ENROLLMENT TRENDS OF THE MAYOR'S MENTORING INITIATIVE

September 2016 – February 2018

August 2018

The Mayor's Mentoring Initiative

Reducing youth violence and improving schooling outcomes for young people are two of the most pressing policy challenges facing many U.S. cities. This is certainly true in Chicago, where shootings and homicides rose sharply in 2016, reaching a scale not seen in this city for over two decades.[1] This epidemic disproportionately affects its most underserved residents, particularly those living in racially segregated and economically marginalized communities on the city's South and West sides. We know that individuals who are less engaged in school – especially young men who have dropped out and are unemployed – have far higher likelihoods of being victims and perpetrators of violent crime. The question then remains: how do we support young men in high-violence neighborhoods to increase their educational attainment and decrease their violence involvement?

Few initiatives have been shown through rigorous evaluation to have a significant impact on reducing crime and improving educational outcomes for young people, especially young men. However, providing socioemotional support through intensive and personalized mentoring may be an important key to success. One such mentoring program -- Becoming a Man (B.A.M.), an in-school mentoring program provided by Chicago non-profit Youth Guidance -- highlights the promise of these supports. A randomized control trial conducted by the University of Chicago Crime Lab found that B.A.M. cuts violent crime arrests among 7th to 10th grade boys by 50 percent and increases high school graduation rates by almost 20 percent.

Encouraged by these findings, Mayor Rahm Emanuel began an unprecedented effort to expand mentoring services for youth who are most likely to be exposed to community violence. Bolstered by $36 million in public and private funding, the City of Chicago partnered with Youth Guidance and 56 other local mentoring agencies to provide a blanket of support for 7,200 boys and young men attending school or residing in 22 of Chicago's most high-violence communities.[2]

Expanding Mentoring Services

To reach its goal of serving 7,200 youth, the Mayor's Mentoring Initiative (MMI) expanded Chicago mentoring in three phases during the 2016-17 school year. The first phase, which began in Fall 2016, significantly expanded Youth Guidance's B.A.M. program. To ensure that agencies were reaching students both in and out of school, the initiative also expanded services of school-based as well as community-based agencies. Eleven agencies joined the initiative in January 2017 for the initiative's second phase, and an additional 45 agencies began recruitment in April 2017 for Phase 3.[3]

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[1] In 2016, the City of Chicago was faced with a sudden surge in gun violence, recording 759 homicides representing a 57 percent increase over 2015. Despite a 15 percent decline in 2017 to 650, the homicide rate in Chicago today remains seven times that of New York City.

[2] See Table 2 in the appendix for a complete list of the 22 community areas designated by MMI.

[3] See Table 1 in the appendix for a complete list of MMI agencies.

MMI Recruitment Timeline

September 2016	→	January 2017	→	April 2017
• Youth Guidance begins recruitment		• Eleven additional mentoring agencies join the initiative		• Forty-five additional mentoring agencies join the initiative

As MMI worked to provide services to youth who were exposed to violence, the definition of who to serve expanded over time. At the beginning of the initiative, agencies focused on in-school youth, recruiting 8th to 10th grade males attending mostly neighborhood schools in 22 high-violence community areas. During the first year of its implementation, agencies also recruited 7th grade students with the understanding that these youth would age into the program in 2017-18 school year. At the beginning of the 2017-18 school year, the eligibility pool was expanded to include:

- All 8th to 10th grade males living in the 22 designated community areas
- All 8th to 10th grade males attending any school located in one of the 22 designated community areas.

As a result, MMI agencies began serving youth who had any contact with one of the designated community areas – whether by attending school there or by living there – and thus were at risk of exposure to violence.

Agency Requirements

To ensure that youth served by the initiative were provided effective supports, MMI outlined the following five guidelines for its agencies:

Provide sustained contact with youth for at least five hours a month. MENTOR: The National Mentoring Partnership, a national non-profit dedicated to the betterment of mentoring in the United States, recommends a minimum of four or more hours of mentoring a month to ensure relationship development between the mentor and youth.[4]

Provide group mentoring or cohort activities. Group mentoring allows youth to build a peer support system, which creates supports that youth may benefit from even when they are not directly participating in the program. Group mentoring programs have been shown to improve short-term outcomes among mentees in areas of behavioral, academic, emotional, and attitudinal/motivational outcomes. The mechanisms by which these outcomes have been accomplished include group social processes and social-cognitive skills and attitudes learned through group activities. Research suggests that in addition to whatever role may be played by the relationships between mentors and mentees, there are additional relational processes, including group cohesion and belonging, mutual help, and a sense of group identity, which may contribute to more positive outcomes for youth in this type of mentoring. The variety of relationships that mentees form in a group context helps build skills, positive attitudes, and confidence in social interactions, which contribute to positive behavioral outcomes over time.[5]

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[4] Garringer, M., Kupersmidt, J., Rhodes, J., Stelter, R., & Tai, T. (2015). Elements of Effective Practice for Mentoring.

[5] Kuperminc, G. P. (2016, January). Group Mentoring.

Focus on developing skills or training. Skill development will give youth tools that can aid in their success even as they leave the program and move forward. Skills may be tangible, technical processes, or they may be non-cognitive skills that can come about as a result of increased social exposure. Studies have shown that a focus on developing skills or training in mentoring is associated with improved labor market outcomes.[6,7]

Address socioemotional needs. Understanding that youth attend schools in communities that are impacted by violence, a program that only focuses on academics or skill-building would not be complete. Addressing socio-emotional needs helps ensure that youth have an adequate foundation to benefit from other supports in the program. A review of research reveals evidence supporting the potential of mentoring relationships to strengthen or modify other relationships youths may have. Developing a strong and engaging relationship with a mentor has been shown to increase capacity to relate well to others, and having a strong relationship with a mentor can improve perceptions of support from peer and familial relationships.[8]

Incorporate positive values, principles, and practices. The incorporation of positive youth development principles into mentoring can increase both the quality and efficaciousness of a mentoring relationship. A mentor that can help youth set attainable goals, get through challenges, and choose situations in which they can experience success can improve youth's confidence and motivation.[9]

Understanding Who Enrolls in MMI

Given the broad scope of this initiative, the University of Chicago Urban Labs has partnered with the Department of Family & Support Services (DFSS) and the Mayor's Office to provide more insight into the students, schools, and community areas it serves. Specifically, the analyses sought to answer the following questions:

1. How many youth enrolled in the Mayor's Mentoring Initiative?
2. Where did MMI enrollees reside and attend school?
3. How did the demographic characteristics of MMI enrollees compare to all CPS youth?
4. At time of program enrollment, how did the academic performance and justice involvement of MMI enrollees compare to all CPS youth?
5. How long were MMI youth enrolled in services?

This report details the findings. To conduct these analyses, Urban Labs used data from the Department of Family and Support Services, Chicago Public Schools, and the Chicago Police Department to provide a robust picture of who was enrolled in the Mayor's Mentoring Initiative for the first year and a half of the initiative, from September 2016 to February 2018. Understanding this population better will not only enable

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[6] Lippman, L. H., Ryberg, R., Carney, R., & Moore, K. A. (2015, June). Key "Soft Skills" That Foster Youth Workforce Success: Toward a Consensus across Fields.

[7] Kautz, T., Heckman, J. J., Diris, R., Weel, B., & Borghans, L. (2014). Fostering and Measuring Skills: Improving Cognitive and Non-Cognitive Skills Promote Lifetime Success. The National Bureau of Economic Research.

[8] Rhodes, J. E., Spencer, R., Keller, T. E., Liang, B., & Noam, G. (2006). A Model for the Influence of Mentoring Relationships on Youth Development. Journal of Community Psychology, 34(6), 691-707.

[9] Larson, R. (2006). Positive Youth Development, Willful Adolescents, and Mentoring. Journal of Community Psychology, 34(6), 677-689.

MMI agencies to better serve them, but will also shed light on which Chicago youth this expansive initiative is reaching.

Key Takeaways

During the first year and a half of the three-year initiative, MMI agencies enrolled 5,853 unique youth. This report looks at these youth prior to enrollment to inform understanding on who MMI agencies were recruiting and enrolling.

- Almost all MMI enrollees (99%) resided or attended school in one of the 22 high-violence community areas designated by MMI. The four community areas where MMI enrollees were most likely to live were South Lawndale, Austin, Humboldt Park, and Roseland. The four community areas where MMI enrollees were most likely to attend school were South Lawndale, Austin, Humboldt Park, and Englewood.

- Compared to the average 7th to 10th grade male CPS student, MMI enrollees were:
  - 2.3 times as likely to have experienced homelessness
  - 2.3 times as likely to have at least one arrest
  - 2.4 times more likely to have experienced crime victimization

- The total number of youth who attend MMI programming each month has gradually increased over time, from 66 youth in September 2016 to 2,270 youth in January 2018. 52% of MMI participants spend more than 5 months in MMI programming, while 17% attend for one month or less. The median MMI participant receives 2.5 hours of mentoring a month.

Number of Youth Enrolled By MMI

Number of Unique Youth Served by MMI

During the first year and a half of the three-year initiative, MMI agencies enrolled 5,853 unique youth – 81% of the stated goal of serving 7,200 youth. These students were recruited between September 2016 and February 2018.
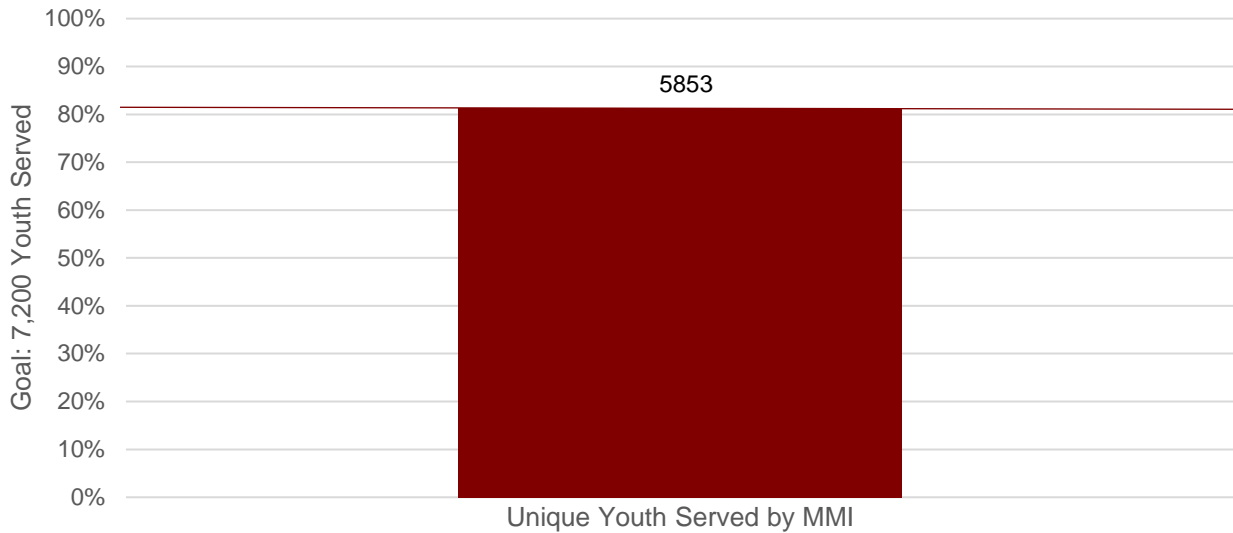
Where MMI Enrollees Reside

At time of program enrollment, 82.5% of MMI youth lived in one of the 22 community areas that were designated by MMI. In particular, MMI agencies enrolled youth living in Austin, South Lawndale, Roseland, and Humboldt Park. Please see Tables 3 and 4 in the appendix for more detail on the number of MMI enrollees living in each community area and ward.

Community Areas Where MMI Enrollees Resided

Number of MMI Participants

- 0 - 49
- 50 - 99
- 100 - 199
- 200 - 299
- 300+
- MMI Community Areas

Wards Where MMI Enrollees Resided

Number of MMI Participants

- 0 - 49
- 50 - 99
- 100 - 199
- 200 - 299
- 300+
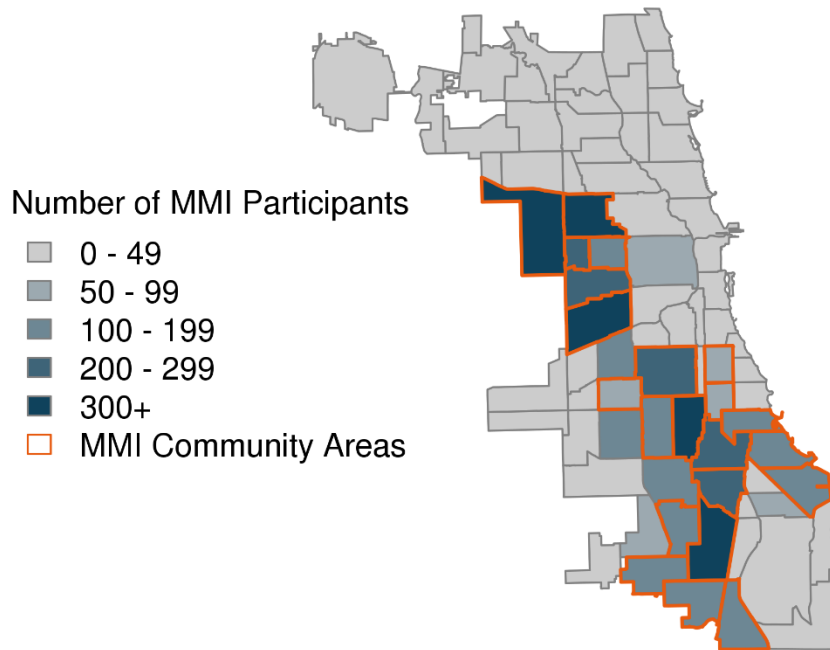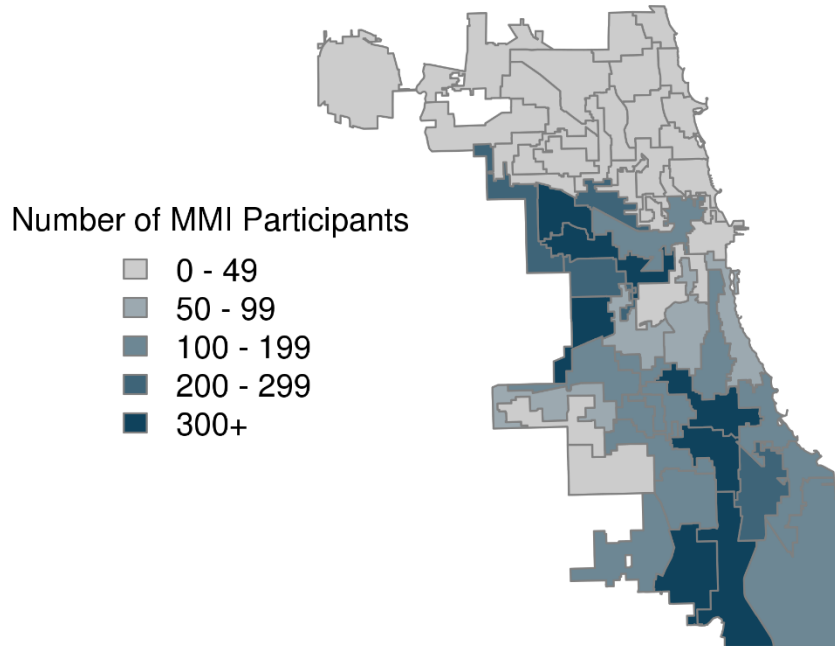
Age and Grade Level of MMI Enrollees

Age

At time of program enrollment, the average age of MMI youth was 15 years old.

