**OJJDP ARRA Juvenile Mentoring Grant Program Performance Measures Grid**

The following pages outline the performance measures for the OJJDP ARRA Juvenile Mentoring (ARRA Mentoring) grant program. These pages show the performance measures and the data that the grantee must provide to calculate the performance measures. The calculations on the grid are performed automatically by the DCTAT with the values that are entered. Examples of calculated values include percentages, total amounts, and averages.

The performance measures are presented as outputs or outcomes. Output measures are the products of a program’s implementation or activities and are usually counts of things, such as amount of service delivered; staff hired; systems developed; sessions conducted; materials developed; or policies, procedures, and/or legislation created. Outcome measures are the benefits or changes observed or realized through the outputs and may include program completion, behavior, attitudes, skills, knowledge, values, conditions, or other attributes.

The performance measures for activities funded under ARRA Mentoring are reported as quantitative data (numbers). This data is entered into the DCTAT semi-annually. Please check your award’s special conditions for additional reporting requirements, such as the Categorical Assistance Progress Report (CAPR). Your OJJDP Program Manager can answer any questions you might have about reporting requirements.

In addition to entering data in the DCTAT, the grantee is responsible for creating a *Performance Data Report* from the DCTAT in January and July of each calendar year. Each grantee then submits this report to OJJDP through the Grants Management System (GMS).

If you have any questions about the DCTAT or performance measures, please call the **OJJDP-DCTAT Help Desk at 1-866- 487-0512,** or send an e-mail to: [**ojjdp-dctat@csrincorporated.com**](mailto:ojjdp-dctat@csrincorporated.com)

For questions about ARRA Mentoring grant programs, please contact your OJJDP Program Manager, who can be found at: [www.ojjdp.gov/statecontacts/resourcelist.asp](http://www.ojjdp.gov/statecontacts/resourcelist.asp)

**Any changes made to the Performance Measures Grid will be noted in bold blue lettering and dated.**

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| **#** | **Output Measure** | **Definition** | **Data Grantee Provides** | **Record Data Here** |
| 1 | **Percent of essential services maintained without interruption.** | An unduplicated count of the number of existing essential services that have been maintained with funding from the Recovery Act. Essential services are defined as services that are necessary to achieving the program mission. They are mission critical. Without funding from the Recovery Act, these essential services would have been lost (in part or in full). | 1. Number of essential services maintained because of Recovery Act funding. 2. Total number of essential services provided. 3. Auto-calculated: A/B Percent of essential services maintained because of funding from Recovery Act. |  |
| 2 | **Number of essential services created or enhanced with Recovery Act funding.** | An unduplicated count of the number of essential services that have been created, or enhanced as a result of funding from Recovery Act. | 1. Number of new essential services funded by Recovery Act. 2. Number of enhanced essential services funded by Recovery Act 3. Total number of essential services provided 4. Auto-calculate: A/C Percent of new essential services funded by Recovery Act. 5. Auto-calculate: B/C Percent of enhanced essential services funded by Recovery Act. |  |
| 3 | **Number of collaborative partnerships established with Recovery Act funding to avoid reduction of existing essential services and create new or enhance existing essential services** | For purposes of this grant, partnerships are defined as those organizations with whom the grantee established a direct or indirect financial or other relationship (e.g., consultant organization, contract, MOU, media coverage) as a result of Recovery Act funds to maintain. These partnerships must in some way enhance existing essential services, or create new essential services. Grantees will report on partnerships established for three purposes: maintenance (avoidance of reduction) of existing essential services, enhancement to existing services, and creation of new services. | 1. Number of new partnerships established as a result of Recovery Act funding to provide essential services 2. Number of essential services maintained, enhanced or created using these partnerships 3. Total number of partnerships 4. (Auto-fill) Total number of essential services provided 5. Percent of partnerships established using Recovery Act Funds (A/C) |  |
| 4 | **Percent of funds allocated to grantees that implement one or more evidence-based programs/practices** | Evidence-based models and programs include those that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (e.g., Blueprints for Violence Prevention, OJJDP’s Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA’s Model Programs, etc.). | 1. Amount of funds awarded to grantee 2. Amount of ARRA funds used to implement evidence-based programs/practices 3. Percent of ARRA funds used for evidence- based programs/practices (B/A) |  |

