

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Second Chance Act Reentry and Co-Occurring Grantees—January–June 2015

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, 2015.¹ 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. The highlights below refer to the January–June 2015 reporting period.

- Data were complete for 20 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 100 percent.
- The largest numbers of programs were with juvenile justice organizations, accounting for 38 percent of awards.
- Seventeen programs (68 percent) implemented evidence-based practices. Of the 1,080 youth served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees, 949 youth (88 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice.
- Program youth had a short-term technical violations rate of 20 percent, a short-term recidivism rate of 7 percent, and a long-term recidivism rate of 12 percent.
- Eighty-five percent of youth receiving services for treatment of substance use and 82 percent of youth receiving services for school attendance demonstrated a positive behavior change in each area in the short term.
- Participating youth showed a positive target behavior change for passing the GED test (91 percent) and improved GPA (100 percent) in the long term, improvements from the short-term rates in these areas.

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 263 sets of program data, for a reporting compliance rate of 95 percent. From January to June 2015, 20 grants were active, and all grantees completed the data entry process, for a reporting compliance rate of 100 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period: October 2009–June 2015

Data Reporting Period	Status			Total Awards
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	
October 2009–June 2010	0	0	5	5
July–December 2010	3	0	20	23
January–June 2011	0	0	23	23
July–December 2011	4	0	24	28
January–June 2012	1	1	26	28
July–December 2012	0	1	31	32
January–June 2013	0	0	28	28
July–December 2013	0	1	34	35
January–June 2014	1	0	26	27
July–December 2014	1	0	26	27
January–June 2015	0	0	20	20
Total	10	3	263	276

¹ 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 2015 and the number of 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).

The target population information is only required to be reported once in the DCTAT. However, grantees may update their target population to best fit their program during the life of the award. Because of the nature of the reporting requirement, the target population number is steady throughout each reporting period. The slight variation in numbers between each reporting period is caused by the number of active or inactive Federal awards during the reporting period or additional services that grantees may have added to their programs.

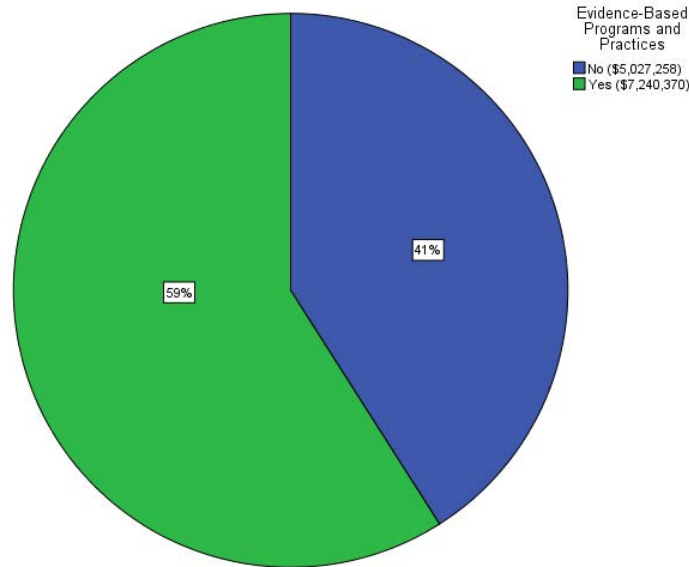
Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Populations: January 2013–June 2015

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period				
	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014	July–December 2014	January–June 2015
Race/Ethnicity					
American Indian/Alaska Native	11	13	10	11	6
Asian	12	9	7	11	4
Black/African American	27	26	23	29	19
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	25	24	21	25	18
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	8	7	7	3
Other Race	9	11	9	12	9
White/Caucasian	19	18	15	20	16
Caucasian/Non-Latino	14	14	13	16	16
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4	2	1
Justice System Status					
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	3	4	3	3	5
First-Time Offenders	16	15	13	18	12
Repeat Offenders	28	27	23	28	18
Sex Offenders	14	14	11	14	12
Status Offenders	5	6	5	8	8
Violent Offenders	22	21	18	20	13
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	4	5	4	2
Gender					
Male	28	28	23	29	20
Female	26	25	21	26	18
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4	3	1
Age					
0–10	0	0	0	0	0
11–18	29	28	23	29	19
Over 18	13	11	10	12	8
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4	3	1
Geographic Area					
Rural	9	8	8	12	12
Suburban	15	14	12	15	13
Tribal	3	4	3	3	4
Urban	25	23	21	26	17
Youth Population Not Served Directly	1	3	4	3	1
Other					
Mental Health	28	28	24	31	21
Substance Abuse	28	28	24	30	21
Truant/Dropout	21	21	18	25	15

