

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Mentoring Grantees: July–December 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 December 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. The highlights below refer to the July–December 2014 reporting period.

- Juvenile Mentoring Programs had a 96 percent reporting compliance rate in the DCTAT.
- There were 580 reported mentoring programs. Of those, 552 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 16,218, 15,315 successfully completed training, and there were 33,418 active mentors.
- Less than 1 percent of youth tracked had an arrest or delinquent offense; recidivism rate was also low (2 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: perception of social support (84 percent); building positive family relationships (80 percent); and positive development of antisocial behavior (79 percent).

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods (July 2008–December 2014), grantees have input 1,246 sets of complete program data, indicating a reporting compliance rate of 96 percent. For the most recent period, July–December 2014, 94 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 72 active Juvenile Mentoring grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Therefore, data were only complete for 90 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 96 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Juvenile Mentoring Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2008–December 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 |
| July–December 2014 | 2 | 2 | 90 | 94 |
| Total | 38 | 20 | 1,246 | 1,304 |

Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for July 2013 to December 2014 and the number of 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 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: July 2013–December 2014

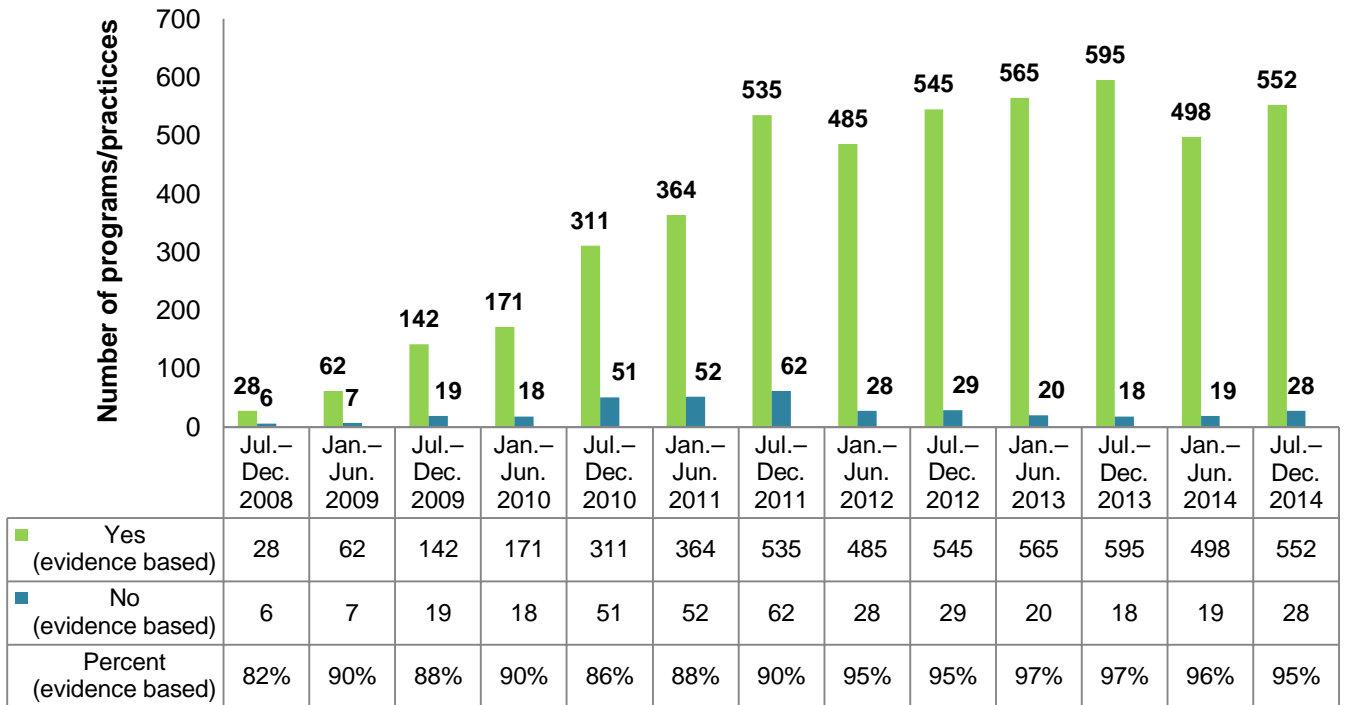
| Population | No. of Grantees Serving Population During Reporting Period | | |
|--|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| | July–December 2013 | January–June 2014 | July–December 2014 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 200 | 185 | 175 |
| Asian | 188 | 163 | 190 |
| Black/African American | 466 | 421 | 462 |
| Caucasian/Non-Latino | 304 | 275 | 312 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race) | 387 | 348 | 391 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 128 | 116 | 142 |
| Other Race | 181 | 183 | 204 |
| White/Caucasian | 422 | 376 | 373 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 27 | 13 | 29 |
| Justice System Status | | | |
| At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense) | 513 | 459 | 490 |
| First-Time Offenders | 316 | 328 | 355 |
| Repeat Offenders | 155 | 156 | 183 |
| Sex Offenders | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Status Offenders | 123 | 123 | 125 |
| Violent Offenders | 21 | 30 | 32 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 32 | 20 | 36 |

