

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees: July–December 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 December 31, 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 following highlights refer to the July–December 2016 reporting period.

- Juvenile Mentoring programs had a 78-percent reporting compliance rate in the DCTAT.
- There were 502 reported mentoring programs. Of those, 462 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 14,493; 15,123 mentors successfully completed training, and 31,340 active mentors helped make the mentoring program successful.
- About 1 percent of youth tracked had an arrest or delinquent offense, and 3 percent of youth committed an offense 6–12 months after exiting the program.
- Overall, 55 percent of program youth had a desired change in the targeted behavior in the short term.

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods (July 2008–December 2016), grantees have input 1,523 sets of complete program data, indicating a 94-percent reporting compliance rate. For the most recent period, July–December 2016, there were 73 active Juvenile Mentoring grantees, with 99 active Federal grants. Not all grantees completed the data-entry process; data were completed for 77 Federal awards, a reporting compliance rate of 78 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Juvenile Mentoring Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2008–December 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
July–December 2016	16	6	77	99
Total	67	27	1,523	1,617

Table 2 presents aggregate target population data for July 2014 to December 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., those that are gender specific, culturally based, and/or 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 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 2016

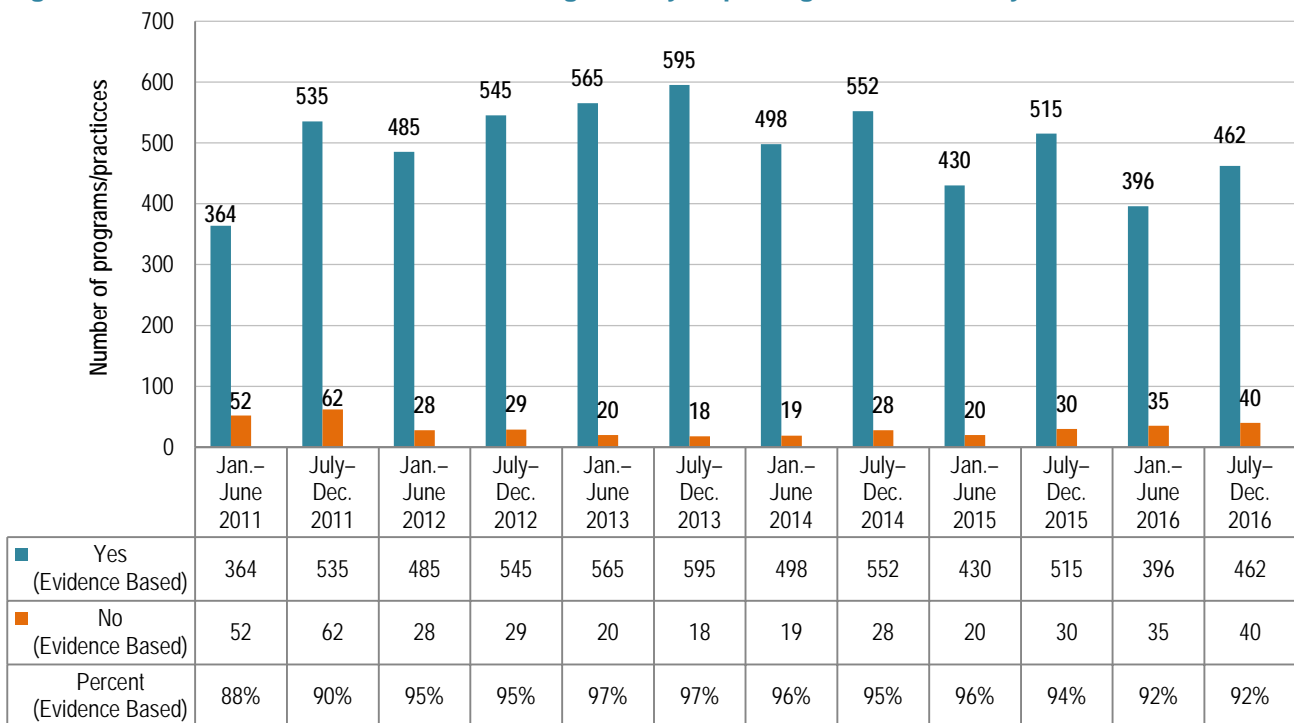
Population	Number of Grantees Serving Group During Reporting Period				
	July–December 2014	January–June 2015	July–December 2015	January–June 2016	July–December 2016
Race/Ethnicity					
American Indian/Alaska Native	175	83	119	109	160
Asian	190	127	167	145	187
Black/African American	462	361	436	408	472
Caucasian/Non-Latino	312	251	263	210	285
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	391	329	357	320	388
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	142	75	119	108	144
Other Race	204	118	160	166	227
White/Caucasian	373	273	298	274	328
Youth Population Not Served Directly	29	14	28	10	8
Justice System Status					
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	490	373	453	427	489
First-Time Offenders	355	263	271	245	309
Repeat Offenders	183	97	128	118	155
Sex Offenders	6	5	5	5	3
Status Offenders	125	39	72	64	101
Violent Offenders	32	29	31	22	22
Youth Population Not Served Directly	36	20	34	12	9
Gender					
Male	497	387	461	423	484
Female	503	365	404	367	438
Youth Population Not Served Directly	30	15	29	11	8
Age					
0–10	313	206	246	226	330
11–18	506	390	459	421	483
Over 18	30	32	29	38	48
Youth Population Not Served Directly	28	13	27	10	8
Geographic Area					
Rural	163	82	117	114	175
Suburban	290	205	260	244	283
Tribal	105	24	56	60	95
Urban	444	350	427	390	437
Youth Population Not Served Directly	29	14	28	10	8