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| **#** | **Output Measure** | **Definition** | **Data Grantee Provides** | **Record Data Here** |
| 1 | **Number and percent of youth with whom an evidence-based practice was used** | The number and percent of youth served with whom an evidence-based model or program was used. Evidence-based models and programs include those that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (e.g., Blueprints for Violence Prevention, OJJDP’s Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA’s Model Programs, etc.). | 1. The number of youth served using an evidence- based model or program 2. The number of youth served 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 2 | **Increase in number of program mentors recruited** | The number of new mentors recruited during the reporting period. “Recruited” mentors are those who have completed requirements to be ready for training.  Program records are the preferred data source. | A. The increase in number of program mentors recruited (ready for training) during the reporting period |  |
| 3 | **Number and percent of program mentors successfully completing training** | The number and percent of program mentors successfully completing training during the reporting period.  Program records are the preferred data source. | 1. Number of program mentors successfully completing training during the reporting period 2. Total number of program mentors who began training during the reporting period 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 4 | **Number and percent of trained program mentors with increased knowledge of the program area** | The number of trained program mentors demonstrating increased knowledge of the program during the reporting period.  Program records are the preferred data source. | 1. Number of trained program mentors demonstrating increased knowledge of the program during the reporting period 2. Number of trained program mentors (Auto fill from 3A) 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 5 | **Mentor Retention** | The number of program mentors retained by the program within the reporting period.  Program records are the preferred data source. | 1. The number of mentors who have left the program during the reporting period 2. The total number of mentors in the program during the reporting period 3. (B – A)/B = Mentor Retention Rate |  |
| 6 | **Increase in youth enrolled since the beginning of the grant program** | Increase in the number of youth enrolled (being mentored) since the beginning of the grant program. | 1. Number of youth enrolled at the beginning of the reporting period 2. Number of NEW youth added during the reporting period |  |

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| **#** | **Outcome Measure** | **Definition** | **Data Grantee Provides** | **Record Data Here** |
| 1 | **Percent of mentoring programs with active partners** | The percent of mentoring programs with active partners representing the following types of groups: non-profit service organizations and / or faith based organizations; private industry; secondary education provider; and post- secondary education provider or vocational training provider; other active partners. | 1. Number of mentoring programs with active partners 2. Number of mentoring programs 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 2 | **Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements (short term)** | The number and percent of program youth who have **successfully** fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. This does not include youth who are still in ongoing programs. Program obligations will vary by program, but should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that clients must meet before program completion.  The total number of youth (the “B” value) includes those youth who have exited successfully and unsuccessfully.  Program records are the preferred data source. | 1. Number of program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements 2. Total number of youth who exited the program during the reporting period (either successfully or unsuccessfully) 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
|  | **Select at least one of the following from 3A through 3I depending on the primary focus of the program.** | | | |
| 3A | Antisocial behavior (short term) | The number and percent of youth who have exhibited a decrease in antisocial behavior during the reporting period.  Anti-social behavior is a pervasive pattern of behavior that displays disregard for and violation of the rights of others, societal mores, or the law (such as deceitfulness, irritability, consistent irresponsibility, lack of remorse, failure to conform to social norms).  Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources. | 1. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3A | Antisocial behavior (long term) | The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in antisocial behavior 6–12 months after exiting the program.  Antisocial behavior is a pervasive pattern of behavior that displays disregard for and violation of the rights of others, societal mores, or the law (such as deceitfulness, irritability, fighting, disruptive behavior, consistent irresponsibility, lack of remorse, or failure to conform to social norms).  Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources. | 1. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6–12 months ago 3. Percent (A/B) |  |

