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 December 31, 2011.[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 79 sets of program data, indicating a reporting compliance rate of 98 percent (Table 1). Three subgrants were created in the first reporting period, and five subgrants were added in the July–December 2010 period (Table 2). No new subgrants were created in the most recent reporting period.

Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total[2]
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	17	19
Total	**0**	**2**	**79**	**81**

[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 formalized data validation and verification plan is currently being piloted and will be implemented in this program during 2012.

[2] Grants awarded in 2011 were not included in analysis contained in this data memo, because grantees had no activity to report. They will be included in the January–June 2012 reporting period.

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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	8	8
January–June 2011	0	0	8	8
July–December 2011	3	0	5	8
Total	**3**	**0**	**27**	**30**

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

Table 3. Grant Amount by State (Dollars): July–December 2011

Grantee State	Grant Amount (Dollars)
CA	$ 545,115.00
DE	525,435.00
GA	1,053,990.00
IA	567,419.00
IL	450,239.00
IN	1,130,838.00
LA	624,384.00
MN	603,941.00
NH	719,166.00
NM	615,050.00
NY	567,419.00
OR	624,824.00
TN	362,736.00
TX	1,109,687.00

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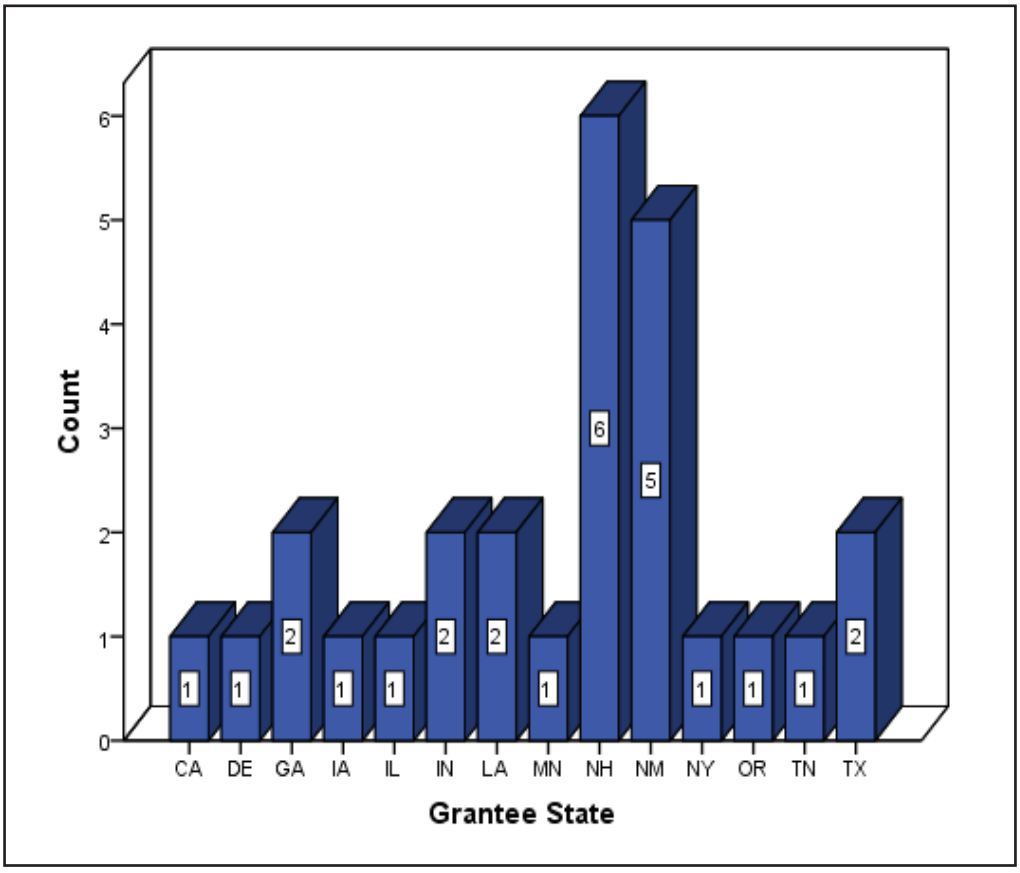
The most grants and/or subgrants awarded during this reporting period went to New Hampshire, with 6, followed by New Mexico with 5. Figure 1 shows a comparison among 14 grantee states.

Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State: July–December 2011



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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with nonprofit, community-based organizations (92 percent). Schools or other education organizations and units of local government accounted for 4 percent of awards each (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Implementing Agencies: July–December 2011 (N = 24)

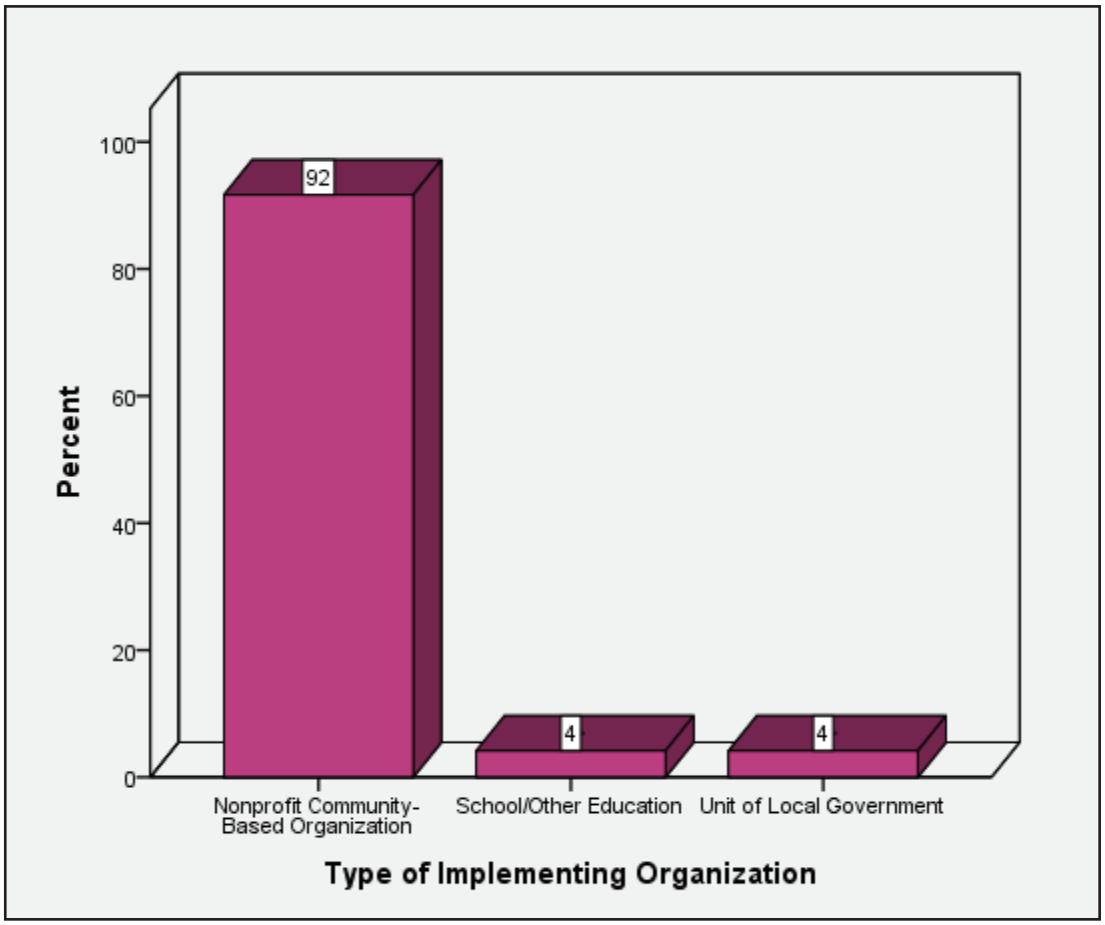

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Table 4 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 2011 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in the table represent the population actually served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees during their project period. Targeted 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: July–December 2011