Other					
Mental Health	247	172	198	176	220
Substance Abuse	204	142	171	146	178
Truant/Dropout	371	281	288	247	279

1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

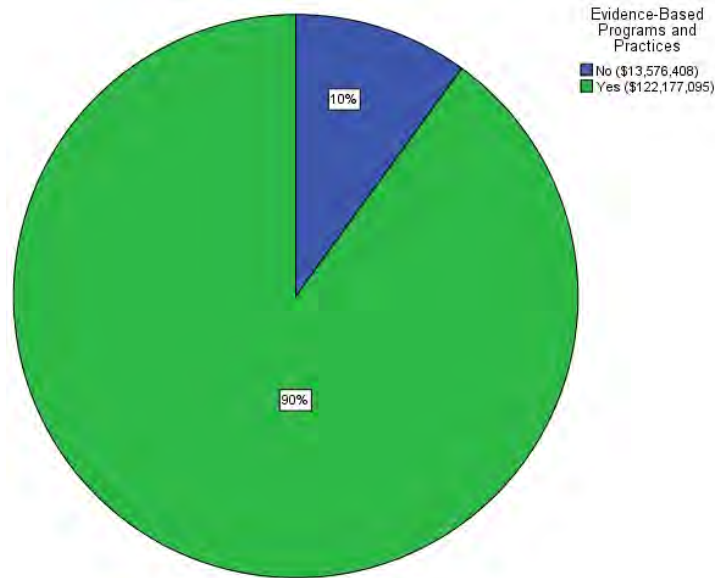
OJJDP strongly encourages the use of research and evidence-based practices to implement mentoring programs. Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or 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 2016 reporting period, there were 502 reported mentoring programs, and 462 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–December 2016



In a review of fund allocation for evidence-based programs during the July–December 2016 reporting period, 90 percent (\$122,177,095) 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 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.

