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, 2013. 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 (July 2008–June 2013), grantees have input 949 sets of complete program data, indicating a reporting compliance rate of 94 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Juvenile Mentoring Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2008–June 2013

Data Reporting Period	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	4	70	78
July–December 2010	1	2	4	116	123
January–June 2011	1	2	4	113	120
July–December 2011	1	2	2	141	146
January–June 2012	4	3	0	128	135
July–December 2012	0	1	2	145	148
January–June 2013	4	1	0	113	118
Total	**24**	**14**	**23**	**949**	**1,010**

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In examining the grant amounts by State or District for the most recent reporting period, Georgia received the most funds, followed by Pennsylvania and Washington, DC (Table 2).[1]

Table 2. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): January–June 2013
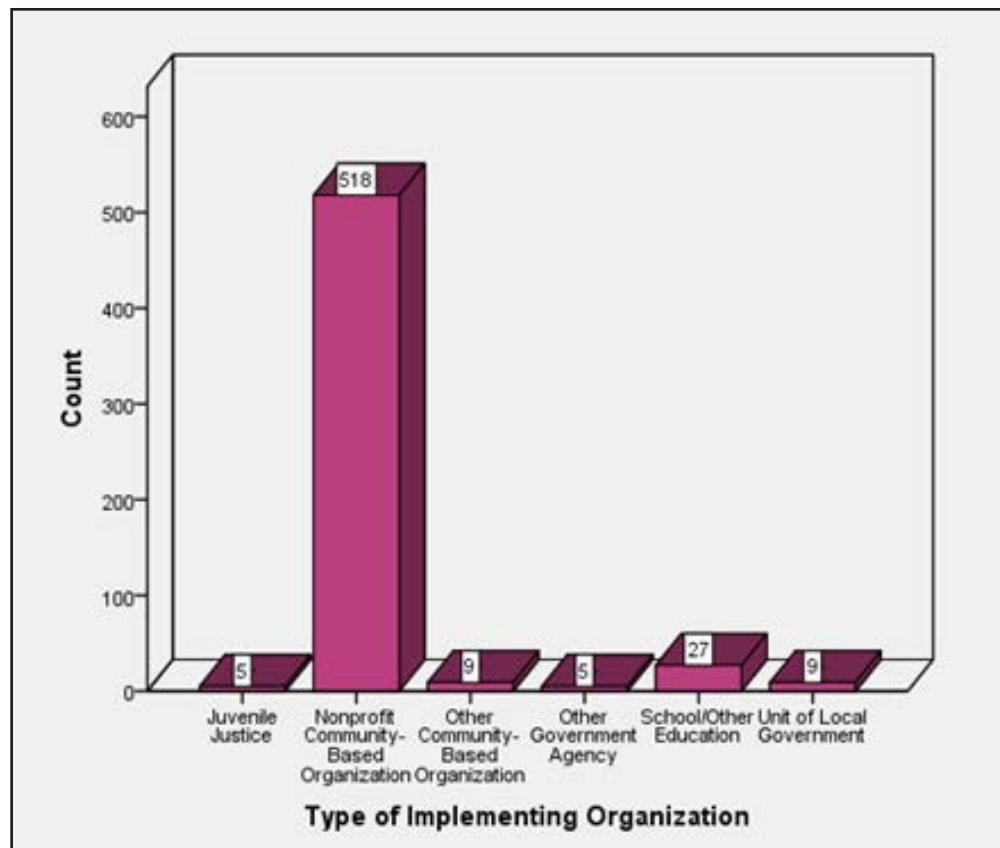
Grantee State or District	N	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State or District	N	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
AL	1	$ 280,964	MO	1	$ 280,964
AZ	1	300,000	MT	1	238,593
CA	10	13,493,691	ND	1	473,218
CO	3	3,107,498	NJ	2	531,000
CT	4	2,109,910	NM	1	299,977
DC	10	37,442,101	NV	1	300,000
FL	5	8,932,128	NY	10	8,904,685
GA	4	72,106,104	OH	2	953,935
IA	3	841,358	OK	2	609,909
IL	5	6,945,868	OR	1	493,584
KS	1	3,251,170	PA	10	38,004,234
KY	1	300,000	SC	1	298,831
LA	2	2,038,000	TX	3	898,633
MA	7	12,679,026	VA	3	4,747,161
MD	11	24,132,809	WA	3	8,280,962
MI	3	1,074,962	WI	1	299,995
MN	3	1,241,185	WY	1	276,969

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[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.

