

## 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, 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.

### 1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods (July 2008–December 2013), grantees have input 1,084 sets of complete program data, indicating a reporting compliance rate of 96 percent. For the most recent period July–December 2013, 118 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 110 Juvenile Mentoring grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Therefore, data were only complete for 109 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 92 percent (Table 1).

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

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	4	3	128	135
July–December 2012	2	1	147	150
January–June 2013	3	1	116	120
July–December 2013	8	1	109	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,132</b>

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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.<sup>1</sup> 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	N	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
AL	1	\$ 280,964
AZ	1	300,000
CA	8	12,543,337
CO	3	2,928,550
CT	4	3,700,000
DC	13	43,441,117
FL	5	8,022,218
GA	4	46,032,168
IA	2	438,797
IL	4	6,491,935
IN	1	1,315,923
KY	1	300,000
LA	2	2,038,000
MA	7	16,349,226
MD	13	39,498,232
MI	4	1,414,292
MN	2	744,527

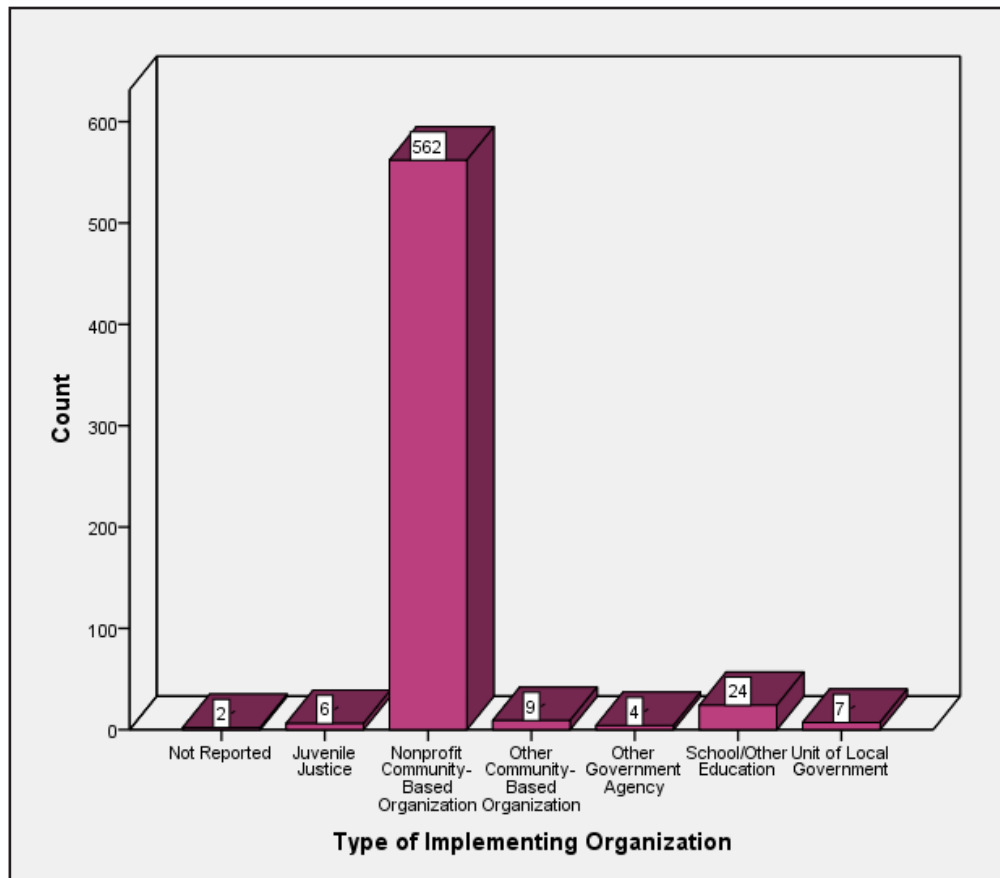
Grantee State or District	N	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
MO	1	\$ 280,964
MT	1	238,593
ND	1	473,218
NJ	2	531,000
NM	1	299,977
NV	1	300,000
NY	10	8,994,775
OH	1	500,000
OK	2	699,994
OR	1	493,584
PA	8	29,050,091
SC	1	298,831
TX	3	878,813
VA	4	6,738,964
WA	4	12,780,962
WI	1	299,995
WY	1	276,969