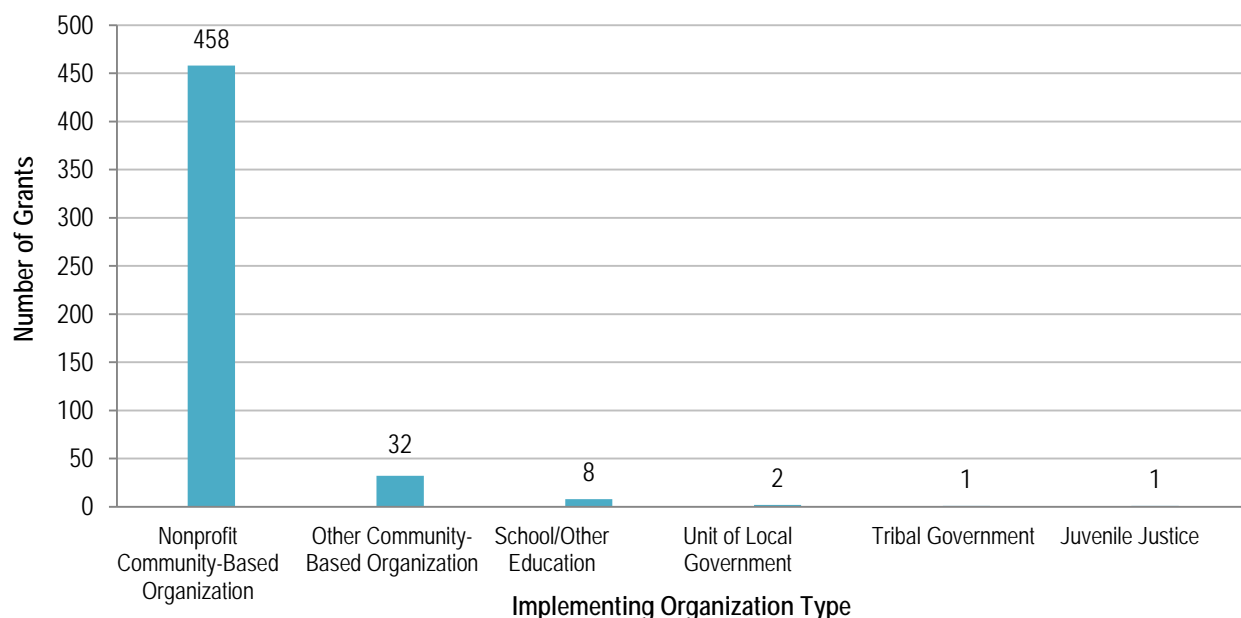
Table 3. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): July–December 2016

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AZ	1	\$ 1,500,000	NC	1	\$ 499,994
CA	7	5,274,550	NJ	2	2,000,000
CO	2	2,999,720	NM	1	1,000,000
CT	3	6,749,334	NV	1	450,000
DC	9	15,500,000	NY	6	7,530,758
FL	5	26,760,000	OH	1	496,165
GA	6	53,466,043	OR	4	3,299,548
IL	4	7,751,566	PA	7	12,000,000
IN	1	1,315,923	TN	1	1,250,000
KS	2	1,450,000	TX	5	4,997,543
LA	1	445,664	VA	4	5,590,944
MA	8	14,687,322	WA	3	12,000,000
MD	11	46,082,618	WI	1	449,426
MI	1	450,000	WY	1	1,500,000

1.2 Implementing Organization Type

Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the most programs (458) were with nonprofit community-based organizations. Other community-based organizations accounted for 32 awards, and schools or other education organizations accounted for 8 awards (Figure 3).

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

Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: July–December 2016 (N = 502)

2. Analysis of Core Measures Data from July–December 2016

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 140,767 youth served by Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 90,677 (64 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 75 percent of eligible youth (16,136) 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, 14,493 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 16,008 mentors who began training, 15,123 (94 percent) successfully completed their training. Moreover, 21,027 (71 percent) mentors reported that they had increased knowledge of their program area. Of the 36,348 mentors in the program, 31,340 (86 percent) remained active mentors.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and 6,130 programs reported having such partners.

