Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees

The Juvenile Mentoring Grants Program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), includes several solicitations that support national and community organizations. These organizations either directly serve youth through mentoring or enable other groups to train and recruit mentors. The goal of the Juvenile Mentoring Grants Program is to establish relationships with at-risk youth to bring about changes in attitudes or behaviors that prevent delinquency, failure in school, or other negative outcomes.

This performance report is an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for Juvenile Mentoring grantees as reported through June 30, 2012. The report is divided into two sections: an examination of program information for Juvenile Mentoring grantees, and an analysis of core 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 693 sets of program data. During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 126 out of 134 grantees completed reporting for their awards (Table 1). The number of subgrantees reporting fell from 452 in the previous data collection period to 388 for January–June 2012. Ninety-six percent of subgrantees completed their data entry for the most recent reporting period (Table 2).

Table 1. Status of Juvenile Mentoring Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2008– June 2012

Data Reporting Period	Grantee Status				
	Not Started	In Progress	Ready for State Complete	Complete	Total
July–December 2008	6	3	1	19	29
January–June 2009	0	0	1	28	29
July–December 2009	3	0	5	76	84
January–June 2010	4	0	2	72	78
July–December 2010	1	2	3	117	123
January–June 2011	1	2	3	114	120
July–December 2011	1	1	2	141	145
January–June 2012	5	3	0	126	134
Total	**21**	**11**	**17**	**693**	**742**

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees

Table 2. Status of Subgrantee Reporting by Period: July 2008–June 2012

Data Reporting Period	Subgrantee Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
July–December 2008	5	0	3	8
January–June 2009	0	0	43	43
July–December 2009	1	0	77	78
January–June 2010	1	18	93	112
July–December 2010	5	0	236	241
January–June 2011	1	0	296	297
July–December 2011	3	0	449	452
January–June 2012	14	0	374	388
Total	30	18	1,571	1,619

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Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees

In examining the grant amounts by state or district for the most recent reporting period, Georgia received the most funds, followed by Washington, DC, and Pennsylvania (Table 3).[1]

**Table 3. Total Grant Amount by State or District (Dollars): January–June 2012**

Grantee State or District	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State or District	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AL	2	$ 580,964	MO	2	$ 780,964
AR	1	499,971	MT	1	238,593
AZ	2	781,643	ND	1	473,218
CA	15	15,947,626	NE	1	486,576
CO	3	3,107,498	NJ	2	531,000
CT	3	2,000,000	NM	1	299,977
DC	10	38,316,802	NV	2	800,000
FL	4	8,822,218	NY	11	7,687,994
GA	4	49,606,104	OH	2	953,935
IA	2	731,448	OK	1	499,999
IL	4	1,842,300	OR	2	947,519
IN	1	500,000	PA	9	32,230,050
KS	1	3,251,170	SC	1	298,831
KY	2	799,997	TN	1	452,826
LA	2	899,177	TX	4	1,788,723
MA	9	13,481,615	UT	2	808,489
MD	10	24,484,899	VA	3	3,247,161
ME	1	498,737	WA	1	280,962
MI	4	1,574,962	WI	1	299,995
MN	5	2,084,744	WY	1	276,969

[1] Amounts represent the state or district to which the grant was awarded. They do not necessarily indicate the state or district in which grant money is being used to conduct activities.

