

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees: July–December 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 December 31, 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 July–December 2015 reporting period.

- Juvenile Mentoring Programs had a 91 percent reporting compliance rate in the DCTAT.
- There were 545 reported mentoring programs. Of those, 515 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 recruited mentors numbered 14,417; 13,476 successfully completed training, and there were 25,355 active mentors to help make the mentoring program successful.
- Less than 1 percent of youth tracked had an arrest or delinquent offense, and no youth committed an offense 6–12 months after exiting the program.
- Participating youth showed the most improvement in the following target behavior areas: school attendance (76 percent); perception of social support (73 percent); and antisocial behavior (72 percent).

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods (July 2008–December 2015), grantees have input 1,385 sets of complete program data, indicating a 95 percent reporting compliance rate. For the most recent period, July–December 2015, there were 58 active Juvenile Mentoring grantees, with 82 active Federal grants. Not all grantees completed the data entry process; data were only completed for 75 Federal awards, a reporting compliance rate of 91 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Juvenile Mentoring Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2008–December 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
July–December 2015	6	1	75	82
Total	47	21	1,385	1,453

Table 2 presents aggregate target population data for July 2014 to December 2015 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 servicing target population chart 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.

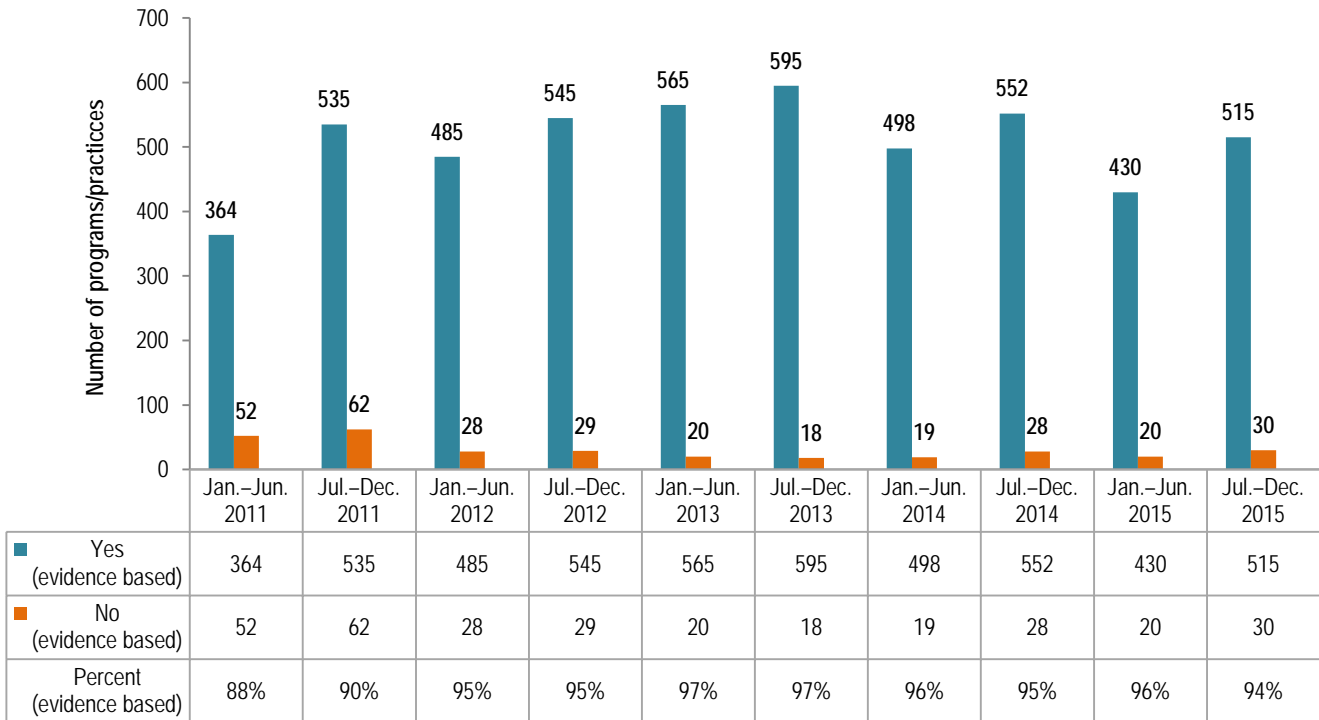
Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Population: July 2014–December 2015