1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

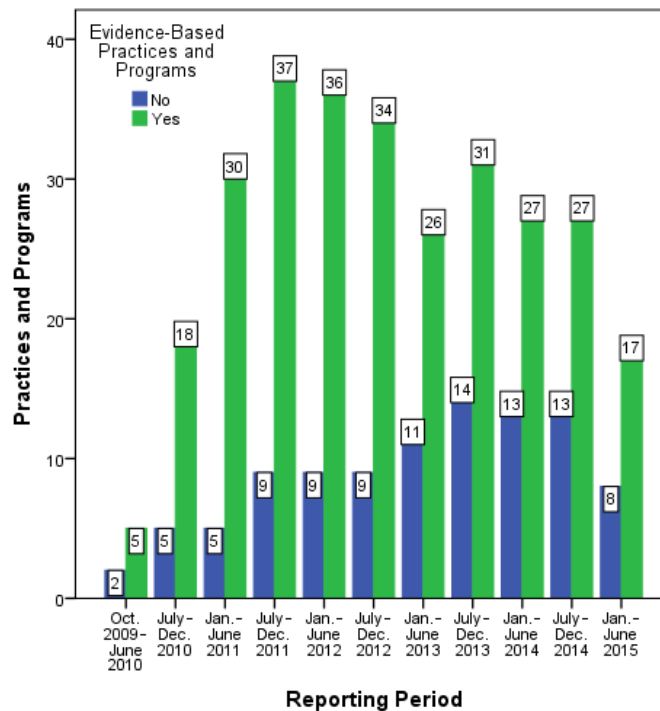
During the January–June 2015 reporting period, approximately 59 percent (\$7,240,370) of Federal funds were being spent by active SCA grantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 1). This percentage includes those with a data entry status of either “in progress” or “complete.”

Figure 1. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: January–June 2015



Many SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the January–June 2015 reporting period, 17 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 2015



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.

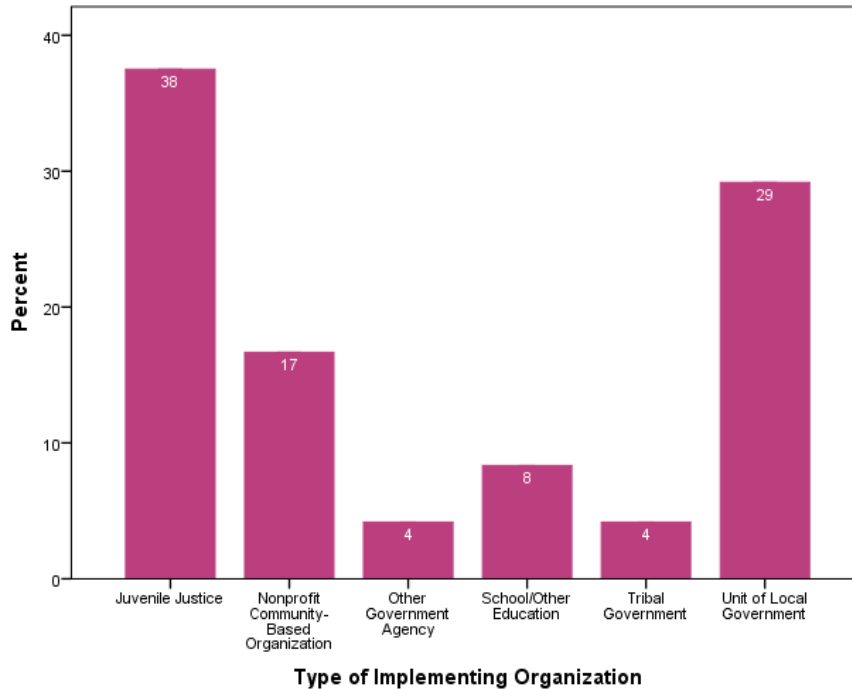
Analysis of the baseline recidivism data for January–June 2015 revealed that 253 youth were enrolled at the beginning of the grant period (Table 3). Of those, 202 youth had been adjudicated on more than one occasion. This represents a baseline recidivism rate of 80 percent. Recidivism rates are expected 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 6 grantees and subgrantees, with responses ranging from 1 to 84. Eighteen organizations indicated that no program youth had been adjudicated on more than one occasion at the beginning of the grant period. As such, these numbers should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3. Baseline Recidivism Measures for Program Youth: January–June 2015