Grade Levels: 2016-17 School Year

During the 2016-17 school year, the majority of MMI enrollees were in 8th to 10th grade. MMI agencies tended to enroll students who were in 8th grade. The grades of MMI enrollees follow a similar pattern in Fall 2017.

Grade Levels: 2016-17 School Year
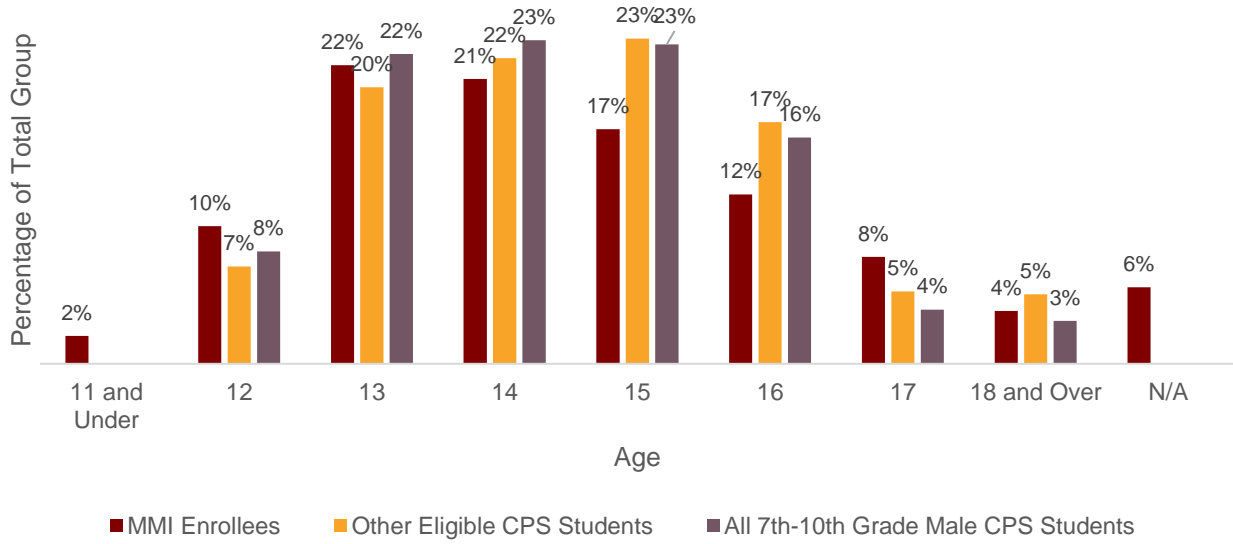
	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	N/A
MMI Enrollees	1%	10%	39%	17%	17%	8%	6%	2%
Other Eligible CPS Students		22%	21%	26%	31%			
All 7th-10th Grade Male CPS Students		24%	24%	25%	27%			

Grade Levels: Fall 2017

	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	N/A
MMI Enrollees	5%	15%	26%	18%	17%	11%	8%	0%
Other Eligible CPS Students		23%	22%	27%	28%			
All 7th-10th Grade Male CPS Students		24%	24%	26%	26%			
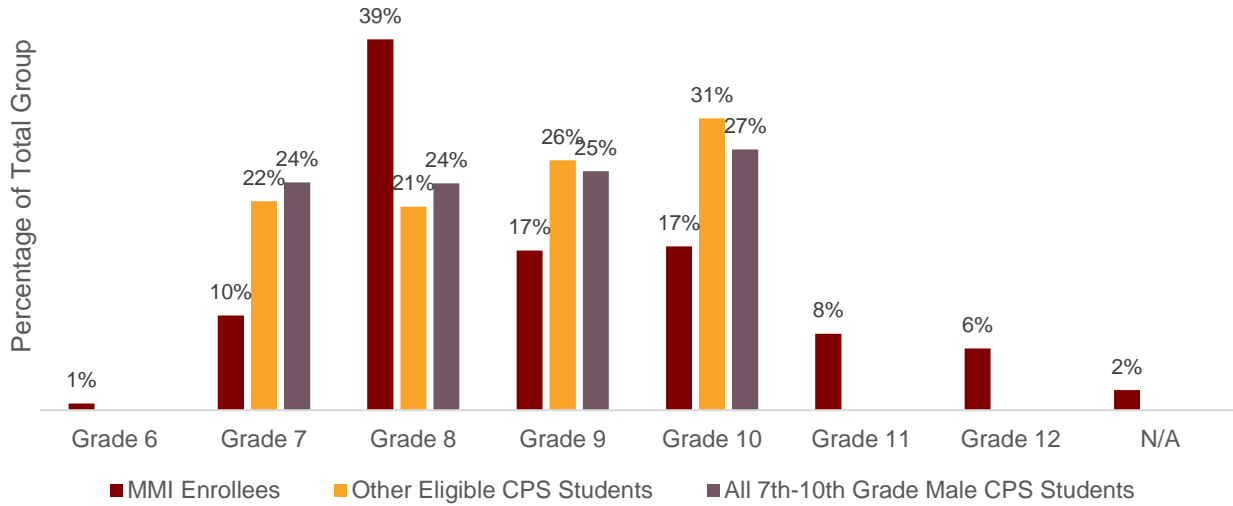
Demographics of MMI Enrollees

Race/Ethnicity

MMI enrollees were more likely to be African-American and less likely to be Hispanic or white than the average CPS 7th to 10th grade male student.
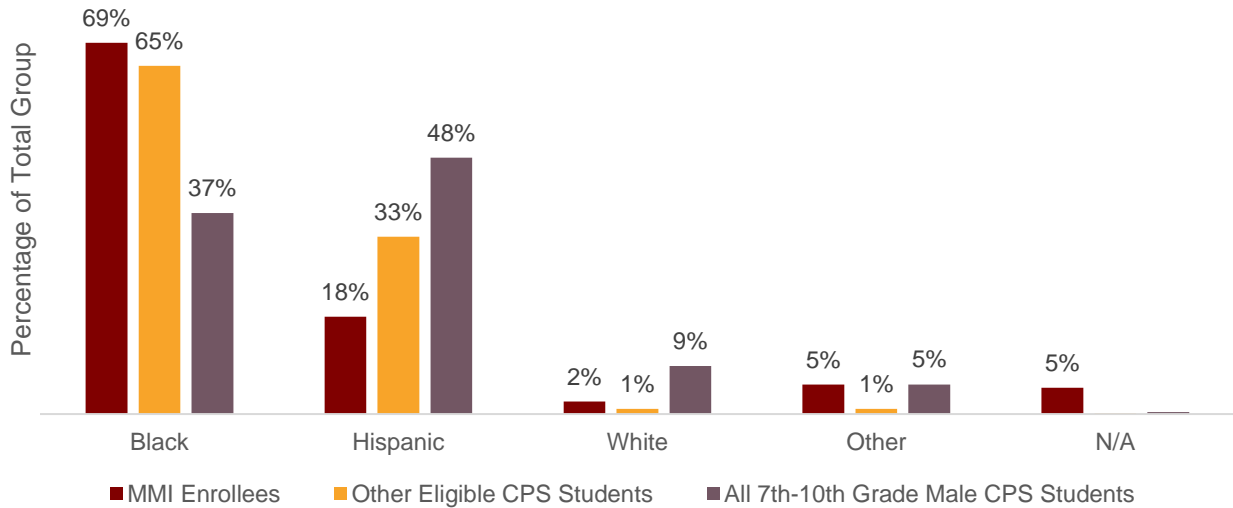
Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL) Eligibility

Four out of five MMI enrollees were free-and-reduced lunch (FRL) eligible prior to program enrollment. MMI enrollees have similar rates of FRL eligibility as the average CPS 7th to 10th grade male student. Students who were eligible for MMI but did not enroll had higher rates of FRL eligibility than those who did.
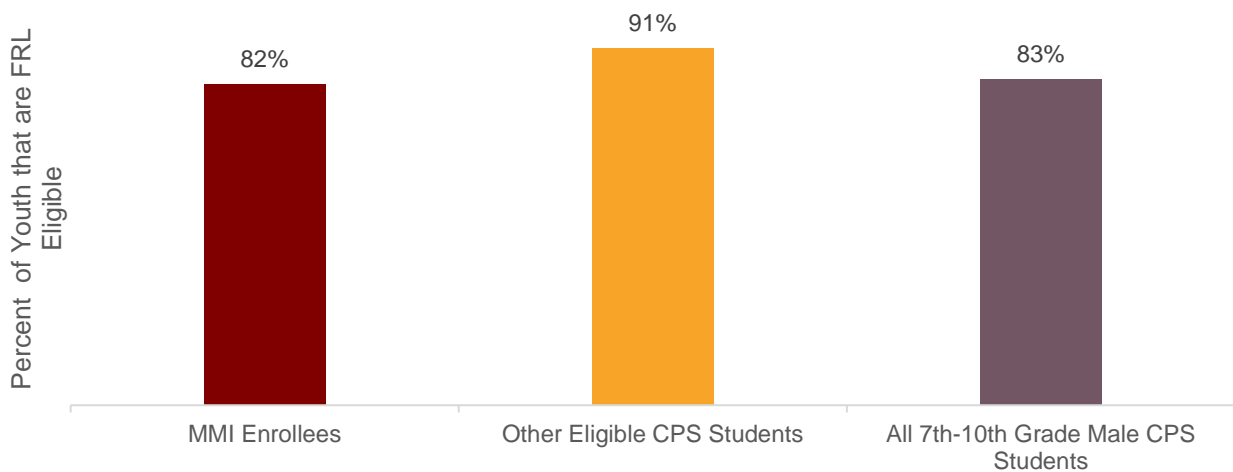
English Language Learners

MMI enrollees are less likely to be English Language Learners than both comparison groups. This may be due in part to the fact that MMI enrolls a lower proportion of Hispanic students.
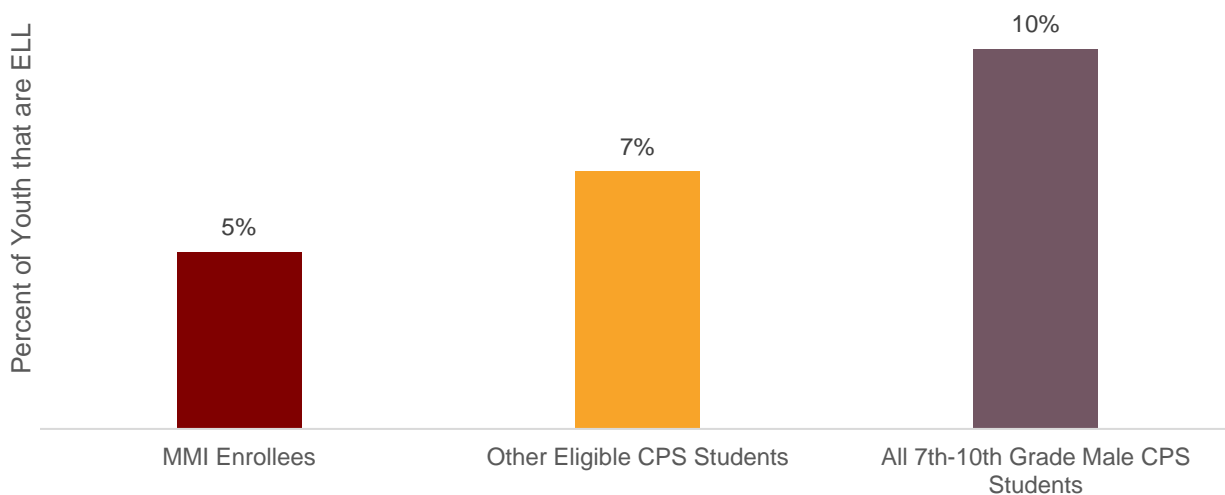
Experiencing Temporary Living Situations

Prior to program enrollment, MMI youth were more than twice as likely to be flagged by CPS as being a student experiencing a temporary living situation (STLS), an indicator of homelessness or being at risk of homelessness, as the average CPS student. Students who were eligible for MMI but did not enroll were less likely to be STLS than those who did.
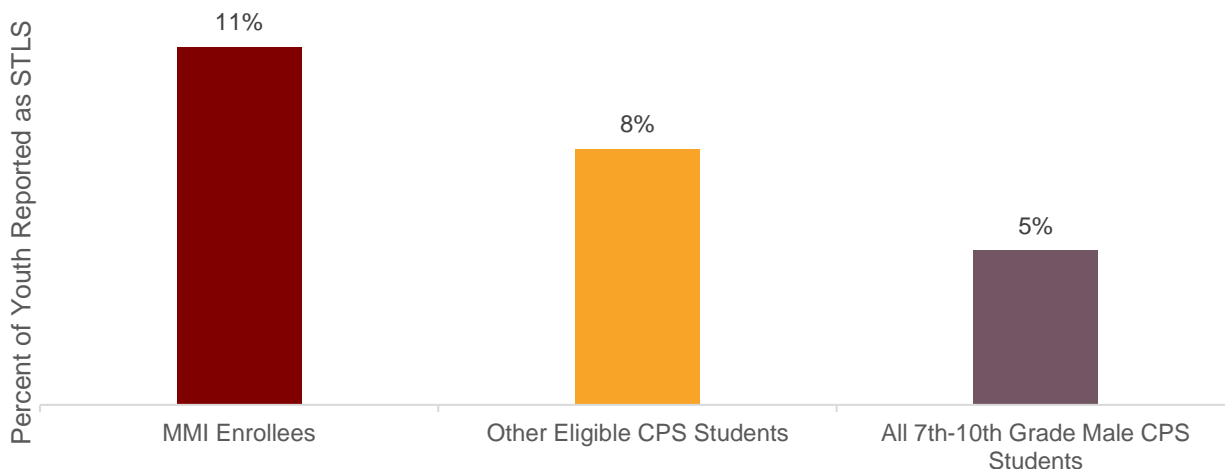
Schools with Students Enrolled in MMI

CPS School Type at Time of Program Enrollment

At time of enrollment, the majority of MMI youth attended neighborhood schools, and did so at higher rates than either other eligible CPS students or all 7th to 10th grade male CPS students.

