

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees: January–June 2015

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, 2015. The report is divided into two sections: an examination of program information for Juvenile Mentoring grantees, and an analysis of core Juvenile Mentoring measures. The highlights below refer to the January–June 2015 reporting period.

- Juvenile Mentoring Programs had a 96 percent reporting compliance rate in the DCTAT.
- There were 450 reported mentoring programs. Of those, 430 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.
- New mentors recruited numbered 29,085; 11,997 successfully completed training, and there were 27,817 active mentors.
- One percent of youth tracked had an arrest or delinquent offense; recidivism rate was also low (less than 1 percent) for youth who committed an offense 6–12 months after exiting the program.
- Participating youth showed the most improvement in the following target behaviors area: positive development of antisocial behavior (75 percent); perception of social support (74 percent); and gang resistance/involvement (71 percent).

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods (July 2008–June 2015), grantees have input 1,310 sets of complete program data, indicating a reporting compliance rate of 96 percent. For the most recent period, January–June 2015, 67 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 53 active Juvenile Mentoring grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Therefore, data were only complete for 64 Federal awards, a reporting compliance rate of 96 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Juvenile Mentoring Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2008–June 2015

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
July–December 2014	2	2	90	94
January–June 2015	3	0	64	67
Total	41	20	1,310	1,371

Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for January 2014 to June 2015 and the number of Juvenile Mentoring grantees that serve each population. 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 and subgrantees 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 or to additional services grantees may have added to their programs.

Table 2. Target Population Served: January 2014–June 2015

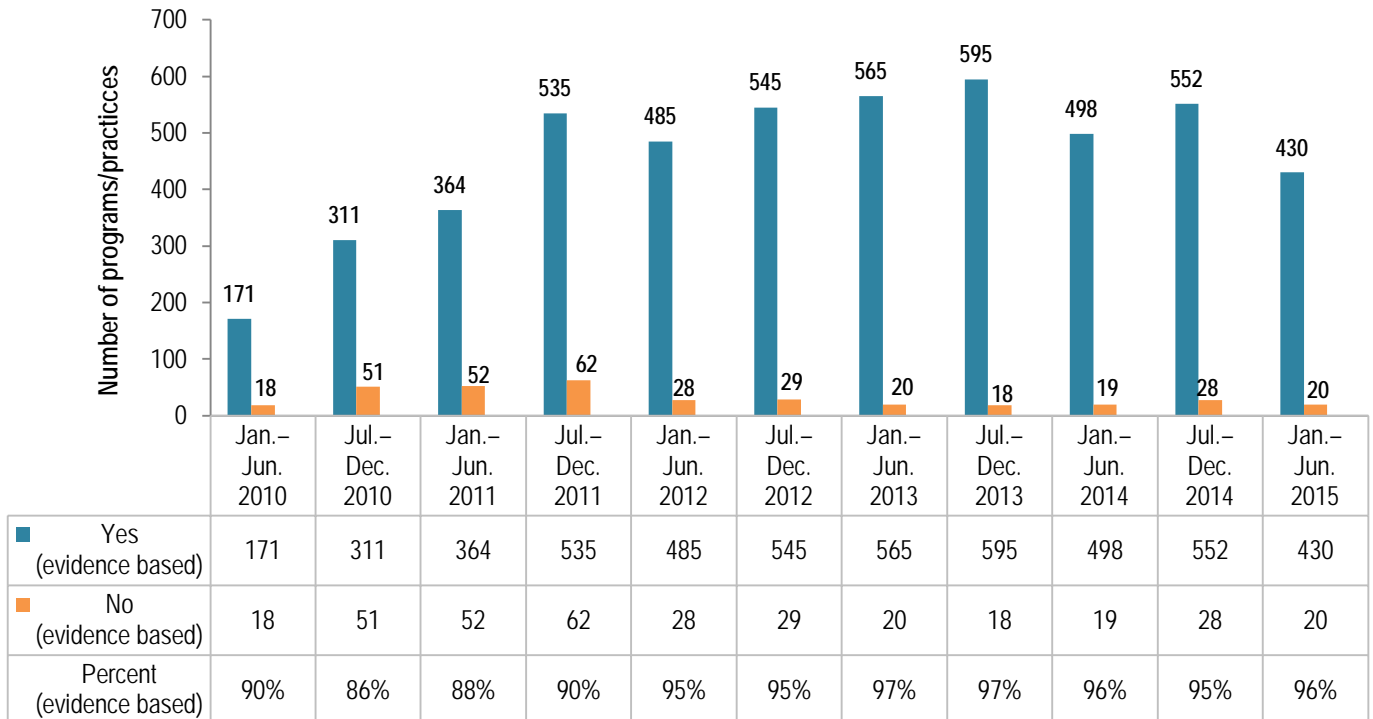
Population	No. of Grantees Serving Population During Reporting Period		
	January–June 2014	July–December 2014	January–June 2015
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	185	175	83
Asian	163	190	127
Black/African American	421	462	361
Caucasian/Non-Latino	275	312	251
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	348	391	329
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	116	142	75
Other Race	183	204	118
White/Caucasian	376	373	273
Youth Population Not Served Directly	13	29	14
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	459	490	373
First-Time Offenders	328	355	263
Repeat Offenders	156	183	97
Sex Offenders	5	6	5
Status Offenders	123	125	39
Violent Offenders	30	32	29
Youth Population Not Served Directly	20	36	20

