

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 December 31, 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 (July 2006–December 2012), grantees have input 892 sets of program data. For the most recent period July–December 2012, 148 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 145 Juvenile Mentoring grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Therefore, data were only complete for 144 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 97 percent (Table 1).

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

Data Reporting Period	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
July–December 2008	6	3	20	29
January–June 2009	0	0	29	29
July–December 2009	3	0	81	84
January–June 2010	4	0	74	78
July–December 2010	1	2	120	123
January–June 2011	1	2	117	120
July–December 2011	1	2	143	146
January–June 2012	5	4	126	135
July–December 2012	3	1	144	148
Total	24	14	854	892

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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 Washington, DC, and Maryland (Table 2).¹

Table 2. Total Grant Amount by State or District (Dollars): July–December 2012

Grantee State or District	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AL	2	\$ 580,964
AR	1	499,971
AZ	2	781,643
CA	14	15,447,626
CO	3	3,107,498
	4	2,109,910
DC	12	41,392,802
FL	5	8,932,128
GA	5	72,606,104
IA	3	841,358
IL	6	7,380,300
IN	1	500,000
KS	1	3,251,170
KY	2	799,997
LA	3	2,437,177
MA	8	13,132,961
MD	12	29,132,809
ME	1	498,737
MI	4	1,574,962
MN	4	1,695,095

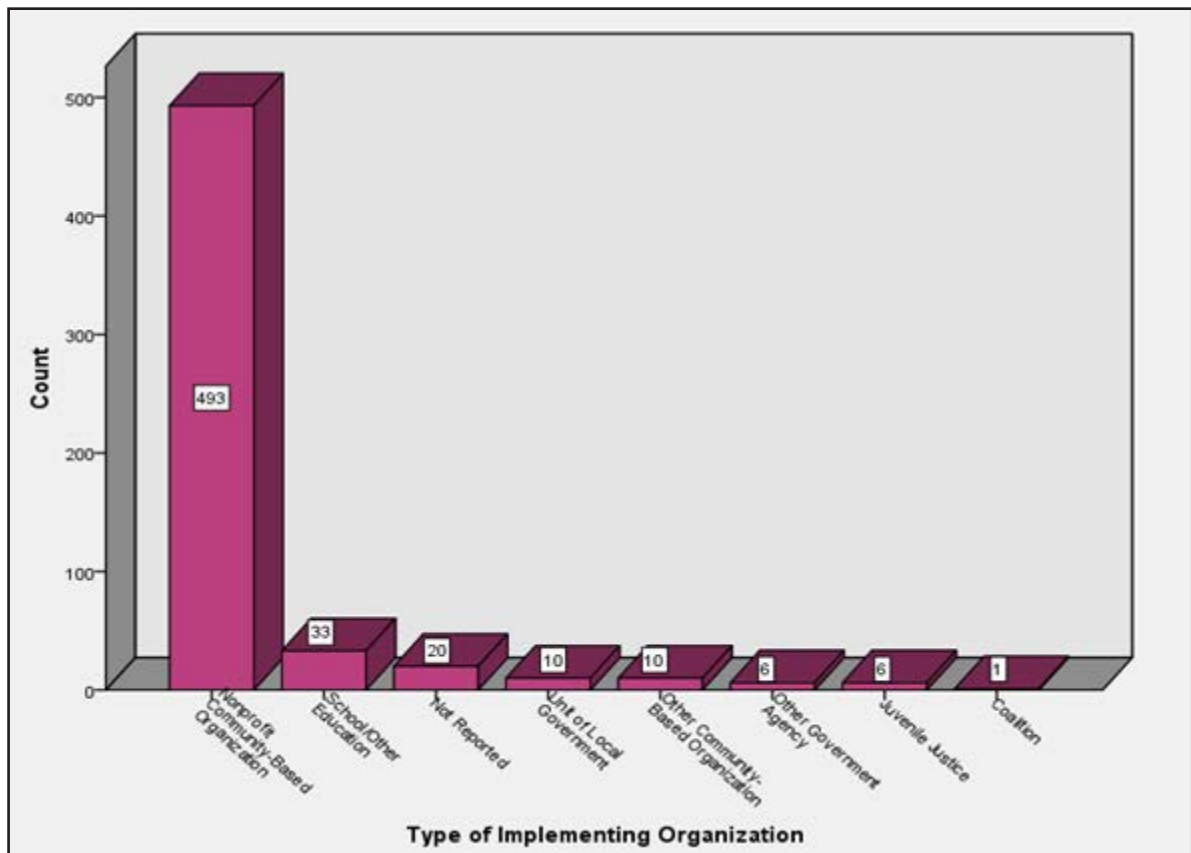
Grantee State or District	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
MO	2	\$ 780,964
MT	1	238,593
ND	1	473,218
NE	1	486,576
NJ	2	531,000
NM	1	299,977
NV	1	300,000
NY	14	10,335,904
OH	2	953,935
OK	2	609,909
OR	2	947,519
PA	11	40,047,134
SC	1	298,831
TN	1	452,826
TX	4	1,398,633
VA	4	5,247,161
WA	3	8,280,962
WI	1	299,995
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.