	MMI Enrollees	Unserved Eligible CPS Students	All 7th - 10th Grade Male CPS students
Career academy	0%	3%	2%
Charter	3%	25%	18%
Options	3%	9%	6%
Classical	0%	0%	0%
Contract	0%	1%	0%
Magnet	6%	5%	7%
Military academy	0%	2%	2%
Neighborhood	60%	45%	54%
Regional gifted center	1%	1%	1%
Selective Enrollment	2%	6%	6%
Small	13%	4%	3%
Special Education	0%	0%	0%
Non-CPS	12%	1%	1%

CPS School Level of MMI Youth at Time of Enrollment

MMI enrolled students were more likely to attend schools flagged by CPS as being a Level 2+ or lower school, which indicates a minimum attainment percentile of 50th or lower. Level 2 and Level 3 schools are considered in need of additional supports, according to CPS.
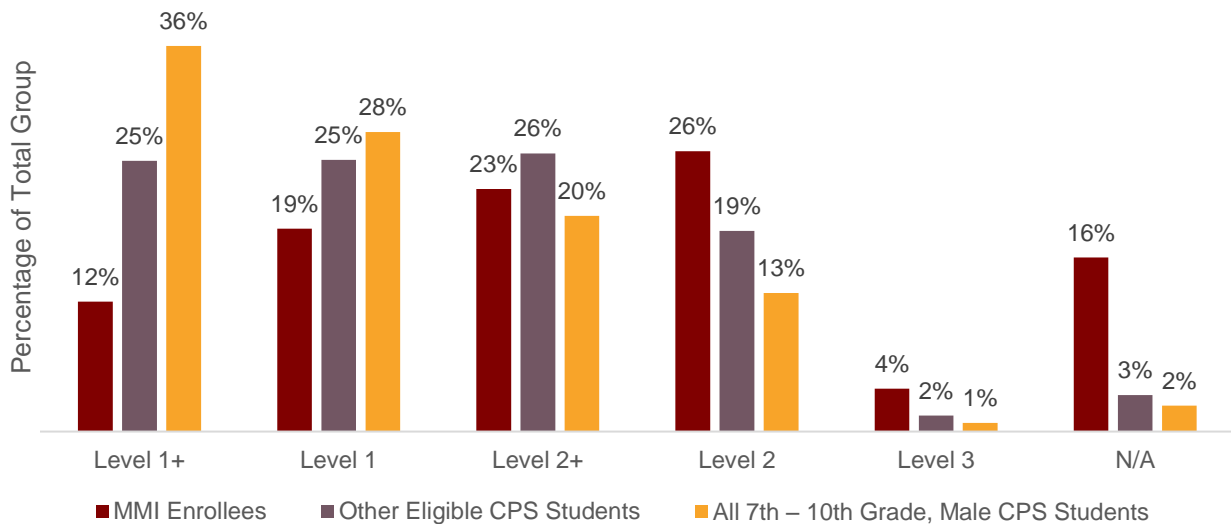
Community Areas where MMI Enrollees Attended School

At time of program enrollment, 95.3% of MMI youth attended school located in one of the 22 community areas that were designated by MMI. In particular, youth attended schools in South Lawndale, Austin, Humboldt Park, and East Garfield Park. Please see Table 5 in the appendix for more detail on the number of MMI enrollees attending school in each community area.
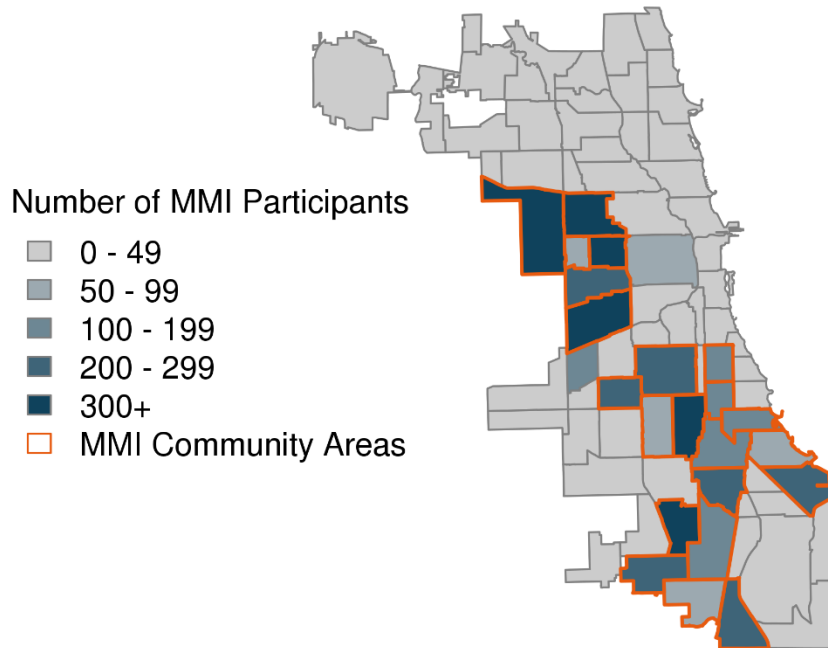
Wards Where MMI Enrollees Attended School

Please see Table 6 in the appendix for more detail on the number of MMI enrollees attending school in each ward.
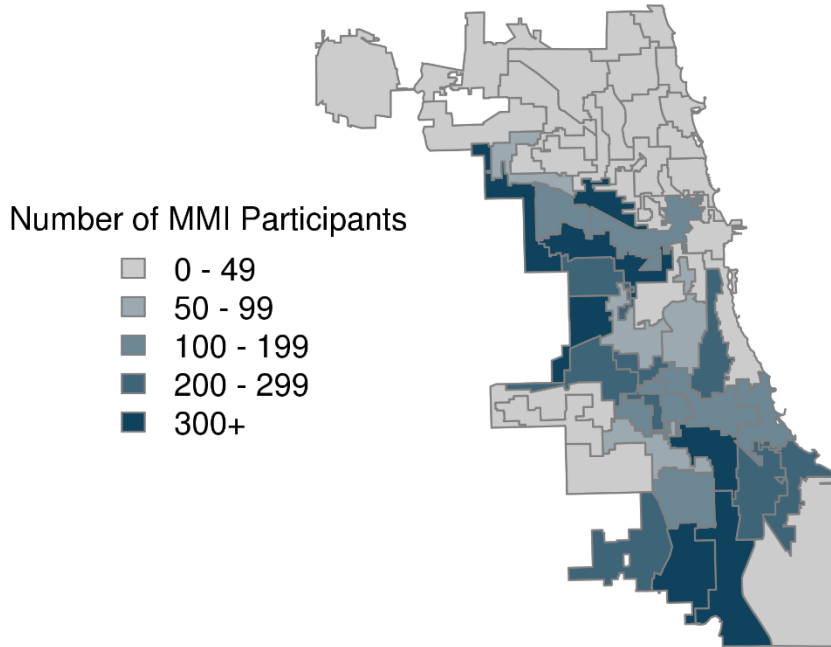
Percent of school population enrolled in MMI

Below are two maps that illustrate what percent of a school's eligible population enrolled in MMI programming. For more detail on each school with students enrolled in MMI, see Table 7 in the appendix.
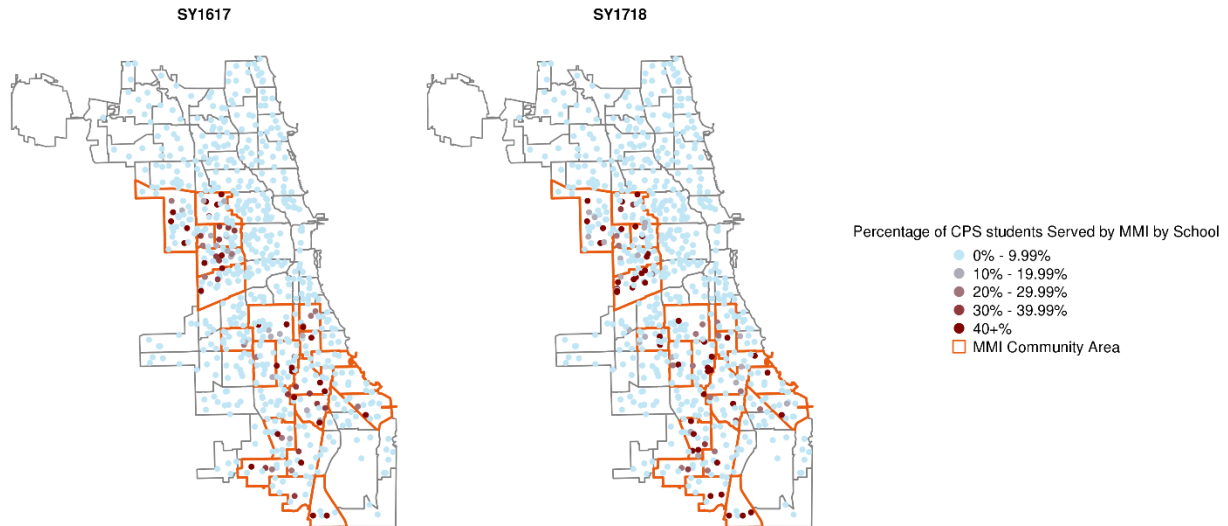
Academic Indicators

Average GPA in School Year Prior to MMI Enrollment

In the year prior to enrolling in MMI, MMI youth had generally lower GPAs than the average CPS male student and the average eligible CPS student who did not enroll in MMI, indicating that MMI is enrolling students who have greater academic needs than other students in the district.
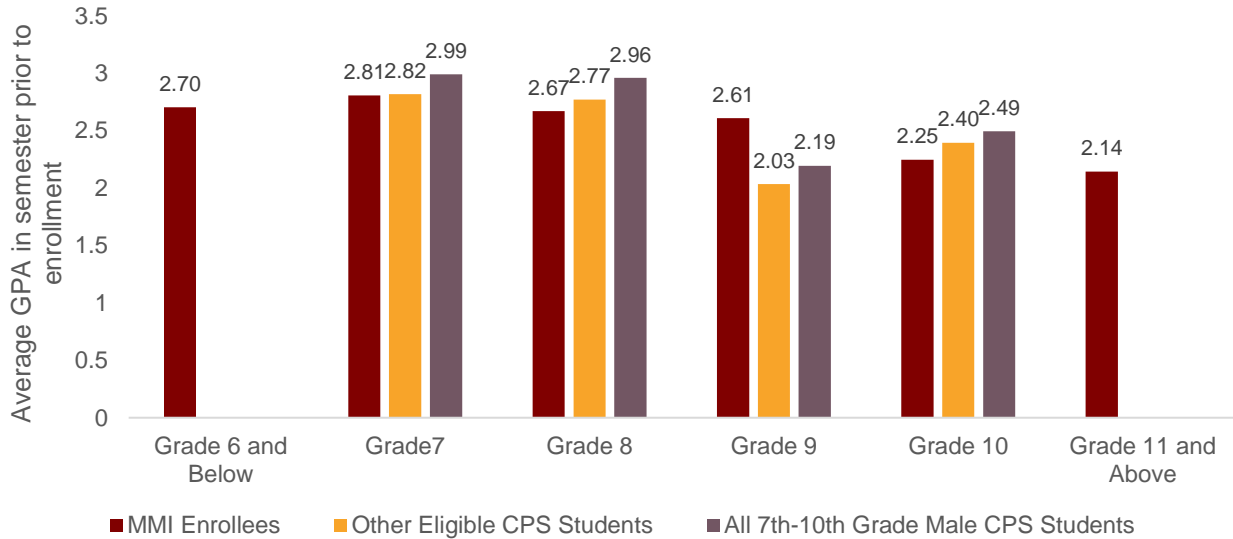
Average School Attendance Rate in School Year Prior to MMI Enrollment

In the year prior to enrolling in MMI, MMI enrollees tended to have similar rates of school attendance as our two comparison groups.
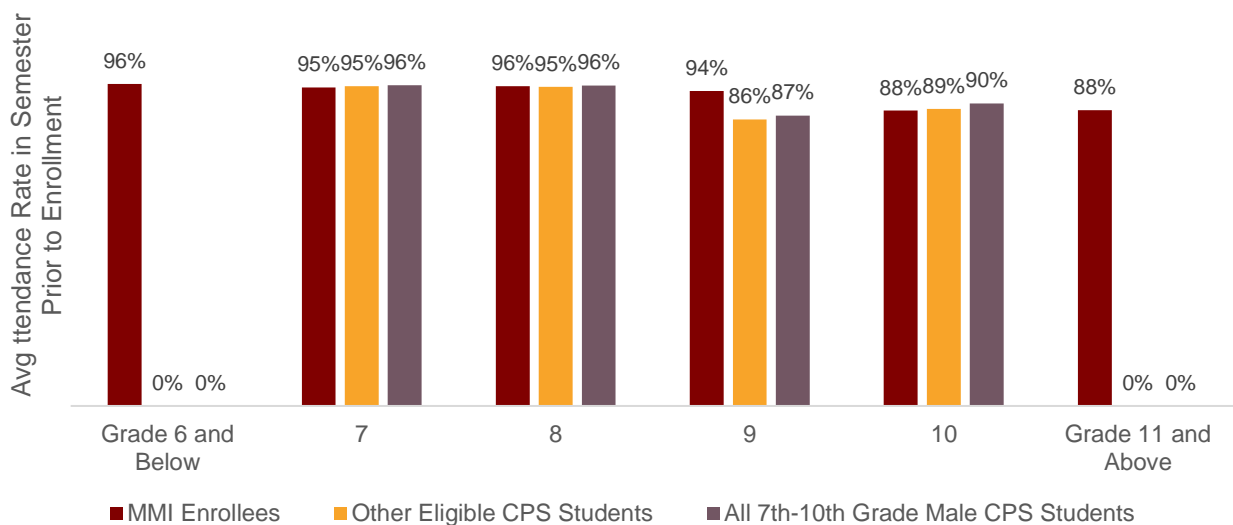
Justice Involvement