Gender			
Male	463	497	387
Female	470	503	365
Youth Population Not Served Directly	14	30	15
Age			
0–10	320	313	206
11–18	475	506	390
Over 18	28	30	32
Youth Population Not Served Directly	12	28	13
Geographic Area			
Rural	294	163	82
Suburban	502	290	205
Tribal	218	105	24
Urban	673	444	350
Youth Population Not Served Directly	16	29	14
Other			
Mental Health	210	247	172
Substance Abuse	172	204	142
Truant/Dropout	344	371	281

1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

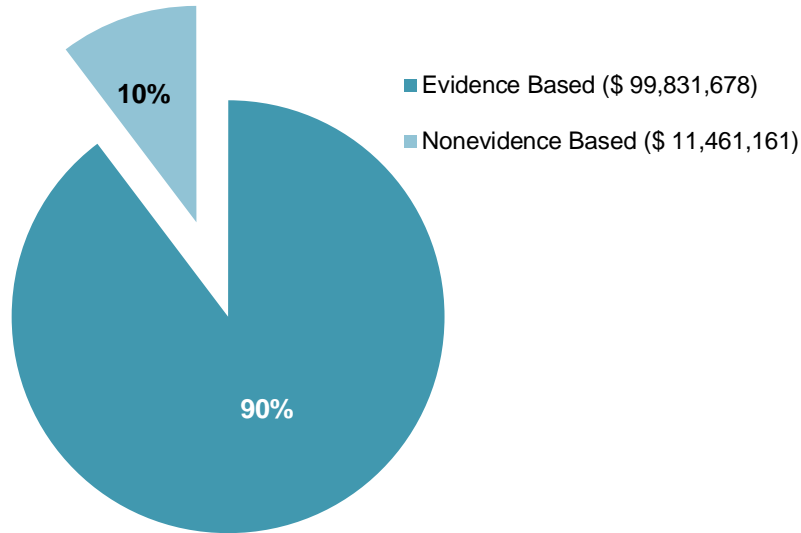
OJJDP strongly encourages the use of research and evidence-based practices to implement mentoring programs. Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or 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 2015 reporting period, there were 450 reported mentoring programs, and 430 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 January 2010–June 2015



In a review of fund allocation for evidence-based programs during the January–June 2015 reporting period, 90 percent (\$99,831,678) of Federal funds were distributed by Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: January–June 2015



In examining the grant amounts by State or district, Maryland received the most funds, followed by Georgia and Texas.¹ Table 3 shows a more comprehensive comparison of Federal award amounts.

Table 3. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): January–June 2015