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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs (493) were with nonprofit community-based organizations and schools or other education organizations accounted for 33 awards (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: July–December 2012 (N = 579)



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 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 3. Target Population: July–December 2012

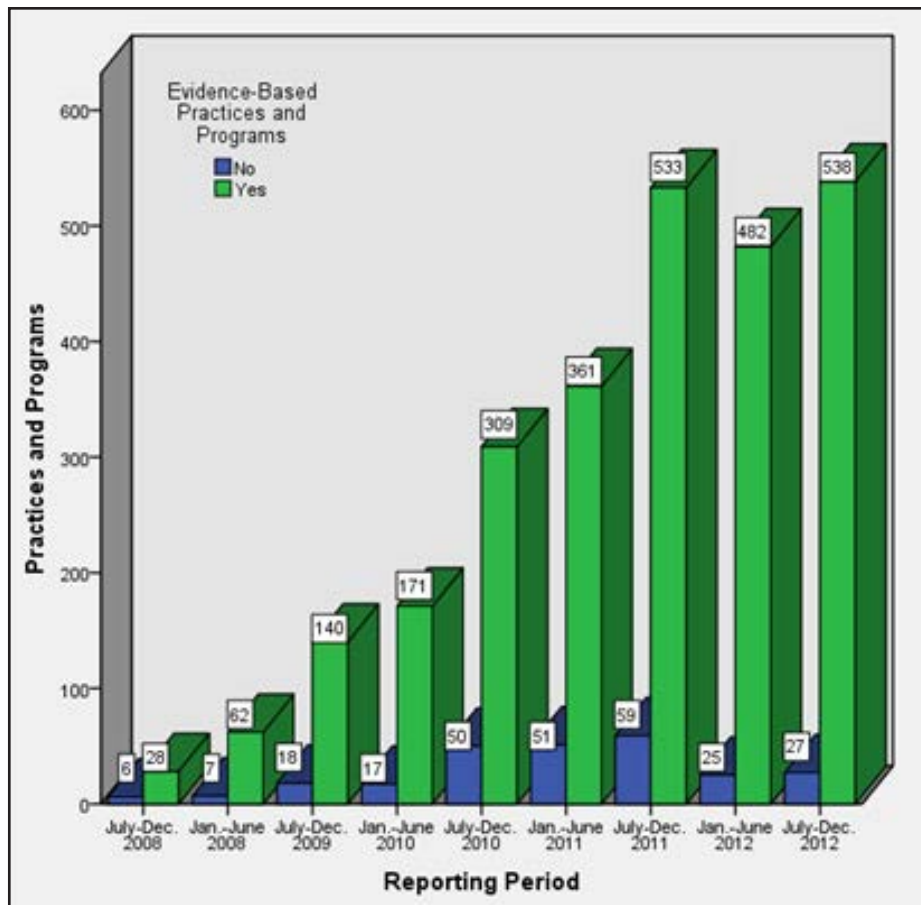
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	234
	Asian	219
	Black/African American	433
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	338
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	163
	Other Race	234
	White/Caucasian	389
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	157
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	23
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	471
	First-time Offenders	323
	Repeat Offenders	251
	Sex Offenders	6
	Status Offenders	201
	Violent Offenders	46
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	27
GENDER	Male	481
	Female	483
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	22
AGE	0–10	282
	11–18	493
	Over 18	47
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	23
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	250
	Suburban	252
	Tribal	175
	Urban	403
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	22
OTHER	Mental Health	296
	Substance Abuse	273
	Truant/Dropout	355

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2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from July–December 2012

Many Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the July–December 2012 reporting period, 538 programs (95 percent) implemented evidence-based practices (Figure 2).