Percent of MMI Enrollees with Prior Arrests

MMI enrollees are 2.3 times as likely to have at least one prior arrest at time of program enrollment as the average 7th to 10th grade male CPS student. MMI enrollees are also more likely to have at least one prior arrest than other eligible CPS students. However, we see that other eligible CPS students are more likely to have four or more arrests than MMI enrollees. This indicates that MMI is enrolling students who are more likely to be justice-involved, but is not enrolling those who are the most justice-involved.
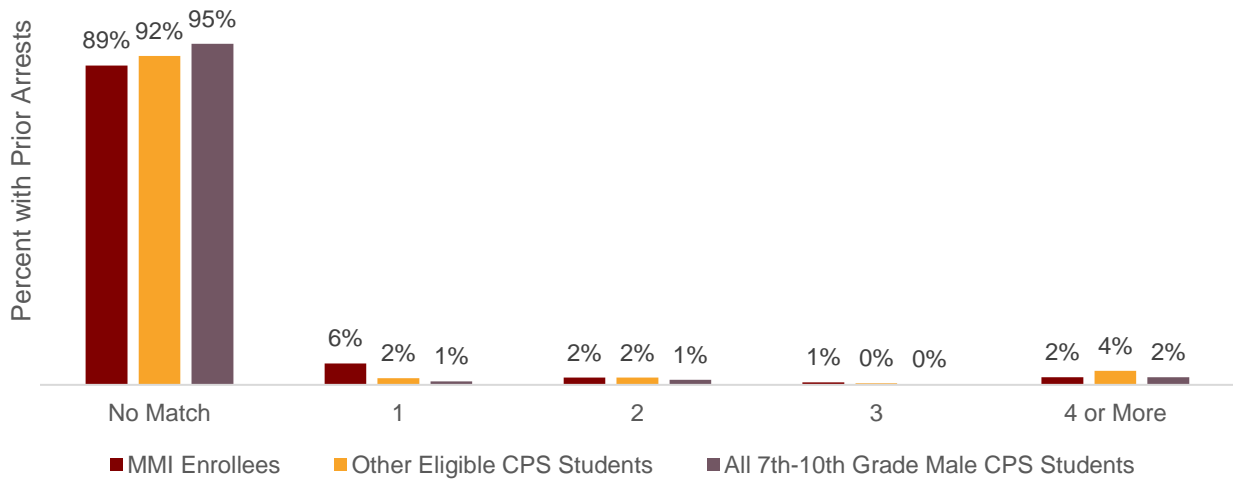
Percent of MMI Enrollees with Prior Victimization Incidents

Almost one in four MMI enrollees had experienced crime victimization by the time they enrolled in MMI. They are 2.4 times more likely to have experienced crime victimization than the average 7th to 10th grade CPS male student.
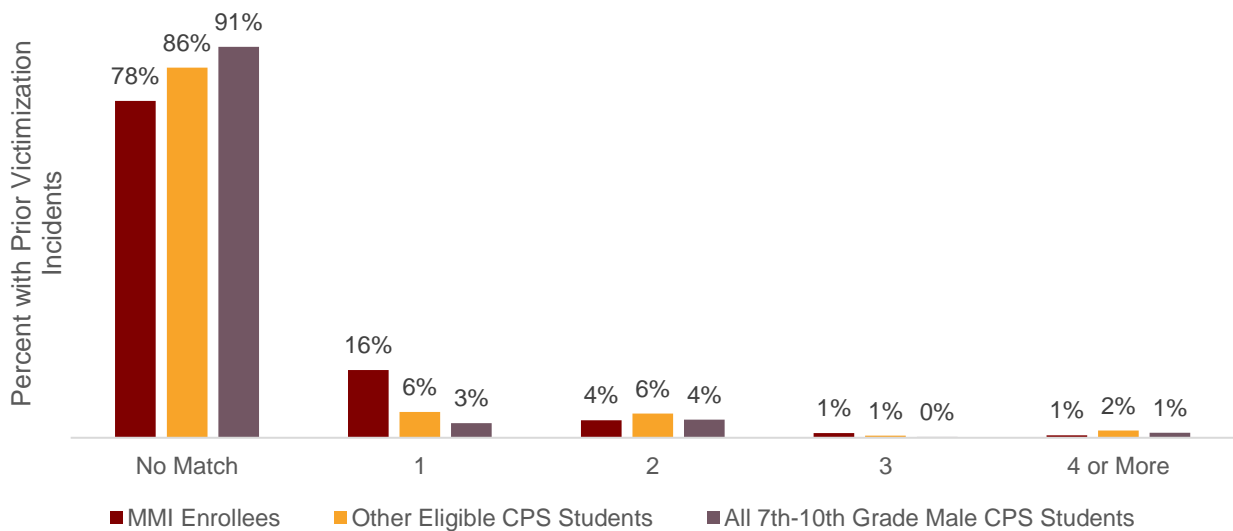
MMI Enrollment Trends Over Time

Reported Program Attendance of MMI Enrollees

MMI agencies reported enrollees as attending program activities about half of the time, and absent from program activities about 13% of the time. MMI agencies marked student attendance as "Unknown" about 34% of the time. We think there are several factors that could cause a high "Unknown" rate, including lags in data entry after the program activity has concluded, or the data enterer not having insight into program attendance.
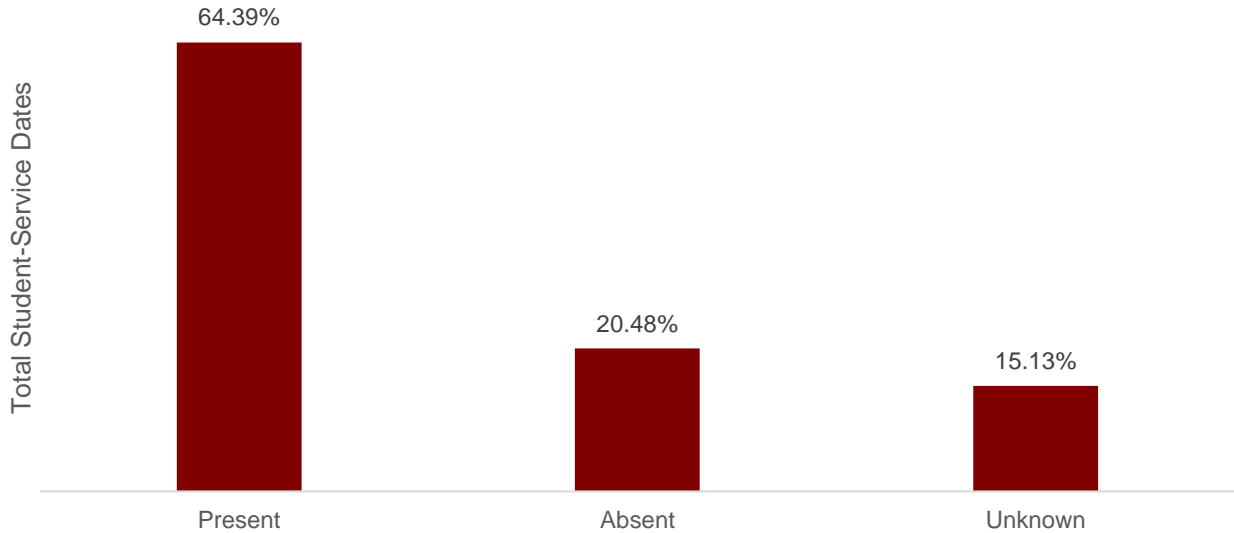
Total Number of Youth Served Each Academic Quarter by MMI

Youth are counted as served if they are marked by agencies as present at least once during that quarter. Over time, more youth are being served by MMI agencies. Please note because we only have data until February 3, 2018, the third quarter for 2017-18 is not yet complete.
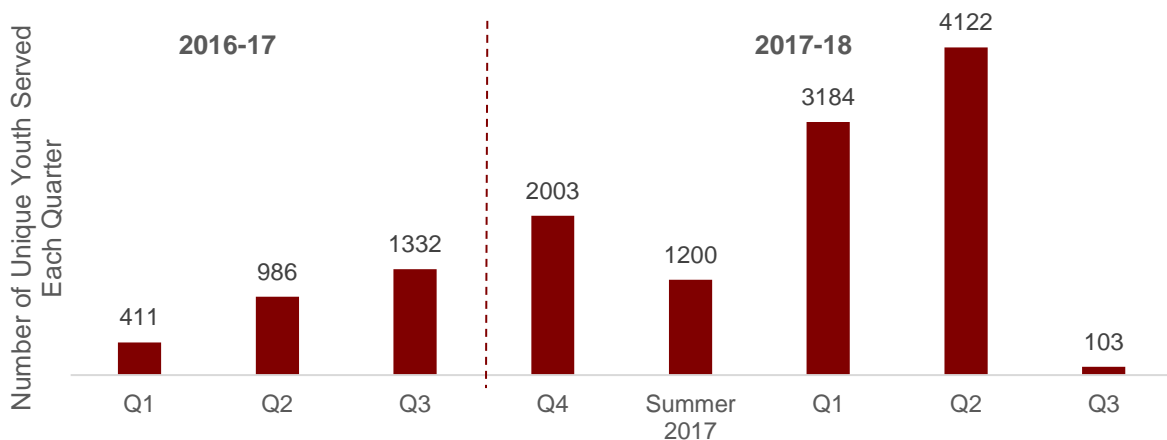
Total Number of Youth Served Each Month by MMI Agencies

Youth are counted as served if they are marked by agencies as present at least once during that month.
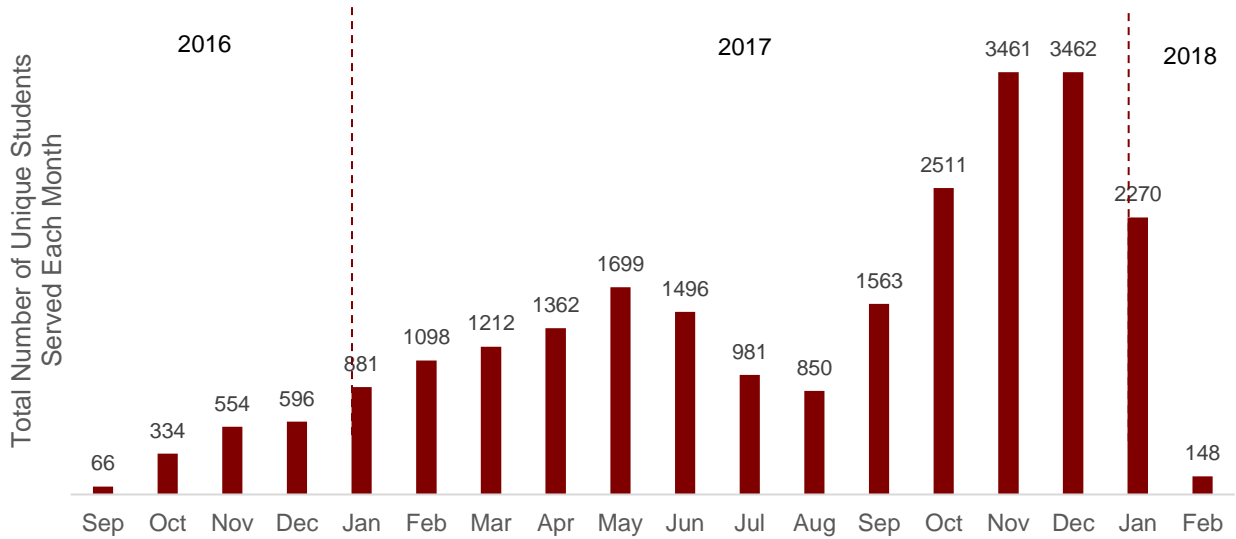
Number of New Youth Enrolled Each Month by MMI

Youth were counted as newly enrolled based on their first service date with an agency, regardless of attendance type.

18
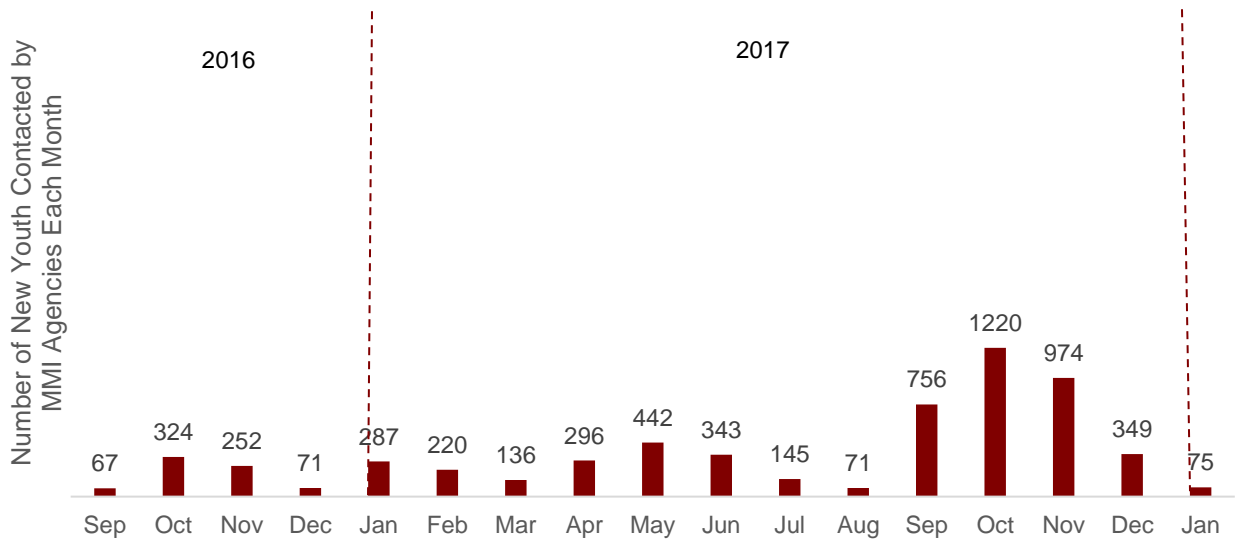
Duration of Participation in MMI

About one quarter of MMI participants spend more than 20 weeks in MMI programming. Half of MMI participants spend less than 3 months in MMI programming, with 17% attending for less than one month. We measured duration of participation as the length of time between a youth's first time and last time marked "present" by their agency. Students who are only marked present once have a program duration of one week. Students who are only marked "absent" or "unknown" are not included in these analyses.