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees

Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs (427) were with nonprofit community-based organizations. Schools or other education organizations accounted for 33 awards, while units of local government represented 11 awards (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: January–June 2012 ($N = 503$)
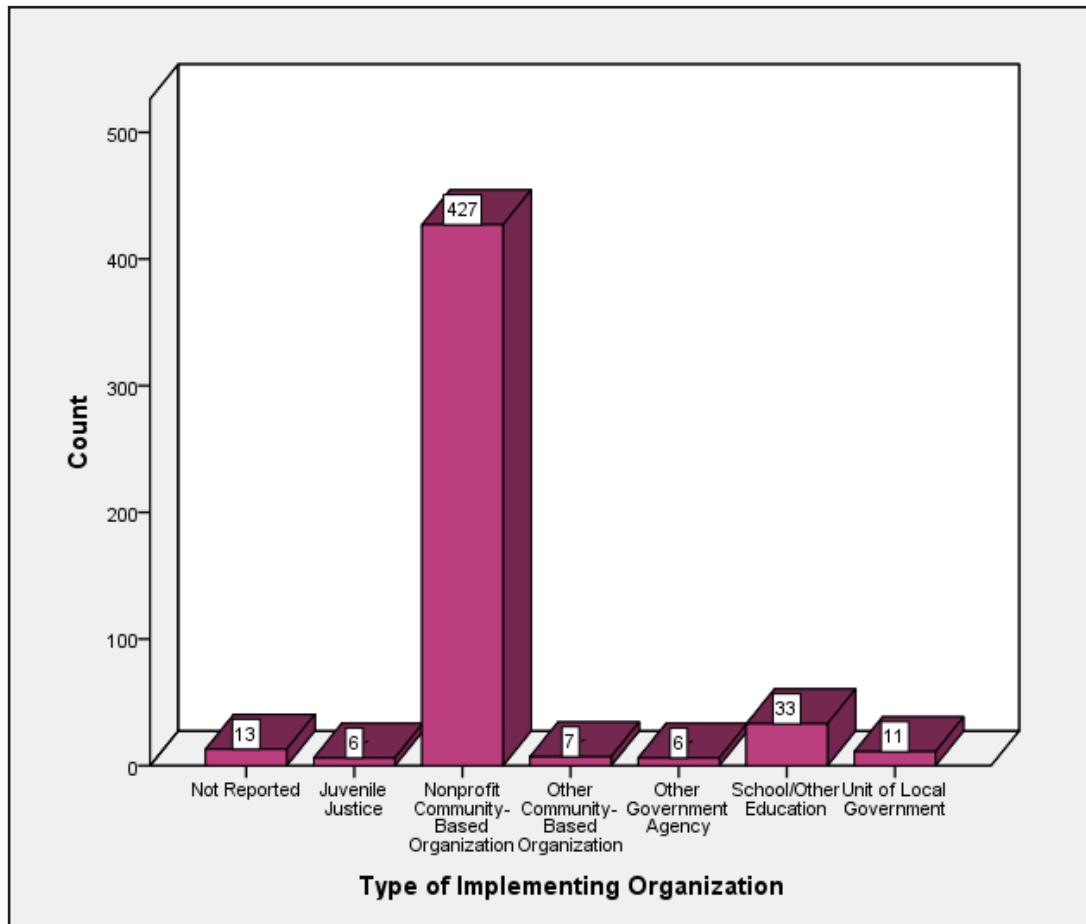
Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees

Table 4 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the January–June 2012 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in this table represent the population actually served by 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 4. Target Population: January–June 2012

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	224
	Asian	202
	Black/African American	383
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	309
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	150
	Other Race	215
	White/Caucasian	336
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	103
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	18
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-risk Population (No Prior Offense)	431
	First-time Offenders	290
	Repeat Offenders	235
	Sex Offenders	7
	Status Offenders	183
	Violent Offenders	37
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	23
GENDER	Male	439
	Female	444
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	17
AGE	0–10	263
	11–18	452
	Over 18	44
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	17
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	237
	Suburban	237
	Tribal	173
	Urban	369
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	17
OTHER	Mental Health	282
	Substance Abuse	254
	Truant/Dropout	322

