

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Reentry and Co-Occurring Grantees—January–June 2014

The Second Chance Act (SCA) Reentry and Co-Occurring Grants Programs for juveniles are administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The programs support State, local, and Tribal agencies that offer reentry services for juveniles. These services begin pre-release and continue post-release, including substance abuse treatment, mental health services, educational services, and housing assistance.

### Report Highlights

This performance report is an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees as reported through June 30, 2014.<sup>1</sup> The report is divided into two sections. Section 1 introduces program information for SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees, and Section 2 gives an analysis of core SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring measures.

- For the most recent reporting period, January–June 2014, data were complete for 23 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 85 percent.
- The largest numbers of programs were with juvenile justice organizations, accounting for 38 percent of awards.
- During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 27 programs (68 percent) implemented evidence-based practices. Of the 1,166 youth served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees, 1,043 youth (89 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice.
- Highlights for program youth include a short-term technical violations rate of 24 percent, a short-term recidivism rate of 13 percent, and a long-term recidivism rate of 15 percent.
- Seventy-four percent of youth receiving services for treatment of substance use and perception of social support demonstrated a positive behavior change in each area.

### 1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 205 sets of program data, for a reporting compliance rate of 90 percent. From January to June 2014, 27 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 24 SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process, and data were only complete for 23 awards, for a reporting compliance rate of 85 percent (Table 1).

**Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period: October 2009–June 2014**

Data Reporting Period	Status			Total Awards
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	
October 2009–June 2010	0	0	5	5
July–December 2010	4	2	17	23
January–June 2011	0	1	22	23
July–December 2011	4	1	23	28
January–June 2012	1	2	25	28
July–December 2012	0	2	30	32
January–June 2013	0	0	28	28
July–December 2013	0	3	32	35
January–June 2014	3	1	23	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>229</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Performance Measures data for SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees reflect an initial reporting period of October 2009–June 2010. Since June 2010, the reporting periods have been January–June and July–December of each year.

Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for January 2013 to June 2014. More specifically, the numbers in Table 2 represent the population actually served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees during the project period. There have been slight variations in the population served across reporting periods due to a fluctuation in the total number of grantees and subgrantees. 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).

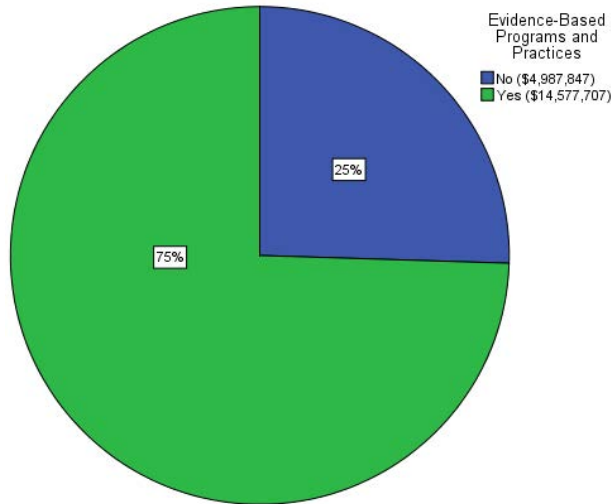
**Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Populations: January 2013–June 2014**

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period		
	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
American Indian/Alaska Native	11	13	10
Asian	12	9	7
Black/African American	27	26	23
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	25	24	21
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	8	7
Other Race	9	11	9
White/Caucasian	19	18	15
Caucasian/Non-Latino	14	14	13
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4
<b>Justice System Status</b>			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	3	4	3
First Time Offenders	16	15	13
Repeat Offenders	28	27	23
Sex Offenders	14	14	11
Status Offenders	5	6	5
Violent Offenders	22	21	18
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	4	5
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	28	28	23
Female	26	25	21
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4
<b>Age</b>			
0–10	0	0	0
11–18	29	28	23
Over 18	13	11	10
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4
<b>Geographic Area</b>			
Rural	9	8	8
Suburban	15	14	12
Tribal	3	4	3
Urban	25	23	21
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4
<b>Other</b>			
Mental Health	28	28	24
Substance Abuse	28	28	24
Truant/Dropout	21	21	18

