

## 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, 2013.<sup>1</sup> 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.

### 1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 182 sets of program data, indicating a reporting compliance rate of 97 percent. For the most recent period July–December 2013, 21 grants were active, and information was reported for 19 SCA Juvenile Mentoring Initiative awards, for a reporting compliance rate of 90 percent (Table 1).

**Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2009–December 2013**

Data Reporting Period	Status			Total
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	
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	2	0	26	28
January–June 2012	0	0	28	28
July–December 2012	0	0	27	27
January–June 2013	2	0	20	22
July–December 2013	2	0	19	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>188</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 2014.

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In examining SCA Juvenile Mentoring grant amounts by State for the most recent reporting period, based on current and active awards, Texas received the most funds, followed by California and Indiana. A more comprehensive comparison of Federal award amounts is shown in Table 2.

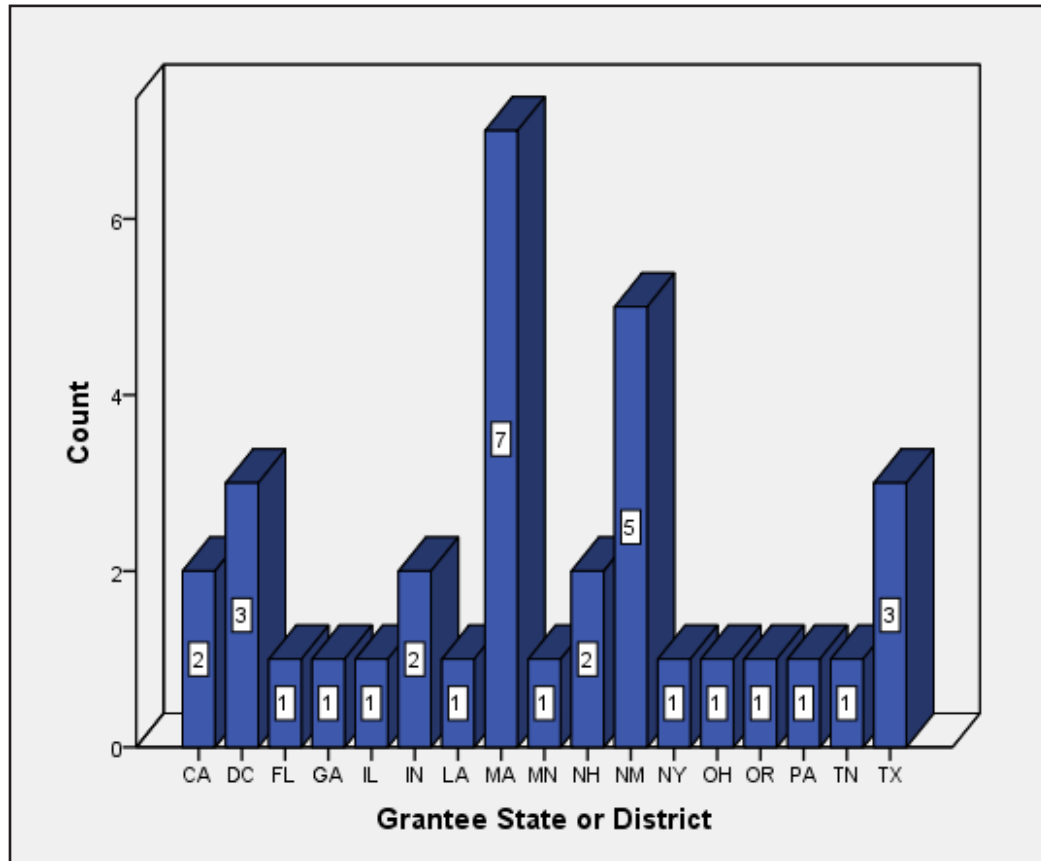
**Table 2. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): July–December 2013**

Grantee State or District	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
CA	\$1,154,347
DC	609,211
FL	599,025
GA	625,000
IL	450,239
IN	1,130,838
LA	547,083
MA	607,952
MN	603,941
NH	532,726
NM	615,050
NY	609,289
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, with 7, followed by New Mexico with 5. Figure 1 shows a comparison among 16 grantee States and the District of Columbia.

