

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, 2012.¹ 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 141 sets of program data, for 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	1	26	27
Total	2	0	2	141	145

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 2013.

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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 New York and California (Table 2).

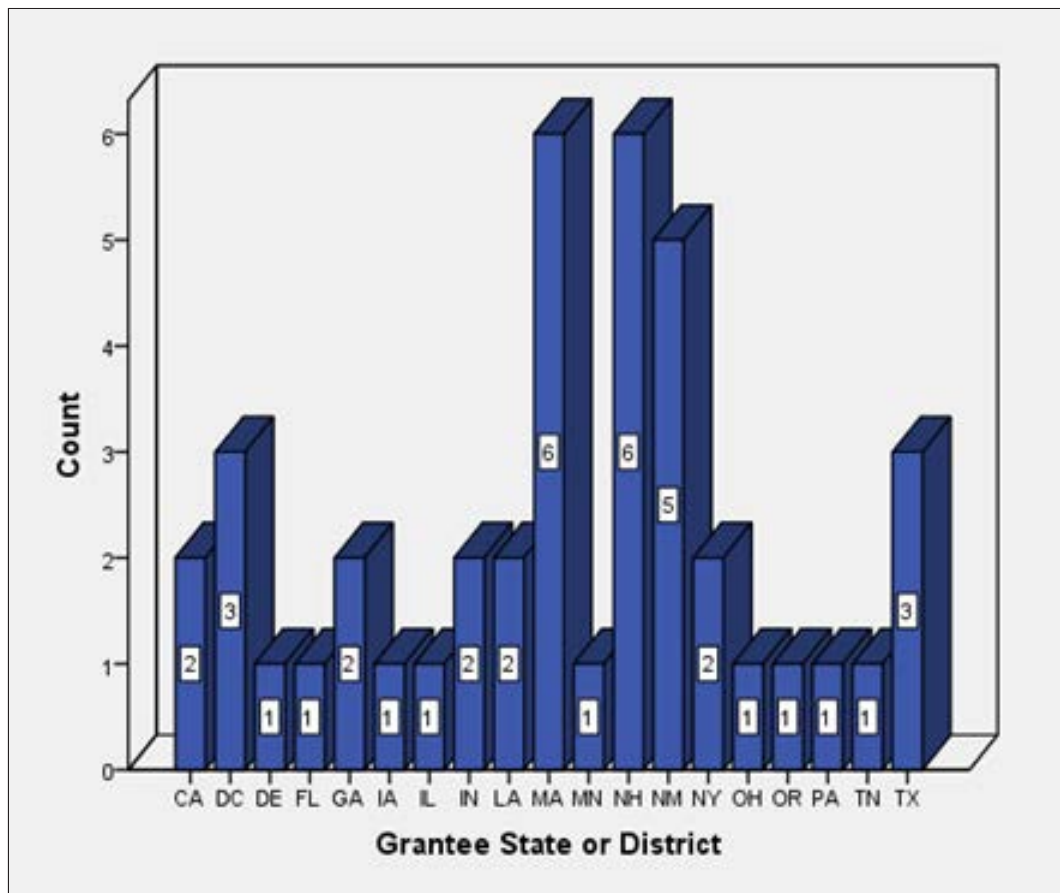
Table 2. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): July–December 2012

Grantee State or District	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
CA	\$ 1,154,347
DC	609,211
DE	525,435
FL	599,025
GA	1,053,990
IA	567,419
IL	450,239
IN	1,130,838
LA	671,532
MA	607,952
MN	603,941
NH	719,166
NM	615,050
NY	1,176,708
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 and New Hampshire, with 6 each, followed by New Mexico with 5. Figure 1 shows a comparison among 18 grantee States and the District of Columbia.