Table 4. Performance Measures for Youth or Mentors: July–December 2016

Performance Measures	Youth or Mentors	
Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	90,677	64%
Total youth served	140,767	
Youth who exited the program having completed program requirements	16,136	75%
Total number of youth who exited the program (successfully or unsuccessfully)	21,536	
Mentors successfully completing training	15,123	94%
Number of program mentors who began training	16,008	
Program mentors recruited	14,493	
Mentors trained who have increased knowledge of program area	21,027	71%
Number of trained program mentors	29,825	
Mentoring programs with active partners	6,130	
Number of mentoring programs	5,024	
Number of active mentors	31,340	86%
Total number of mentors in the program	36,348	

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

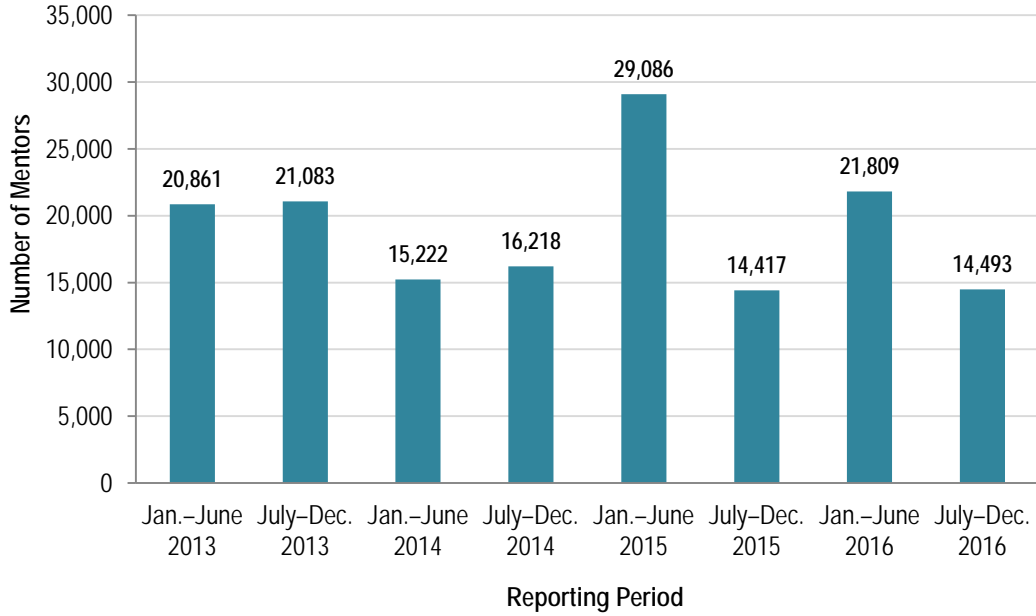


Figure 5. Number of Active Mentors

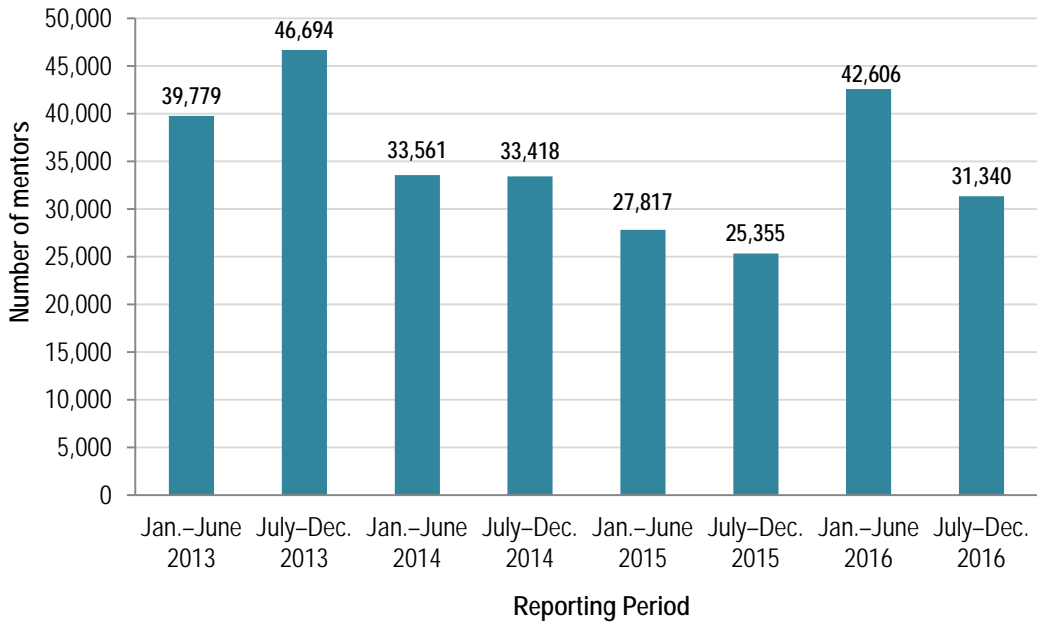
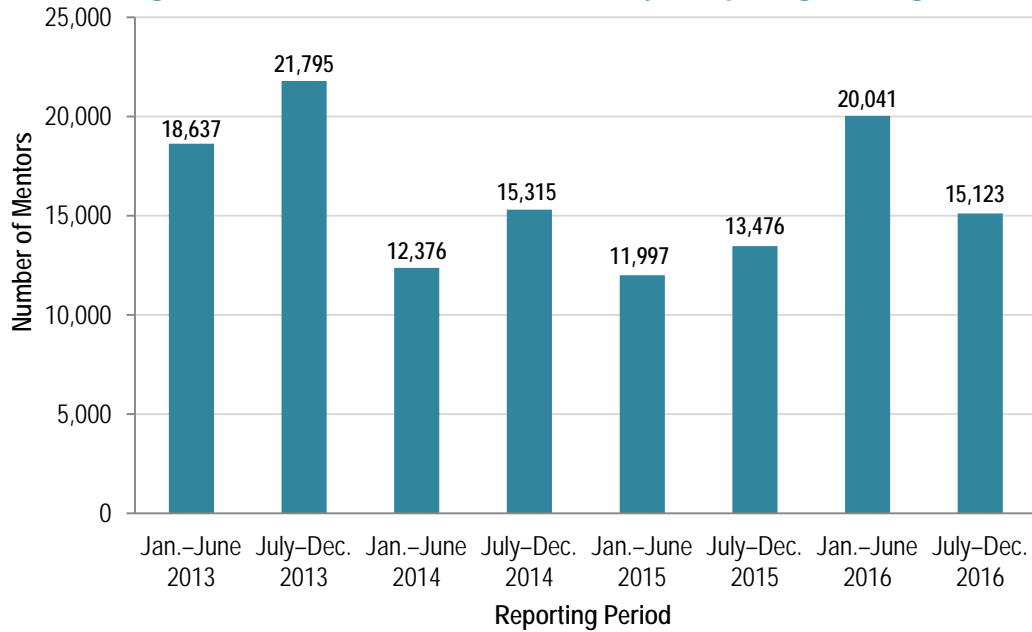
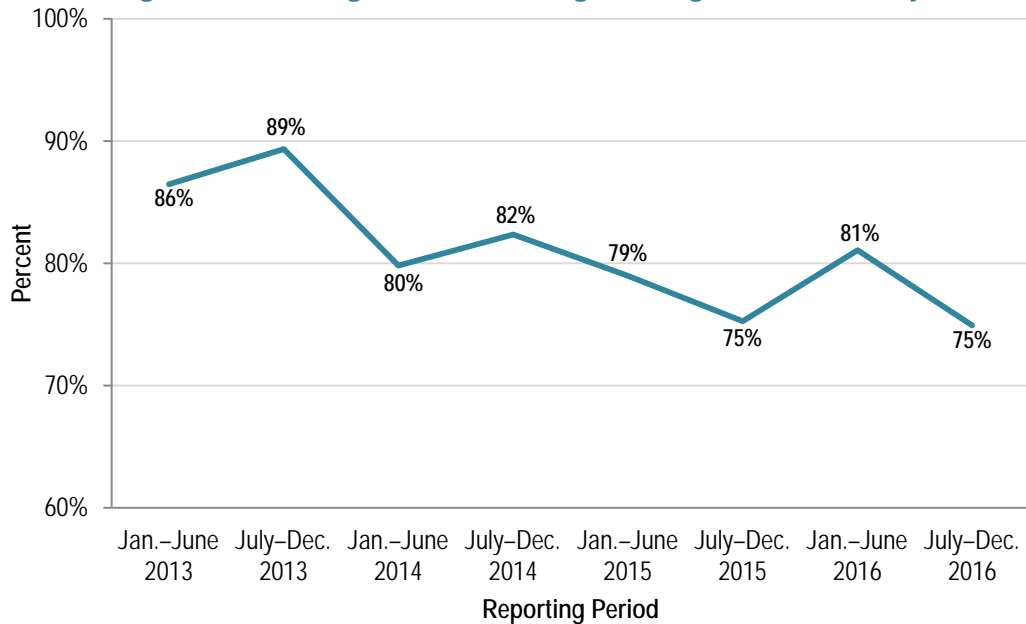