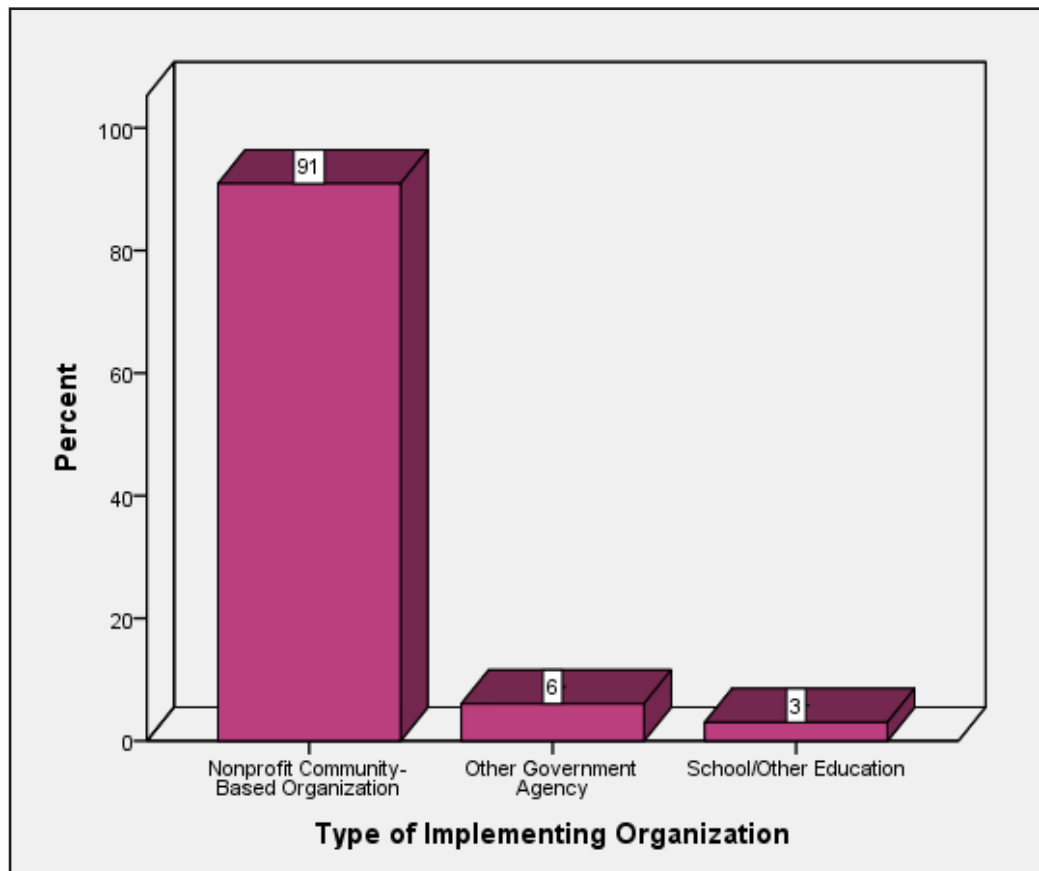
**Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State or District: July–December 2013**



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Analysis of grantee and subgrantee implementing organizations for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with nonprofit community-based organizations (91 percent). Other government agencies accounted for 6 percent of awards (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Implementing Organizations: July–December 2013**



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 2013 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in the table represent the population actually served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees during the 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 2013**