Number of Weeks Between First and Last Time Marked "Present"
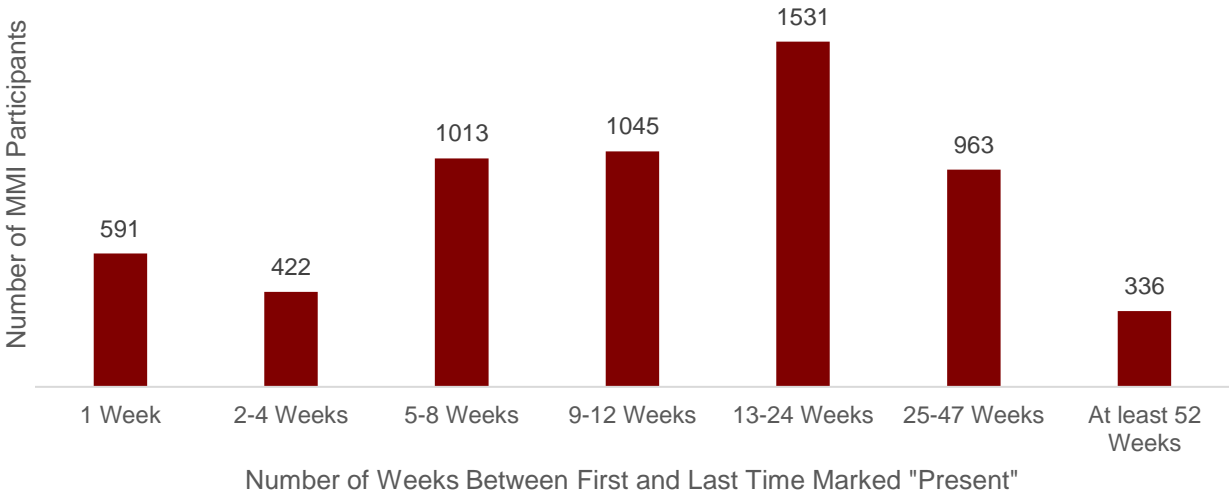
Mentoring Experience of MMI Enrollees

Agency Type

About three fourths of MMI youth were enrolled by in-school agencies. Please see Table 8 in the appendix for the number of youth enrolled by each MMI agency.

Percentage of MMI youth served by agency type

76% — In-School Agency

24% — Out-of-School Agency

Type of Mentoring Received
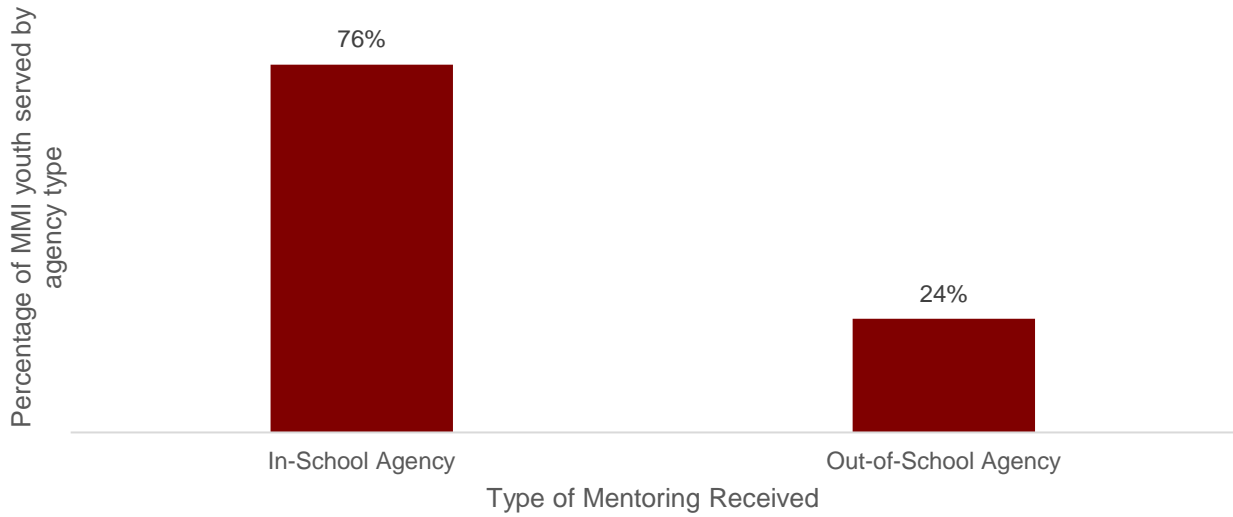
Enrolled in Multiple MMI Agencies

Of youth enrolled in MMI, about six percent enrolled in two or more agencies.

Percentage of MMI youth

94% — 1

5% — 2

1% — 3

Number of Agencies Youth Enrolled In
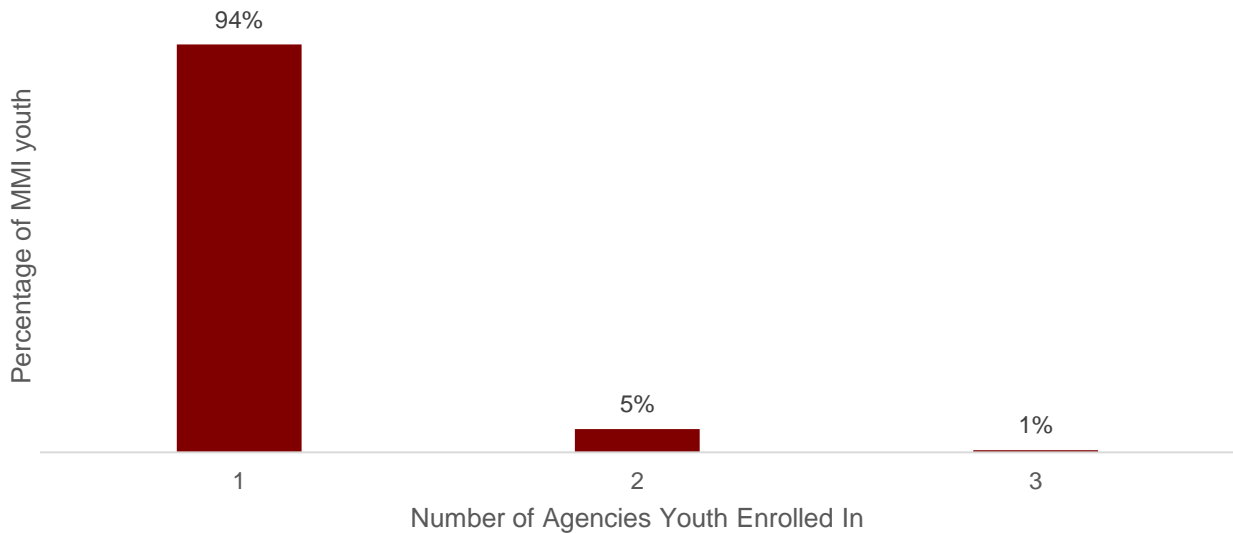
Average Number of Mentoring Hours Per Student Per Month, Over Time

On average, MMI participants who were recorded as present received three hours of group mentoring and one hour of one-on-one mentoring each month. Youth who were served in the summer months received on average more mentoring hours than those served in the school year, possibly because they had more time to devote to mentoring activities.
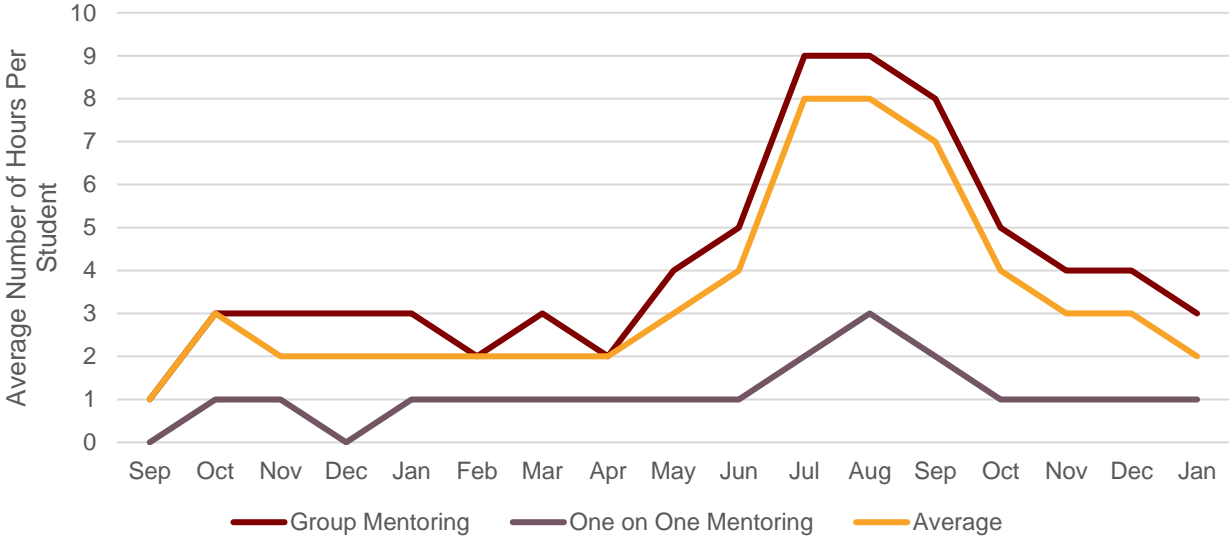
Distribution of Monthly Mentoring Hours Per Student

The following boxplots enable us to observe the shape of the distribution of mentoring hours per month. The boxes indicate the range that the middle 50 percent of students received. The bottom dotted line illustrates the lower quartile and the upper dotted line represents the upper quartile. The numbers provided in each box are the median number of mentoring hours. In general, we see a wider distribution of average monthly group mentoring hours than of one-on-one or combined.

Half of MMI participants who were recorded as present received above or below three hours of group mentoring and one hour of one-on-one mentoring each month. Regardless of mentoring type, half of MMI participants received above or below 2.5 hours of mentoring on any given month between September 2016 and February 2018. One of the guidelines DFSS communicated to its agencies was for MMI participants to receive at least five hours of mentoring a month.
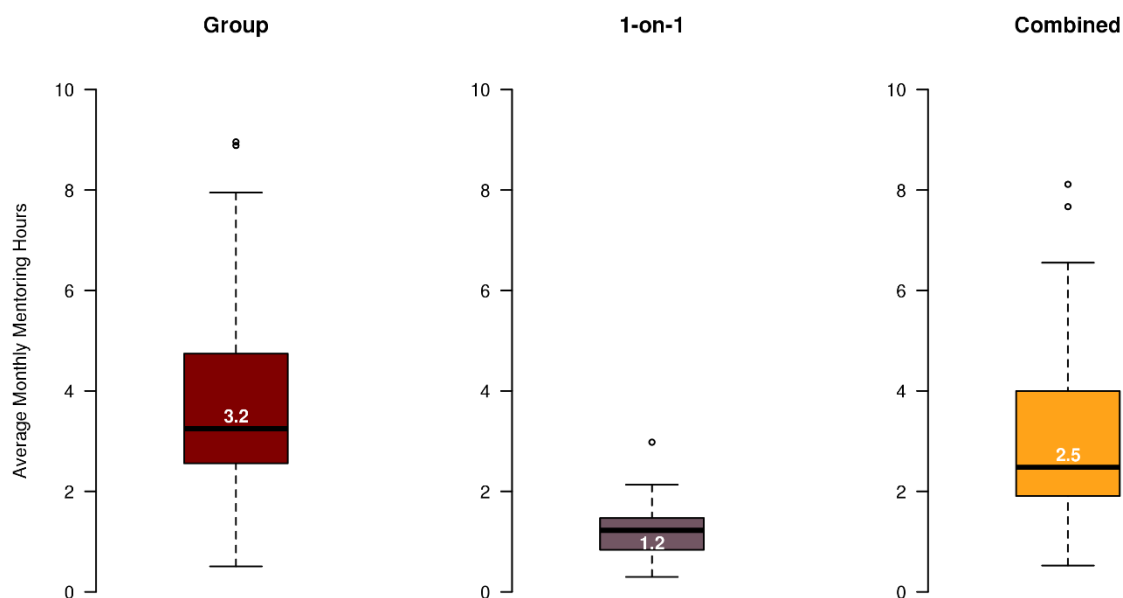
Note: The months range from Sept. 2016 to Feb. 2018

Hours of Mentoring by Category

Social and emotional learning was the most-reported type of mentoring. Note that mentoring activities that were reported by agencies as falling into multiple categories (for example, Academics and Career Readiness) are counted in both columns.