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

1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

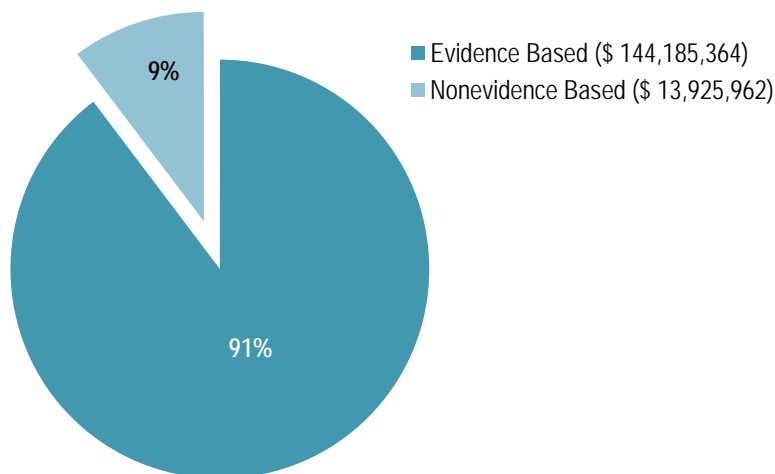
OJJDP strongly encourages the use of research and evidence-based practices to implement mentoring programs. Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or 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 July–December 2015 reporting period, there were 545 reported mentoring programs, and 515 programs (94 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–December 2015



In a review of fund allocation for evidence-based programs during the July–December 2015 reporting period, 91 percent (\$144,185,364) 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: July–December 2015



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

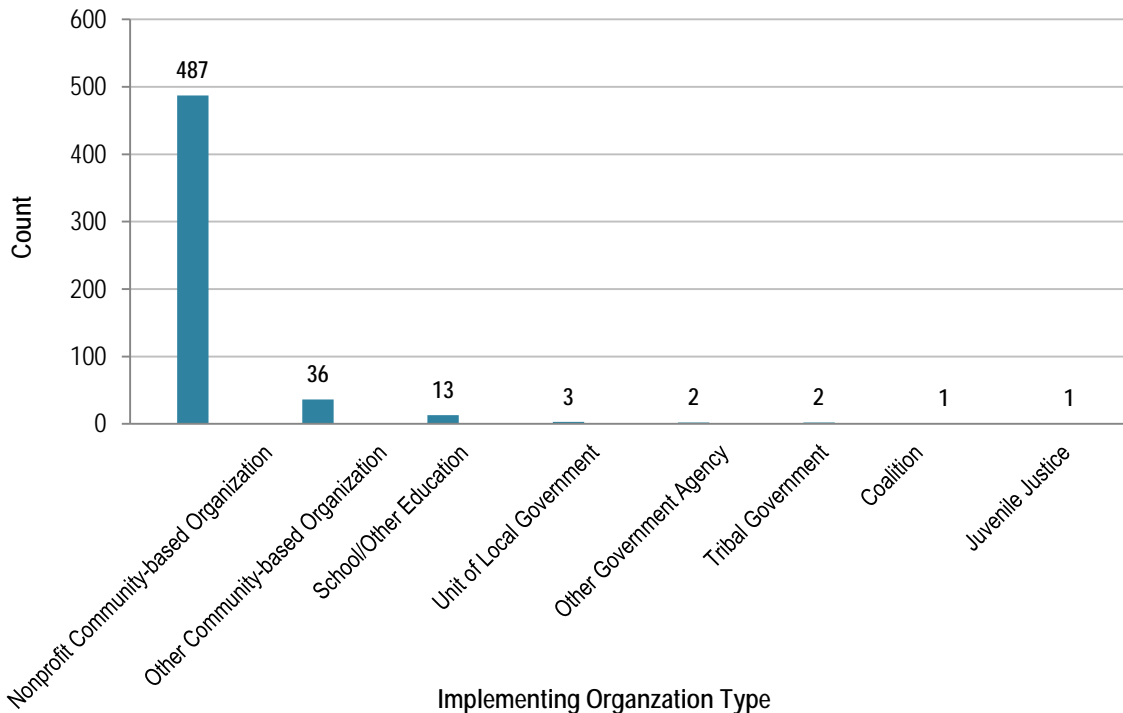
Table 3. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): July–December 2015