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth who have been adjudicated on more than one occasion	202
Program youth who qualify for the Reentry Program at the beginning of the grant	1,308
Enrollment at the beginning of the grant period	253
Percentage of program youth who have been adjudicated on more than one occasion	80% (202/253)

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, and units of local government represented 29 percent (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Implementing Organizations (Percentage by Type): January–June 2015



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

Table 4. Federal Award Amount by State (Dollars): January–June 2015

Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
AZ	\$ 750,000
CA	3,447,674
CO	599,498
DE	448,566
FL	750,000
IL	748,850
MA	582,268
MO	358,477
NE	550,585
NJ	123,753
NY	741,949
OH	1,319,119
OK	496,889
WA	1,350,000

2. Analysis of Core Measures

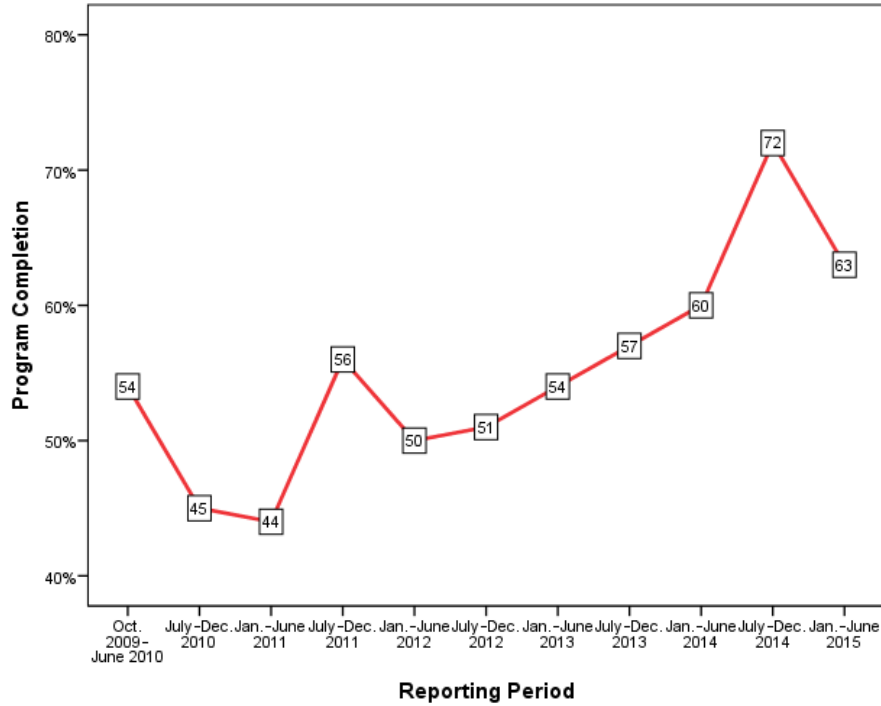
The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 5). Of the 1,080 youth served by SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring grantees, 949 youth (88 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 63 percent (352) of eligible youth exited programs after completing program requirements. Each grantee defines the requirements needed for a youth to complete a 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 2015

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth served	1,080	N/A
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	949	88
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Youth who exited the program (either successfully or unsuccessfully)	556	N/A
Youth who exited the program having completed all program requirements	352	63