Type of mentoring category as reported by MMI agencies	Total Number of Hours Reported
Social and Emotional Learning	55,279
Sports	50,783
Academics	35,106
Health and Wellness	33,236
Career Readiness	27,761
Arts	19,270
Technology	16,286
Not Categorized	31,926
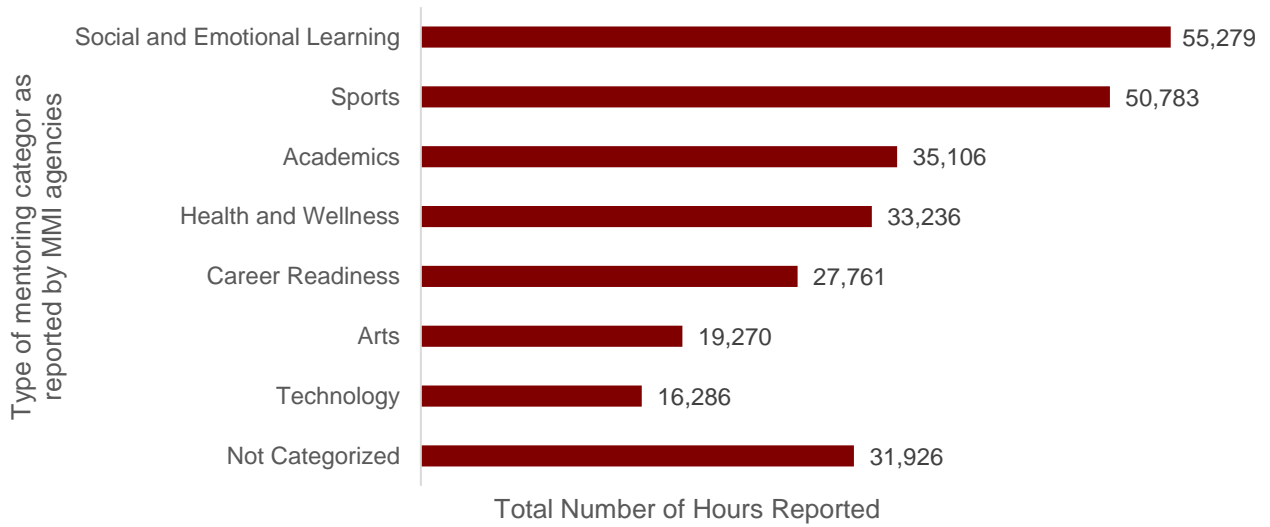
Highest Education Level Completed by MMI Mentors

The majority of MMI mentors – 77% – reported having a postsecondary degree.

Highest Education Level	Percentage of MMI mentors
GED	1%
High School	22%
Associate's Degree	11%
Bachelor's Degree	47%
Master's Degree	18%
Doctorate	2%
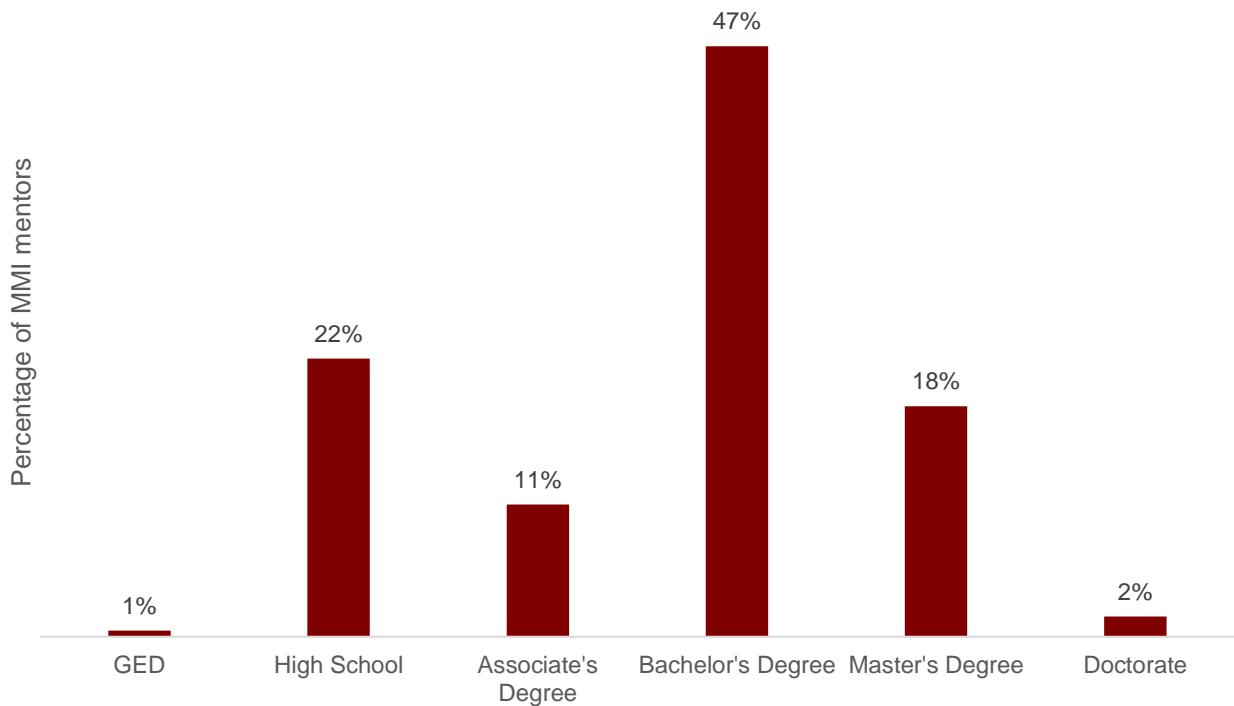
Data Sources and Comparison Groups

The Department of Family & Support Services data
We used Department of Family & Support Services (DFSS) data to construct our population of MMI enrollees and when looking at outcomes like duration of program participation and number of mentoring hours received. This data was entered by MMI agencies, and the quality and completeness of data entry varied by agency. We looked at data from September 2016 (the beginning of the initiative) to February 6 2018, when our last data pull took place.

We used the following MMI data fields for this analyses:
1. Agency name
2. Youth name, date of birth, school attended, and demographic characteristics
3. Service date, type, and attendance information

When possible, we augmented information about the youth with CPS data.

Chicago Public Schools data
We use the following Chicago Public Schools (CPS) data for this analysis:
1. All master files from 2015-16 to 2017-18 to create our sample and obtain demographic information (race, lunch status, English language status, temporary living situation status)
2. Grades files from the 2015-16 and 2016-17 academic year to determine GPA
3. Attendance files from the 2015-16 and 2016-17 academic year to determine attendance rates

Chicago Police Department data
Chicago Police Department (CPD) data was included in this analysis. Students were probabilistically matched based on their date of birth and full name. In cases where arrest and victimization records do not have date of birth (as is often the case in victimization records) we cannot link them to CPS students. We may therefore be underestimating reported arrests and victimization numbers.

MMI Sample
We constructed our sample of MMI enrollees according to DFSS MMI data. A youth was considered an MMI enrollee if they had at least one service date in an MMI agency, indicating that they had enough contact with an agency to provide identifiable information like name and date of birth. We found that a small fraction of MMI enrollees (6%) had contact with more than one agency. When conducting total counts of youth, these youth were only counted once.

We then matched our MMI sample to CPS data using probabilistic matching methods. 87% of MMI enrollees matched to CPS data. Because we do not have access to private school or homeschooled data, we are not able to conduct matches of these students.

Comparison Groups
In addition to constructing an MMI enrollee sample, we created two comparison groups to consider when looking at characteristics of MMI students:

1. *All 7th -10th grade CPS males*. This comparison group provides information on what the average CPS student looks like and includes all 8th – 10th grade male students attending CPS schools. Because MMI agencies often recruited 7th grade students with the understanding that they would

continue serving them as they aged into the program, we also included 7th grade in this comparison group.

2. *Eligible CPS youth who did not enroll in MMI.* We also looked at CPS youth who were eligible for MMI services but did not enroll in MMI. To create this group, we took all 7th – 10th grade male CPS students who either resided in an MMI community area or attended school in an MMI community area, and excluded any students who showed up in DFSS's data. While non-CPS youth were also eligible for MMI services, but we do not have access to private school data and so were not able to include them in this comparison group.

Construction of Metrics

MMI enrollment date
A student's enrollment date in MMI is the first date that they have contact with an MMI agency. We used this date to determine when to pull other information for MMI enrollees. By doing so, we are able to provide characteristics of MMI youth before they enrolled in MMI.

Residential Community Area/Ward
An MMI enrollee was assigned a residential community area and ward based on the address provided in the DFSS data. We supplemented missing address data with CPS address data, using the CPS master files. We geocoded youth addresses to determine what Community Area and ward they resided in.

Age
We used the CPS master files to determine the date of birth for MMI enrollees and comparison groups. For MMI enrollees who did not match to CPS data, we used the date of birth provided in the DFSS data. We calculated the age of MMI youth at their enrollment date.

Grade
We used the CPS master files to determine the grade level of MMI enrollees and comparison groups. MMI enrollees who did not match to CPS data were not included in our grade analyses.

Race/ethnicity
We used the CPS master files to determine the race/ethnicity of MMI enrollees and comparison groups. For MMI enrollees who did not match to CPS data, we used the race/ethnicity provided in the DFSS data.

Free and Reduced Lunch eligibility
We used the CPS master files to determine the FRL status of MMI enrollees and comparison groups. MMI enrollees who did not match to CPS data were not included in these analyses.

English Language Learner status
We used the CPS 2016-17 Annual Attributes file to determine a student's English Language Learner (ELL) status. MMI enrollees who did not match to CPS data were not included in these analyses. We want to note that this CPS data should be interpreted with caution, as it is reported at the beginning of a student's enrollment in CPS and is sometimes not updated to reflect transition(s) in and out of EL status. We nonetheless included it, as it could lend more robust insight into these student populations that is not reflected in any other available data. We do not yet have the 2017-18 Annual Attributes file, so students enrolled in MMI during this school year were excluded from this analysis.

Students in temporary living situations (STLS)
In order to understand if MMI enrollees experience homelessness or housing instability at higher rates than other CPS students, we used the homelessness indicator collected by CPS. Because STLS data is only available for the 2016-17 school year, we were able to look at this indicator only for MMI youth enrolled during that time. MMI enrollees who did not match to CPS data were not included in these analyses.

School
We used the CPS master files as the primary data source for an MMI enrollee's school. For MMI enrollees who did not match to CPS data, we used the school provided in the DFSS data. We geocoded the school's address to determine what Community Area and ward MMI enrollees and comparison groups attended school in.

School type
We used CPS's definition of School Type to determine what type of schools MMI enrollees and comparison groups attended. Because School Type data is only available for the 2016-17 school year, we were able to look this indicator only for MMI youth enrolled during that time. We were not able to look at CPS school type for MMI enrollees who did not match to CPS data, but we expect some of these youth to be attending private schools, to be homeschooled, or to be disengaged from school.

School level
We used publicly available data on the City of Chicago's data portal and on CPS's website to determine the school level of the school attended by MMI enrollees and comparison groups before enrollment. MMI youth who did not match to CPS data were not included in these analyses.

Percent of school enrolled
To understand what percent of eligible youth in a school were enrolled in MMI, we used CPS master files to determine the total population of eligible youth in that school. Because MMI agencies sometimes enrolled youth outside the age range of eligibility, we occasionally see a greater than 100% saturation rate.

GPA
We calculated GPA of MMI enrollees in the school year prior to their MMI enrollment date. The GPA was calculated on a 4.0 scale using CPS master files. For 2016-17 CPS comparison groups, we calculated GPA for the 2015-16 academic year, the year before MMI implementation. For the 2017-18 CPS comparison group, we calculated GPA for the 2016-17 school year. MMI enrollees who did not match to CPS data were not included in these analyses.

School attendance rate
We calculated school attendance rates of MMI enrollees in the school year prior to their MMI enrollment date. For 2016-17 CPS comparison groups, we calculated GPA for the 2015-16 academic year, the year before MMI implementation. For the 2017-18 CPS comparison group, we calculated GPA for the 2016-17 school year. MMI enrollees who did not match to CPS data were not included in these analyses.

Prior arrests
We calculated the percentage of MMI enrollees who had any prior arrest before enrollment in MMI using Chicago Police Department (CPD) data. For comparison groups, we calculated percent with prior arrests by MMI's implementation date in September 2016.

Prior victimization incidents

We calculated the percentage of MMI enrollees who had any victimization incident before enrollment in MMI using Chicago Police Department (CPD) data. For comparison groups, we calculated percent with victimization incidents prior to MMI's implementation date in September 2016.

Program Attendance
We used DFSS data to determine program attendance of MMI enrollees. For each service date, a student was marked as either "Present," "Absent," or "Unknown" by their agency.

Total MMI participants served each month
We used DFSS attendance data to determine the number of MMI participants served each month. An MMI participant was considered served in that month if they had at least one service date with "Present" in that month. If they had only "Absent" or "Unknown", or if they had not yet enrolled in MMI, they were not counted for that month.

Youth newly enrolled in MMI each month/quarter/school year
We used DFSS data to determine the number of new youth enrolled in MMI within a specific time frame. A youth was considered a new student if their first service date occurred during that time frame – regardless of whether they are marked as "Present," "Absent," or "Unknown."

Duration of time in MMI
We used DFSS attendance data to calculate the amount of time a youth was in MMI. A youth's length of time was determined by summing the number of weeks between their first "Present" service date and last "Present" service date. Students who only had one "Present" service date were considered to be in MMI for one month. Students who have only "Unknown" or "Absent" service dates were not included in these analyses.

Agency type
We used DFSS data to determine what percentage of MMI enrollees were enrolled by an in-school or out-of-school agency.

Number of mentoring hours per month
We used DFSS data to determine the average number of one-on-one, group, and total mentoring hours a student received each month. Students who have only "Unknown" or "Absent" service dates were not included in these analyses.

Number of mentoring hours by category
We used DFSS data to determine the number of hours MMI agencies provided of different mentoring categories. MMI agencies labeled group activities according to one or more of the following: Technology, Arts, Career Readiness, Health and Wellness, Academics, Sports, and Social and Emotional Learning.

Mentor's highest education level
We used DFSS data to understand the education level of MMI mentors.

Appendix

Table 1. MMI Agencies

Phase 1 (1 agency)
Youth Guidance

Phase 2 (11 agencies)
A Safe Haven
Big Brothers Big Sisters
Chicago Child Care Society
Chicago Lawndale Amachi Mentoring Program
Chicago Youth Programs
Life Directions
Metro Squash
New Life Centers
Passages Alternatives
Phalanx
The Black Star Project

Phase 3 (45 agencies)
A Knock At Midnight, NFP
Alliance for Community Peace
Alternative Schools Network
Alternatives, Inc.
Better Boys Foundation
Black United Fund of Illinois, Inc.
Breakthrough Urban Ministries
BUILD, Inc.
By The Hand Club For Kids
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago
Centers for New Horizons, Inc.
Central States SER Jobs for Progress Inc.
Chicago Urban League
Children's Home & Aid Society of Illinois
CircEsteem
Circle Foundation
Circle Urban Ministries
Common Ground Foundation
Communities In Schools of Chicago
Community Youth Development Institute
DMI Information Processing Center, Inc.
Erie Neighborhood House
Gary Comer Youth Center, Inc.
K.L.E.O.Community Family Life Center
Latin Center dba Universidad Popular
Lawrence Hall

Le Penseur Youth & Family Services Incorporated
Marillac St. Vincent Family Services
Mikva Challenge
Options for Youth
PBMR
Project Simeon 2000
SGA Youth & Family Services
Sinai Community Institute
South Shore Drill Team & Performing Arts Ensemble
Teamwork Englewood
The Puerto Rican Cultural Center
The Salvation Army Adele & Robert Stern Red Shield Center
UCAN
Union League Clubs of Chicago
Universal Family Connection
Westside Health Authority
YMCA East Garfield Park
Young Men's Educational Network
Youth Advocate Programs, Inc.