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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs (518) were with nonprofit community-based organizations. Schools or other education organizations accounted for 27 awards (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: January–June 2013 (*N* = 573)

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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the January–June 2013 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).
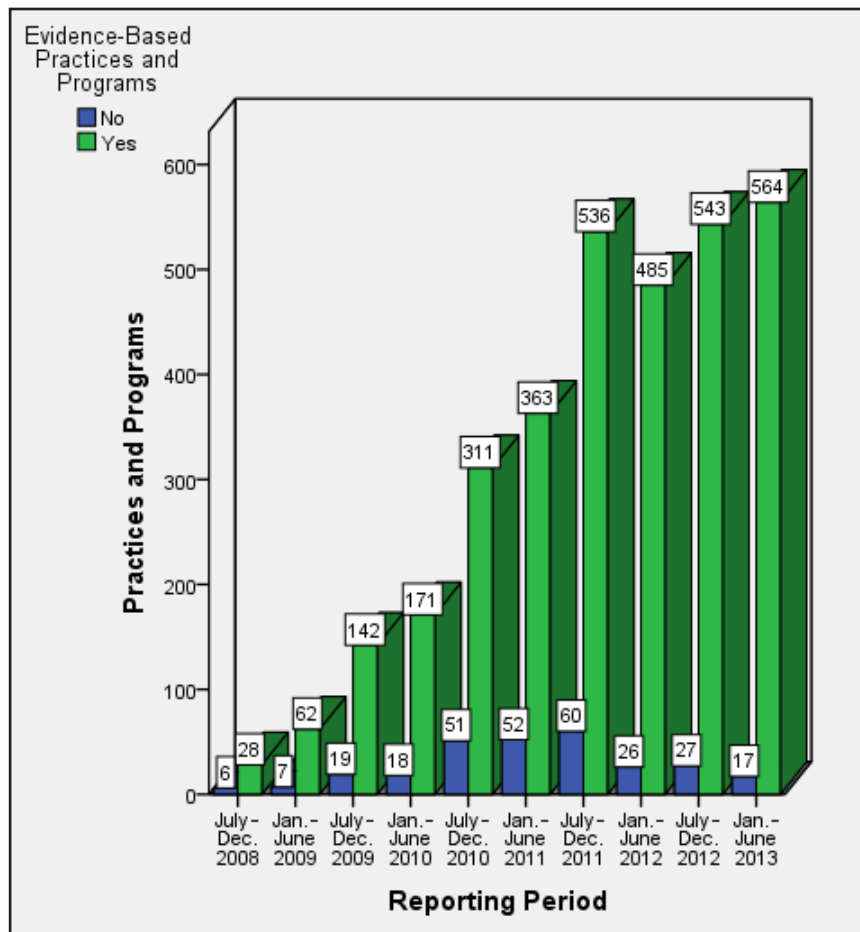
Table 3. Target Population: January–June 2013

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	185
	Asian	161
	Black/African American	439
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	352
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	113
	Other Race	175
	White/Caucasian	403
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	259
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	17
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	478
	First-time Offenders	330
	Repeat Offenders	171
	Sex Offenders	5
	Status Offenders	128
	Violent Offenders	27
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	16
GENDER	Male	480
	Female	488
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	16
AGE	0–10	311
	11–18	496
	Over 18	44
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	16
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	181
	Suburban	273
	Tribal	127
	Urban	402
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	16
OTHER	Mental Health	209
	Substance Abuse	186
	Truant/Dropout	360

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2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from January–June 2013

