed to a juvenile residential facility for violating the terms of their supervision. Of the 171 program youth who were tracked for adjudication for a new delinquent offense, 19 percent ( $n = 32$ ) were adjudicated during the reporting period, including 7 percent of youth who were sentenced to adult prison. Finally, grantees provided youth with substance-use counseling and mental-health and housing services. Of the 81 youth identified as needing substance-use counseling, 73 percent actually received this service. Half of eligible youth received mental-health services, and 31 percent of youth in need of housing successfully found housing during the reporting period. Lastly, 62 percent of program youth had a desired change in the targeted behavior in the short term.