Table 2. 22 Designated Community Areas

Community Area	Community Area Number
Austin	25
Chatham	44
East Garfield Park	27
Englewood	68
Gage Park	63
Grand Boulevard	38
Greater Grand Crossing	69
Humboldt Park	23
Morgan Park	75
New City	61
North Lawndale	29
Riverdale	54
Roseland	49
South Chicago	46
South Lawndale	30
South Shore	43
Washington Heights	73
Washington Park	40
West Englewood	67
West Garfield Park	26
West Pullman	53
Woodlawn	42
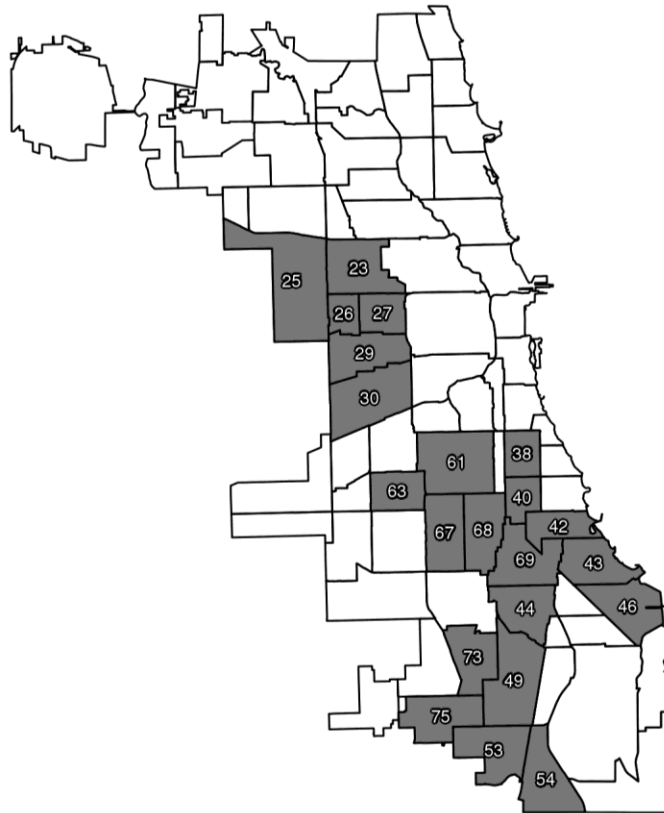
Source: UChicago Urban Labs

Table 3. Community Areas With Residents Enrolled in MMI

The 22 community areas designated by MMI are highlighted in red.

Community Area	Number of Residents Enrolled in MMI	% of Total MMI Enrollees	Number of Newly Enrolled Residents by School Year			
			2016-17 School Year	Summer 2017	Fall 2017	No Attendance Record
Albany Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archer Heights	2	0%	1	-	1	-
Armour Square	3	0%	1	-	2	-
Ashburn	23	0%	5	-	18	-
Auburn Gresham	156	3%	66	11	74	5
Austin	606	10%	269	41	275	21
Avalon Park	16	0%	7	1	6	2
Avondale	2	0%	2	-	-	-
Belmont Cragin	40	1%	8	1	29	2

Beverly	83	1%	20	1	62	-
Bridgeport	5	0%	3	-	1	1
Brighton Park	111	2%	2	1	104	4
Burnside	5	0%	4	-	1	-
Calumet Heights	94	2%	11	1	81	1
Chatham	208	3%	84	9	106	9
Chicago Lawn	150	2%	30	1	118	1
Clearing	4	0%	-	-	4	-
Douglas	25	0%	13	2	10	-
Dunning	1	0%	-	-	1	-
East Garfield Park	127	2%	59	1	64	3
East Side	8	0%	8	-	-	-
Edgewater	2	0%	-	1	1	-
Edison Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Englewood	300	5%	134	24	139	3
Forest Glen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuller Park	10	0%	7	-	3	-
Gage Park	86	1%	39	-	43	4
Garfield Ridge	4	0%	2	1	1	-
Grand Boulevard	92	2%	38	4	43	7
Greater Grand Crossing	238	4%	106	43	82	7
Hegewisch	2	0%	-	1	1	-
Hermosa	26	0%	12	1	-	13
Humboldt Park	429	7%	203	25	165	36
Hyde Park	19	0%	7	1	8	3
Irving Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson Park	1	0%	-	-	1	-
Kenwood	23	0%	13	3	5	2
Lake View	2	0%	-	-	2	-
Lincoln Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln Square	1	0%	1	-	-	-
Logan Square	43	1%	18	1	17	7
Loop	10	0%	6	1	3	-
Lower West Side	22	0%	2	-	20	-
McKinley Park	2	0%	2	-	-	-
Montclare	1	0%	1	-	-	-

Morgan Park	124	2%	80	7	35	2
Mount Greenwood	1	0%	-	-	1	-
Near North Side	19	0%	9	-	10	-
Near South Side	9	0%	4	1	4	-
Near West Side	63	1%	23	2	37	1
New City	238	4%	115	21	102	-
North Center	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Lawndale	203	3%	125	11	55	12
North Park	1	0%	1	-	-	-
Norwood Park	3	0%	-	-	3	-
Oakland	19	0%	12	2	4	1
O'Hare	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portage Park	3	0%	-	2	1	-
Pullman	14	0%	5	-	7	2
Riverdale	159	3%	60	4	90	5
Rogers Park	1	0%	1	-	-	-
Roseland	348	6%	66	28	249	5
South Chicago	123	2%	48	32	42	1
South Deering	28	1%	10	5	12	1
South Lawndale	799	13%	147	17	634	1
South Shore	140	2%	57	13	66	4
Uptown	4	0%	1	-	3	-
Washington Heights	133	2%	48	13	69	3
Washington Park	67	1%	33	2	27	5
West Elsdon	4	0%	2	-	2	-
West Englewood	184	3%	90	8	80	6
West Garfield Park	242	4%	79	6	153	4
West Lawn	3	0%	-	-	3	-
West Pullman	151	2%	51	16	75	9
West Ridge	1	0%	1	-	-	-
West Town	15	0%	5	2	6	2
Woodlawn	101	2%	32	4	61	4

Table 4. Wards With Residents Enrolled in MMI

Ward	Number of Residents Enrolled in MMI	% of Total MMI Enrollees	Number of Newly Enrolled Residents by School Year			
			2016-17 School year	Summer 2017	Fall 2017	No Attendance Record
1	19	0%	14	-	4	1
2	5	0%	1	-	4	-
3	126	2%	60	6	51	9
4	86	1%	39	7	36	4
5	130	2%	47	11	63	9
6	335	5%	177	47	106	5
7	169	3%	51	37	79	2
8	223	4%	91	10	113	9
9	359	6%	133	31	182	13
10	107	2%	25	7	74	1
11	71	1%	13	1	56	1
12	61	1%	18	3	40	-
13	6	0%	1	-	5	-
14	170	3%	28	-	136	6
15	176	3%	80	12	80	4
16	185	3%	107	15	57	6
17	139	2%	88	5	43	3
18	39	1%	12	-	27	-
19	125	2%	49	4	71	1
20	320	5%	114	25	175	6
21	194	3%	67	10	110	7
22	747	12%	133	20	594	-
23	92	2%	2	-	90	-
24	248	4%	153	9	73	13
25	27	0%	7	-	20	-
26	202	3%	119	20	32	31
27	151	2%	73	5	66	7
28	459	7%	153	6	292	8
29	252	4%	110	18	116	8

30	5	0%	3	1	1	-
31	11	0%	8	-	3	-
32	17	0%	-	-	13	4
33	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	458	7%	127	31	289	11
35	20	0%	8	-	1	11
36	35	1%	2	1	26	6
37	378	6%	161	27	177	13
38	2	0%	-	1	1	-
39	1	0%	1	-	-	-
40	1	0%	1	-	-	-
41	2	0%	-	-	2	-
42	17	0%	10	1	6	-
43	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	2	0%	-	-	2	-
45	2	0%	-	-	2	-
46	2	0%	1	-	1	-
47	2	0%	-	-	2	-
48	2	0%	-	1	1	-
49	1	0%	1	-	-	-
50	1	0%	1	-	-	-

Table 5. Community Areas Where MMI Enrollees Attend School

Community Area	Number of Residents Enrolled in MMI	% of Total MMI Enrolled Youth	Number of Newly Enrolled Residents by School Year			
			2016-17 School Year	Summer 2017	Fall 2017	No Attendance Record
Albany Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archer Heights	104	2%	8	7	89	-
Armour Square	1	0%	1	-	-	-
Ashburn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auburn Gresham	48	1%	17	2	29	-
Austin	591	10%	253	31	298	9
Avalon Park	11	0%	-	-	11	-
Avondale	1	0%	1	-	-	-
Belmont Cragin	5	0%	1	1	3	-

Beverly	1	0%	-	-	1	-
Bridgeport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brighton Park	1	0%	-	1	-	-
Burnside	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calumet Heights	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chatham	267	4%	137	7	116	7
Chicago Lawn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clearing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	22	0%	2	6	13	1
Dunning	2	0%	-	-	1	1
East Garfield Park	381	6%	111	4	262	4
East Side	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edgewater	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edison Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Englewood	421	7%	213	21	184	3
Forest Glen	1	0%	-	-	1	-
Fuller Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gage Park	258	4%	56	-	193	9
Garfield Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Boulevard	143	2%	117	2	12	12
Greater Grand Crossing	186	3%	103	32	40	11
Hegewisch	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermosa	1	0%	-	-	1	-
Humboldt Park	521	8%	269	38	142	72
Hyde Park	6	0%	-	-	6	-
Irving Park	2	0%	1	1	-	-
Jefferson Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenwood	3	0%	-	1	2	-
Lake View	1	0%	1	-	-	-
Lincoln Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln Square	-	-	-	-	-	-
Logan Square	1	0%	1	-	-	-
Loop	3	0%	1	1	1	-
Lower West Side	11	0%	5	3	3	-
McKinley Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montclare	-	-	-	-	-	-

Morgan Park	296	5%	200	13	82	1
Mount Greenwood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near North Side	3	0%	1	-	2	-
Near South Side	2	0%	-	-	2	-
Near West Side	66	1%	58	4	4	-
New City	267	4%	156	21	89	1
North Center	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Lawndale	248	4%	116	10	105	17
North Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwood Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oakland	-	-	-	-	-	-
O'Hare	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portage Park	1	0%	-	1	-	-
Pullman	24	0%	6	-	1	17
Riverdale	206	3%	64	2	139	1
Rogers Park	1	0%	-	-	1	-
Roseland	181	3%	42	37	93	9
South Chicago	230	4%	74	42	111	3
South Deering	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Lawndale	820	13%	132	16	671	1
South Shore	61	1%	8	24	29	-
Uptown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington Heights	368	6%	47	24	296	1
Washington Park	108	2%	41	4	60	3
West Elsdon	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Englewood	78	1%	27	10	35	6
West Garfield Park	61	1%	26	-	34	1
West Lawn	1	0%	-	-	-	1
West Pullman	74	1%	15	1	56	2
West Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Town	16	0%	5	2	8	1
Woodlawn	126	2%	2	3	112	9

Table 6. Wards Where MMI Enrolled Youth Attend School

Ward	Number of Students Enrolled in MMI	% Enrolled out of Total MMI Enrolled Youth	Number of Newly Enrolled Students by School Year			
			2016-17 School Year	Summer 2017	Fall 2017	No Attendance Record
1	7	0%	1	2	3	1
2	6	0%	2	-	4	-
3	244	4%	150	8	72	14
4	35	1%	10	5	18	2
5	177	3%	9	14	152	2
6	477	8%	231	14	228	4
7	246	4%	74	62	107	3
8	200	3%	106	22	63	9
9	301	5%	71	26	181	23
10	4	0%	-	-	4	-
11	91	2%	74	-	17	-
12	90	1%	5	2	83	-
13	1	0%	-	-	-	1
14	265	4%	24	7	229	5
15	233	4%	96	8	125	4
16	102	2%	59	9	28	6
17	56	1%	44	1	7	4
18	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	266	4%	192	7	66	1
20	191	3%	81	29	69	12
21	123	2%	29	8	85	1
22	731	12%	127	15	588	1
23	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	267	4%	128	8	113	18
25	17	0%	6	6	5	-
26	368	6%	221	28	111	8
27	121	2%	89	1	31	-
28	466	8%	131	21	310	4
29	419	7%	166	17	229	7

30	1	0%	-	1	-	-
31	1	0%	-	1	-	-
32	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	1	0%	1	-	-	-
34	481	8%	86	39	350	6
35	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	80	1%	10	-	5	65
37	156	3%	92	9	53	2
38	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	1	0%	-	-	1	-
42	2	0%	1	1	-	-
43	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	1	0%	1	-	-	-
45	2	0%	1	1	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	1	0%	-	-	1	-
50	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7. Percent of Eligible School Population (7th – 10th Grade Male Students) Enrolled in MMI

Because MMI agencies occasionally enroll youth outside the grade parameters, we sometimes see a greater than 100% saturation.