| Gender | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Male | 515 | 463 | 497 |
| Female | 520 | 470 | 503 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 27 | 14 | 30 |
| Age | | | |
| 0–10 | 364 | 320 | 313 |
| 11–18 | 531 | 475 | 506 |
| Over 18 | 34 | 28 | 30 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 26 | 12 | 28 |
| Geographic Area | | | |
| Rural | 194 | 294 | 163 |
| Suburban | 302 | 502 | 290 |
| Tribal | 130 | 218 | 105 |
| Urban | 438 | 673 | 444 |
| Youth Population Not Served Directly | 27 | 16 | 29 |
| Other | | | |
| Mental Health | 220 | 210 | 247 |
| Substance Abuse | 177 | 172 | 204 |
| Truant/Dropout | 361 | 344 | 371 |

1.1 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

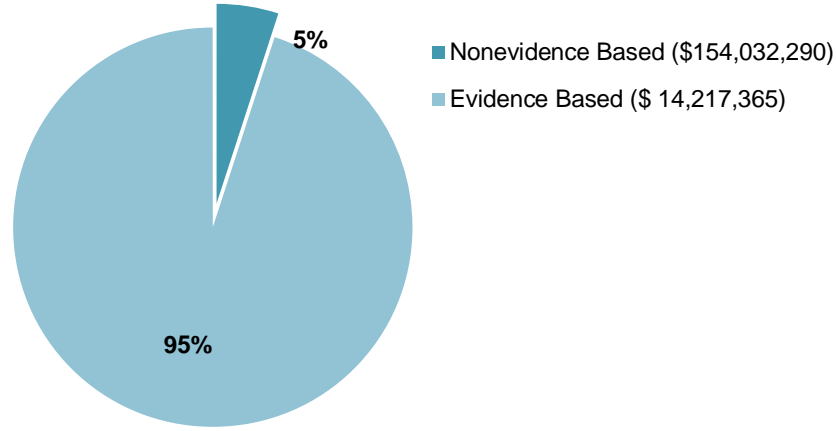
OJJDP strongly encourages the use of research and evidence-based practices to implement mentoring programs. Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or 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 2014 reporting period, there were 580 reported mentoring programs, and 552 programs (95 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–December 2014



In a review of fund allocation for evidence-based programs during the July–December 2014 reporting period, 95 percent (\$154,032,290) of federal funds were distributed by active Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees (Figure 2). This amount includes grantees 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: July–December 2014