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	3
	Asian	1
	Black/African American	18
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	18
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
	Other Race	3
	White/Caucasian	16
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-risk Population (No Prior Offense)	7
	First-time Offenders	16
	Repeat Offenders	19
	Sex Offenders	7
	Status Offenders	8
	Violent Offenders	12
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
GENDER	Male	23
	Female	21
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
AGE	0–10	0
	11–18	24
	Over 18	4
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	15
	Suburban	11
	Tribal	1
	Urban	17
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
OTHER	Mental Health	15
	Substance Abuse	17
	Truant/Dropout	16

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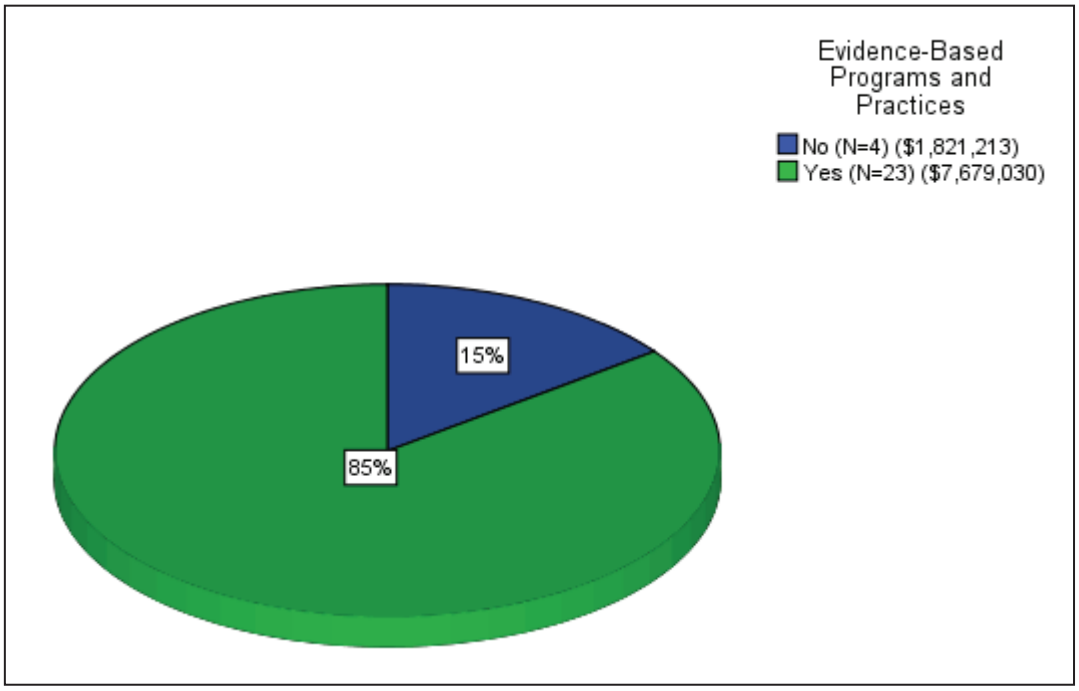
2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the July–December 2011 reporting period, more than $7.5 million ($7,679,030) was spent by the 88 percent of 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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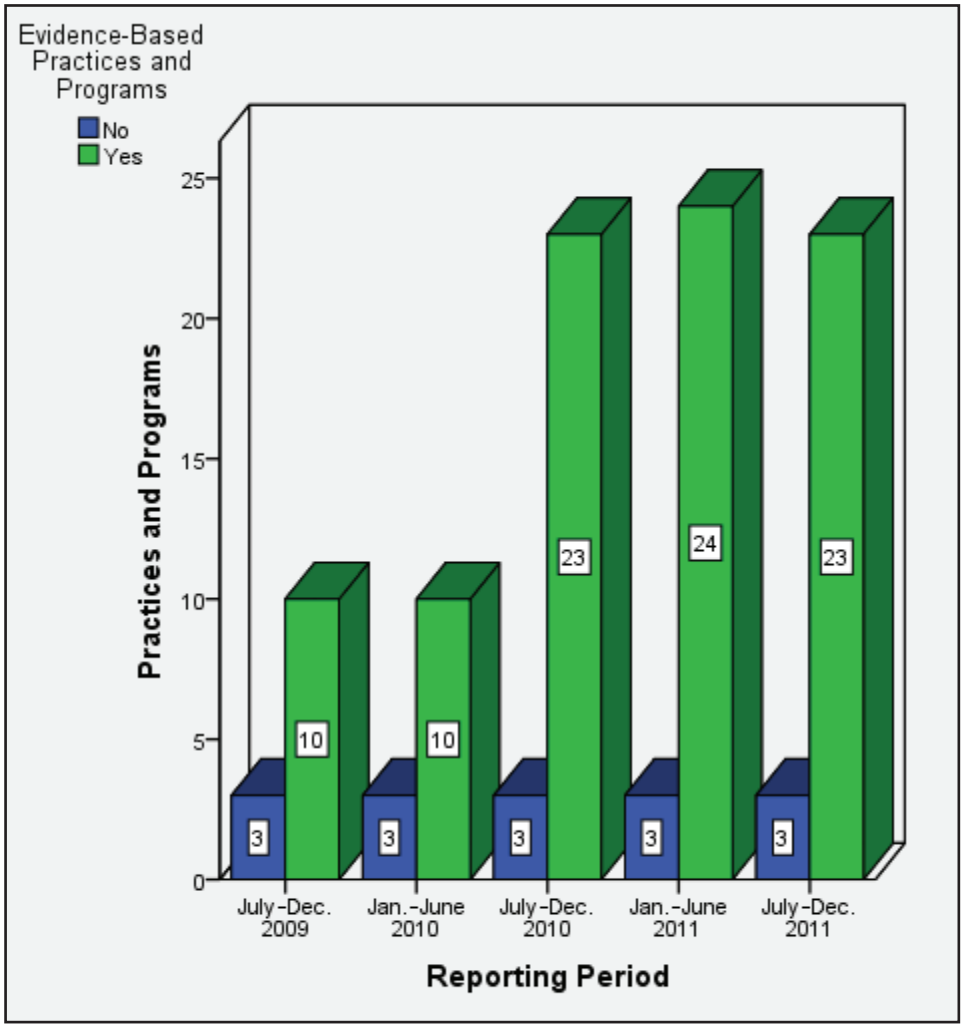
Many SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the July–December 2011 reporting period, 23 programs (88 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 4).