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AZ	1	1,500,000	MI	1	350,640
CA	6	4,701,563	NJ	2	2,000,000
CO	2	3,353,583	NM	1	1,000,000
CT	2	5,000,000	NV	1	300,000
DC	12	18,575,016	NY	4	5,538,000
FL	1	450,000	OR	1	500,000
GA	5	52,796,104	PA	10	30,879,425
IL	4	12,490,517	TX	2	1,450,000
IN	1	1,315,923	VA	4	7,991,803
KS	2	1,450,000	WA	4	17,000,000
LA	1	1,538,000	WI	1	449,426
MA	4	7,753,465	WY	1	1,500,000
MD	9	37,138,000			

1.2 Implementing Organization Type

Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the most programs (487) were with nonprofit community-based organizations. Other community-based organizations accounted for 36 awards, and schools or other education organizations accounted for 13 awards (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: July–December 2015 (N = 545)



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 July–December 2015

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 86,253 youth served by Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 77,914 (90 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 75 percent of eligible youth (15,474) 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, 14,417 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 14,315 mentors who began training, 13,476 (94 percent) successfully completed their training. Moreover, 17,844 (80 percent) mentors reported that they had increased knowledge of their program area. Of the 29,041 mentors in the program, 25,355 (87 percent) remained active mentors.

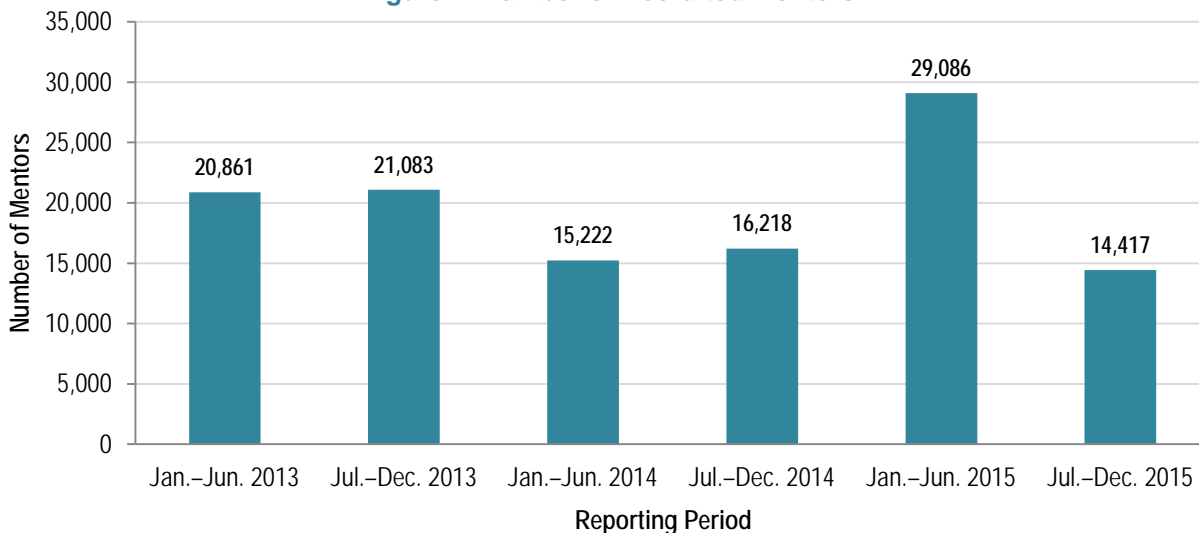
Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and 5,621 programs reported having such partners.