### 1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

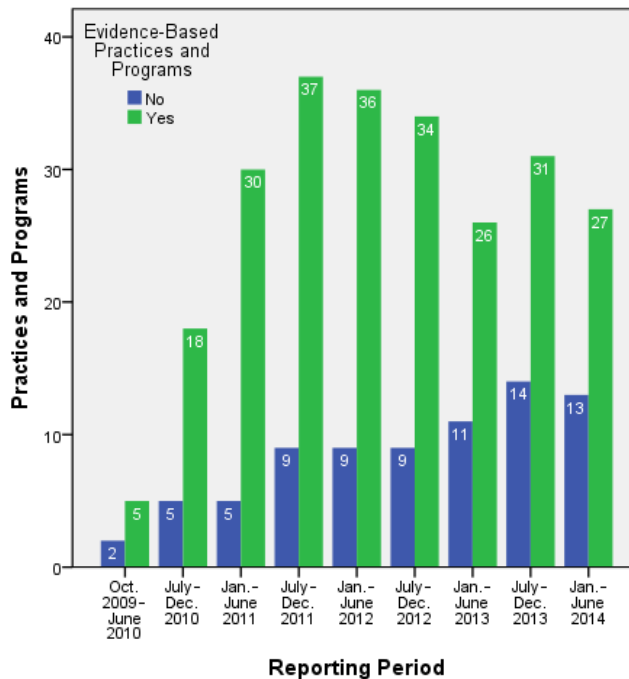
During the January–June 2014 reporting period, approximately 75 percent (\$14,577,707) of Federal funds were being spent by active SCA grantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 1). This percentage includes those with a data entry status of either “in progress” or “complete.”

**Figure 1. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: January–June 2014**



Many SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 27 programs (68 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 2). In addition, the majority of SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees reported offering a combination of pre- and post-release services.

**Figure 2. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: October 2009–June 2014**



## 1.2 Analysis of Baseline Recidivism Data

The baseline measures were established by OJJDP so that each grantee can report on the level of activity before the start of the OJJDP SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring award. Grantees are only asked to answer these questions during their first reporting period, regardless of whether they have award activity to report.

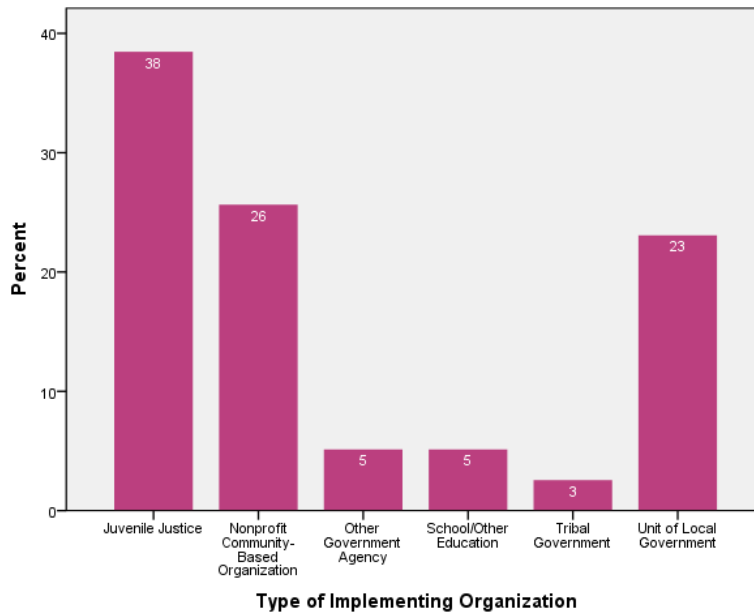
Analysis of the baseline recidivism data for January–June 2014 revealed that 743 youth were enrolled at the beginning of the grant period (Table 3). Of those, 576 youth had been adjudicated on more than one occasion. This represents a baseline recidivism rate of 78 percent. Recidivism rates are expected to be significant in SCA programs, because most of the participants are involved in the justice system and have committed one or more offenses. However, this rate is based on baseline recidivism data reported by 15 grantees and subgrantees, with responses ranging from 1 to 213. Twenty-three organizations indicated that no program youth had been adjudicated on more than one occasion at the beginning of the grant period. In addition, one grantee reported a much higher baseline number of youth who had been adjudicated on more than one occasion than among other organizations in the SCA program. As such, these numbers should be interpreted with caution.