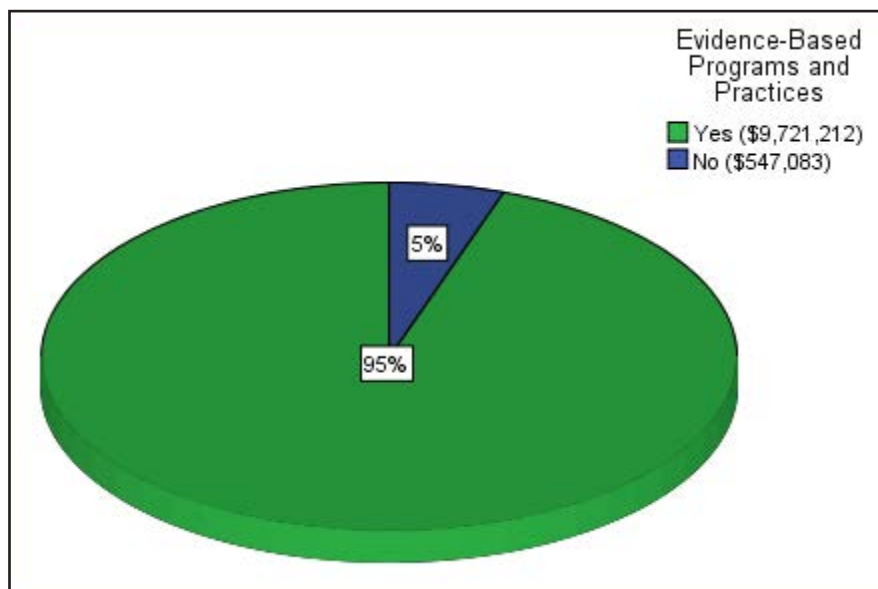
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native	7
	Asian	4
	Black/African American	23
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	24
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3
	Other Race	9
	White/Caucasian	20
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	6
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
<b>JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS</b>	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	6
	First-time Offenders	21
	Repeat Offenders	24
	Sex Offenders	3
	Status Offenders	6
	Violent Offenders	10
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	28
	Female	22
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
<b>AGE</b>	0–10	2
	11–18	29
	Over 18	9
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	Rural	15
	Suburban	12
	Tribal	1
	Urban	24
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
<b>OTHER</b>	Mental Health	16
	Substance Abuse	17
	Truant/Dropout	16

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### 2. Analysis of Core Measures

During the July–December 2013 reporting period, 95 percent (\$9,721,212) of Federal funds were being spent by active SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 3). This figure includes those who reported their status as operational, meaning they expended grant funds toward program activities during the reporting period.

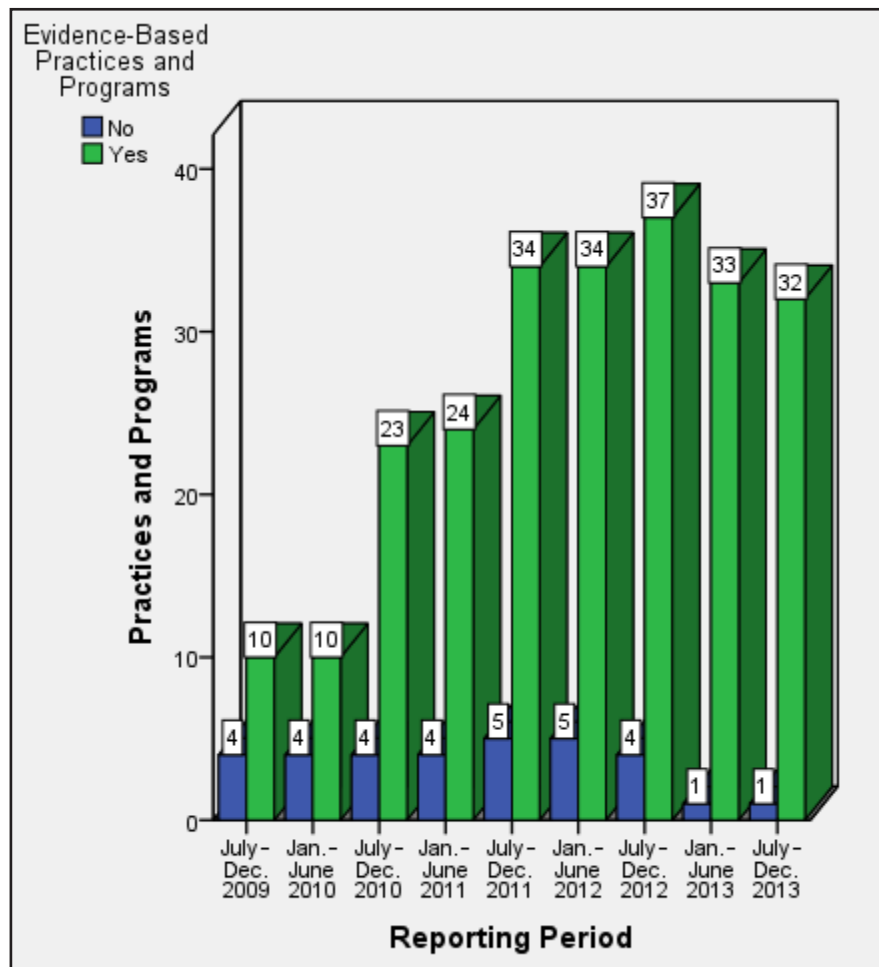
**Figure 3. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: July–December 2013**