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| **#** | **Outcome Measure** | **Definition** | **Data Grantee Provides** | **Record Data Here** |
| 3B | Family relationships (short term) | The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in family relationships during the reporting period. Such changes are positive ones that could be related to increased positive interaction with family members. Examples are improved communication and increased emotional and practical support.  Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources. | 1. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3B | Family relationships (long term) | The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in family relationships 6–12 months after exiting the program. Such changes are positive ones that could be related to increased positive interaction with family members. Examples are improved communication and increased emotional and practical support.  Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources. | 1. Total number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6–12 months ago 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3C | Social competence (short term) | The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in social competencies during the reporting period.  Social competence is the ability to achieve personal goals in social interaction while simultaneously maintaining positive relationships with others over time and across situations.  Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources. | 1. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3C | Social competence (long term) | The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in social competencies 6–12 months after exiting the program. Social competence is the ability to achieve personal goals in social interaction while simultaneously maintaining positive relationships with others over time and across situations.  Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources. | 1. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6–12 months ago 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3D | Gang resistance/involvement (short term) | The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in gang resistance behavior during the reporting period.  Self-reported or staff ratings are the most likely data sources. | 1. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period 3. Percent (A/B) |  |

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| **#** | **Outcome Measure** | **Definition** | **Data Grantee Provides** | **Record Data Here** |
| 3D | Gang resistance/ involvement (long term) | The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in gang resistance behavior 6–12 months after exiting the program.  Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources. | 1. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6–12 months ago 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3E | Substance use (short term) | The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a decrease in substance use during the reporting period.  Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources. | 1. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3E | Substance use (long term) | The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a decrease in substance use 6–12 months after exiting the program.  Self-report, staff rating, or urinalysis are most likely data sources. | 1. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6–12 months ago 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3F | School attendance (short term) | The number of program youth who have exhibited an increase in school attendance during the reporting period.  Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources. | 1. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3F | School attendance (long term) | The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in school attendance 6–12 months after exiting the program.  Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources. | 1. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change. 2. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6–12 months ago 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3G | GED (short term) | The number and percent of program youth who earned a GED (through the program) during the reporting period.  Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources. | 1. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3G | GED (long term) | The number and percent of program youth who earned their GED 6-12 months after exiting the program.  Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources. | 1. Total number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6–12 months ago 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3H | GPA (short term) | The number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in GPA during the reporting period.  Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources. | 1. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period 3. Percent (A/B) |  |

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| **#** | **Outcome Measure** | **Definition** | **Data Grantee Provides** | **Record Data Here** |
| 3H | GPA (long term) | The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in GPA 6–12 months after exiting the program.  Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources. | 1. Total number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6–12 months ago 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3I | Perception of social support (short term) | The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in perception of social support during the reporting period. Social support is a person’s perceived or actual network of friends, family, acquaintances, and other positive resources, which he or she looks to in times of stress.  Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources. | 1. Number of program youth served during the program period with the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 3I | Perception of social support (long term) | The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in perception of social support 6–12 months after exiting the program. Social support is a person’s perceived or actual network of friends, family, acquaintances, and other positive resources, which he or she looks to in times of stress.  Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources. | 1. Total number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change 2. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6–12 months ago 3. Percent (A/B) |  |
| 4 | **Number and percent of program youth who OFFEND (short term)**  **Updated 11/04/2011** | The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth- serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.  The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during this reporting period.  A youth may be ‘committed’ to a juvenile facility anytime that he/she is held overnight.  Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as ‘sentences’.  Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth then, ‘A’ would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were arrested or had a delinquent offense during the reporting period, then ‘B’ would be 25. This logic should follow for ‘C’ values. The percent of youth offending measured short-term will be auto calculated in ‘D’. | 1. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period 2. Of A, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period 3. Number of program youth who were   committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period   1. Number of program youth who were   sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period   1. Percent OFFENDING (B/A) |  |

