

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees: January–June 2016

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, 2016. 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 2016 reporting period.

- Juvenile Mentoring programs had a 94 percent reporting compliance rate in the DCTAT.
- There were 431 reported mentoring programs. Of those, 396 programs implemented some form of evidence-based practice.
- Nonprofit community-based organizations are the most common type of implementing organization to run a Juvenile Mentoring program.
- New recruited mentors totaled 21,809; 20,041 successfully completed training, and there were 42,606 active mentors to help make the mentoring program successful.
- About 1 percent of youth tracked had an arrest or delinquent offense, and 11 percent of youth committed an offense 6–12 months after exiting the program.
- Participating youth showed the most positive improvement in a target behavior change for perception of social support (76 percent) and school attendance (70 percent).

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods (July 2008–June 2016), grantees have input 1,446 sets of complete program data, indicating a 95 percent reporting compliance rate. For the most recent period, January–June 2016, there were 51 active Juvenile Mentoring grantees, with 65 active Federal grants. Not all grantees completed the data entry process; data were completed for 61 Federal awards, a reporting compliance rate of 94 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Juvenile Mentoring Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2008–June 2016

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
July–December 2015	6	1	75	82
January–June 2016	4	0	61	65
Total	51	21	1,446	1,518

Table 2 presents aggregate target population data for July 2014 to June 2016 and the number of Juvenile Mentoring grantees that target each population for service. Targeted services include any services or approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, developmentally appropriate).

Grantees only have to report target population information once in the DCTAT. However, grantees and subgrantees may update their target population to best fit their program during the life of the award. 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.

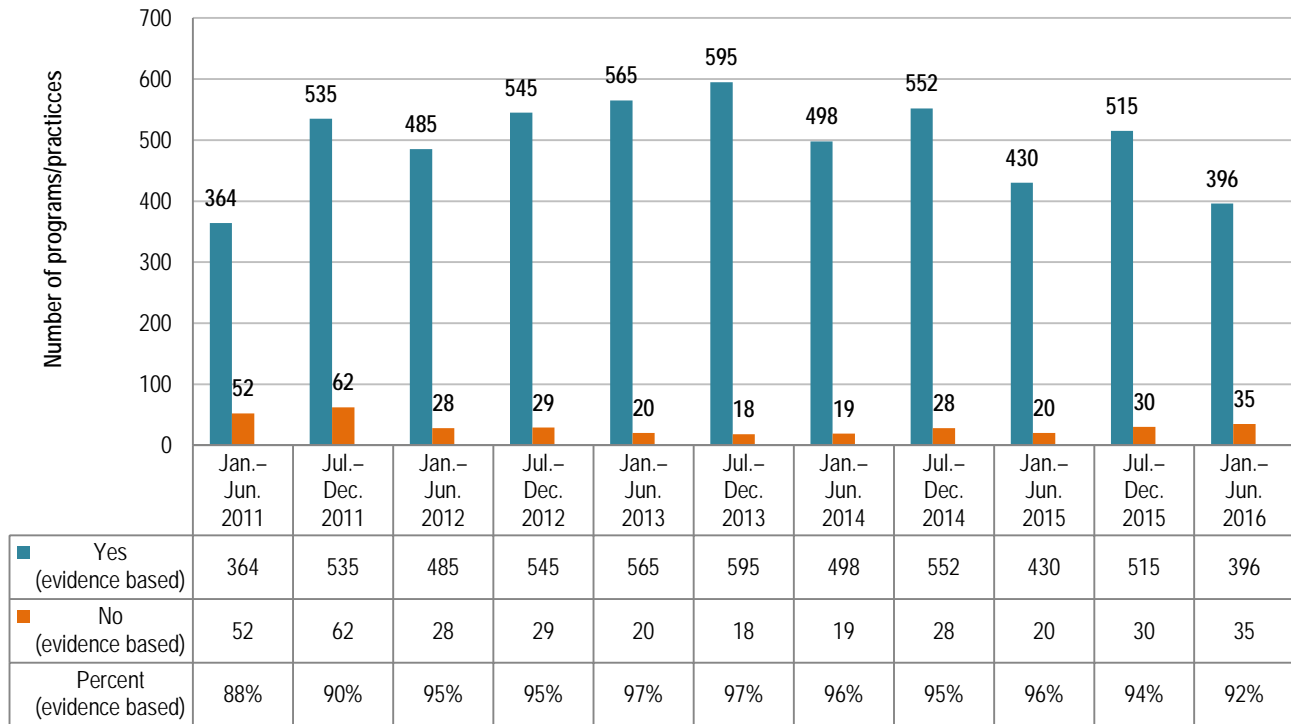
Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Population: July 2014–June 2016

