

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Juvenile Mentoring Grantees—July–December 2016

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 juvenile offenders 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.

Report Highlights

This performance report is an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees as reported through December 31, 2016. The report is divided into two sections. Section 1 introduces program information for SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, and Section 2 gives an analysis of core SCA Juvenile Mentoring measures.

- For the most recent reporting period, July–December 2016 data were complete for 20 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 95 percent.¹
- All programs were with nonprofit community-based organizations.
- During the July–December 2016 reporting period, 13 programs (100 percent) implemented evidence-based practices.
- Highlights for program youth include a short-term technical violation rate of 12 percent and a short-term recidivism rate of 4 percent.
- Overall, 74 percent of program youth had a desired change in the targeted behavior in the short term.

1. Examination of Program Information

From July to December 2016, data were complete for 20 awards, for a reporting compliance rate of 95 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total Awards
July–December 2016	1	0	20	21

¹ This percentage includes 7 grantees who reported their status as not operational, meaning they did not expend grant funds toward program activities during the reporting period.

Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for July to December 2016 and the number of operational grantees serving each population. 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 2. Grantees Serving Target Populations

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period	
	July–December 2016	
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native		1
Asian		2
Black/African American		7
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)		4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander		2
Other Race		2
White/Caucasian		5
Caucasian/Non-Latino		4
Youth Population Not Served Directly		6
Justice System Status		
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)		0
First Time Offenders		5
Repeat Offenders		7
Sex Offenders		0
Status Offenders		3
Violent Offenders		4
Youth Population Not Served Directly		6
Gender		
Male		6
Female		3
Youth Population Not Served Directly		6
Age		
0–10		0
11–18		2
Over 18		6
Youth Population Not Served Directly		6
Geographic Area		
Rural		2
Suburban		2
Tribal		0
Urban		6
Youth Population Not Served Directly		6
Other		
Mental Health Services		3
Substance Abuse Services		4
Truant/Dropout		5

1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

During the July–December 2016 reporting period, 100 percent (\$5,135,550) of Federal funds were being spent by active SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices. Thirteen programs were implemented overall, and all SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees reported offering a combination of pre- and post-release services. In addition, all programs were with nonprofit community-based organizations.

In examining SCA Juvenile Mentoring grant amounts by State or district for the most recent reporting period, based on current and active awards, Texas received the most funds. A more comprehensive comparison of Federal award amounts is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): July–December 2016

Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
CA	\$483,333
CT	420,000
DC	341,575
HI	419,068
KY	420,000
MA	483,333
NM	419,999
NV	483,334
OR	420,000
TX	903,333
WI	341,575

2. Analysis of Core Measures

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 218 youth served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 215 youth (99 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 35 percent of eligible youth (6) 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 data about the program mentors were also collected. During the reporting period, 156 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 72 mentors who began training, 70 (97 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 88 percent of mentors reported that they learned more about their program. All 81 mentors in the program remained active during the reporting period.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and 6 SCA Juvenile Mentoring programs reported having such partners during the reporting period.

Table 4. Performance Measures for Program Youth Served and Exiting Programs: July–December 2016

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors	Completed	Percentage
Program youth served	218		
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	215		
Program mentors recruited	156		
		Completed	Percentage
Program youth completing program requirements	17	6	35%
Mentors successfully completing training	72	70	97
Trained mentors with increased knowledge of program area	80	70	88
		Active Status	Percentage
Mentor retention rate	81 mentors	81 active mentors	100%
Mentoring programs with active partners	7 mentoring programs	6 mentoring programs with active partners	86

The success of the SCA Juvenile Mentoring Grants Programs is largely dependent on the reoffending rates of the program youth. 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 5, 65 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 6 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, and 2 received some other sentence.

Table 5. Technical Violation Measures for Program Youth Tracked: July–December 2016

Performance Measure	Youth	Percentage
Program youth tracked (short-term outcome)	65	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	6	9%
Youth sentenced to adult prison	0	0
Youth who received some other sentence	2	3
Total	8/65	12%

As shown in Table 6, of the 54 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 2 were sentenced to adult prison.