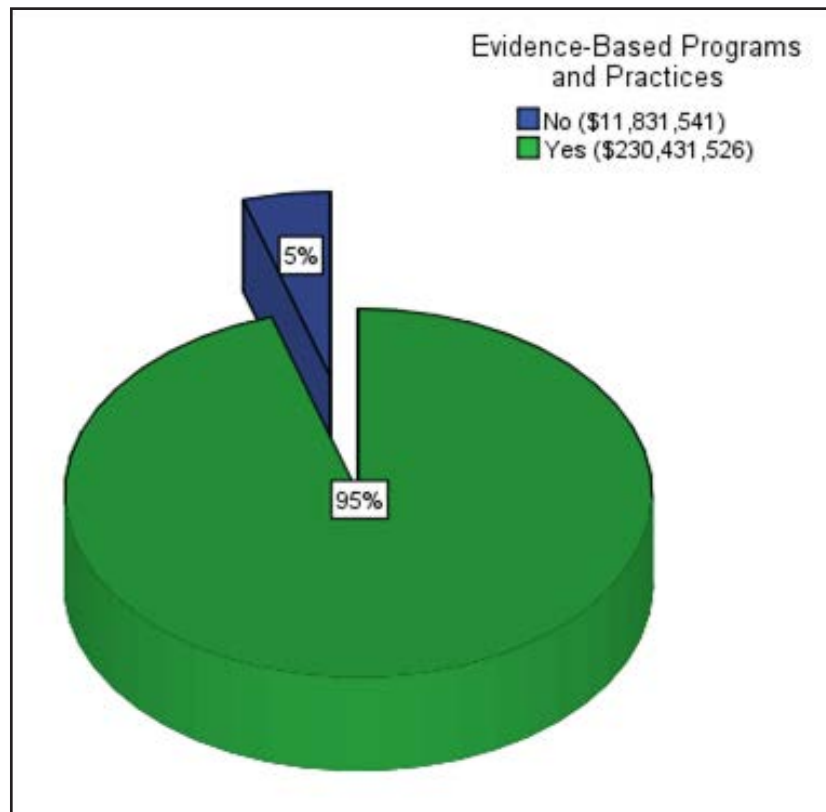
Figure 2. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: July 2008–December 2012



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During the July–December 2012 reporting period, 95 percent (\$230,431,526) of Federal funds were 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: July–December 2012



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The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 143,221 youth served by Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 126,294 (88 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 87 percent of eligible youth ($n=42,224$) 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, 24,003 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 19,312 mentors who began training, 18,847 (98 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 64 percent of mentors reported that they had increased knowledge of their program area. Of the 52,518 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 43,488 (83 percent) remained active mentors.

Table 4. Performance Measures for Youth or Mentors: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served	143,221 ¹		
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	126,294		
Program mentors recruited	24,003		
		Completed	Percent
Program youth completing program requirements	48,425	42,224	87
Mentors successfully completing training	19,312	18,847	98
Mentors trained who have increased knowledge of program area	38,460	24,663	64
		Active	Percent
Mentor retention rate	52,518 mentors	43,488 active mentors	83

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 2013.

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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 4 percent who committed an offense 6–12 months after exiting the program. The mentor retention rate for these programs is high—83 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: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	59,284
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	774
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	329
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	13
Program youth who received another sentence	69
Percent of program youth who offend	1% (774/59,284)

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

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for delinquent offenses (long-term outcome)	1,467
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	66
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	26
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	8
Program youth who received another sentence	23
Percent of program youth who offend	4% (66/1,467)

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 7 percent who committed a new offense 6–12 months after exiting the program.

Table 7. Performance Measures, Short-Term Recidivism Data: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	16,666
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	84
Program youth recommitted to juvenile facility	28
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	4
Program youth who received another sentence	13
Percent of program youth who reoffend	<1% (84/16,666)

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Table 8. Performance Measures, Long-Term Recidivism Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (long-term outcome)	298
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	22
Program youth recommitted to juvenile facility	17
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	5
Program youth who received another sentence	4
Percent of program youth who reoffend	7% (22/298)

Data are collected on the number of youth who demonstrate a positive change for a targeted behavior in each reporting period. Target behaviors measure a positive change in behavior among program participants. Table 9 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Overall, 69 percent of program youth exhibited a desired short-term change in the targeted behavior. Participating youth showed the most improvement in three target behaviors: perception of social support (77 percent), social competence (73 percent), and gang resistance/involvement (73 percent).

Table 9. Target Behaviors: July–December 2012

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	37,908	51,957	73
School Attendance	14,862	22,149	67
Grade Point Average (GPA)	11,854	19,605	60
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	677	973	69
Perception of Social Support	20,190	26,109	77
Family Relationships	9,642	14,555	66
Antisocial Behavior	15,459	24,667	62
Substance Use	3,435	4,857	70
Gang Resistance/Involvement	4,983	6,768	73
Total	119,010	171,640	69

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