

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees—January–June 2014

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.

Report Highlights

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, 2014. The report is divided into two sections: an examination of program information for Juvenile Mentoring grantees, and an analysis of core Juvenile Mentoring measures.

- During the January–June 2014 period, Juvenile Mentoring Programs had a 92 percent reporting compliance rate in the DCTAT.
- There were 517 reported mentoring programs. Of those, 498 programs implemented some form of evidence-based practices.
- Nonprofit community-based organizations are the most common type of implementing organization to run a juvenile mentoring program.
- During the reporting period, 15,222 new program mentors were recruited, 12,376 successfully completed training during the reporting period, and there were 33,561 active mentors.
- Less than 1 percent of youth tracked had an arrest or delinquent offense while in the program, compared with 8 percent who committed an offense 6–12 months after exiting the program.
- Participating youth showed the most improvement in a target behavior change for the perception of social support (86 percent), followed by gang resistance/involvement (84 percent) and GED test passing (76 percent).

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods (July 2008–June 2014), grantees have input 1,156 sets of complete program data, indicating a reporting compliance rate of 96 percent. For the most recent period, January–June 2014, 78 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 67 Juvenile Mentoring grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Therefore, data were only complete for 72 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 92 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Juvenile Mentoring Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2008–June 2014

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	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
January–June 2014	3	3	72	78
Total	36	18	1,156	1,210

Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for January 2013 to June 2014. More specifically, the numbers in Table 2 represent the population actually served by Juvenile Mentoring program grantees during their project period. Targeted services include any services or approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, developmentally appropriate).

The target population information is only required to be reported once in the DCTAT. However, grantees may update their target population to best fit their program during the life of the award. Due to the nature of the reporting requirement, the target population number is steady throughout each reporting period. The slight variation in numbers between each reporting period is due to the number of active or inactive Federal Awards and subawards during the reporting period or to additional services grantees may have added to their programs.

Table 2. Target Population: January 2013–June 2014

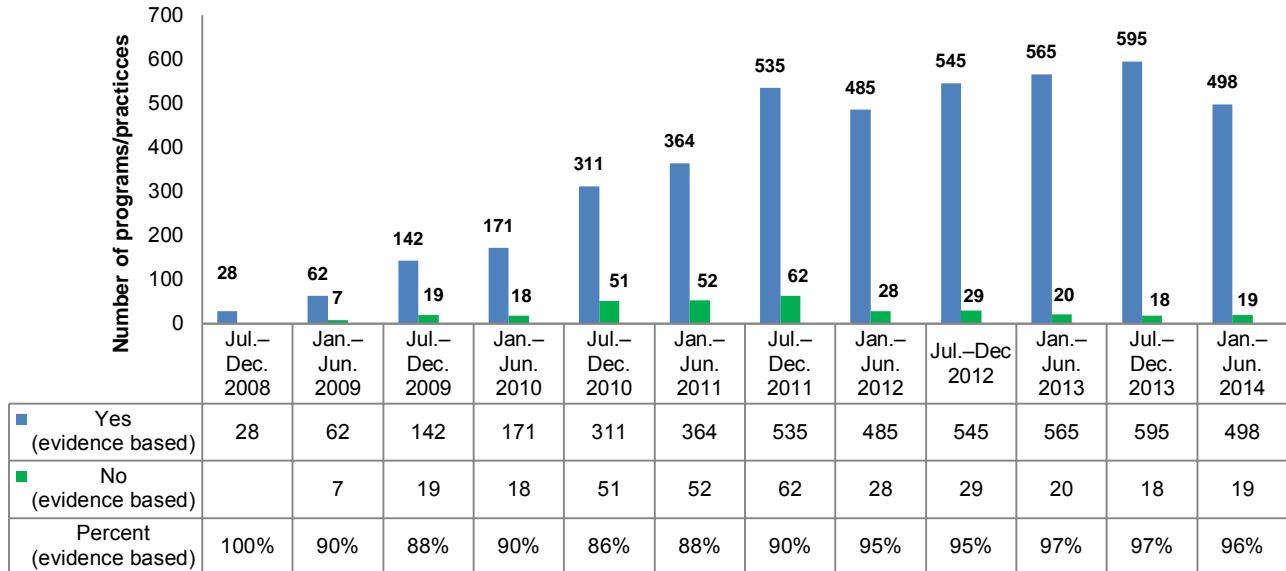
Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period		
	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	185	200	185
Asian	161	188	163
Black/African American	439	466	421
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	352	387	348
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	113	128	116
Other Race	175	181	183
White/Caucasian	403	422	376
Caucasian/Non-Latino	259	304	275
Youth Population Not Served Directly	17	27	13
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	478	513	459
First-Time Offenders	330	316	328
Repeat Offenders	171	155	156
Sex Offenders	5	4	5
Status Offenders	128	123	123
Violent Offenders	27	21	30
Youth Population Not Served Directly	16	32	20
Gender			
Male	480	515	463
Female	488	520	470