Many Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 564 programs (97 percent) implemented evidence-based practices (Figure 2).
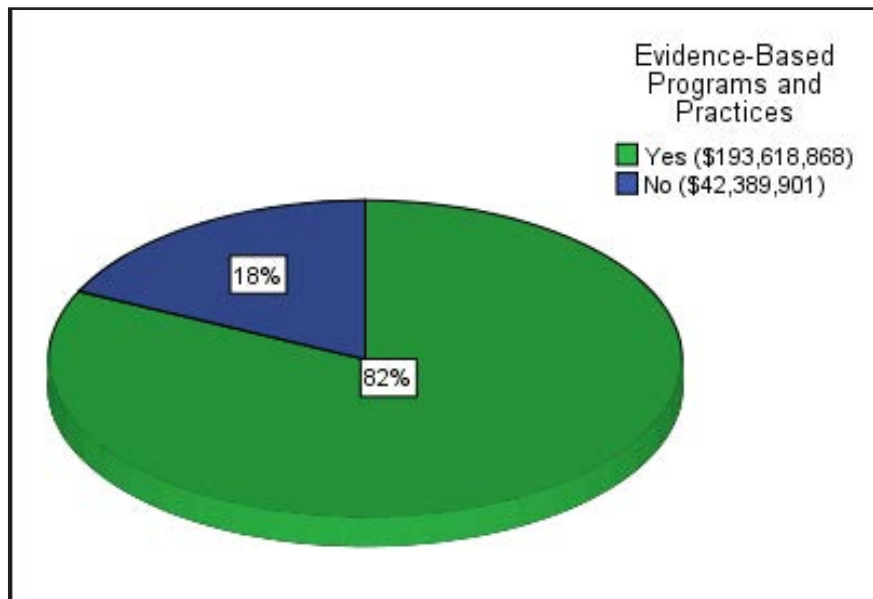
Figure 2. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: July 2008–June 2013

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During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 82 percent ($193,618,868) of Federal funds were being spent by active 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 2013

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The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 118,333 youth served by Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 104,369 (88 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 86 percent of eligible youth (26,309) 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, 20,820 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 19,396 mentors who began training, 18,618 (96 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 73 percent of mentors reported that they had increased knowledge of their program area. Of the 46,389 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 39,685 (86 percent) remained active mentors.

Table 4. Performance Measures for Youth or Mentors: January–June 2013

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors	Completed	Percent
Program youth served	118,333[2]		
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	104,369		
Program mentors recruited	20,820		
		Completed	**Percent**
Program youth completing program requirements	30,436	26,309	**86**
Mentors successfully completing training	19,396	18,618	**96**
Mentors trained who have increased knowledge of program area	35,166	25,676	**73**
		Active	**Percent**
Mentor retention rate	46,389 mentors	39,685 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 formal data validation and verification process will be implemented in this program during 2014.

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Tables 5 and 6 break down the data on offending levels among the program youth served. About 1 percent of youth tracked had an arrest or delinquent offense while in the program, compared with 7 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 5. Performance Measures, Short-Term Offending Data: January–June 2013

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	55,203
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	658
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	82
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	4
Program youth who received another sentence	69
Percent of program youth who offend	1% (658/55,203)

Table 6. Performance Measures, Long-Term Offending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: January–June 2013

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for delinquent offenses (long-term outcome)	837
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	55
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	9
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	3
Program youth who received another sentence	9
Percent of program youth who offend	7% (55/837)

Recidivism levels among the youth served were also low (Tables 7 and 8). Less than 1 percent committed a subsequent new offense while in the program, compared with 8 percent who committed a new offense 6–12 months after exiting the program.

Table 7. Performance Measures, Short-Term Recidivism Data: January–June 2013

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	13,257
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	100
Program youth recommitted to juvenile facility	13
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	3
Program youth who received another sentence	16
Percent of program youth who reoffend	<1% (100/13,257)

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Table 8. Performance Measures, Long-Term Recidivism Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: January–June 2013

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (long-term outcome)	346
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	29
Program youth recommitted to juvenile facility	3
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	2
Program youth who received another sentence	8
Percent of program youth who reoffend	8% (29/346)

Table 9 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 and gang resistance/involvement (81 percent each).

Table 9. Target Behaviors: January–June 2013

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	24,925	35,499	70
School Attendance	12,513	20,260	62
Grade Point Average (GPA)	11,208	18,680	60
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	721	892	81
Perception of Social Support	24,773	32,752	76
Family Relationships	8,007	11,489	70
Antisocial Behavior	13,466	21,647	62
Substance Use	1,850	3,114	59
Gang Resistance/Involvement	3,812	4,716	81
Total	**101,275**	**149,049**	**68**

Data entry for the next reporting period, July–December 2013, will begin January 1, 2014.