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Many SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the July–December 2013 reporting period, 32 programs (97 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 4). In addition, the majority of SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees reported providing a combination of pre- and post-release services.

**Figure 4. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: July 2009–December 2013**



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The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 1,262 youth served by SCA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 1,121 youth (89 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 63 percent (250) 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 data about the program mentors were also collected. During the reporting period, 287 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 271 mentors who began training, 223 (82 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 70 percent of mentors reported that they learned more about their program. Of the 679 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 576 (85 percent) remained active.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and 72 programs reported having such partners during the reporting period.

**Table 4. Performance Measures: July–December 2013**

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served	1,262		
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	1,121		
Program mentors recruited	287		
		Completed	Percent
Program youth completing program requirements	396	250	<b>63</b>
Mentors successfully completing training	271	223	<b>82</b>
Trained mentors with increased knowledge of program area	353	246	<b>70</b>
		Active	Percent
Mentor retention rate	679 mentors	576 active mentors	<b>85</b>
Mentoring programs with active partners	71 mentoring programs	72 mentoring programs with active partners	<b>N/A</b>



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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, 1,054 youth were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 54 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 1 was sentenced to adult prison, and 34 received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation during the reporting period.

Long-term measurement of technical violations revealed that 192 youth who exited the program 6 to 12 months ago were tracked for technical violations during the reporting period. Of those, 24 were committed to a juvenile residential facility, 5 were sentenced to adult prison, and 19 received some other sentence as the result of a technical violation.

**Table 5. Technical Violation Measures: July–December 2013**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for technical violations (short-term outcome)	1,054	n/a
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	54	5
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	34	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>89/1,054</b>	<b>8</b>
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for technical violations (long-term outcome)	192	n/a
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a technical violation	24	13
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a technical violation	5	3
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and received some other sentence as a result of a technical violation	19	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>48/192</b>	<b>25</b>

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As shown in Table 6, of the 1,167 program youth who were tracked for adjudications during the reporting period, 47 (4 percent) were committed to a juvenile residential facility as the result of a new adjudication. Moreover, 3 were sentenced to adult prison, and 31 were given some other sentence during the reporting period.

Long-term recidivism data showed that 199 youth had exited the program 6 to 12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications during the reporting period. Of those, 14 (7 percent) were recommitted to a juvenile residential facility, 5 were sentenced to adult prison, and 8 were given some other sentence as the result of a new adjudication.