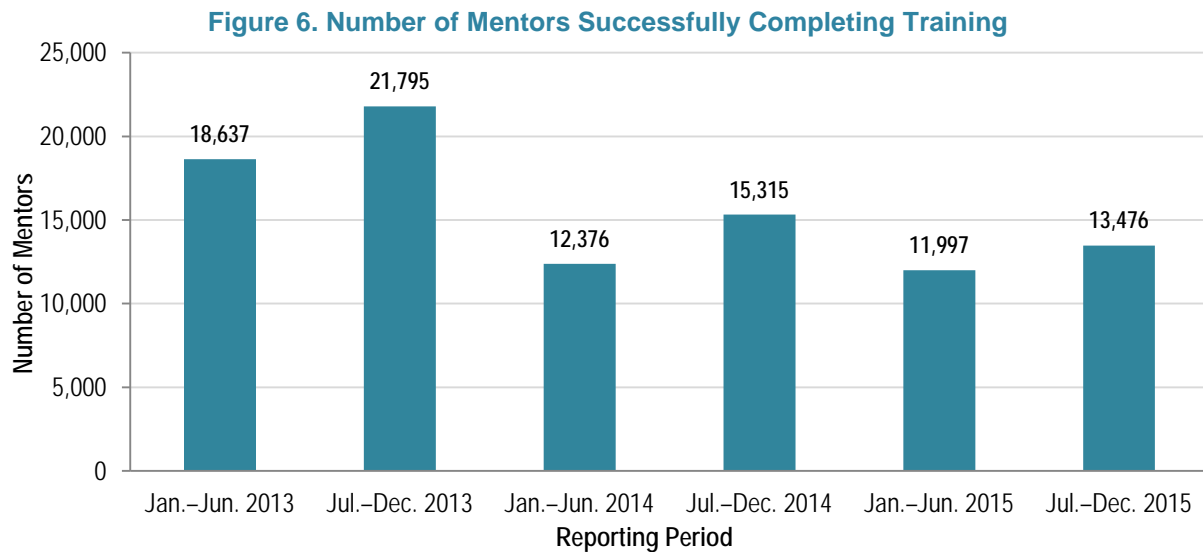
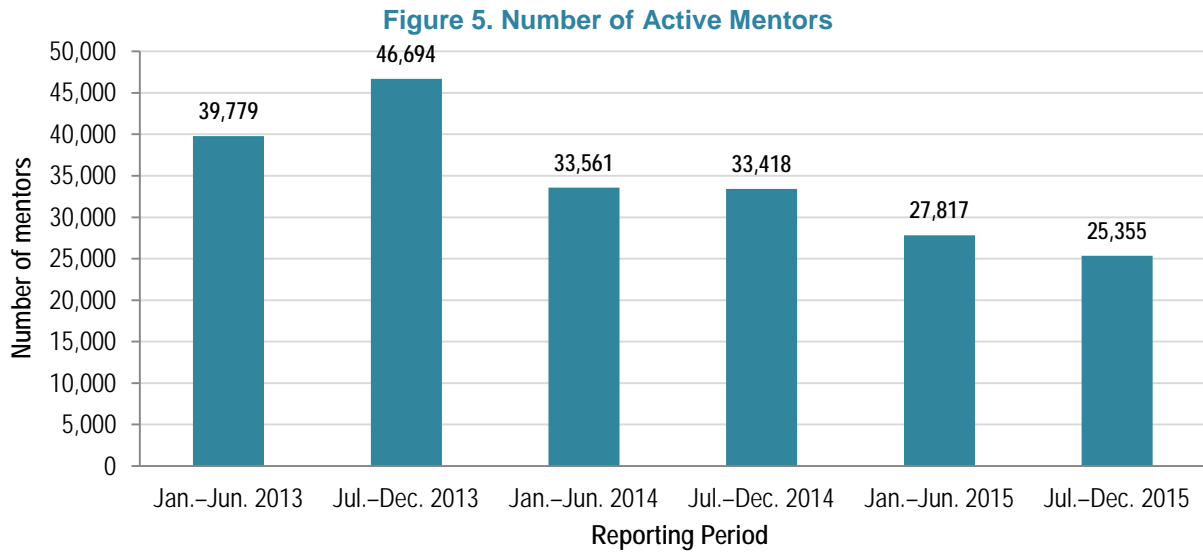
Table 4. Performance Measures for Youth or Mentors: July–December 2015

Performance Measures	Youth or Mentors	
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	77,914	90%
Total youth served	86,253	
Youth who exited the program having completed program requirements	15,474	75%
Total number of youth who exited the program (successfully or unsuccessfully)	20,561	
Mentors successfully completing training	13,476	94%
Number of program mentors who began training	14,315	
Program mentors recruited	14,417	
Mentors trained who have increased knowledge of program area	17,844	80%
Number of trained program mentors	22,445	
Mentoring programs with active partners	5,621	
Number of mentoring programs	5,649	
Number of active mentors	25,355	87%
Total number of mentors in the program	29,041	