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees

2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from January–June 2012

Many Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 467 programs (95 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: July 2008–June 2012
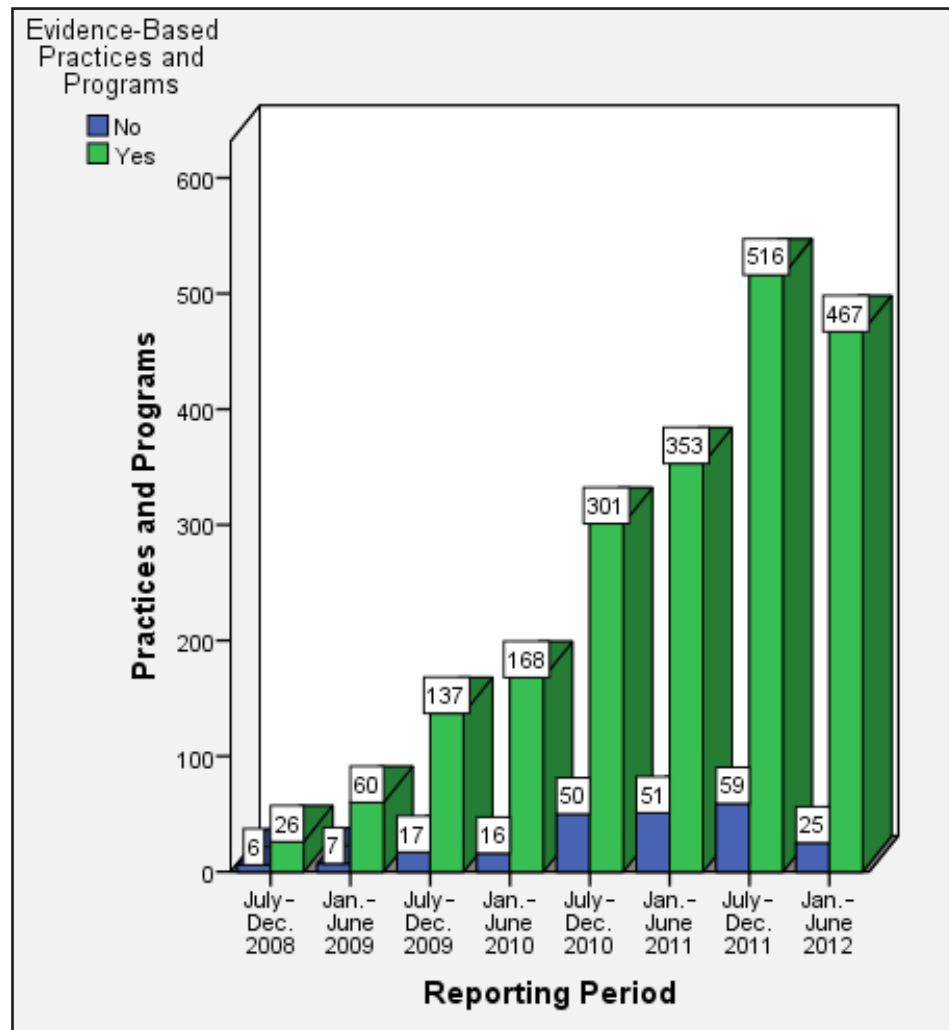
Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees