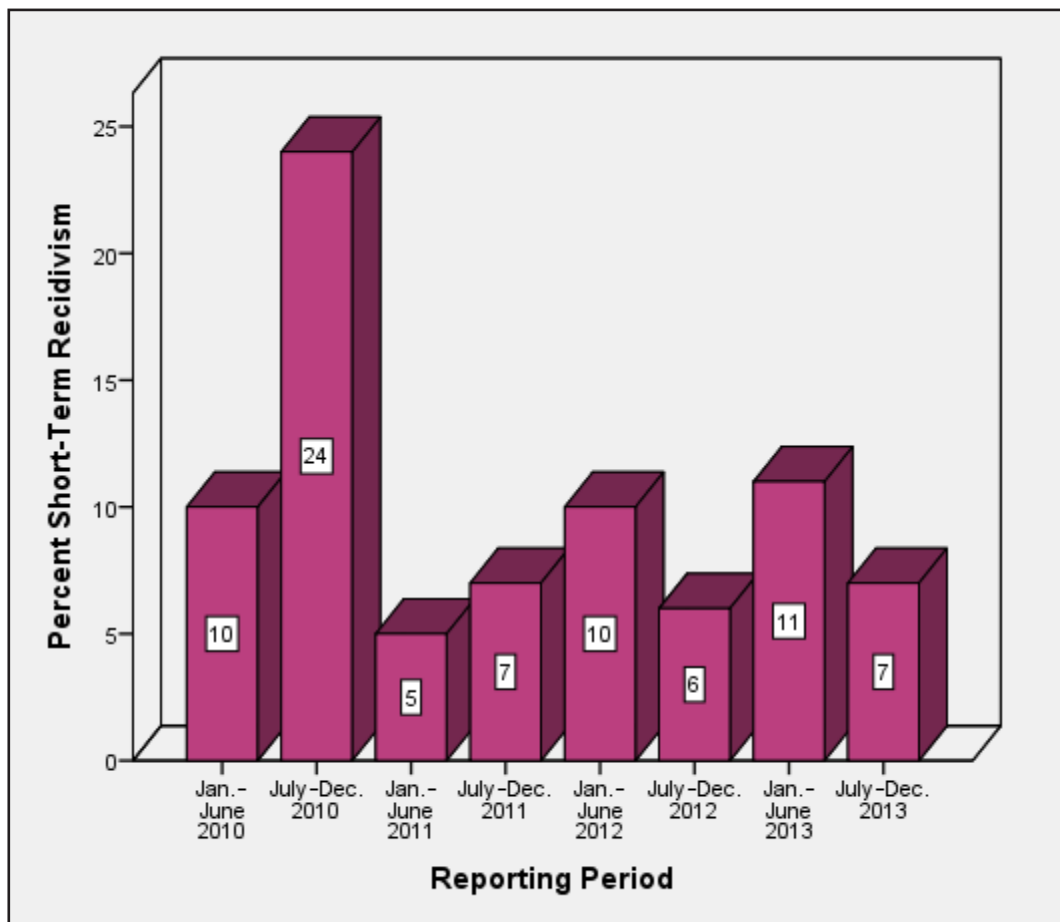
**Table 6. Recidivism Measures: July–December 2013**

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth tracked for adjudications (short-term outcome)	1,167	N/A
Program youth committed to a juvenile residential facility as a result of a new adjudication	47	4
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	31	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>81/1,167</b>	<b>7</b>
Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Program youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were tracked for new adjudications (long-term outcome)	199	n/a
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	14	7
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were sentenced to adult prison as a result of a new adjudication	5	3
Youth who exited program 6–12 months ago and were given some other sentence as a result of a new adjudication	8	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>27/199</b>	<b>14</b>

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A more comprehensive comparison of short-term recidivism rates by reporting period is shown in Figure 5. Data from the initial reporting period, July–December 2009, are not included, because OJJDP began tracking technical violations and actual new adjudications separately during the January–June 2010 reporting period. In addition, there was a spike in the recidivism rate for the July–December 2010 reporting period, when grantees began offering both pre- and post-release services and finding new ways to implement their programs to reach a wider range of youth.