Overall program completion rates for youth have remained relatively stable since July–December 2011, with a significant increase in the overall rate for July–December 2014 (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Program Completion Rates: October 2009–June 2015



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, 975 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 168 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 2 were sentenced to adult prison, and 27 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 666 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months before the end of the reporting period were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 84 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, and 9 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

Table 6. Technical Violation Measures for Program Youth Tracked: January–June 2015

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	975	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	168	17
Youth sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	2	<1
Youth who received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	27	3
Youth under some form of punishment	Total	20
197/975		
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	666	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	84	13
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	9	1
Youth under some form of punishment	Total	14
93/666		

As shown in Table 7, of the 1,054 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 42 (4 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 8 (1 percent) were sentenced to adult prison, and 23 (2 percent) were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

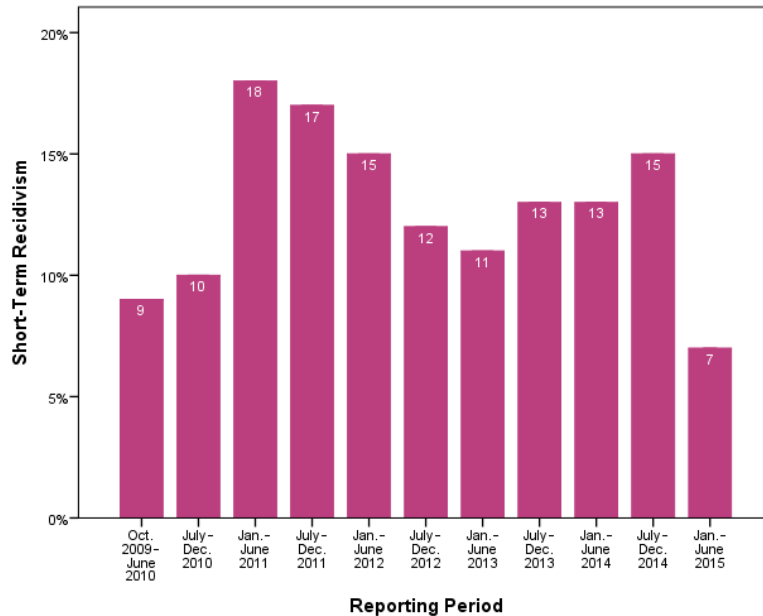
Long-term recidivism data showed that 680 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 53 (8 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 10 (1 percent) were sentenced to adult prison, and 16 (2 percent) were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

Table 7. Recidivism Measures for Program Youth Tracked: January–June 2015

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	1,054	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication	42	4
Youth sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	8	1
Youth given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	23	2
Youth under some form of punishment	Total	7
73/1,054		
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	680	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	53	8
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as the result of a new adjudication	10	1
Youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication	16	2
Youth under some form of punishment	Total	12
79/680		

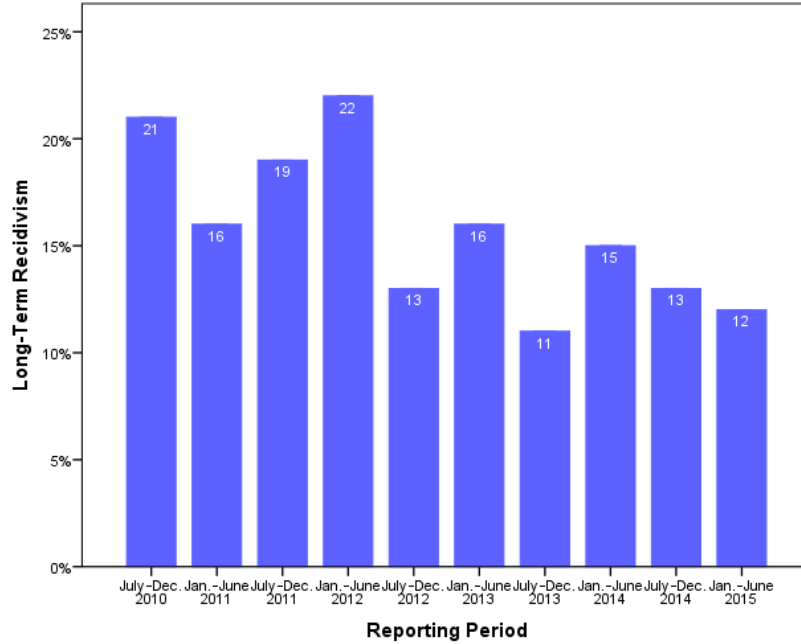
A more comprehensive comparison of short-term recidivism rates by reporting period is shown in Figure 5. Overall, rates have remained fairly consistent since the first two reporting periods, as the SCA Reentry and Co-Occurring Grants Programs continue to expand.