During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 96 percent ($214,804,696) of Federal funds were being spent by 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: January–June 2012
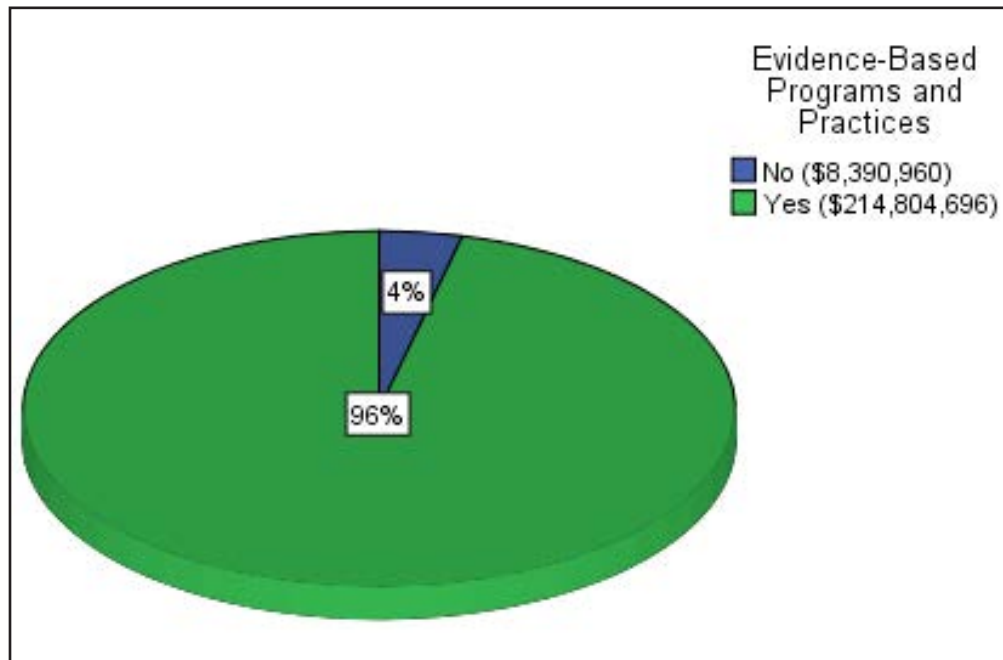
Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 5). Of the 195,503 youth served by Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 107,716 (55 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 86 percent of eligible youth (73,296) 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, 19,538 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 20,969 mentors who began training, 20,312 (97 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 73 percent of mentors reported that they learned more about their program. Of the 52,132 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 44,624 (86 percent) remained active mentors.

Table 5. Performance Measures for Youth or Mentors: January–June 2012

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served	195,503[2]		
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	107,716		
Program mentors recruited	19,538		
		Completed	Percent
Program youth completing program requirements	85,398	73,296	86
Mentors successfully completing training	20,969	20,312	97
Mentors trained who have increased knowledge of program area	41,496	30,355	73
		Active	Percent
Mentor retention rate	52,132 mentors	44,624 active mentors	86

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[2] 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 formalized data validation and verification plan is currently being piloted and will be implemented in this program during 2013.

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees

Tables 6 and 7 break down the data on offending levels among the program youth served. About 1 percent had a new arrest or delinquent offense while in the program, compared with 5 percent who committed an offense 6–12 months after exiting the program. The mentor retention rate for these programs is high—86 percent—which is a likely contributor to a program's overall success, as defined by low rates of both offending and reoffending.

Table 6. Performance Measures, Short-Term Offending Data: January–June 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	65,270
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	894
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	348
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	19
Program youth who received another sentence	103
Percent of program youth who offend	1% (894/65,270)

Table 7. Performance Measures, Long-Term Offending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: January–June 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (long-term outcome)	1,345
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	69
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	38
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	6
Program youth who received another sentence	24
Percent of program youth who offend	5% (69/1,345)

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees

Recidivism levels among the youth served were also low (Tables 8 and 9). About 1 percent committed a subsequent new offense while in the program, compared with 18 percent who committed a new offense 6–12 months after exiting the program.

Table 8. Performance Measures, Short-Term Recidivism Data: January–June 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	7,144
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	74
Program youth recommitted to juvenile facility	38
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Program youth who received another sentence	7
Percent of program youth who reoffend	1% (74/7,144)

Table 9. Performance Measures, Long-Term Recidivism Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: January–June 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (long-term outcome)	306
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	56
Program youth recommitted to juvenile facility	6
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Program youth who received another sentence	4
Percent of program youth who reoffend	18% (56/306)

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees

Table 10 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Participating youth showed the most improvement in two target behaviors: passing the GED test (87 percent) and perception of social support (75 percent).

Table 10. Target Behaviors: January–June 2012

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	35,422	49,996	71
School Attendance	15,233	23,126	66
Grade Point Average (GPA)	12,026	20,231	59
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	1,226	1,405	87
Perception of Social Support	15,562	20,798	75
Family Relationships	9,011	13,532	67
Antisocial Behavior	12,779	18,656	69
Substance Use	3,147	4,882	64
Gang Resistance/Involvement	3,868	5,257	74
Total	**108,274**	**157,883**	**69**

Data entry for the next reporting period, July–December 2012, will begin January 1, 2013.