Population	Number of Grantees Serving Group During Reporting Period			
	July–December 2014	January–June 2015	July–December 2015	January–June 2016
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	175	83	119	109
Asian	190	127	167	145
Black/African American	462	361	436	408
Caucasian/Non-Latino	312	251	263	210
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	391	329	357	320
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	142	75	119	108
Other Race	204	118	160	166
White/Caucasian	373	273	298	274
Youth Population Not Served Directly	29	14	28	10
Justice System Status				
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	490	373	453	427
First-Time Offenders	355	263	271	245
Repeat Offenders	183	97	128	118
Sex Offenders	6	5	5	5
Status Offenders	125	39	72	64
Violent Offenders	32	29	31	22
Youth Population Not Served Directly	36	20	34	12
Gender				
Male	497	387	461	423
Female	503	365	404	367
Youth Population Not Served Directly	30	15	29	11
Age				
0–10	313	206	246	226
11–18	506	390	459	421
Over 18	30	32	29	38
Youth Population Not Served Directly	28	13	27	10
Geographic Area				
Rural	163	82	117	114
Suburban	290	205	260	244
Tribal	105	24	56	60
Urban	444	350	427	390
Youth Population Not Served Directly	29	14	28	10
Other				
Mental Health	247	172	198	176
Substance Abuse	204	142	171	146
Truant/Dropout	371	281	288	247

1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

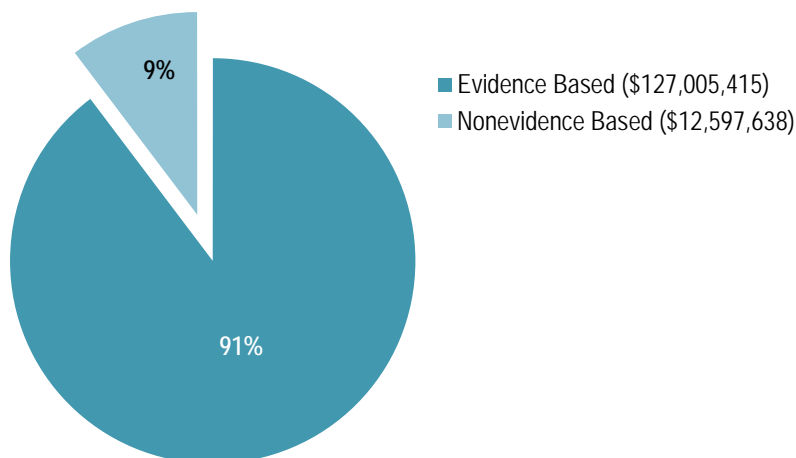
OJJDP strongly encourages the use of research and evidence-based practices to implement mentoring programs. Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or 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 2016 reporting period, there were 431 reported mentoring programs, and 396 programs (92 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 2011–June 2016



In a review of fund allocation for evidence-based programs during the January–June 2016 reporting period, 91 percent (\$127,005,415) of Federal funds were distributed by Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees to evidence-based programs (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: January–June 2016