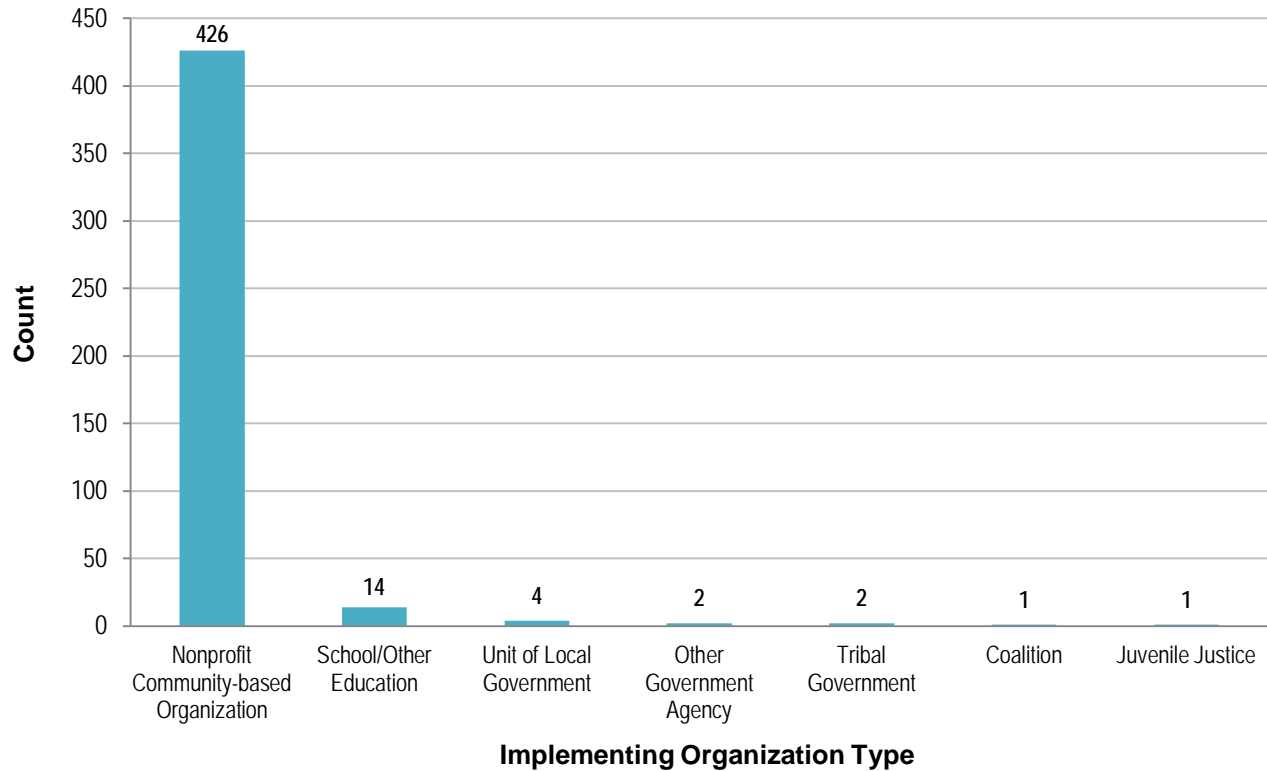
Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
CA	5	5,701,563	MD	8	35,613,333
CO	2	3,353,583	MI	1	350,640
CT	1	2,000,000	NJ	1	1,000,000
DC	11	18,575,016	NM	1	1,000,000
FL	2	2,450,000	NV	1	300,000
GA	3	26,296,104	NY	4	4,038,000
IA	2	328,887	PA	4	5,107,571
IL	3	10,165,342	TX	4	21,309,854
IN	1	1,315,923	VA	3	4,991,803
KS	1	1,000,000	WA	2	9,500,000
LA	2	1,538,000	WI	2	749,421
MA	5	8,866,313			

1.2 Implementing Organization Type

Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the most programs (426) were with nonprofit community-based organizations. Schools or other education organizations accounted for 14 awards (Figure 3).

¹ The amounts represent the grant program for the life of the award, regardless of when it was awarded, and does not account for how much funding has been spent during the reporting period.

Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: January–June 2015 (N = 450)



2. Analysis of Core Measures Data from January–June 2015

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 79,299 youth served by Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 73,139 (92 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 80 percent of eligible youth (21,909) exited programs after completing program requirements. Each grantee defines the requirements needed for a youth to complete a 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, 29,085 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 12,807 mentors who began training, 11,997 (94 percent) successfully completed their training. Moreover, 15,323 (82 percent) mentors reported that they had increased knowledge of their program area. Of the 31,113 mentors in the program, 27,817 (89 percent) remained active mentors.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and 5,373 programs reported having such partners.