<sup>1</sup> 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 (562) were with nonprofit community-based organizations. Schools or other education organizations accounted for 24 awards (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: July–December 2013 (N = 614)**



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 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: July–December 2013**

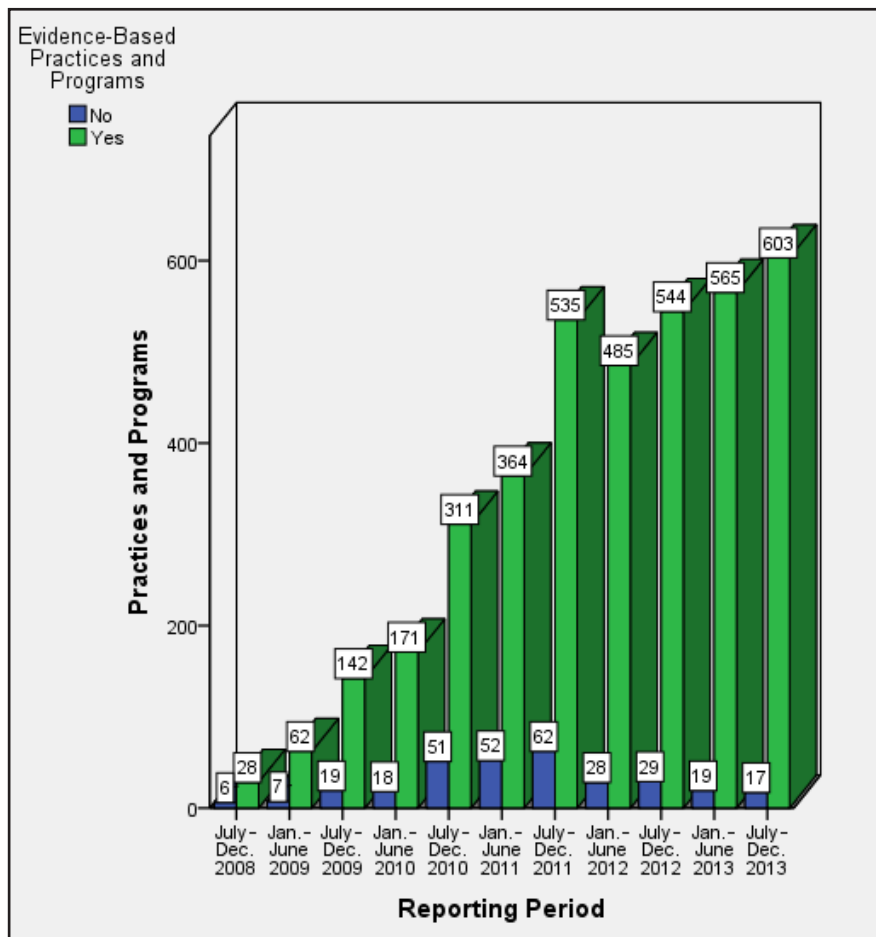
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	American Indian/Alaska Native	200
	Asian	188
	Black/African American	466
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	387
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	128
	Other Race	181
	White/Caucasian	422
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	304
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	27
<b>JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS</b>	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	513
	First-time Offenders	316
	Repeat Offenders	155
	Sex Offenders	4
	Status Offenders	123
	Violent Offenders	21
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	32
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	515
	Female	520
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	27
<b>AGE</b>	0–10	364
	11–18	531
	Over 18	37
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	26
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>	Rural	194
	Suburban	302
	Tribal	130
	Urban	438
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	27
<b>OTHER</b>	Mental Health	220
	Substance Abuse	177
	Truant/Dropout	361

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### 2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from July–December 2013

Many Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the July–December 2013 reporting period, 603 programs (97 percent) implemented evidence-based practices (Figure 2).