**Table 3. Baseline Recidivism Measures for Program Youth: January–June 2014**

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth who have been adjudicated on more than one occasion	576
Program youth who qualify for the Reentry Program at the beginning of the grant	3,015
Enrollment at the beginning of the grant period	743
Percentage of program youth who have been adjudicated on more than one occasion	78% (576/743)

Analysis of grantee and subgrantee implementing organizations for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with juvenile justice organizations, accounting for 38 percent of awards, while nonprofit community-based organizations represented 26 percent (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Implementing Organizations (Percentage by Type): January–June 2014**



In examining SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grant amounts by State for the most recent reporting period, California received the most funds, followed by Oklahoma. A more comprehensive comparison of Federal award amounts is shown in Table 4.

**Table 4. Federal Award Amount by State (Dollars): January–June 2014**

Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
AZ	\$ 750,000
CA	6,908,840
CO	599,498
DE	448,566
FL	750,000
IL	1,323,185
MA	582,268
MO	358,477
NE	550,585
NJ	123,753
NY	741,949
OH	1,319,119
OK	1,623,428

## 2. Analysis of Core Measures

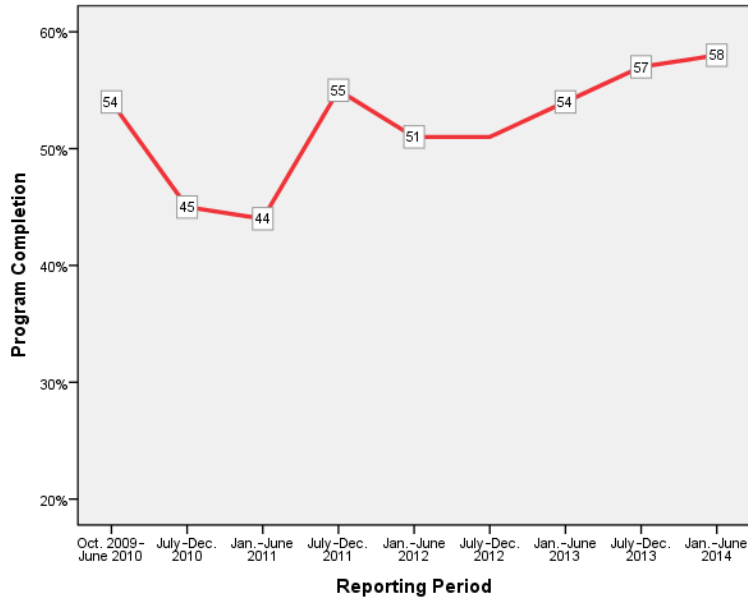
The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 5). Of the 1,166 youth served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees, 1,043 youth (89 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 58 percent (284) of eligible youth exited programs after completing 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.

**Table 5. Performance Measures for Program Youth Served and Exiting Programs: January–June 2014**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth served	1,166	N/A
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	1,043	89
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth who exited the program (either successfully or unsuccessfully)	488	N/A
Youth who exited the program having completed all program requirements	284	58

Overall program completion rates for youth have remained relatively stable since July–December 2011, with a steady increase in the overall rate since 2012 (Figure 4). Please note that the rate remained the same for January–June 2012 and July–December 2012 (51 percent).