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| **#** | **Outcome Measure** | **Definition** | **Data Grantee Provides** | **Record Data Here** |
| 5 | **Number and percent of program youth who OFFEND (long term)**  **Updated 11/04/2011** | The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth- serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.  The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses 6-12 months after exiting the program.  A youth may be ‘committed’ to a juvenile facility anytime that he/she is held overnight.  Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as ‘sentences’.  Example: A grantee may have several youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago, however, they are tracking only 100 of them, therefore, and the ‘A’ value will be 100. Of these 100 program youth that exited the program 6-12 months ago. 65 had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period, therefore the ‘B’ value should be recorded as  65. This logic should follow for ‘C’ values. The percent of youth offending measured long-term will be auto calculated in ‘D’. | 1. Total number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking 2. Of A, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period 3. Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period 4. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period 5. Percent OFFENDING (B/A) |  |
| 6 | Number and percent of program youth who RE-OFFEND  (short term)  **Updated 11/04/2011** | The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a new delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.  The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for new arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during this reporting period.  Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as ‘sentences’.  Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth then the ‘A’ value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them had a new arrest or had a new delinquent offense during the reporting period, then ‘B’ would be 25. This logic should follow for ‘C’, ‘D’, and ‘E’ values. The percent of youth re- offending measured short-term will be auto calculated in ‘F’. | 1. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period 2. Of A, number of program youth who had a new arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period 3. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period 4. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period 5. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period 6. Percent RECIDIVISM (B/A) |  |

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| **#** | **Outcome Measure** | **Definition** | **Data Grantee Provides** | **Record Data Here** |
| 7 | Number and percent of program youth who RE-OFFEND  (long term)  **Updated 11/04/2011** | The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court **for a new delinquent offense** during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.  The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for new arrests or offenses 6-12 months after exiting the program.  Ex. I have a lot of youth who exited my program 6-12 months ago, but we are only tracking 100 of them, so A is 100. Of these 100 program youth that exited the program 6-12 months ago 65 had a new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period, so B is 65. | 1. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking 2. Of A, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period 3. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period 4. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period 5. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period 6. Percent RECIDIVISM (B/A) |  |
| 8 | Number and percent of program youth who are VICTIMIZED (short term)  **Updated 11/04/2011** | The measure determines the number of program youth who are harmed or adversely affected by someone else’s criminal actions. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth’s property.  The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for victimization. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.  Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then, the ‘B’ value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were victimized during the reporting period, then ‘B’ would be 25. The percent of youth who are victimized measured short-term will be auto calculated in ‘C’ based on ‘A’ and ‘B’ values. | 1. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period for victimization 2. Of A, the number of program youth who were victimized 3. Percent VICTIMIZED (B/A) |  |

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| **#** | **Outcome Measure** | **Definition** | **Data Grantee Provides** | **Record Data Here** |
| 9 | Number and percent of program youth who are VICTIMIZED (long term)  **Updated 11/04/2011** | The measure determines the number of program youth who are harmed or adversely affected by someone else’s criminal actions. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth’s property.  The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for victimization 6-12 months after exiting the program.  Example: A grantee may have several youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago, however, they are tracking only 100 of them, therefore, and the ‘A’ value will be 100. Of these 100 program youth that exited the program 6-12 months ago 65 had been victimized during the reporting period, therefore the ‘B’ value should be recorded as 65. The percent of youth who are victimized measured long-term will be auto calculated in ‘C’ based on ‘A’ and ‘B’ values. | 1. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking for victimization 2. Of A, the number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period 3. Percent VICTIMIZED (B/A) |  |
| 10 | Number or percentage of youth who are RE-VICTIMIZED (short term)  **Updated 11/04/2011** | The re-victimization measure counts the number of youth who experienced subsequent victimization. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth’s property.  The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for re-victimization. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.  Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then, the ‘B’ value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were re-victimized during the reporting period, then ‘B’ would be 25. The percent of youth who are re-victimized measured short-term will be auto calculated in ‘C’ based on ‘A’ and ‘B’ values. | 1. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period for re-victimization 2. Of A, the number of program youth who were re-victimized 3. Percent RE-VICTIMIZED (B/A) |  |

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| **#** | **Outcome Measure** | **Definition** | **Data Grantee Provides** | **Record Data Here** |
| 11 | Number or percentage of youth who are RE-VICTIMIZED (long term)  **Updated 11/04/2011** | The re-victimization measure counts the number of youth who experienced subsequent victimization. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth’s property.  The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for re-victimization 6-12 months after exiting the program.  Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then, the ‘B’ value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were re-victimized during the reporting period, then ‘B’ would be 25. The percent of youth who are re-victimized measured long-term will be auto calculated in ‘C’ based on ‘A’ and ‘B’ values. | 1. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking for re-victimization 2. Of A, the number of program youth who were re-victimized during the reporting period 3. Percent RE-VICTIMIZED (B/A) |  |