Figure 5. Short-Term Recidivism Rates among Program Youth by Reporting Period: October 2009–June 2015



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: July 2010–June 2015



Grantees provided youth with substance use counseling, mental health services, and housing services (Figure 7). Of the 288 youth identified as needing substance use counseling, 264 youth (92 percent) actually received this service. In addition, 384 eligible youth (>99 percent) received mental health services, and 113 youth successfully found housing during the reporting period. The number of assessments conducted 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 Reentry and Co-Occurring 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 7. Program Youth Needing Services Compared with those Enrolled, by Type of Service: January–June 2015

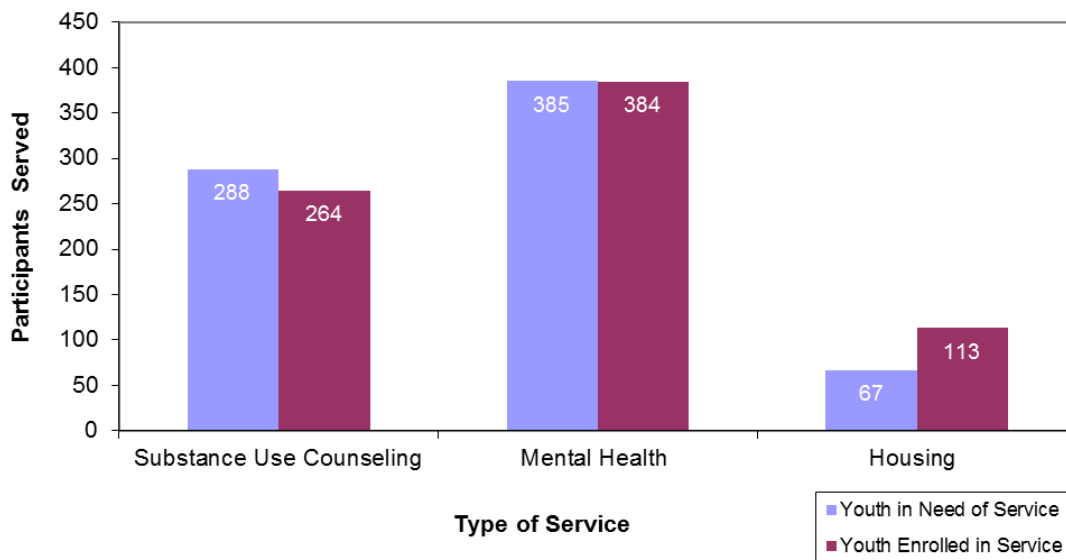


Table 8 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Participating youth showed the most improvement in substance use (85 percent) and school attendance (82 percent).

Table 8. Change in Short-Term Target Behaviors among Program Youth: January–June 2015

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Antisocial Behavior	283	102	36%
Family Relationships	286	117	41
Social Competence	256	96	38
Gang Resistance/Involvement	51	11	22
Substance Use	136	115	85
School Attendance	101	83	82
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	10	6	60
Grade Point Average (GPA)	18	11	61
Perception of Social Support	16	8	50
Total	1,157	549	47%

Table 9 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for January–June 2015. Long-term outcomes are measured 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. Overall, 77 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 2015

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Antisocial Behavior	44	26	59%
Family Relationships	93	54	58
Social Competence	139	87	63
Gang Resistance/Involvement	6	4	67
Substance Use	51	44	86
School Attendance	133	117	88
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	43	39	91
Grade Point Average (GPA)	84	84	100
Perception of Social Support	15	13	87
Total	608	468	77%