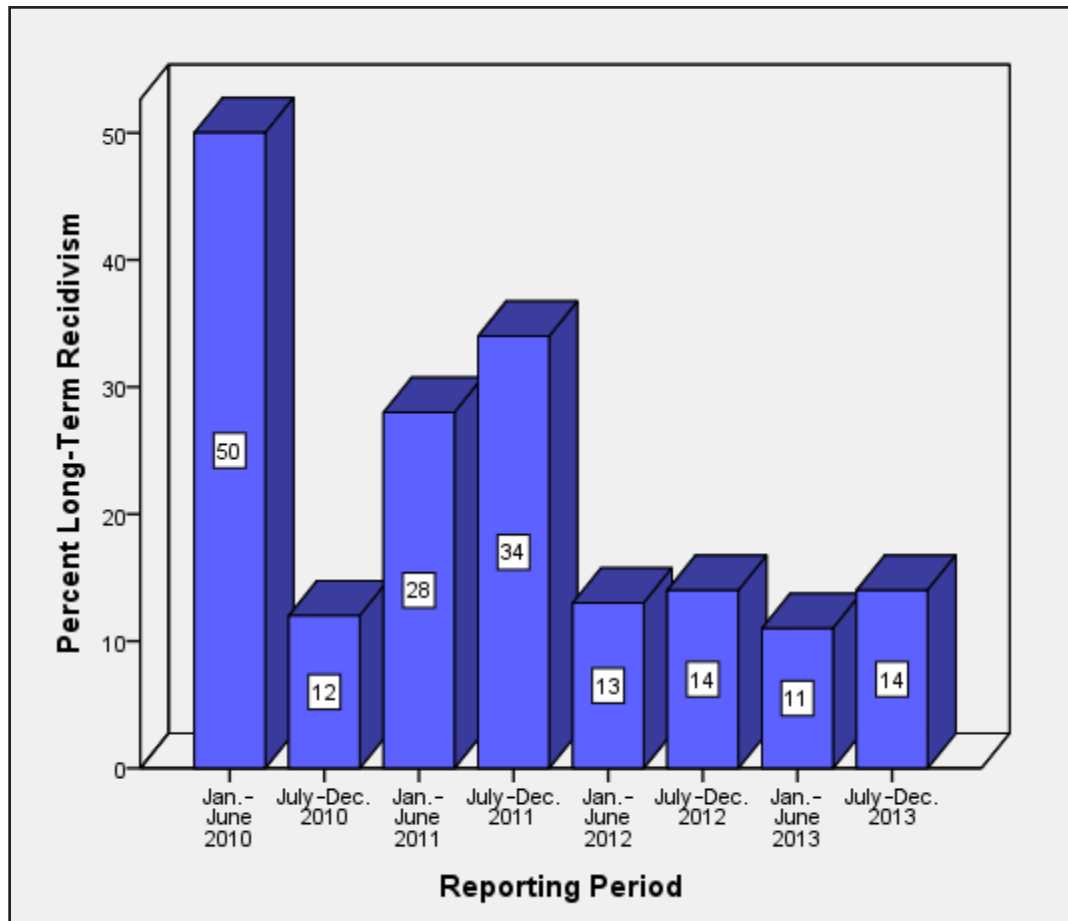
**Figure 5. Percent Short-Term Recidivism by Reporting Period: January 2010–December 2013**



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Likewise, Figure 6 shows a comparison of the long-term recidivism rates by reporting period. It is important to keep in mind that, during the first few reporting periods, long-term data for these programs were sparse. The majority of SCA grantees did not have access to these data yet. The percentages should therefore be interpreted with caution.

**Figure 6. Percent Long-Term Recidivism by Reporting Period: January 2010–December 2013**



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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 (88 percent) and perception of social support (87 percent).

**Table 7. Target Behaviors: July–December 2013**

Target Behavior	Youth Served	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	433	383	88
School Attendance	414	292	71
Grade Point Average (GPA)	227	189	83
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	163	34	21
Perception of Social Support	448	389	87
Family Relationships	365	273	75
Antisocial Behavior	482	358	74
Substance Use	88	18	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>74</b>