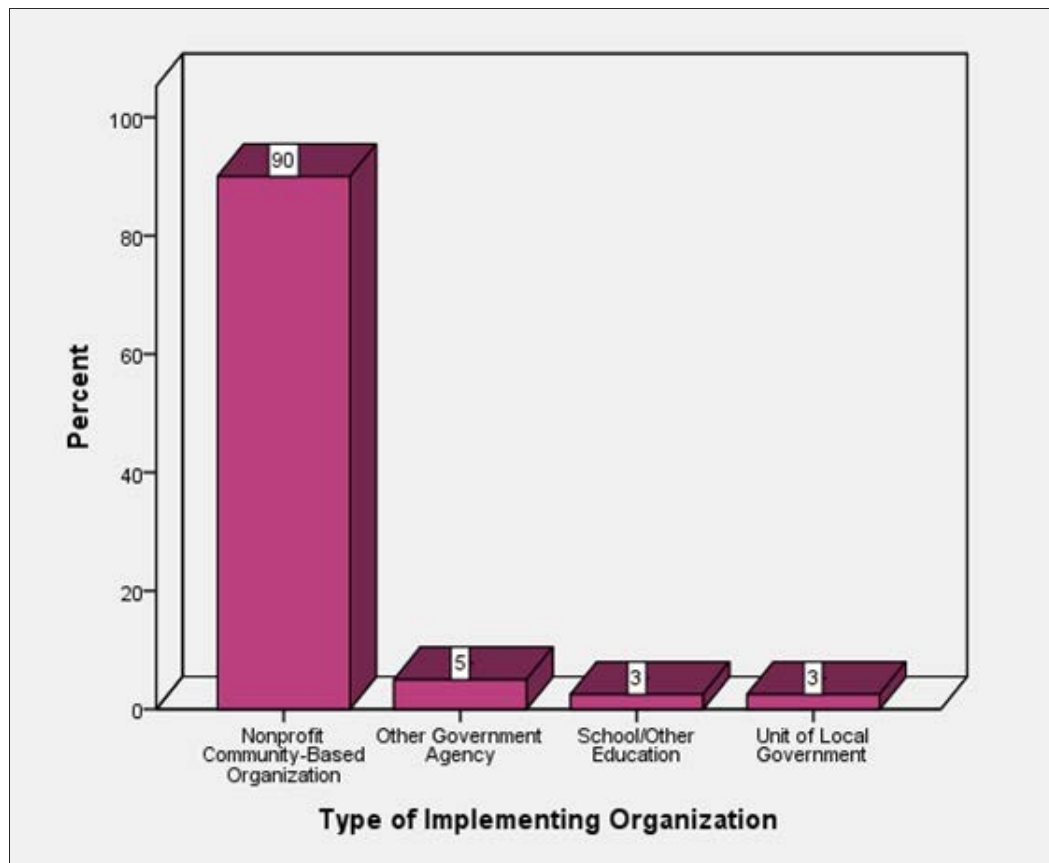
Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State or District: July–December 2012



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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 (90 percent). Other government agencies accounted for 5 percent of awards (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Implementing Agencies: July–December 2012



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 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 3. Target Population: July–December 2012

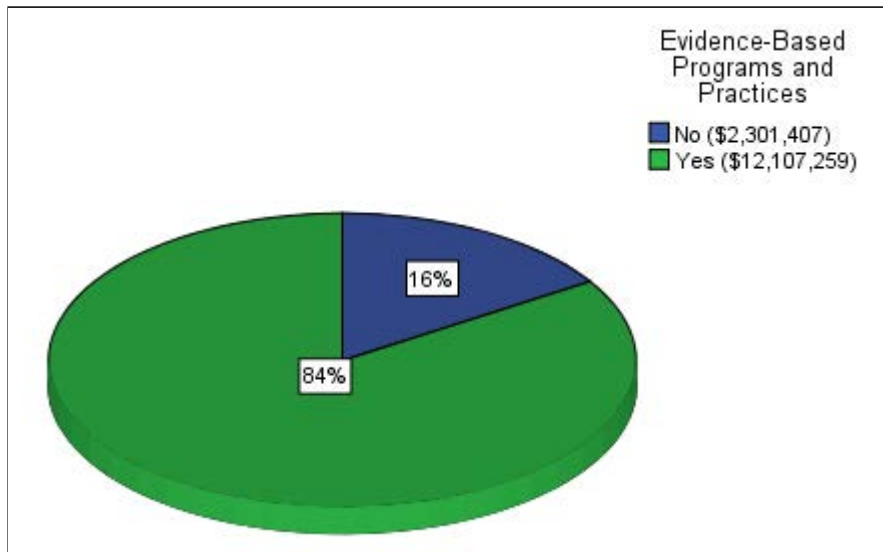
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	7
	Asian	4
	Black/African American	30
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	28
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2
	Other Race	10
	White/Caucasian	24
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	7
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	8
	First-time Offenders	28
	Repeat Offenders	30
	Sex Offenders	7
	Status Offenders	11
	Violent Offenders	16
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
GENDER	Male	35
	Female	29
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
AGE	0–10	2
	11–18	36
	Over 18	9
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	19
	Suburban	16
	Tribal	1
	Urban	26
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
OTHER	Mental Health	23
	Substance Abuse	23
	Truant/Dropout	23

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2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the July–December 2012 reporting period, 84 percent (\$12,107,259) of Federal funds were being spent by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 3).