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

Table 3. Federal Award Amount by State or District (Dollars): July–December 2014

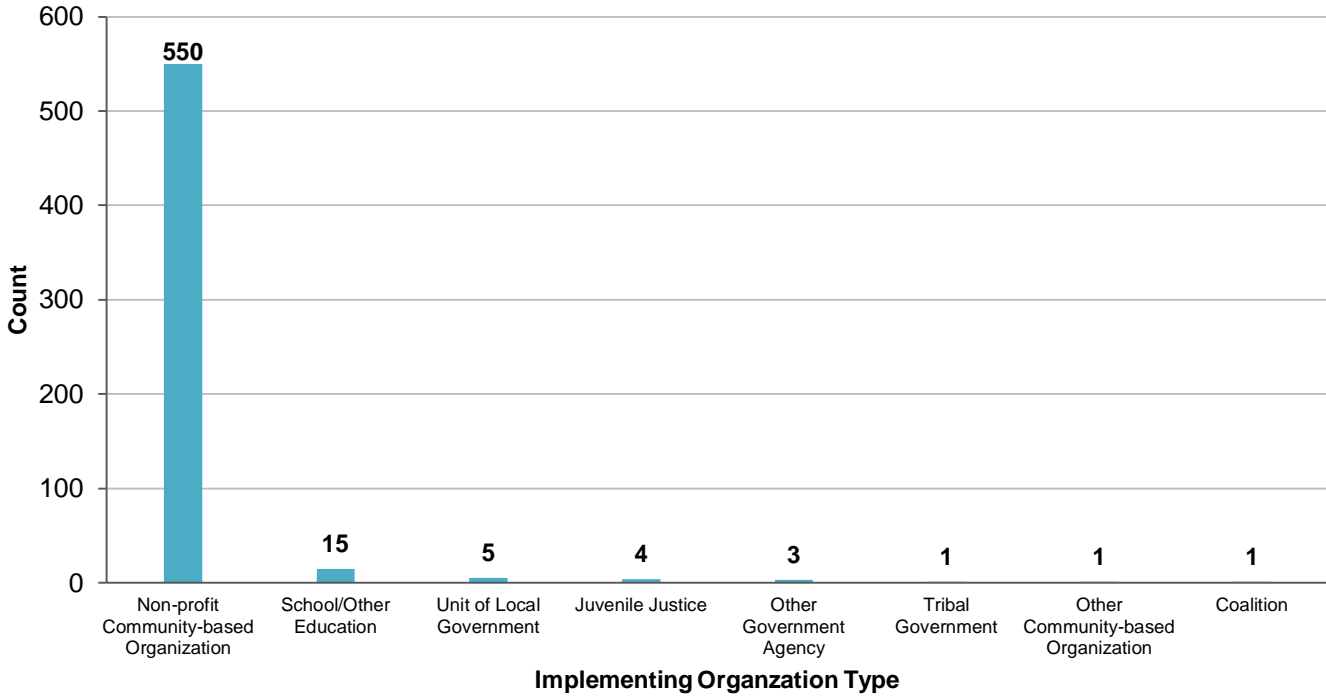
| Grantee State | N | Grant Amount (Dollars) | Grantee State | N | Grant Amount (Dollars) |
|---------------|---|------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------|
| AL | 1 | 280,964 | MI | 2 | 631,454 |
| CA | 5 | 2,501,563 | ND | 1 | 473,218 |
| CO | 2 | 2,653,563 | NJ | 2 | 1,300,000 |
| CT | 2 | 2,090,090 | NM | 1 | 1,000,000 |
| DC | 9 | 16,037,016 | NV | 1 | 300,000 |
| FL | 2 | 2,200,000 | NY | 5 | 4,279,484 |
| GA | 1 | 296,104 | OK | 2 | 699,994 |
| IA | 2 | 438,797 | OR | 1 | 493,584 |
| IL | 3 | 10,165,342 | PA | 1 | 1,538,000 |
| IN | 1 | 1,315,923 | SC | 1 | 298,831 |
| KS | 1 | 1,000,000 | TX | 2 | 1,090,090 |
| LA | 2 | 1,538,000 | VA | 2 | 3,000,000 |
| MA | 8 | 10,761,777 | WI | 2 | 749,421 |
| MD | 5 | 14,475,333 | | | |

1.2 Implementing Organization Type

Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the most programs (550) were with nonprofit community-based organizations. Schools or other education organizations accounted for 15 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: July–December 2014 (N = 580)



2. Analysis of Core Measures Data from July–December 2014

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 4). Of the 105,206 youth served by Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 94,427 (90 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 82 percent of eligible youth (30,581) 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, 16,218 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 16,159 mentors who began training, 15,315 (95 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 18,770 (64 percent) mentors reported that they had increased knowledge of their program area. Of the 39,152 mentors in the program, 33,418 (85 percent) remained active mentors.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed, and 5,922 programs reported having such partners.