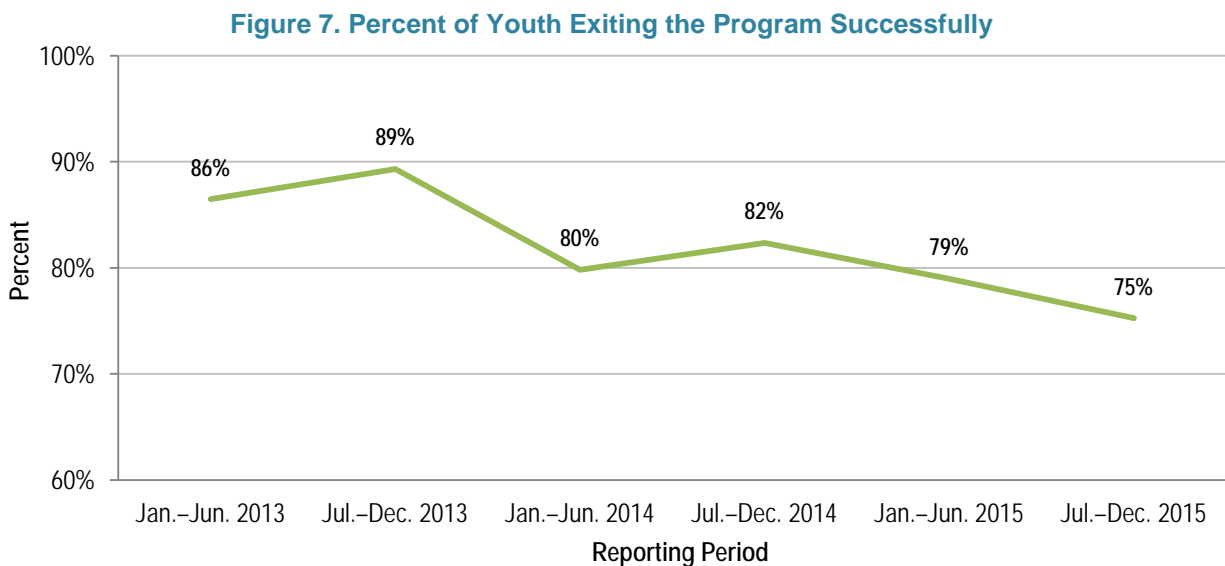
Figures 4–6 below represent the number of recruited mentors, active mentors, and successfully trained mentors during each reporting period since January 2013. One of the mentoring program’s core goals is having well-trained mentors or staff to provide the most benefits to youth.

Figure 4. Number of Recruited Mentors





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



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, and 4 percent 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 participant youth offending and reoffending.

Table 5. Short-Term Offending Data: July–December 2015

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for delinquent offenses	41,627
Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	233
Youth committed to juvenile facility	194
Youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Youth who received another sentence	31
Percent of youth who offend	<1% (n = 233)

Table 6. Long-Term Offending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: July–December 2015

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for delinquent offenses	804
Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	35
Youth committed to juvenile facility	85
Youth sentenced to adult prison	9
Youth who received another sentence	10
Percent of youth who offend	4% (n = 35)

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 none of the 29 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: July–December 2015

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses	16,623
Youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	96
Youth recommitted to juvenile facility	17
Youth sentenced to adult prison	2
Youth who received another sentence	4
Percent of youth who reoffend	<1% (n = 96)

Table 8. Long-Term Recidivism Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: July–December 2015

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses	29
Youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	0
Youth recommitted to juvenile facility	0
Youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Youth who received another sentence	0
Percent of youth who reoffend	0%

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 school attendance (76 percent), followed by perception of social support (73 percent), and antisocial behavior (72 percent).

Table 9. Target Behaviors: July–December 2015

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	19,833	39,621	50
School Attendance	11,434	15,047	76
Grade Point Average (GPA)	8,162	16,030	51
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	302	856	35
Perception of Social Support	13,239	18,100	73
Family Relationships	5,485	8,107	68
Antisocial Behavior	11,321	15,784	72
Substance Use	2,065	3,757	55
Gang Resistance/Involvement	2,743	3,951	69
Total	74,584	121,253	61

3. Summary

During the July–December 2015 reporting period, there were 545 reported active awards and subawards. Of those, 515 implemented evidence-based practices in their juvenile mentoring programs, allocating \$ 144,185,364 in Federal funding. The most common type of implementing organizations to run juvenile mentoring programs are nonprofit-based community groups, with 487 out of 545 reported active programs. Those programs served 86,253 youth and had 25,355 active mentors. There were also 20,561 youth exiting the program, and of those who exited, 15,474 youth completed all program requirements. Participating youth also showed the most improvement in target behavior change for the following categories: school attendance (76 percent), perception of social support (73 percent), and antisocial behavior (72 percent). In addition, the data shows that less than 1 percent of youth offended during the reporting period (short-term), and no youth recidivated 6–12 months after they left the program.