Table 6. Recidivism Measures for Program Youth Tracked: July–December 2016

Performance Measure	Youth	Percentage
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	54	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility	0	0
Youth sentenced to adult prison	2	4%
Youth given some other sentence	0	0
Total	2/54	4%

Grantees provided youth with substance-use counseling and mental-health and housing services (Figure 1). Of the 26 youth identified as needing substance-use counseling, 18 youth (69 percent) actually received this service. In addition, 18 eligible youth received mental-health services, and 8 youth successfully found housing during the reporting period. The number of youth assessed 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 1. Program Youth Needing Services Versus Those Enrolled, by Type of Service: July–December 2016

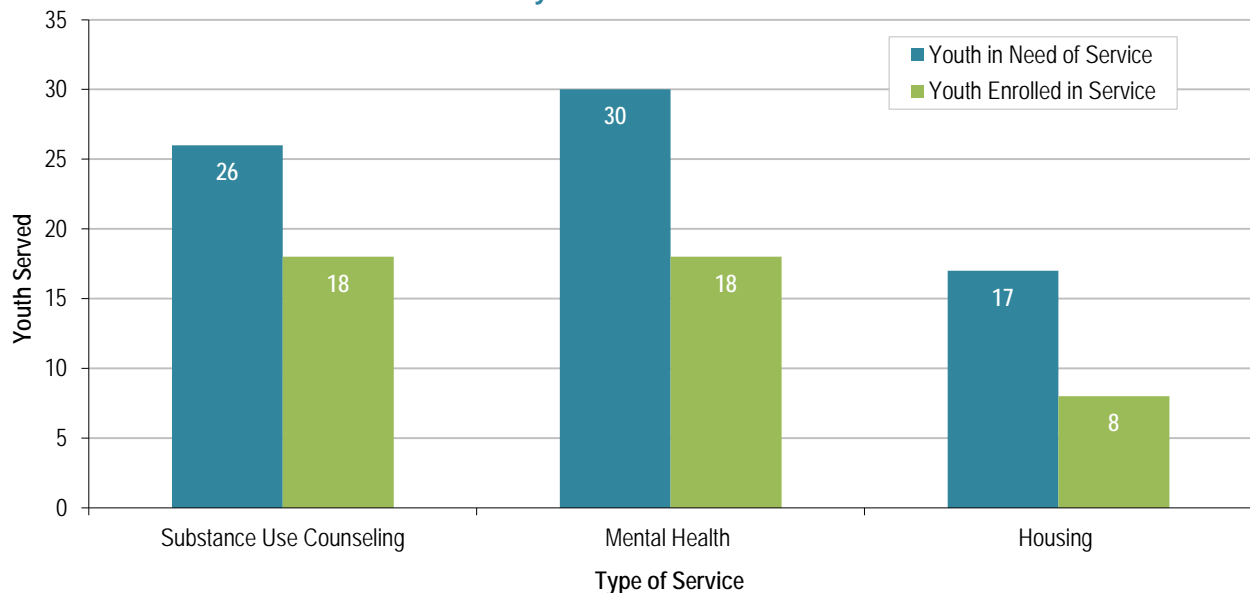


Table 7 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Overall, 74 percent of program youth had a desired change in the targeted behavior.

Table 7. Change in Short-Term Target Behaviors Among Program Youth: July–December 2016

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	7	5	71%
Employment Status	14	2	14
Perception of Social Support	3	3	100
Family Relationships	14	12	86
Antisocial Behavior	22	22	100
Community Involvement	29	23	79
Occupational Skill Training	3	1	33
Positive Parenting Behaviors	9	3	33
Prosocial Behavior	43	35	81
Total	144	106	74%

Summary

Overall, 95 percent of SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees reported performance measures data during this reporting period. All 13 programs were with nonprofit community-based organizations and had implemented evidence-based practices. Highlights for program youth include a short-term technical violations rate of 12 percent and a short-term recidivism rate of 4 percent. Overall, 74 percent of program youth had a desired change in the targeted behavior in the short term.