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period		
	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014
Youth Population Not Served Directly	16	27	14
Age			
0–10	311	364	320
11–18	496	531	475
Over 18	44	37	39
Youth Population Not Served Directly	16	26	12
Geographic Area			
Rural	181	194	294
Suburban	273	302	502
Tribal	127	130	218
Urban	402	438	673
Youth Population Not Served Directly	16	27	16
Other			
Mental Health	209	220	210
Substance Abuse	186	177	172
Truant/Dropout	360	361	344

1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

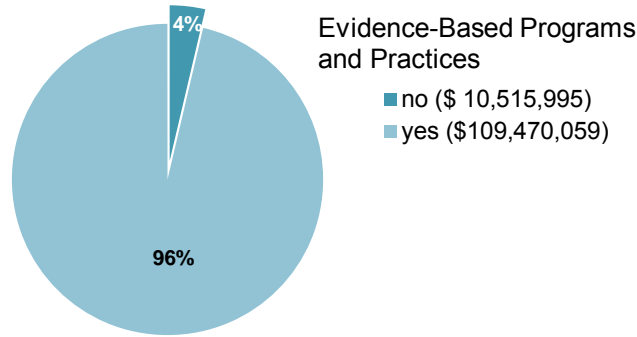
OJJDP strongly encourages the use of research and evidence-based practices to implement mentoring programs. Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors. To understand how Juvenile Mentoring grantees are prioritizing evidence-based programs, grantees are asked to report whether or not their programs are evidence based. Based on the reported data, many Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the January–June 2014 reporting period, there were 517 reported mentoring programs, and 498 programs (96 percent) implemented evidence-based practices (Figure 1). Overall, there is a consistent use of evidence-based practices across the reporting periods.

Figure 1. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period July 2008–June 2014



To further investigate the allocation of funds for evidence-based programs, during the January– June 2014 reporting period, 96 percent (\$109,470,059) of federal funds were distributed by active Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees (Figure 2). This figure includes those who reported their status as operational, meaning they expended grant funds toward program activities during the reporting period.

Figure 2. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: January–June 2014



In examining the grant amounts by state or district for the most recent reporting period, Maryland received the most funds, followed by Pennsylvania and Georgia.¹ A more comprehensive comparison of Federal award amounts is shown in Table 3.

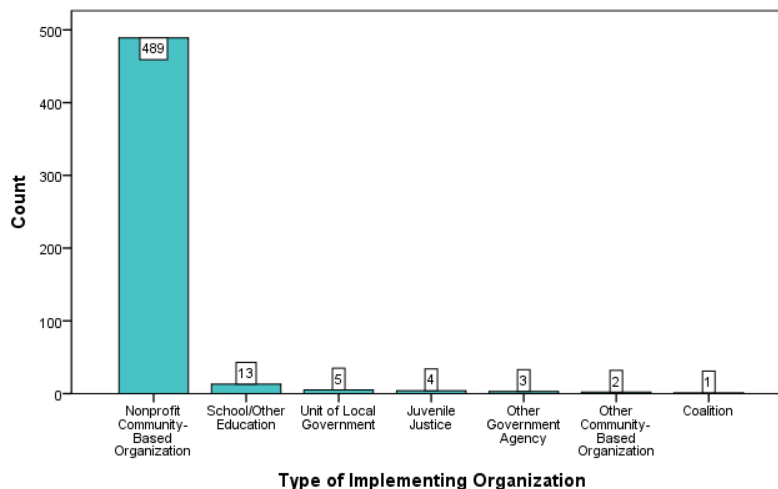
Table 3. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): January-June 2014

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AL	1	\$ 280,964	MN	1	\$ 44,527
CA	4	4,080,964	MO	1	280,964
CO	3	2,928,550	ND	1	473,218
CT	2	2,200,000	NJ	2	531,000
DC	8	16,928,599	NV	1	300,000
FL	2	2,200,000	NY	7	6,317,484
GA	2	22,532,168	OK	2	699,994
IA	2	438,797	OR	1	493,584
IL	2	5,538,000	PA	7	26,696,508
IN	1	1,315,923	SC	1	298,831
LA	2	2,038,000	TX	1	90,090
MA	5	7,008,312	VA	4	6,738,964
MD	8	30,311,496	WA	2	9,500,000
MI	3	1,115,037	WI	1	299,995

1.2 Implementing Organization Type

Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the most programs (489) were with nonprofit community-based organizations. Schools or other education organizations accounted for 13 awards (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: January–June 2014 (N = 517)



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.