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



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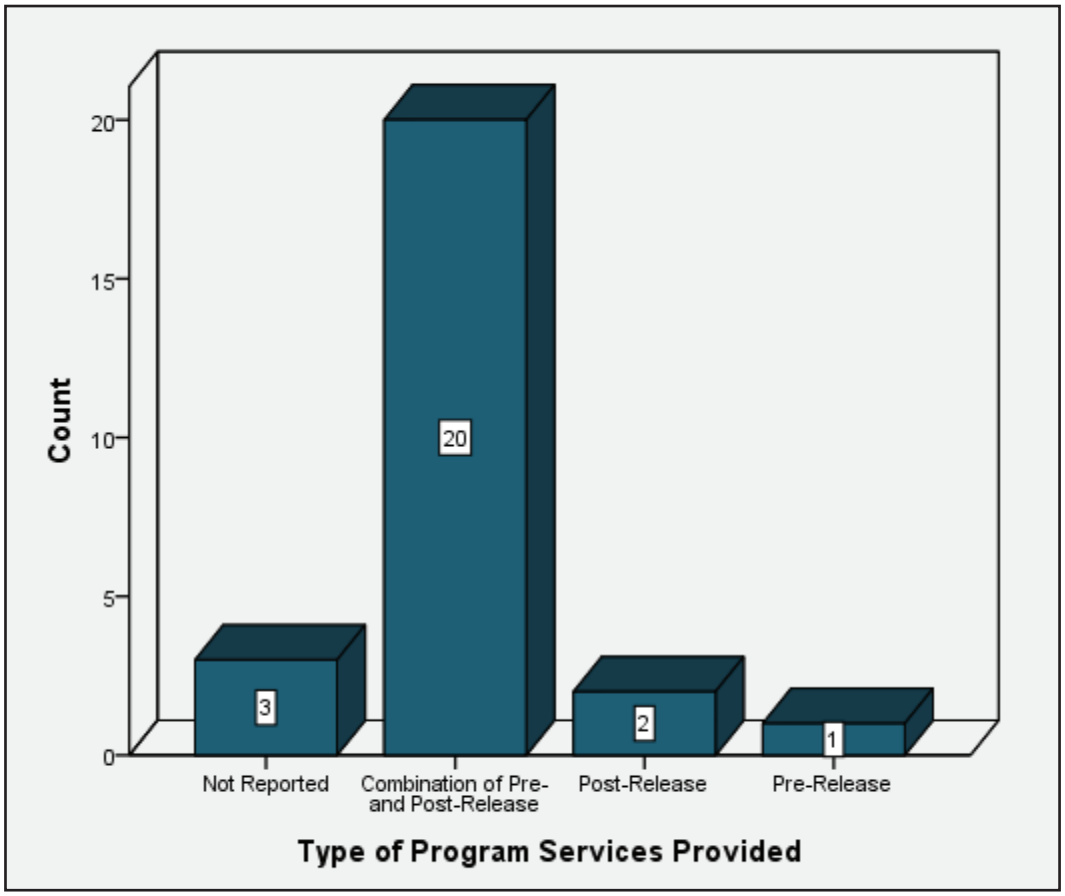
The majority of SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees reported providing a combination of pre- and post-release services (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Type of Program Services Provided: July–December 2011



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The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 5). Of the 1,320 youth served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 620 youth (47 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 40 percent (84) of eligible youth exited programs after completing program requirements. Grantees self-define 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, 217 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 165 mentors who began training, 151 (92 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 88 percent of mentors reported that they learned more about their program. Of the 341 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 274 (80 percent) remained active.

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

Table 5. Performance Measures: July–December 2011

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served	1,320		
Program youth served using an evidence-based model or program	620		
Program mentors recruited	217		
		Completed	Percent
Program youth completing program requirements	208	84	**40**
Mentors successfully completing training	165	151	**92**
Trained mentors with increased knowledge of program area	232	205	**88**
		Active	Percent
Mentor retention rate	341 mentors	274 active mentors	**80**
Mentoring programs with active partners	36 mentoring programs	36 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 6, 332 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 29 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 4 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 89 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 12 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, and 11 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

Table 6. Technical Violation Measures: July–December 2011

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	332	
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	29	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	4	1
Total	**34/332**	**10**
Performance Measure	**Youth**	**Percent**
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	89	
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	12	13
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	0	0
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	11	12
Total	**23/89**	**26**

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As shown in Table 7, of the 477 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 23 (5 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 10 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

Long-term recidivism showed that 121 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 25 (21 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 2 were sentenced to adult prison, and 14 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

Table 7. Recidivism Measures: July–December 2011

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	477	
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	23	5
Youth sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	1	<1
Youth given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	10	2
Total	**34/477**	**7**
Performance Measure	**Youth**	**Percent**
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	121	
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	25	21
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	2	2
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	14	12
Total	**41/121**	**34**

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Table 8 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Two individuals earned their GEDs during the reporting period. Participating youth also showed the most improvement in a target behavior change for substance use (78 percent) and antisocial behavior (70 percent).

Table 8. Target Behaviors: July–December 2011

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	209	137	66
School Attendance	220	145	66
Grade Point Average (GPA)	191	92	48
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	2	2	100
Perception of Social Support	220	146	66
Family Relationships	112	61	54
Antisocial Behavior	316	220	70
Substance Use	27	21	78
Gang-Resistance Involvement	0	0	0
Total	**1,297**	**824**	**64**