**Figure 4. Program Completion Rates: October 2009–June 2014**



The success of the SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring Grants Program 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 6, 952 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 123 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, and 107 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 380 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 5 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, and 12 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

**Table 6. Technical Violation Measures for Program Youth Tracked: January–June 2014**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	952	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	123	13
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	107	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>230/952</b>	<b>24</b>
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	380	N/A
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	5	1
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	0	0
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	12	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>17/380</b>	<b>4</b>

As shown in Table 7, of the 1,373 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 50 (4 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 47 were sentenced to adult prison, and 88 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

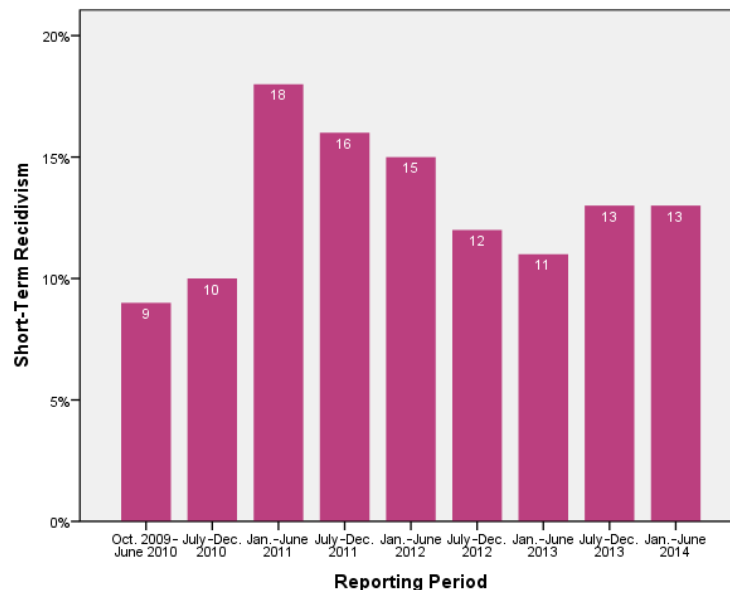
Long-term recidivism data showed that 541 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 36 (7 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 12 were sentenced to adult prison, and 35 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

**Table 7. Recidivism Measures for Program Youth Tracked: January–June 2014**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	1,373	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	50	4
Youth sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	47	3
Youth given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	88	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>185/1,373</b>	<b>13</b>
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	541	N/A
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	36	7
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	12	2
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	35	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>83/541</b>	<b>15</b>

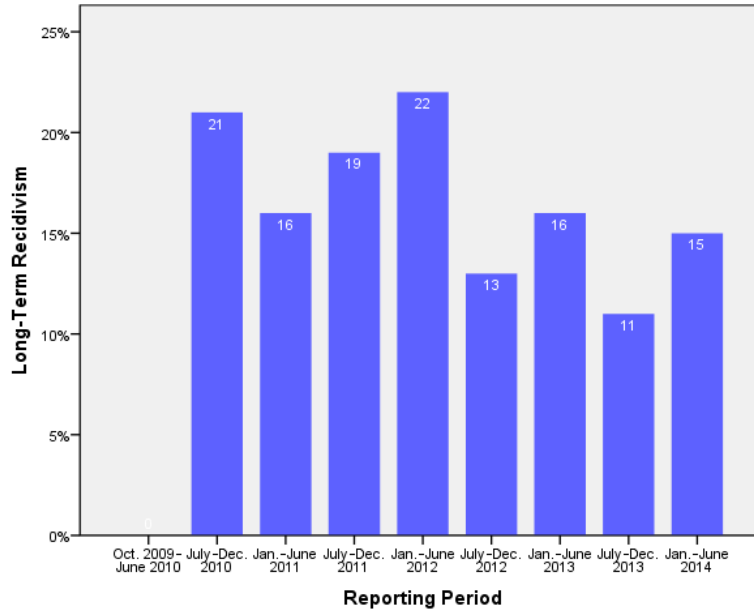
A more comprehensive comparison of short-term recidivism rates by reporting period is shown in Figure 5. Overall, rates have remained fairly consistent since the first two reporting periods, as the SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring Grants Programs continue to expand.