2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from January–June 2014

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 175,861 youth served by Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 95,031 (54 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 80 percent of eligible youth (18,483) 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, that youth 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 also were collected. During the reporting period, 15,222 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 13,218 mentors who began training, 12,376 (94 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 62 percent of mentors reported that they had increased knowledge of their program area. Of the 38,782 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 33,561 (87 percent) remained active mentors.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and 5,125 programs reported having such partners during the reporting period.

Table 4. Performance Measures for Youth or Mentors: January–June 2014

Performance Measures	Youth or Mentors	
Program youth served	175,861	
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	95,031	54%
Total number of youth who exited the program (successfully or unsuccessfully)	23,159	
Program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements	18,483	80%
Program mentors recruited	15,222	
Number of program mentors who began training during the reporting period	13,218	
Mentors successfully completing training	12,376	94%
Number of trained program mentors	26,461	
Mentors trained who have increased knowledge of program area	16,418	62%
Mentoring programs with active partners	5,125	
Number of mentoring programs	4,799	
Total number of mentors in the program during the reporting period	38,782	
Number of active mentors	33,561	87%

Figures 4–6 below represent the number of recruited mentors, active mentors, and successfully trained mentors during the reporting period since January 2012. One of the core goals of the mentoring program is having well-trained mentors or staff to provide the most benefits to the youth. Between 2012 and 2013, the number of mentors recruited and active mentors are high, compared with those numbers for the January–June 2014 reporting period. One of the reasons for this decline is because of the closing of grant programs reporting in the DCTAT.

Figure 4. Number of Recruited Mentors



Figure 5. Number of Active Mentors

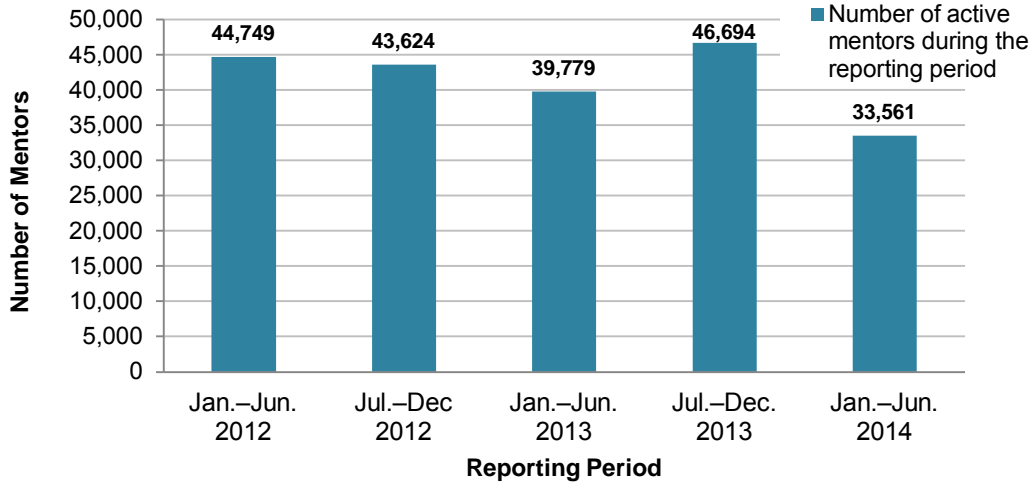
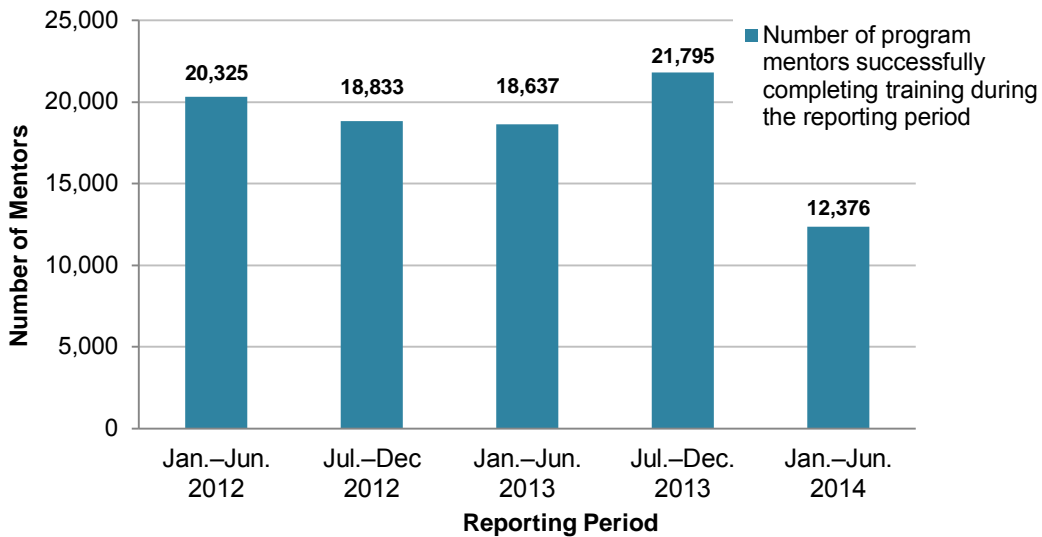
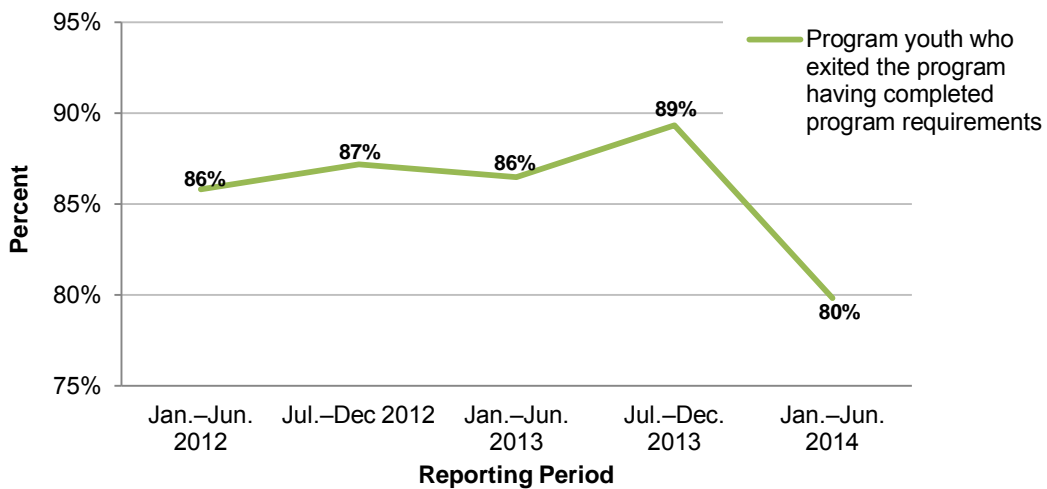