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

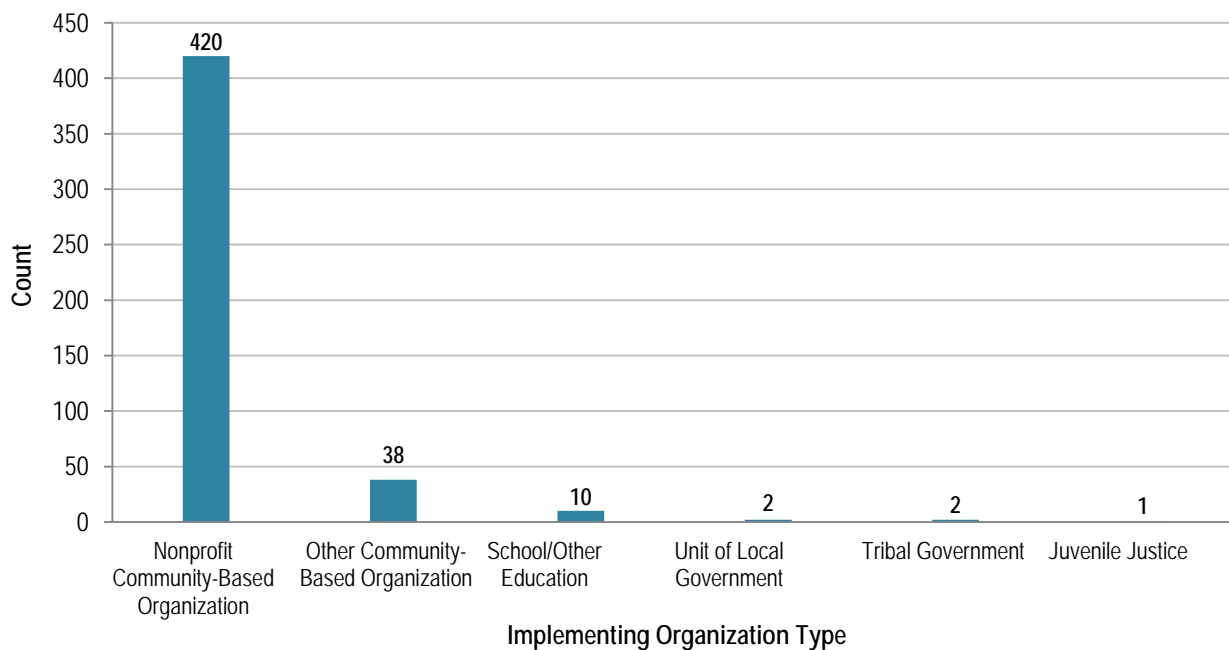
Table 3. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): January–June 2016

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AZ	1	1,500,000	MI	1	350,640
CA	5	4,420,599	NJ	2	2,000,000
CO	1	1,000,000	NM	1	1,000,000
CT	1	3,000,000	NY	3	4,000,000
DC	9	13,038,000	OR	1	500,000
FL	3	18,760,000	PA	5	8,000,000
GA	4	52,500,000	TX	2	1,450,000
IL	3	8,490,517	VA	3	5,991,803
IN	1	1,315,923	WA	4	17,000,000
KS	2	1,450,000	WI	1	449,426
MA	4	7,753,465	WY	1	1,500,000
MD	7	34,600,000			

1.2 Implementing Organization Type

Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the most programs (420) were with nonprofit community-based organizations. Other community-based organizations accounted for 38 awards, and schools or other education organizations accounted for 10 awards (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: January–June 2016 (N = 473)



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.

2. Analysis of Core Measures Data from January–June 2016

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 165,778 youth served by Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 161,256 (97 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 81 percent of eligible youth (35,459) exited programs after completing program requirements. Each grantee defines the requirements needed for a participant 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 participant exits such a program for any reason before 9 months of mentoring is complete, that person 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, 21,809 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 21,167 mentors who began training, 20,041 (95 percent) successfully completed their training. Moreover, 29,606 (80 percent) mentors reported that they had increased knowledge of their program area. Of the 46,563 mentors in the program, 42,606 (92 percent) remained active mentors.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and 9,281 programs reported having such partners.