**Figure 5. Short-Term Recidivism Rates among Program Youth by Reporting Period: October 2009–June 2014**



Likewise, Figure 6 shows a comparison of the long-term recidivism rates by reporting period. Please note that data were not available for the initial reporting period. As with short-term recidivism, long-term analysis of this measure revealed relatively stable rates over time.

**Figure 6. Long-Term Recidivism Rates among Program Youth by Reporting Period: October 2009–June 2014**



Grantees provided youth with substance use counseling, mental health, and housing services (Figure 7). Of the 566 youth identified as needing substance use counseling, 380 youth (67 percent) actually received this service. In addition, 355 eligible youth (74 percent) received mental health services, and 93 youth (16 percent) successfully found housing during the reporting period. There is clearly a continued need for more substance use counseling and mental health services as well as housing services for youth—more than can currently be funded through these grants.

**Figure 7. Program Youth Needing Services versus Enrolled, by Type of Service: January–June 2014**

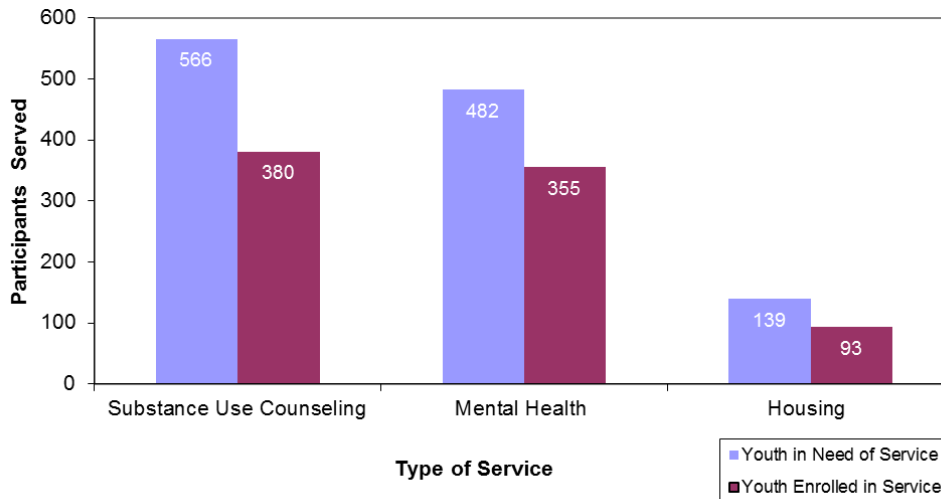


Table 8 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Participating youth showed the most improvement in substance use and perception of social support (74 percent each).



**Table 8. Change in Short-term Target Behaviors among Program Youth: January–June 2014**

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Antisocial Behavior	358	236	66%
Family Relationships	148	65	44
Social Competence	67	29	43
Gang Resistance/Involvement	23	16	70
Substance Use	74	55	74
School Attendance	280	202	72
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	18	9	50
Grade Point Average (GPA)	125	87	70
Perception of Social Support	47	35	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>64%</b>