Table 4. Performance Measures for Youth or Mentors: January–June 2015

Performance Measures	Youth or Mentors	
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	73,139	92%
Total youth served	79,299	
Youth who exited the program having completed program requirements	21,909	80%
Total number of youth who exited the program (successfully or unsuccessfully)	27,345	
Mentors successfully completing training	11,997	94%
Number of program mentors who began training	12,807	
Program mentors recruited	29,085	
Mentors trained who have increased knowledge of program area	15,323	82%

Performance Measures	Youth or Mentors	
Number of trained program mentors	18,638	
Mentoring programs with active partners	5,373	
Number of mentoring programs	5,129	
Number of active mentors	27,817	89%
Total number of mentors in the program	31,113	

Figures 4–6 below represent the number of recruited mentors, active mentors, and successfully trained mentors during each reporting period since July 2012. One of the mentoring program’s core goals is having well-trained mentors or staff to provide the most benefits to the youth.

Figure 4. Number of Recruited Mentors

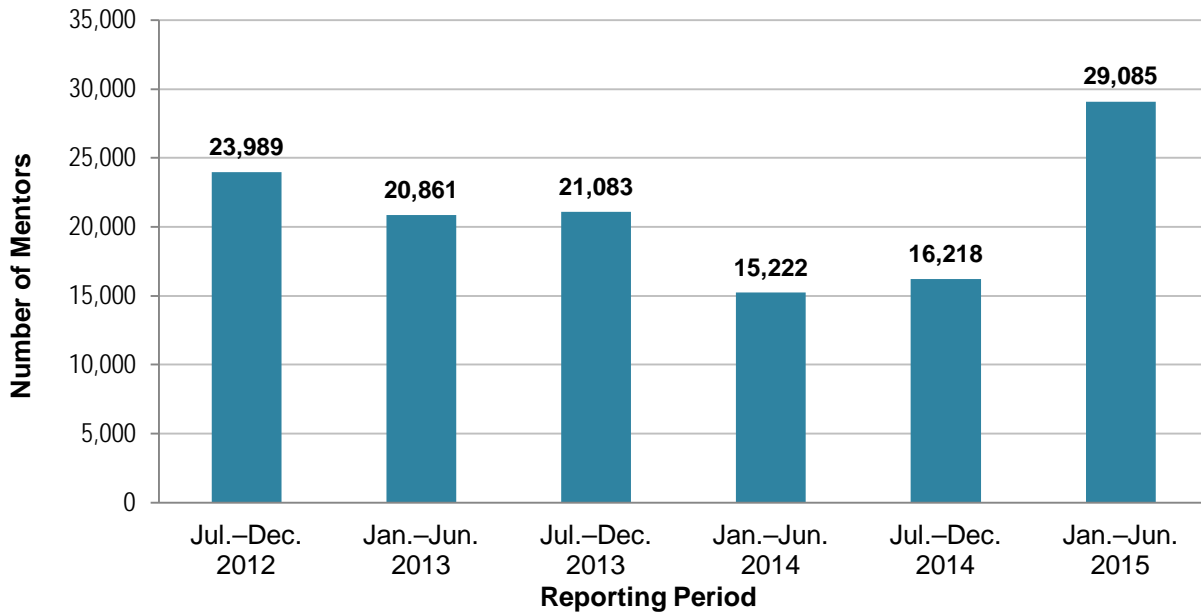


Figure 5. Number of Active Mentors

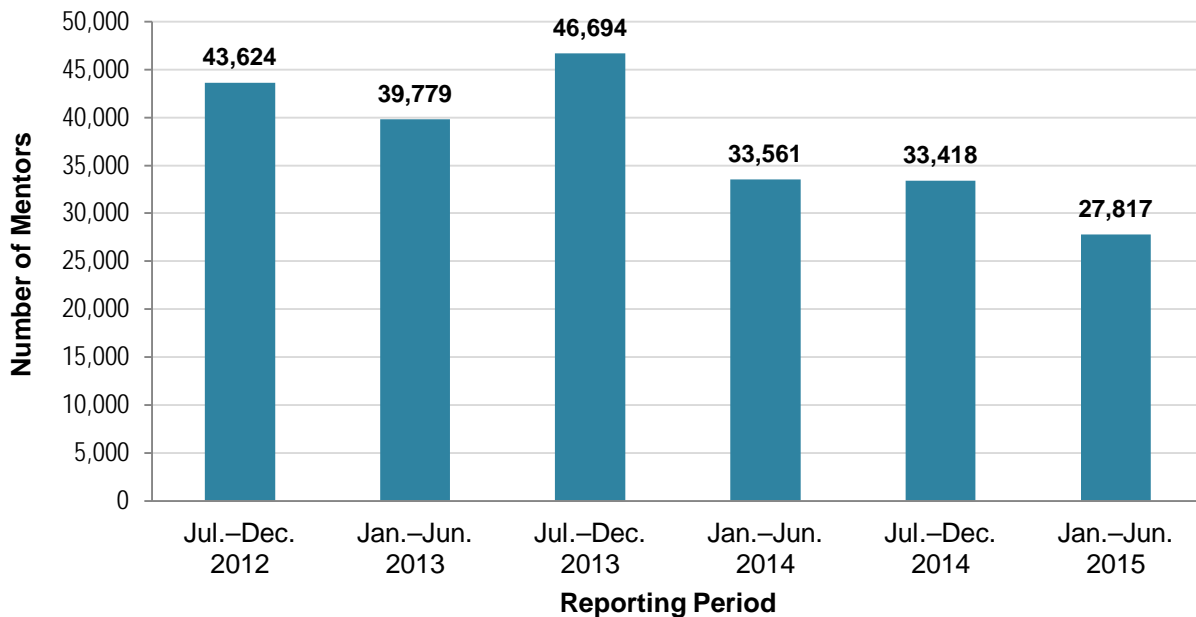
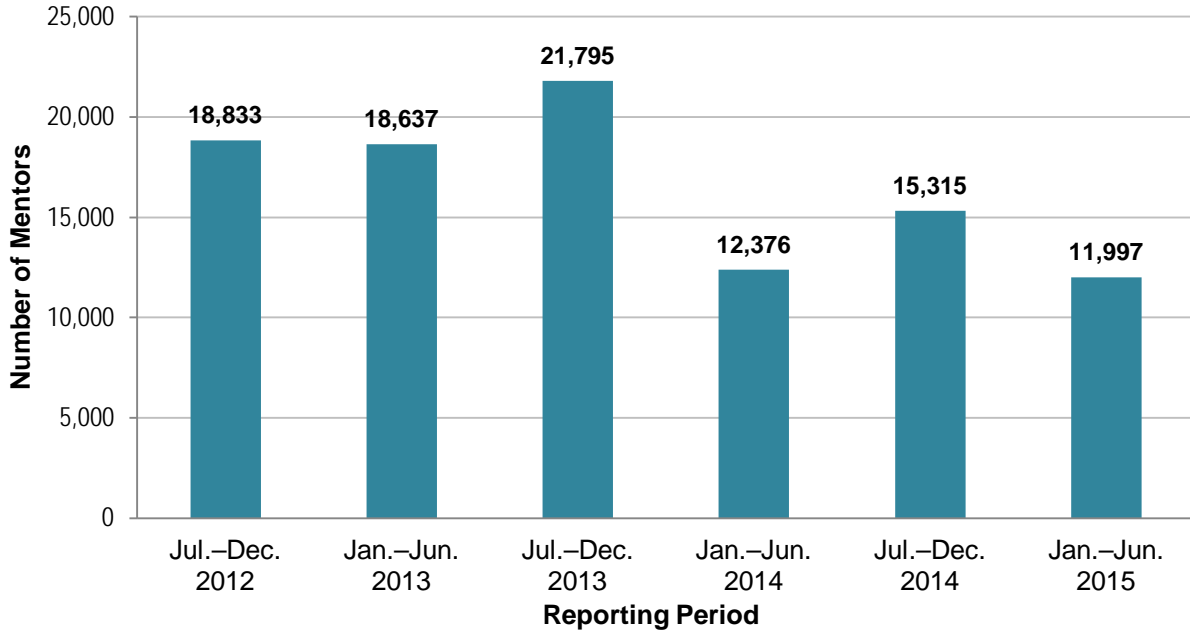
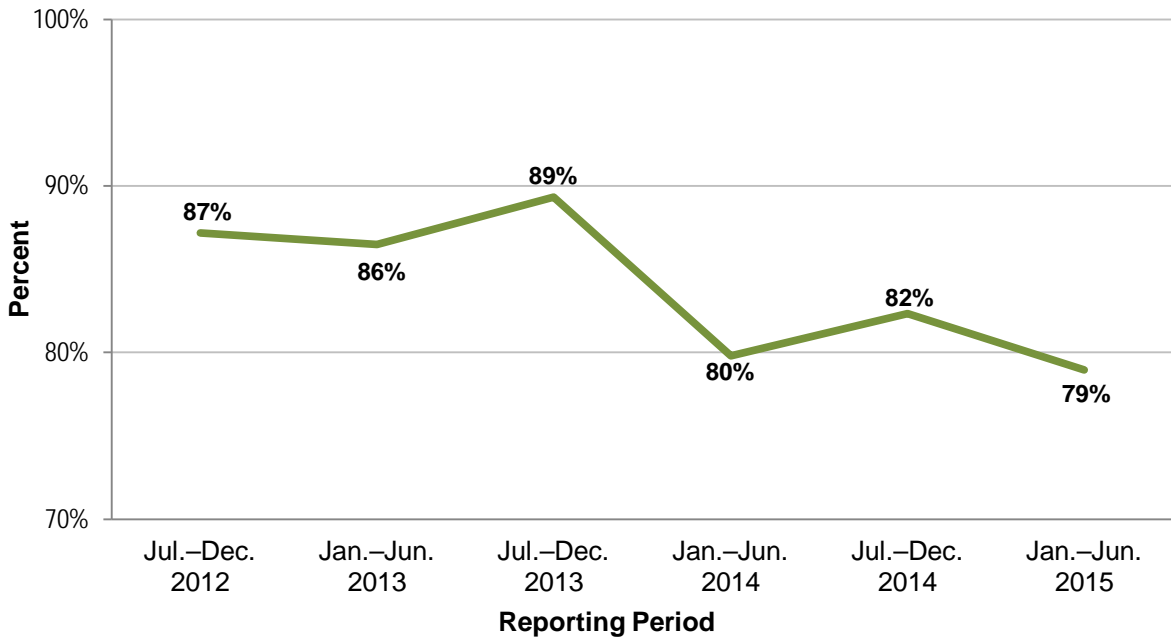