Table 4. Performance Measures for Youth or Mentors: July–December 2014

| Performance Measures | Youth or Mentors | |
|---|------------------|-----|
| Youth served | 105,206 | |
| Youth served using an evidence-based program or practice | 94,427 | 90% |
| Total number of youth who exited the program (successfully or unsuccessfully) | 37,134 | |
| Youth who exited the program having completed program requirements | 30,581 | 82% |
| Program mentors recruited | 16,218 | |
| Number of program mentors who began training | 16,159 | |
| Mentors successfully completing training | 15,315 | 95% |
| Number of trained program mentors | 29,179 | |
| Mentors trained who have increased knowledge of program area | 18,770 | 64% |
| Mentoring programs with active partners | 5,922 | |
| Number of mentoring programs | 5,647 | |
| Total number of mentors in the program | 39,152 | |
| Number of active mentors | 33,418 | 85% |

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. 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

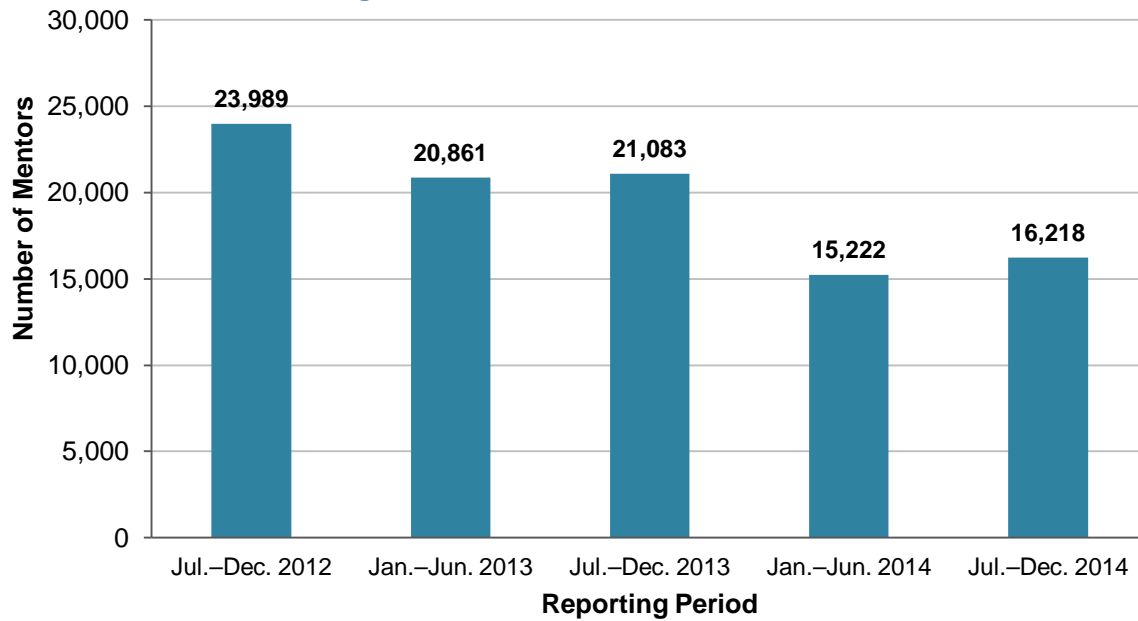


Figure 5. Number of Active Mentors

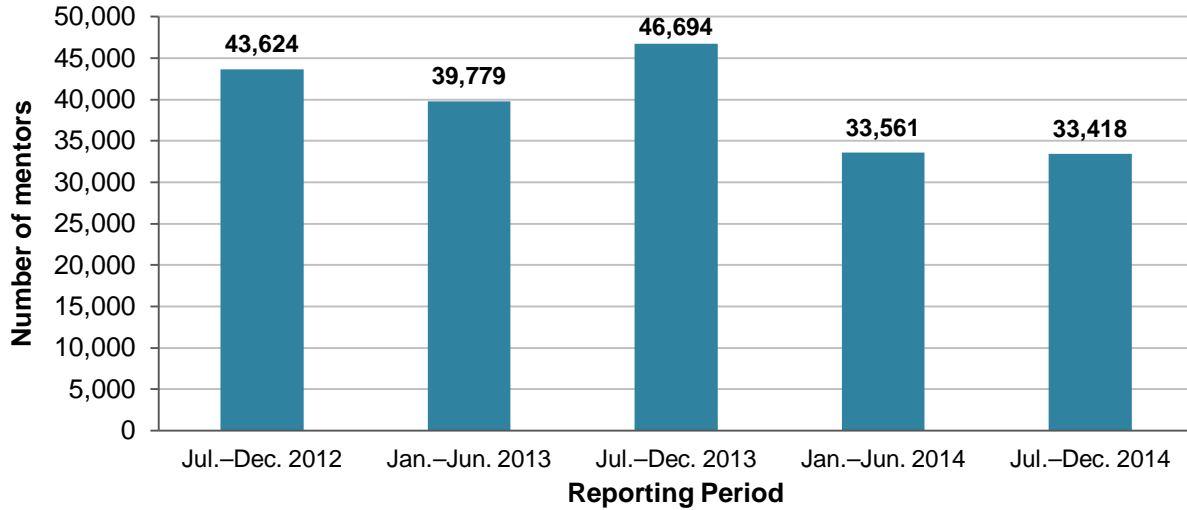
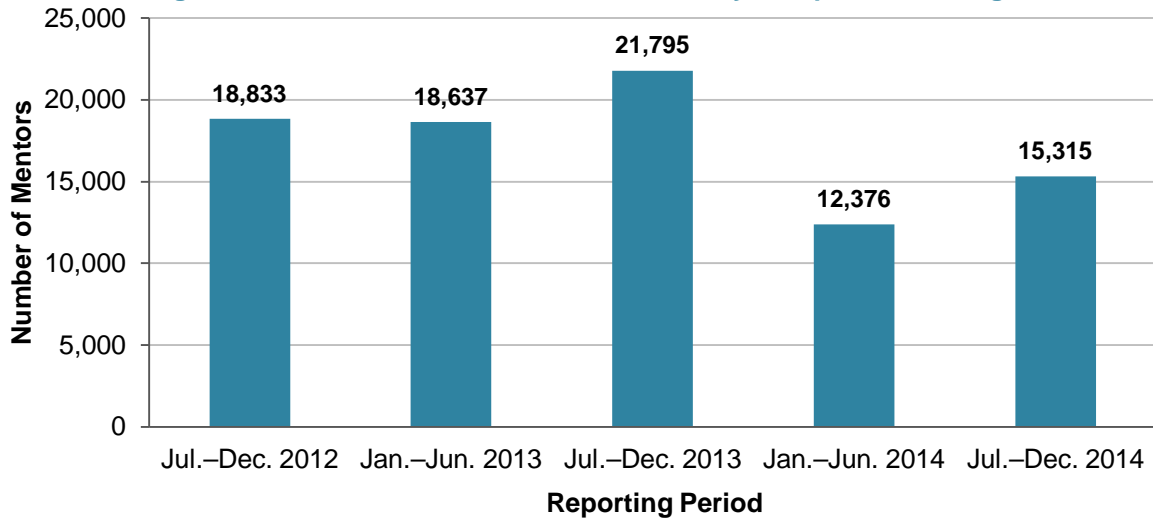
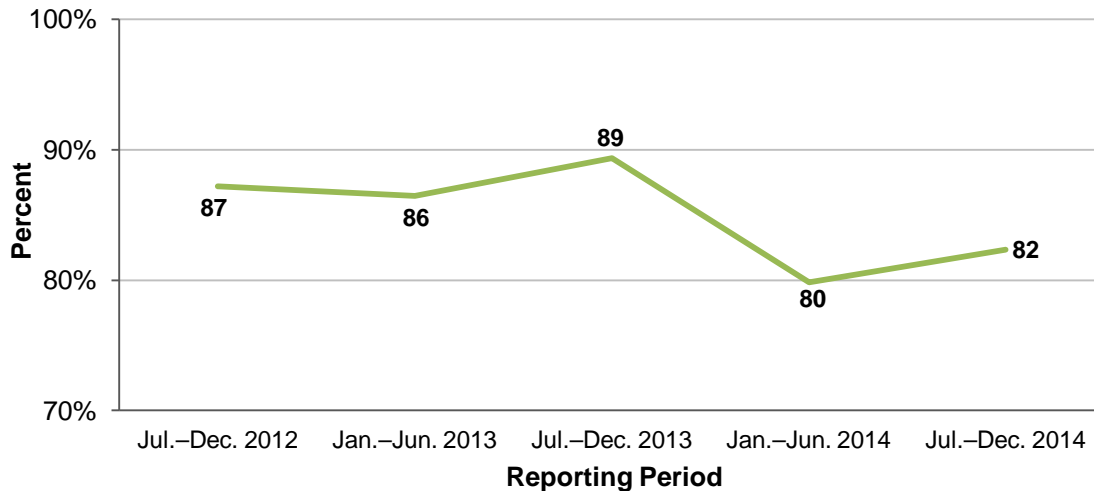