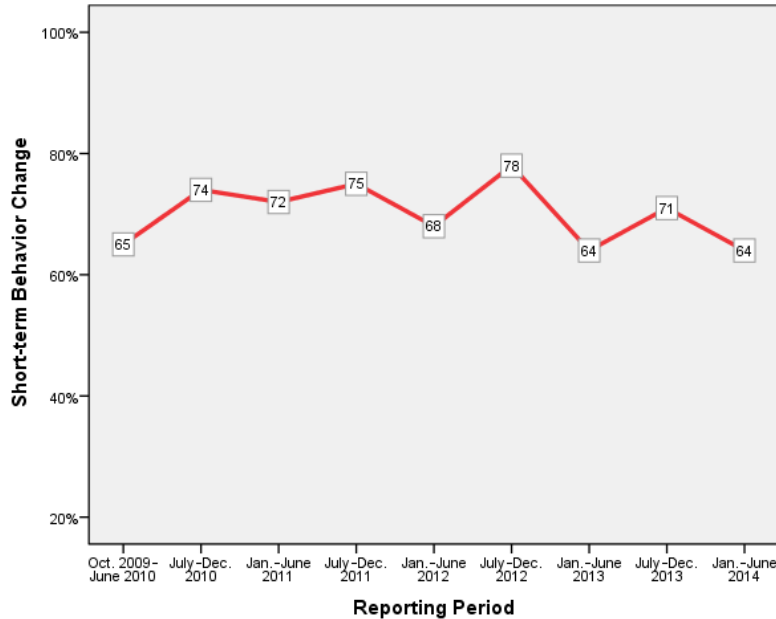
Table 9 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for January–June 2014. Long-term outcomes are measured 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. Overall, 58 percent of program youth had a positive change in behavior 6–12 months after the program.

**Table 9. Change in Long-term Target Behaviors among Program Youth: January–June 2014**

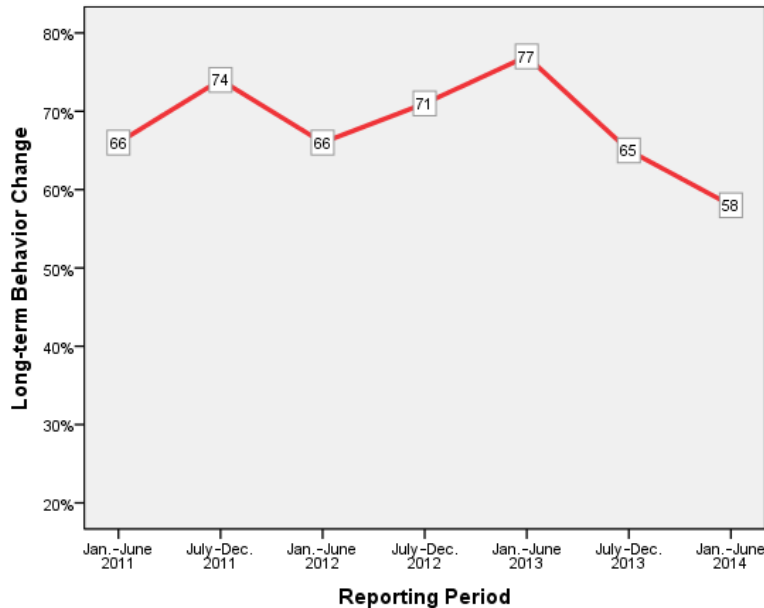
Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Antisocial Behavior	230	214	93%
Family Relationships	65	10	15
Social Competence	0	0	0
Gang Resistance/Involvement	0	0	0
Substance Use	8	7	88
School Attendance	103	6	6
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	9	5	56
Grade Point Average (GPA)	0	0	0
Perception of Social Support	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>58%</b>

Figures 8 and 9 report the percentage of youth who exhibited an overall desired change in behavior from October 2009 to June 2014. Please note that long-term data were not available for the first two reporting periods.

**Figure 8. Short-term Behavior Change Rates among Program Youth: October 2009–June 2014**



**Figure 9. Long-term Behavior Change Rates among Program Youth: January 2011–June 2014**



For SCA Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorder grantees, 3 drug and alcohol tests were performed during the reporting period. Of those, 1 was confirmed positive.

Revictimization levels among the youth served were also low. Of the 31 youth tracked for revictimization in the short term, none were revictimized.

## Summary

Overall, 85 percent of SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees complied in reporting performance measures data this reporting period. Highlights for program youth include a short-term technical violations rate of 24 percent, a short-term recidivism rate of 13 percent, and a long-term recidivism rate of 15 percent. Seventy-four percent of youth receiving services for treatment of substance use and perception of social support demonstrated a positive behavior change in each area in the short term.