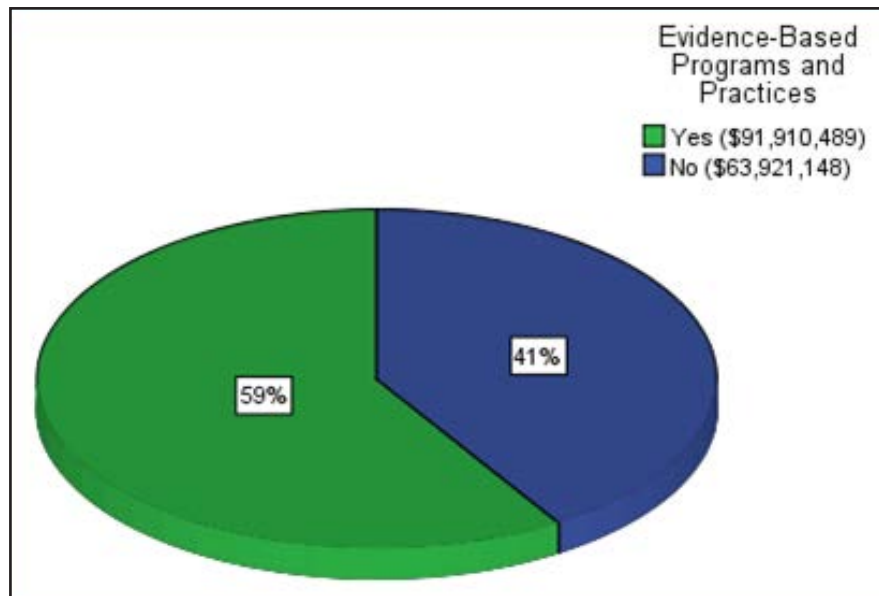
**Figure 2. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: July 2008–December 2013**



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During the July–December 2013 reporting period, 59 percent (\$91,910,489) of Federal funds were being spent by active 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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The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 239,892 youth served by Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 127,227 (53 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 89 percent of eligible youth (49,009) 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, 25,258 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 24,774 mentors who began training, 23,229 (94 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 68 percent of mentors reported that they had increased knowledge of their program area. Of the 56,617 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 48,511 (86 percent) remained active mentors.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and 6,743 programs reported having such partners during the reporting period.

**Table 4. Performance Measures for Youth or Mentors: July–December 2013**

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served <sup>2</sup>	239,892		
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	127,227		
Program mentors recruited	25,258		
		Completed	Percent
Program youth completing program requirements	54,806	49,009	89
Mentors successfully completing training	24,774	23,229	94
Mentors trained who have increased knowledge of program area	37,987	25,749	68
		Active	Percent
Mentor retention rate	56,617 mentors	48,511 active mentors	86
Mentoring programs with active partners	6,300 mentoring programs	6,743 mentoring programs with active partners	N/A

<sup>2</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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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 12 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: July–December 2013**

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	62,743
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	403
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	150
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	1
Program youth who received another sentence	34
Percent of program youth who offend	1% (403/62,743)

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

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for delinquent offenses (long-term outcome)	375
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	45
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	14
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Program youth who received another sentence	9
Percent of program youth who offend	12% (45/375)

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

**Table 7. Performance Measures, Short-Term Recidivism Data: July–December 2013**

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	15,585
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	66
Program youth recommitted to juvenile facility	29
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Program youth who received another sentence	4
Percent of program youth who reoffend	<1% (66/15,585)



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

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (long-term outcome)	166
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	22
Program youth recommitted to juvenile facility	1
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	1
Program youth who received another sentence	2
Percent of program youth who reoffend	13% (22/166)

Table 9 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 passing the GED test (87 percent), followed by perception of social support and gang resistance/involvement (82 percent each).

**Table 9. Target Behaviors: July–December 2013**

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	32,426	45,769	71
School Attendance	17,469	26,784	65
Grade Point Average (GPA)	11,341	16,494	69
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	252	290	87
Perception of Social Support	26,492	32,434	82
Family Relationships	10,040	13,559	74
Antisocial Behavior	19,309	25,485	76
Substance Use	2,437	3,112	78
Gang Resistance/Involvement	4,598	5,630	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,364</b>	<b>169,557</b>	<b>73</b>

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