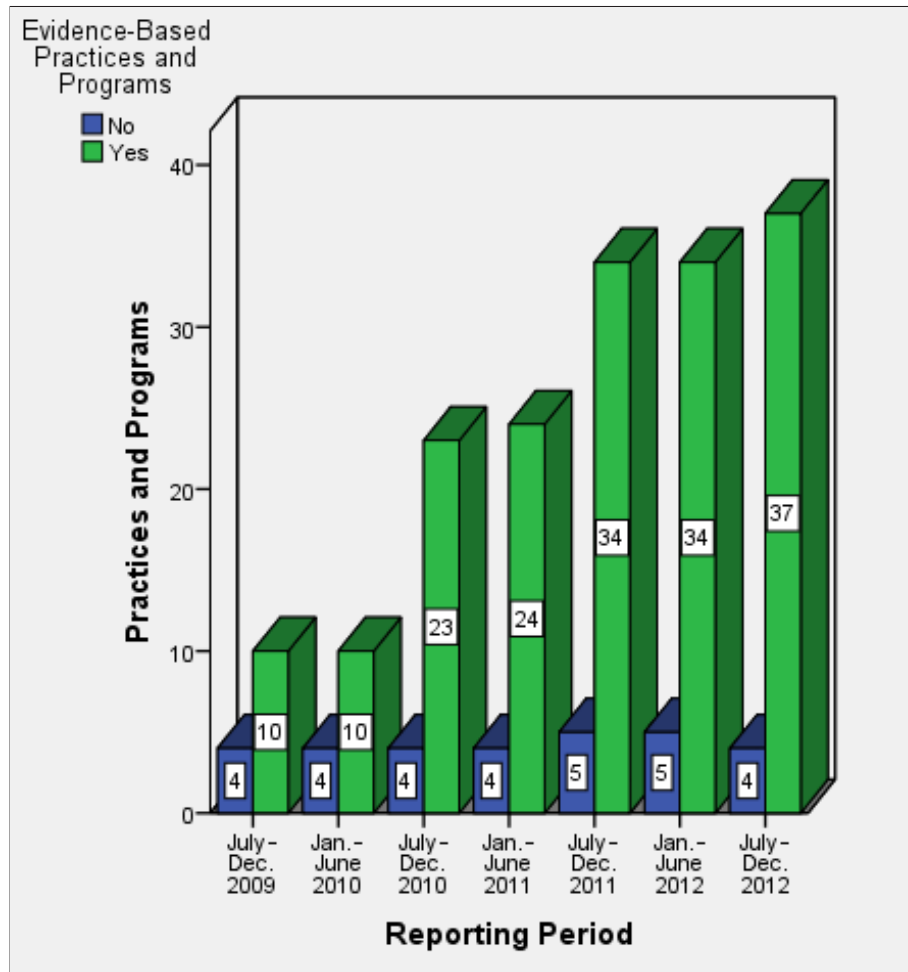
Figure 3. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices



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Many SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the July–December 2012 reporting period, 37 programs (90 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 4).