School	Community Area	SY 2016-17	Fall 2017
Agassiz	Lake View	2.2%	-
Air Force HS	Armour Square	0.9%	-
Ariel	Kenwood	-	1.7%
Ashe	Chatham	37.5%	-
Avalon Park	Avalon Park	-	4.0%
Back Of The Yards HS	New City	0.4%	-
Bar-Rd	Beverly	-	3.2%
Bass	Englewood	121.9%	29.7%
Beasley	Washington Park	16.4%	27.9%
Beethoven	Grand Boulevard	-	29.0%
Beidler	East Garfield Park	32.1%	15.7%

Bowen HS	South Chicago	58.9%	127.8%
Bronzeville HS	Grand Boulevard	116.9%	-
Brunson	Austin	47.4%	11.9%
Burke	Washington Park	43.9%	50.0%
Burnside	Chatham	57.9%	1.9%
Caldwell	Avalon Park	-	20.5%
Cameron	Humboldt Park	68.9%	32.2%
Carson	Gage Park	16.8%	2.6%
Carver G	Riverdale	102.4%	127.5%
Carver Military HS	Riverdale	2.0%	48.9%
Casals	Humboldt Park	2.1%	8.5%
Castellanos	South Lawndale	3.7%	53.3%
Catalyst - Circle Rock	Austin	-	-
Catalyst - Maria	Chicago Lawn	-	-
Cather	East Garfield Park	34.4%	8.3%
Chalmers	North Lawndale	-	4.3%
Chavez	New City	7.6%	9.7%
Chicago Academy HS	Dunning	-	0.7%
Chicago Military HS	Douglas	1.2%	-
Chicago Tech HS	Near West Side	1.4%	1.3%
Chicago Vocatio-L HS	Avalon Park	-	0.9%
Cics - Chicagoquest HS	Near North Side	-	1.1%
Cics - Longwood	Washington Heights	-	10.8%
Clark HS	Austin	63.8%	53.7%
Clissold	Morgan Park	60.0%	-
Coles	South Chicago	23.9%	-
Collins HS	North Lawndale	29.5%	71.4%
Corkery	South Lawndale	26.7%	15.5%
Corliss HS	Pullman	6.4%	1.5%
Crane Medical HS	Near West Side	0.8%	-
Crown	North Lawndale	48.4%	-
Curie HS	Archer Heights	0.8%	11.5%
Curtis	Roseland	-	3.9%
Davis M	West Englewood	5.3%	-
Deneen	Greater Grand Crossing	1.9%	-
Depriest	Austin	-	14.9%
Dixon	Chatham	34.5%	72.2%
Doolittle	Douglas	-	3.2%
Douglass HS	Austin	62.9%	242.1%
Dubois	Riverdale	85.7%	73.1%
Dulles	Greater Grand Crossing	1.9%	6.7%
Dunbar HS	Douglas	-	1.9%
Dvorak	North Lawndale	34.1%	-
Dyett Arts HS	Washington Park	-	6.4%
Earle	West Englewood	27.7%	15.4%

Ericson	East Garfield Park	30.6%	3.6%
Evers	Washington Heights	16.1%	7.1%
Farragut HS	South Lawndale	3.4%	62.7%
Fenger HS	Roseland	22.2%	21.0%
Fernwood	Washington Heights	-	33.3%
Fiske	Woodlawn	3.0%	-
Fort Dearborn	Washington Heights	6.2%	52.9%
Foundations	Morgan Park	-	2.5%
Fuller	Grand Boulevard	21.3%	2.2%
Gage Park HS	Gage Park	27.6%	54.3%
Garvey	Washington Heights	-	52.6%
Gary	South Lawndale	4.4%	41.1%
Graham ES	New City	5.3%	-
Green	Washington Heights	52.5%	61.5%
Gregory	East Garfield Park	15.0%	-
Hamline	New City	5.2%	-
Harlan HS	Roseland	0.8%	-
Harper HS	West Englewood	-	63.0%
Harvard	Greater Grand Crossing	34.1%	2.7%
Haugan	Albany Park	-	-
Hawthorne	Lake View	-	-
Hay	Austin	16.7%	7.1%
Hedges	New City	98.1%	-
Hefferan	West Garfield Park	33.3%	20.8%
Her-Ndez	Gage Park	-	14.1%
Herzl	North Lawndale	30.0%	-
Hirsch HS	Greater Grand Crossing	87.3%	24.4%
Hope HS	Englewood	-	55.6%
Howe	Austin	4.1%	10.5%
Hughes C	North Lawndale	-	12.5%
Hughes L	Roseland	33.3%	22.7%
Hyde Park HS	Woodlawn	-	51.2%
Infinity HS	South Lawndale	2.7%	75.2%
Instituto - Health	Lower West Side	-	0.5%
Jackson A	Near West Side	-	2.1%
Jensen	East Garfield Park	-	2.2%
Johnson	North Lawndale	18.9%	65.2%
Juarez HS	Lower West Side	1.0%	0.4%
Julian HS	Washington Heights	8.5%	169.2%
Kanoon	South Lawndale	6.4%	70.4%
Kenwood HS	Kenwood	-	0.2%
Kipling	Washington Heights	3.6%	-
Kipp - Ascend	North Lawndale	-	1.3%
Kozminski	Hyde Park	-	10.3%
Lara	New City	3.6%	-

Lavizzo	Roseland	44.8%	212.5%
Lawndale	North Lawndale	40.0%	15.8%
Learn - Butler	North Lawndale	5.2%	-
Learn - Middle	East Garfield Park	4.4%	1.2%
Legacy	North Lawndale	-	1.6%
Leland	Austin	-	16.7%
Lewis	Austin	-	5.8%
Libby	New City	17.9%	5.6%
Lindblom HS	West Englewood	-	0.6%
Little Village	South Lawndale	34.4%	41.5%
Lovett	Austin	-	2.9%
Lowell	Humboldt Park	16.3%	-
Madero	South Lawndale	8.1%	50.9%
Magic Johnson - Humboldt Pk HS	West Town	1.6%	-
Magic Johnson - N Lawndale HS	North Lawndale	11.8%	-
Manley HS	East Garfield Park	2.2%	-
Marine Leadership At Ames HS	Logan Square	0.3%	-
Marshall HS	East Garfield Park	14.3%	165.2%
Mason	North Lawndale	43.9%	3.2%
Mather HS	West Ridge	-	-
Mayer	Lincoln Park	-	-
Mays	Englewood	144.4%	60.0%
Mcauliffe	Hermosa	-	1.4%
Mc-Ir	Austin	2.1%	-
Melody	West Garfield Park	15.9%	-
Metcalfe	West Pullman	39.5%	43.6%
Mireles	South Chicago	-	5.1%
Mollison	Grand Boulevard	23.3%	3.2%
Morgan Park HS	Morgan Park	38.2%	20.4%
Morton	Humboldt Park	2.0%	12.9%
Mount Vernon	Washington Heights	4.3%	12.5%
Multicultural HS	South Lawndale	6.8%	1.6%
Murray	Hyde Park	-	1.9%
-Tio-L Teachers	Near South Side	-	1.6%
Neil	Chatham	16.7%	-
Nicholson	Englewood	8.9%	6.2%
Nightingale	Gage Park	-	55.1%
Ninos Heroes	South Chicago	-	14.6%
Nobel	Humboldt Park	73.8%	53.8%
Noble - Academy HS	Near North Side	0.7%	0.6%
Noble - Bulls HS	Near West Side	0.3%	0.3%
Noble - Comer	Greater Grand Crossing	-	3.8%
Noble - Drw HS	North Lawndale	2.3%	5.9%
Noble - Itw Speer HS	Belmont Cragin	-	0.4%
Noble - Johnson HS	Englewood	-	2.6%

Noble - Muchin HS	Loop	0.4%	-
Noble - Rauner HS	West Town	0.5%	0.6%
Noble - Rowe Clark HS	Humboldt Park	-	4.4%
Noble - Uic HS	Near West Side	0.4%	-
North Lawndale - Collins HS	North Lawndale	-	5.4%
North-Grand HS	Humboldt Park	4.3%	0.9%
Okeeffe	South Shore	9.2%	41.9%
Orr HS	Humboldt Park	34.3%	-
Otoole	West Englewood	2.6%	28.9%
Owens	West Pullman	-	86.7%
Parker	Englewood	2.6%	144.7%
Pathways - Avondale HS	Avondale	1.6%	-
Pershing	Douglas	-	2.4%
Phillips HS	Douglas	0.5%	1.3%
Phoenix Military HS	Near West Side	1.2%	0.6%
Piccolo	Humboldt Park	2.3%	34.1%
Polaris	Humboldt Park	-	7.5%
Pritzker	West Town	-	2.4%
Prosser HS	Belmont Cragin	0.3%	0.3%
Raby HS	East Garfield Park	33.8%	90.4%
Randolph	West Englewood	4.4%	-
Revere	Greater Grand Crossing	-	4.8%
Richards HS	New City	10.0%	5.8%
Robeson HS	Englewood	123.5%	141.7%
Rowe	West Town	3.1%	3.6%
Ruggles	Greater Grand Crossing	34.9%	2.4%
Saucedo	South Lawndale	-	23.9%
Sawyer	Gage Park	7.8%	17.3%
Schurz HS	Irving Park	0.2%	-
Seward	New City	-	72.6%
Sherman	New City	11.1%	21.7%
Shoop	Morgan Park	25.0%	38.9%
Simeon HS	Chatham	1.3%	4.1%
Social Justice HS	South Lawndale	1.0%	65.8%
Solorio HS	Gage Park	0.3%	-
South Loop	Near South Side	-	1.4%
South Shore ES	South Shore	5.9%	-
South Shore Intl HS	South Shore	-	1.7%
Spencer	Austin	42.6%	58.0%
Stagg	Englewood	3.9%	-
Steinmetz HS	Belmont Cragin	-	0.3%
Stowe	Humboldt Park	97.4%	48.6%
Sullivan HS	Rogers Park	-	0.5%
Sumner	West Garfield Park	22.2%	29.0%
Tanner	Greater Grand Crossing	57.5%	14.8%

Team HS	Englewood	7.7%	44.4%
Thorp J	South Chicago	-	2.5%
Tilden HS	New City	80.5%	28.3%
Tilton	West Garfield Park	3.3%	66.7%
U Of C - Woodlawn HS	Woodlawn	-	1.7%
U Of C - Woodson	Grand Boulevard	-	1.0%
Urban Prep - Bronzeville HS	Douglas	-	0.6%
Urban Prep - Englewood HS	Englewood	29.6%	7.3%
Wacker	Washington Heights	28.6%	-
Wadsworth	Woodlawn	1.8%	10.2%
Wells ES	Douglas	-	2.9%
Wentworth	West Englewood	16.4%	2.0%
West Park	Humboldt Park	17.5%	-
Westcott	Chatham	97.6%	20.0%
Westinghouse HS	Humboldt Park	1.7%	1.2%
Whitney	South Lawndale	0.8%	-
Wildwood	Forest Glen	-	2.0%
Williams HS	Grand Boulevard	23.3%	-
World Language HS	South Lawndale	51.2%	89.3%
YCCS - Chatham	Chatham	18.0%	38.7%
YCCS - Scholastic Achievement	Austin	2.0%	9.1%
YCCS - Youth Connection	Douglas	-	1.6%
YCCS - Youth Development	Auburn Gresham	34.7%	64.4%
Young ES	Austin	27.1%	90.2%
Young HS	Near West Side	9.6%	-
Zapata	South Lawndale	1.1%	54.3%

Table 8. Number of Youth Newly Enrolled Each Quarter by Agency

	2016-17 School Year				Summer 2017	2017-18 SY		Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	
A Knock at Midnight	0	0	0	17	0	33	8	58
A Safe Haven	0	0	0	42	1	5	0	48
Alliance for Community Peace	0	0	0	0	31	6	0	37
Alternative Schools Network	0	0	0	16	1	18	9	44
Alternatives, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	20	8	28
BBF Family Services	0	0	0	18	0	25	4	47
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago	0	1	0	1	2	8	13	25
Black United Fund of Illinois	0	0	0	20	0	13	1	34
Breakthrough Urban Ministries	0	0	0	27	0	15	8	50
Build, Inc	0	0	0	18	0	13	6	37
By the Hand Club for Kids	0	0	6	0	0	17	0	23

Catholic Charities of Archidiocese of Chicago	0	0	0	0	10	5	5	20
Centers for New Horizons	0	0	0	20	0	8	0	28
Central States Ser Jobs for Progress	0	0	0	20	3	31	2	56
Chicago Child Care Society	0	0	0	32	29	25	5	91
Chicago Lawndale Amachi Mentoring Program	0	2	44	7	2	0	0	55
Chicago Urban League	0	0	21	7	0	31	0	59
Chicago Youth Programs	0	0	0	17	1	35	1	54
Children's Home + Aid Society	0	0	0	19	2	3	0	24
CircEsteem	0	0	0	15	0	4	1	20
CIRCLE Foundation	0	0	0	14	11	22	0	47
Circle Urban Ministries	0	0	0	2	27	11	0	40
Common Ground Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
Communities In Schools of Chicago	0	0	6	35	1	7	0	49
Community Youth Development Institute	0	0	0	18	2	20	9	49
DMI Information Processing Center, Inc.	0	0	0	3	3	23	3	32
Erie Neighborhood House	0	0	6	19	1	12	0	38
Gary Comer Youth Center	0	0	0	6	40	36	0	82
K.L.E.O Community Family Life Center	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	28
Latin Center DBA Universidad Popular	0	0	0	11	11	6	2	30
Lawrence Hall	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	20
Le Penseur Youth & Family Services Inc	0	0	0	58	35	0	2	95
Life Directions	0	16	0	0	3	25	0	44
Marillac St. Vincent Family Services	0	0	0	29	0	1	0	30
Metro Squash	0	0	0	3	0	19	0	22
Mikva Challenge	0	0	0	24	6	7	0	37
New Life Center	0	30	55	12	16	46	25	184
Options for Youth	0	0	0	23	0	9	3	35
Passengers Alternative Living Programs, Inc.	0	0	0	9	5	5	6	25
PBMR	0	0	4	3	8	5	2	22
Phalanx Family Services	0	21	77	16	2	77	9	202
Project Simeon	0	0	0	0	10	39	2	51
SGA Youth & Family Services	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
Sinai Community Institute	0	0	0	0	10	20	0	30
South Shore Drill Team & Performing Arts Ensemble	0	0	0	6	0	11	0	17
Teamwork Englewood	0	0	10	4	16	30	3	63
The Black Star Project	0	0	33	74	8	12	0	127
The Puerto Rican Cultural Center	0	0	0	21	18	8	1	48
The Salvation Army Adele & Robert Stern Red Shield Center	0	0	0	23	5	0	0	28
UCAN	0	0	0	12	2	7	1	22
Union League Boys & Girls Clubs	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	34
Universal Family Connection	0	0	0	0	13	41	1	55

Westside Health Authority	0	0	0	10	9	9	4	32
Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago	0	0	0	28	1	0	1	30
Young Men's Educational Network	0	0	0	37	3	0	0	40
Youth Advocate Programs	0	0	0	0	24	8	1	33
Youth Guidance	450	525	120	6	0	1413	898	3412