Table 4. Performance Measures for Youth or Mentors: January–June 2016

Performance Measures	Youth or Mentors	
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	161,256	97%
Total youth served	165,778	
Youth who exited the program having completed program requirements	35,459	81%
Total number of youth who exited the program (successfully or unsuccessfully)	43,736	
Mentors successfully completing training	20,041	95%
Number of program mentors who began training	21,167	
Program mentors recruited	21,809	
Mentors trained who have increased knowledge of program area	29,606	80%
Number of trained program mentors	37,213	
Mentoring programs with active partners	9,281	
Number of mentoring programs	9,449	
Number of active mentors	42,606	92%
Total number of mentors in the program	46,563	

Figures 4–6 represent the number of recruited mentors, active mentors, and successfully trained mentors during each reporting period since January 2013. One of the mentoring program’s core goals is having well-trained mentors or staff to provide the most benefits to youth.

Figure 4. Number of Recruited Mentors

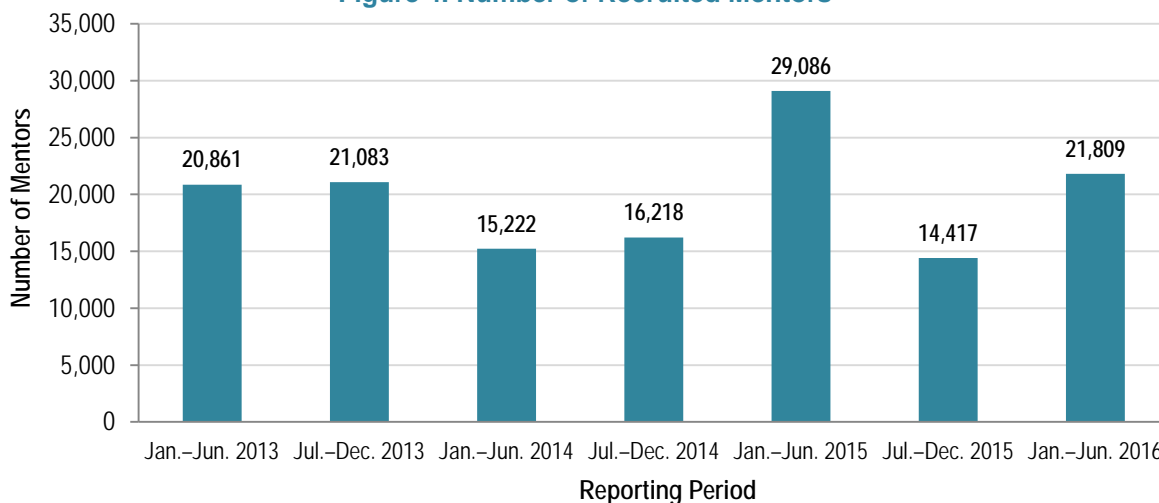


Figure 5. Number of Active Mentors

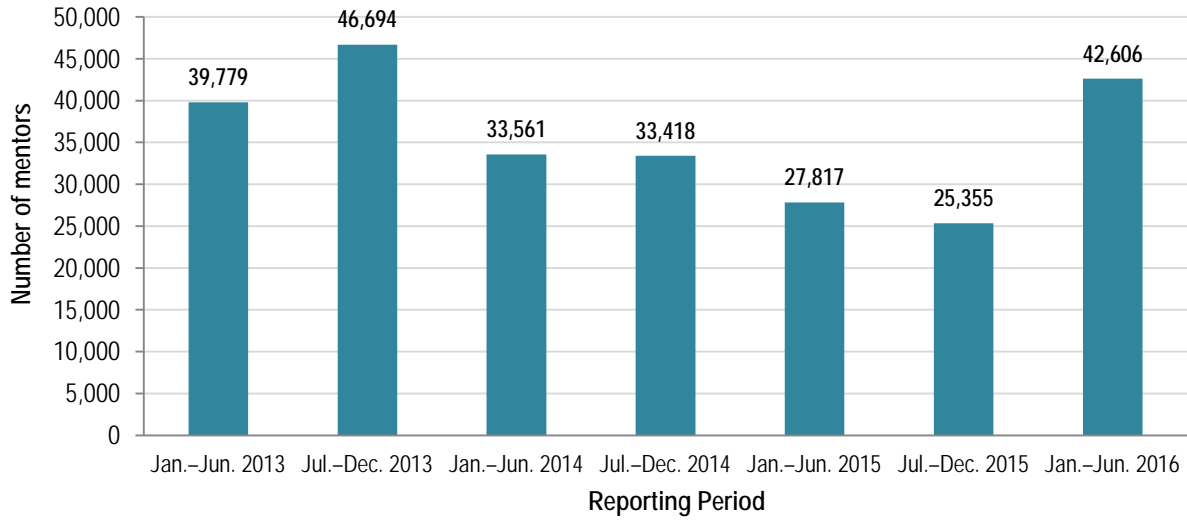
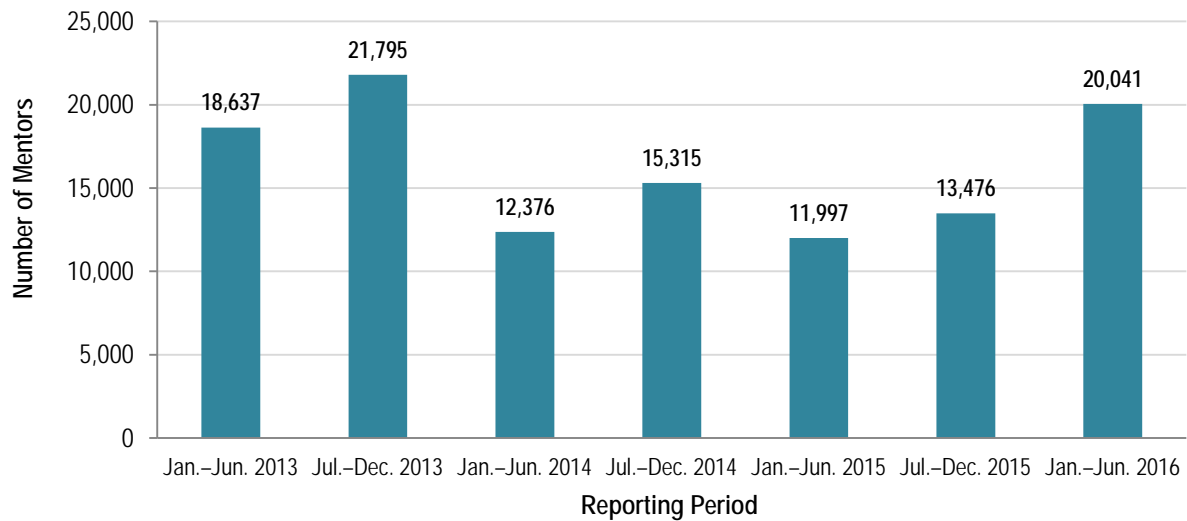
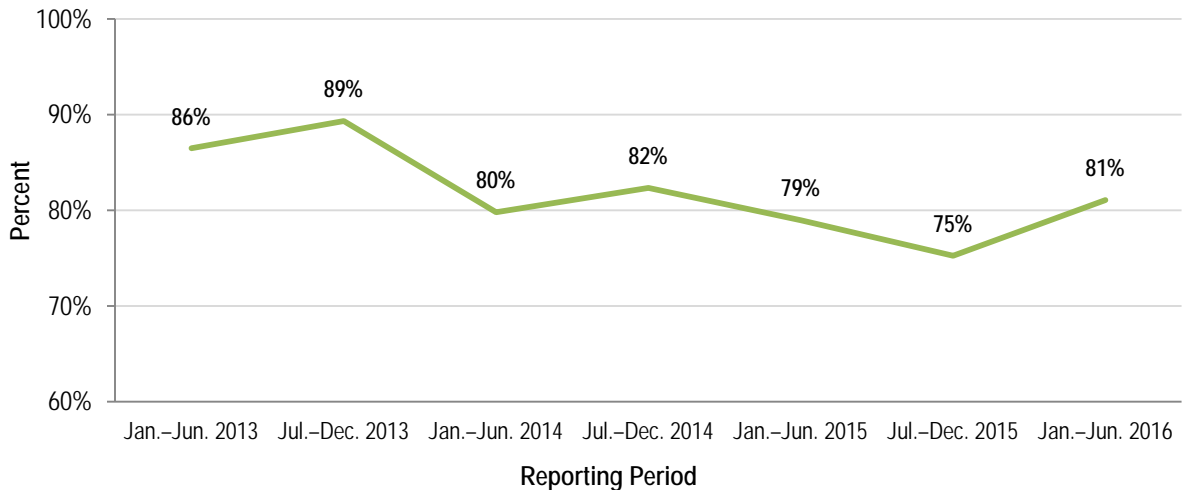