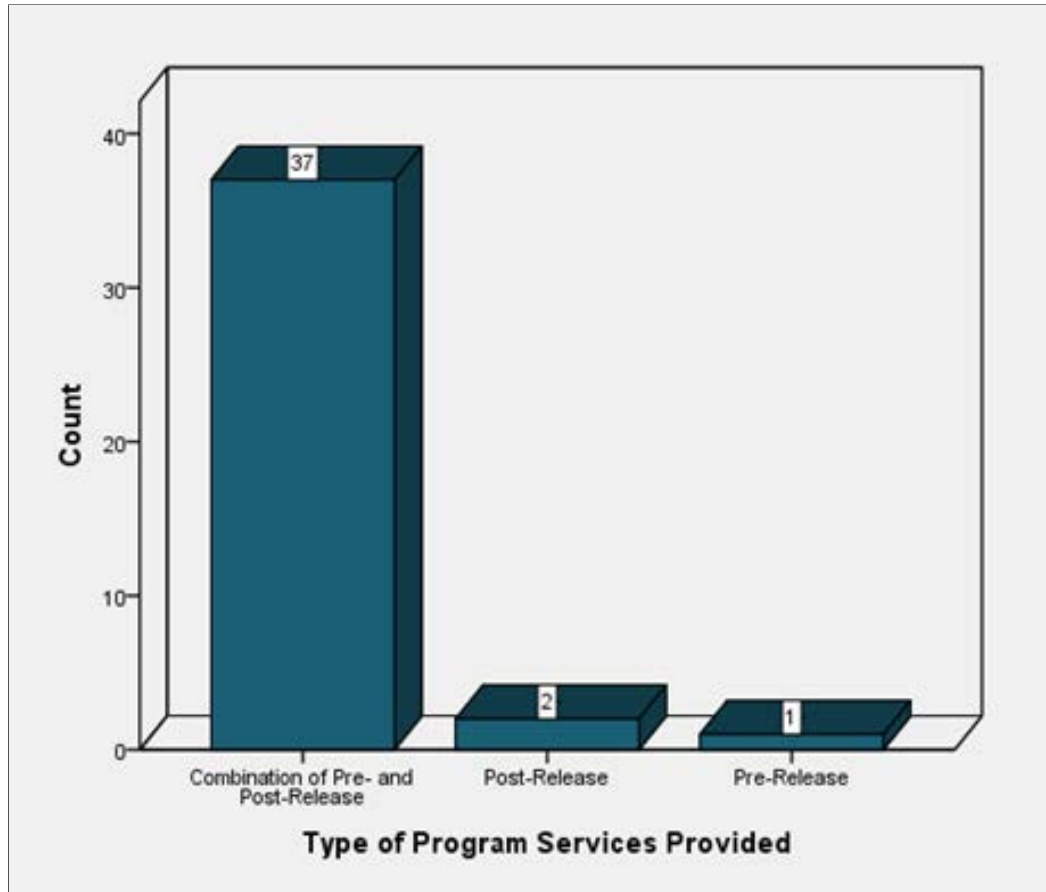
Figure 4. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period



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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 2012



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The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 1,858 youth served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 1,411 youth (76 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 52 percent (181) 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, 461 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 445 mentors who began training, 302 (68 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 66 percent of mentors reported that they learned more about their program. Of the 808 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 584 (72 percent) remained active.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and 62 programs reported having such partners during the reporting period.

Table 4. Performance Measures: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served	1,858		
Program youth served using an evidence-based model or program	1,411		
Program mentors recruited	461		
		Completed	Percent
Program youth completing program requirements	347	181	52
Mentors successfully completing training	445	302	68
Trained mentors with increased knowledge of program area	545	360	66
		Active	Percent
Mentor retention rate	808 mentors	584 active mentors	72
Mentoring programs with active partners	45 mentoring programs	62 mentoring programs with active partners	

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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, 858 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 71 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, and 22 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 224 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 2 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, and 3 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

Table 5. Technical Violation Measures: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	858	
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	71	8
Youth sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	0	0
Youth who received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	22	3
Total	93/858	11
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	224	
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	2	1
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	3	1
Total	5/224	2

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As shown in Table 6, of the 1,323 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 64 (5 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 3 were sentenced to adult prison, and 14 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

Long-term recidivism showed that 254 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 19 (7 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 8 were sentenced to adult prison, and 8 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

Table 6. Recidivism Measures: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	1,323	
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a new adjudication	64	5
Youth sentenced to adult prison as a result of a new adjudication	3	<1
Youth given some other sentence as a result of a new adjudication	14	1
Total	81/1,323	6
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	254	
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	19	7
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a new adjudication	8	3
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as a result of a new adjudication	8	3
Total	35/254	14

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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 social competence (82 percent) and perception of social support (78 percent).

Table 7. Target Behaviors: July–December 2012

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	437	358	82
School Attendance	540	247	46
Grade Point Average (GPA)	185	35	19
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	24	12	50
Perception of Social Support	438	340	78
Family Relationships	452	234	52
Antisocial Behavior	811	429	53
Substance Use	106	79	75
Total	2,993	1,734	58