Figure 6. Number of Mentors Who Successfully Completed Training



Overall, the percentage of program youth (Figure 7) who exited the program having completed all program requirements has been steady since January 2012, with a slight decline in 2014.

Figure 7. Percent of youth who exited the program successfully



Tables 5 and 6 break down the data on offending levels among the program youth served. Less than 1 percent of youth tracked had an arrest or delinquent offense while in the program, compared with 8 percent who committed an offense 6–12 months after exiting the program. The mentor retention rate for these programs is high—87 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 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	58,378
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	427
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	183
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	26
Program youth who received another sentence	107
Percent of program youth who offend	<1% (427/58,378)

Table 6. Performance Measures, Long-Term Offending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for delinquent offenses (long-term outcome)	393
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	31
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	15
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Program youth who received another sentence	3
Percent of program youth who offend	8% (31/393)

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

Table 7. Performance Measures, Short-Term Recidivism Data: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	14,080
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	52
Program youth recommitted to juvenile facility	13
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Program youth who received another sentence	22
Percent of program youth who reoffend	<1% (52/14,080)

Table 8. Performance Measures, Long-Term Recidivism Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (long-term outcome)	133
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	20
Program youth recommitted to juvenile facility	7
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Program youth who received another sentence	4
Percent of program youth who reoffend	15% (20/133)

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 the perception of social support (86 percent), followed by gang resistance/involvement (84 percent) and GED test passing (76 percent).

Table 9. Target Behaviors: January–June 2014

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	25,853	42,035	62
School Attendance	16,244	21,045	77
Grade Point Average (GPA)	9,472	17,463	54
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	338	447	76
Perception of Social Support	23,860	27,600	86
Family Relationships	6,151	8,120	76
Antisocial Behavior	15,592	23,703	66
Substance Use	1,625	22,88	71
Gang Resistance/Involvement	2,755	3,273	84
Total	101,890	143,686	71

3. Summary

During the January–June 2014 reporting period, there were 517 reported active grantees and subgrantees. Of those, 498 implemented evidence-based practices in their juvenile mentoring programs, allocating an estimate of \$109,470,059 in federal funding. The most common type of implementing organizations to run juvenile mentoring programs are nonprofit-based community groups, with 489 out of 517 reported active programs. Those programs served 175,861 youth and had 33,561 active mentors. There were also 23,159 youth exiting the program and of those who exited, 18,483 youth completed all program requirements. Participating youth also showed the most improvement in a target behavior change for the perception of social support (86 percent), followed by gang resistance/involvement (84 percent), and GED test passing (76 percent). In addition, the data shows that less than 1 percent of youth offended during the reporting period (short-term), compared with 8 percent who recidivated 6–12 months after they left the program.