Figure 6. Number of Mentors Who Successfully Completed Training



Overall, the percentage of program youth (Figure 7) who exited the program having completed all program requirements has been steady since July 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, and 2 percent committed an offense 6–12 months after exiting the program. The mentor retention rate for these programs is high—85 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: July–December 2014

| Performance Measure | Data |
|--|---------------------|
| Youth tracked for delinquent offenses | 52,539 |
| Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense | 446 |
| Youth committed to juvenile facility | 260 |
| Youth sentenced to adult prison | 9 |
| Youth who received another sentence | 141 |
| Percent of youth who offend | <1% (446/52,539) |

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

| Performance Measure | Data |
|--|-------------------|
| Youth tracked for delinquent offenses | 6,813 |
| Youth with an arrest or delinquent offense | 128 |
| Youth committed to juvenile facility | 134 |
| Youth sentenced to adult prison | 4 |
| Youth who received another sentence | 75 |
| Percent of youth who offend | 2% (128/6,813) |

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

Table 7. Performance Measures, Short-Term Recidivism Data: July–December 2014

| Performance Measure | Data |
|---|--------------------|
| Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses | 23,755 |
| Youth with new arrest or delinquent offense | 57 |
| Youth recommitted to juvenile facility | 13 |
| Youth sentenced to adult prison | 0 |
| Youth who received another sentence | 6 |
| Percent of youth who reoffend | <1% (57/23,755) |

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

| Performance Measure | Data |
|---|----------------|
| Youth tracked for new delinquent offenses | 288 |
| Youth with new arrest or delinquent offense | 26 |
| Youth recommitted to juvenile facility | 22 |
| Youth sentenced to adult prison | 4 |
| Youth who received another sentence | 11 |
| Percent of youth who reoffend | 9% (26/288) |

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 the perception of social support (84 percent), followed by building family relationships (80 percent) and antisocial behavior (79 percent).

Table 9. Target Behaviors: July–December 2014

| Target Behavior | Youth with Intended Behavior Change | Youth Served | Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Social Competence | 12,662 | 20,602 | 61 |
| School Attendance | 20,602 | 12,662 | 61 |
| Grade Point Average (GPA) | 7,547 | 14,823 | 51 |
| General Education Development (GED) Test Passed | 236 | 494 | 48 |
| Perception of Social Support | 31,587 | 26,681 | 84 |
| Family Relationships | 6,814 | 8,538 | 80 |
| Antisocial Behavior | 15,007 | 18,917 | 79 |
| Substance Use | 2,122 | 2,766 | 77 |
| Gang Resistance/Involvement | 2,986 | 3,806 | 78 |
| Total | 99,563 | 109,289 | 69 |

3. Summary

During the July–December 2014 reporting period, there were 580 reported active awards and subawards. Of those, 552 implemented evidence-based practices in their juvenile mentoring programs, allocating \$154,032,290 in federal funding. The most common type of implementing organizations to run juvenile mentoring programs are nonprofit-based community groups, with 550 out of 580 reported active programs. Those programs served 105,206 youth and had 33,418 active mentors. There were also 37,134 youth exiting the program, and of those who exited, 30,581 youth completed all program requirements. Participating youth also showed the most improvement in target behaviors change for the following categories: perception of social support (84 percent), family relationships (80 percent), and antisocial behavior (79 percent). In addition, the data shows that less than 1 percent of youth offended during the reporting period (short-term), and 2 percent recidivated 6–12 months after they left the program.