Figure 6. Number of Mentors Who Successfully Completed Training



Overall, the percentage of program youth (Figure 7) who exited the program having completed all program requirements has been steady since July 2012.

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. One percent of youth tracked had an arrest or delinquent offense while in the program, and less than 1 percent committed an offense 6–12 months after exiting the program. The mentor retention rate for these programs is high—90 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 2015

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for delinquent offenses	38,278
Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	355
Youth committed to juvenile facility	260
Youth sentenced to adult prison	9
Youth who received another sentence	51
Percent of youth who offend	1% (355/38,278)

Table 6. Performance Measures, Long-Term Offending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: January–June 2015

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for delinquent offenses	878
Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	5
Youth committed to juvenile facility	25
Youth sentenced to adult prison	2
Youth who received another sentence	0
Percent of youth who offend	<1% (5/878)

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

Table 7. Performance Measures, Short-Term Recidivism Data: January–June 2015

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses	20,483
Youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	54
Youth recommitted to juvenile facility	129
Youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Youth who received another sentence	13
Percent of youth who reoffend	<1% (54/20,483)

Table 8. Performance Measures, Long-Term Recidivism Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: January–June 2015

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses	220
Youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	5
Youth recommitted to juvenile facility	0
Youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Youth who received another sentence	0
Percent of youth who reoffend	2% (5/220)

Table 9 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Participating youth showed the most positive improvement in a target behavior change for antisocial behavior (75 percent), followed by perception of social support (74 percent), and gang resistance/involvement (71 percent).

Table 9. Target Behaviors: January–June 2015

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	19,613	41,899	47
School Attendance	11,418	16,392	70
Grade Point Average (GPA)	8,330	13,220	63
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	276	667	41
Perception of Social Support	19,854	26,936	74
Family Relationships	5,196	7,737	67
Antisocial Behavior	11,658	15,645	75
Substance Use	1,623	2,888	56
Gang Resistance/Involvement	3,245	4,571	71
Total	81,213	129,955	62

3. Summary

During the January–June 2015 reporting period, there were 450 reported active awards and subawards. Of those, 430 implemented evidence-based practices in their juvenile mentoring programs, allocating \$ 99,831,678 in Federal funding. The most common type of implementing organizations to run juvenile mentoring programs are nonprofit-based community groups, with 426 out of 450 reported active programs. Those programs served 79,299 youth and had 27,817 active mentors. There were also 27,345 youth exiting the program, and of those who exited, 21,909 youth completed all program requirements. Participating youth also showed the most improvement in target behaviors change for the following categories: antisocial behavior (75 percent), perception of social support (74 percent), and gang resistance/involvement (71 percent). In addition, the data shows that 1 percent of youth offended during the reporting period (short-term), and less than 1 percent recidivated 6–12 months after they left the program.