Figure 6. Number of Mentors Successfully Completing Training



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. Percentage 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 3 percent 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 participant youth offending and reoffending.

Table 5. Short-Term Offending Data: July–December 2016

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for delinquent offenses	39,104
Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	340
Youth committed to juvenile facility	223
Youth sentenced to adult prison	3
Youth who received another sentence	12
Percentage of youth who offend	1% (<i>n</i> = 340)

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

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for delinquent offenses	2,526
Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	73
Youth committed to juvenile facility	6
Youth sentenced to adult prison	4
Youth who received another sentence	6
Percentage of youth who offend	3% (<i>n</i> = 73)

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 2 percent of the 1,010 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 2016

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses	13,628
Youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	35
Youth recommitted to juvenile facility	12
Youth sentenced to adult prison	2
Youth who received another sentence	11
Percentage of youth who reoffend	<1% (<i>n</i> = 35)

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

Performance Measure	Data
Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses	1,010
Youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	21
Youth recommitted to juvenile facility	9
Youth sentenced to adult prison	4
Youth who received another sentence	6
Percentage of youth who reoffend	2% (<i>n</i> = 21)

Table 9 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Overall, 55 percent of program youth had a desired change in the targeted behavior.

Table 9. Target Behaviors: July–December 2016

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percentage of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	19,221	35,106	55
School Attendance	8,206	16,637	49
Grade Point Average (GPA)	6,302	21,517	29
General Education Development (GED) Test Passed	501	1,279	39
Perception of Social Support	13,101	19,577	67
Family Relationships	5,134	7,977	64
Antisocial Behavior	11,256	15,590	72
Substance Use	1,611	2,857	56
Gang Resistance/Involvement	3,668	4,771	77
Community Involvement	120	164	73
Occupational Skill Training	49	50	98
Total	69,169	125,525	55

3. Summary

During the July–December 2016 reporting period, there were 502 reported mentoring programs. Of those, 462 implemented evidence-based practices in their Juvenile Mentoring programs, allocating \$122,177,095 in Federal funding. The most common type of implementing organizations to run Juvenile Mentoring programs are nonprofit community-based groups, with 458 out of 502 reported active programs. All programs served 140,767 youth and had 31,340 active mentors. There were also 21,536 youth exiting the program. Of those who exited, 16,136 youth completed all program requirements. Overall, 55 percent of program youth had a desired change in the targeted behavior in the short term. In addition, the data show that about 1 percent of youth offended during the reporting period (short term), and 2 percent of youth recidivated 6–12 months after they left the program.