Figure 6. Number of Mentors Successfully Completing Training



Overall, the percentage of program youth (Figure 7) who exited the program having completed all program requirements has been steady since January 2013.

Figure 7. Percent of Youth Exiting the Program Successfully



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, and 11 percent committed an offense 6–12 months after exiting the program. The mentor retention rate for these programs is high—92 percent—which is a likely contributor to a program’s overall success, as defined by low rates of participant youth offending and reoffending.

Table 5. Short-Term Offending Data: January–June 2016

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for delinquent offenses	54,704
Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	772
Youth committed to juvenile facility	228
Youth sentenced to adult prison	4
Youth who received another sentence	57
Percent of youth who offend	1% (n = 772)

Table 6. Long-Term Offending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: January–June 2016

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for delinquent offenses	425
Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	46
Youth committed to juvenile facility	85
Youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Youth who received another sentence	29
Percent of youth who offend	11% (n = 46)

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, and 7 percent of the 42 youth who were tracked for recidivism 6–12 months after program exit were arrested for a new delinquent offense.

Table 7. Short-Term Recidivism Data: January–June 2016

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses	18,272
Youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	82
Youth recommitted to juvenile facility	11
Youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Youth who received another sentence	13
Percent of youth who reoffend	<1% (n = 82)

Table 8. Long-Term Recidivism Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: January–June 2016

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses	42
Youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	3
Youth recommitted to juvenile facility	2
Youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Youth who received another sentence	0
Percent of youth who reoffend	7% (n = 3)

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 perception of social support (76 percent) and school attendance (70 percent).

Table 9. Target Behaviors: January–June 2016

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	32,585	54,766	59
School Attendance	16,634	23,687	70
Grade Point Average (GPA)	15,150	29,335	52
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	440	1,353	33
Perception of Social Support	23,857	31,480	76
Family Relationships	10,065	15,320	66
Antisocial Behavior	15,938	23,278	68
Substance Use	3,112	5,410	58
Gang Resistance/Involvement	3,950	5,771	68
Total	121,731	190,400	64

3. Summary

During the January–June 2016 reporting period, there were 431 reported active awards and subawards. Of those, 396 implemented evidence-based practices in their Juvenile Mentoring programs, allocating \$127,005,415 in Federal funding. The most common type of implementing organizations to run Juvenile Mentoring programs are nonprofit community-based groups, with 420 out of 473 reported active programs. Those programs served 165,778 youth and had 42,606 active mentors. There were also 43,736 youth exiting the program, and of those who exited, 35,459 youth completed all program requirements. Participating youth also showed the most improvement in a target behavior change for perception of social support (76 percent) and school attendance (70 percent). In addition, the data shows that about 1 percent of youth offended during the reporting period (short-term), and 7 percent of youth recidivated 6–12 months after they left the program.