Figures 8 and 9 report the percentage of youth who exhibited an overall desired change in behavior from October 2009 to June 2015. 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 2015

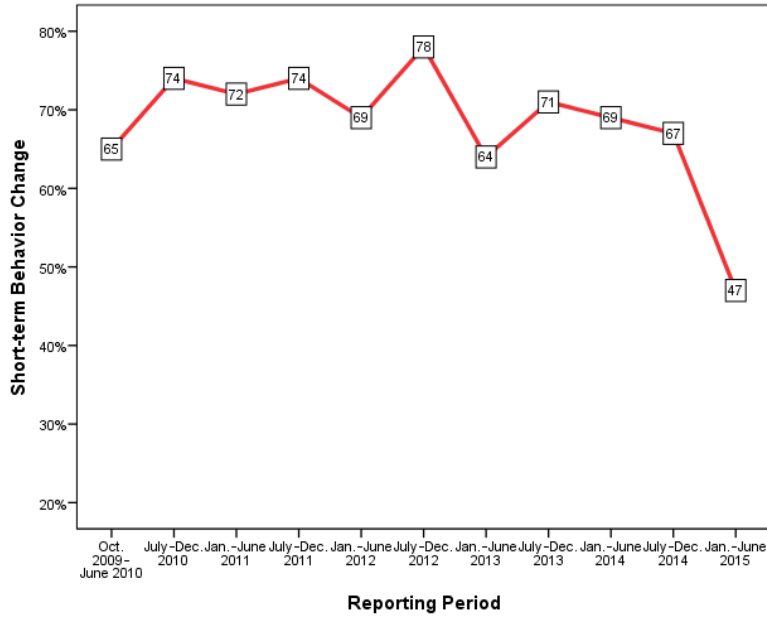
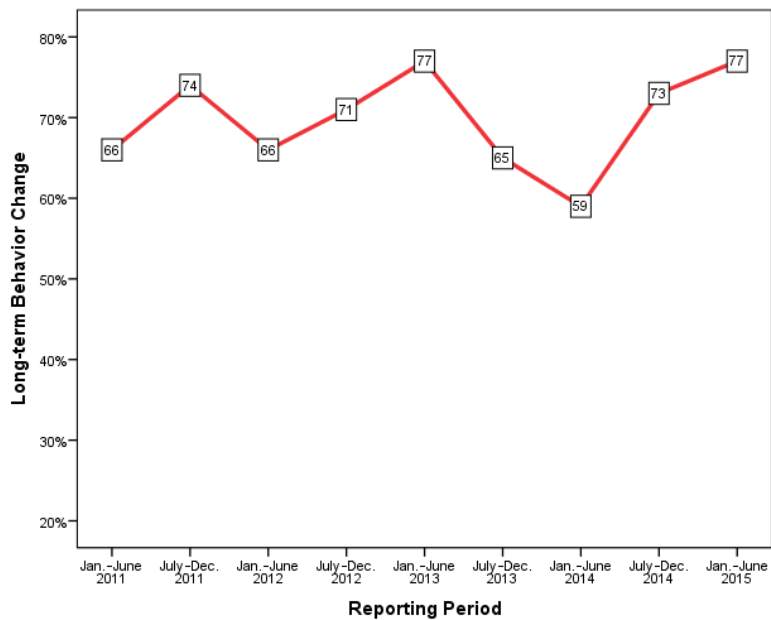


Figure 9. Long-Term Behavior Change Rates among Program Youth: January 2011–June 2015



Victimization levels among the youth served were also low. Of the 12 youth tracked for victimization in the short term, none were victimized. In addition, of the 20 youth tracked for re-victimization in the short term, none were re-victimized.

Summary

Overall, 100 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 20 percent, a short-term recidivism rate of 7 percent, and a long-term recidivism rate of 12 percent. Eighty-five percent of youth receiving services for treatment of substance use and 82 percent of youth receiving services for school attendance demonstrated a positive behavior change in each area in the short term. Additionally, participating youth showed the most improvement in a target behavior change for passing the GED test (91 percent) and improved GPA (100 percent) in the long term, which were up from the short-term rates for these areas.