

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Recovery Act (ARRA) Mentoring Grantees

The ARRA Juvenile Mentoring Grants Program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), seeks to support youth mentoring programs run by state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

Under this solicitation, the OJJDP provides awards to support local organizations develop, implement, or expand local mentoring programs. The development of these programs can help at-risk youth increase positive behavioral outcomes and decrease their odds of becoming system-involved.

This memo provides an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for ARRA Juvenile Mentoring Grants Program grantees as reported through June 30, 2010.¹ The memo is divided into two sections. Section 1 provides an examination of program information for ARRA Mentoring grantees. Section 2 provides analyses of core measures.

1.0 Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees input 57 sets of program data. In the initial January–June 2009 period, there were only two active subgrants. Later, in the July–December 2009 reporting period, more awards became active, and the number of subgrants grew to 30. This number has remained constant for the current reporting period.

Table 1.1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period

		Status			
		Not Started	In Progress	Completed	Total
Data Reporting Periods	January–June 2009	0	2	0	2
	July–December 2009	0	2	28	30
	January–June 2010	0	1	29	30
	Total	0	5	57	62



¹ The data reported to OJJDP have undergone system-level validation and verification checks. In addition, OJJDP conducts reviews of the aggregate data findings and grantee level data reports for obvious errors or inconsistencies. A formalized data validation and verification plan is currently being piloted and will be implemented in all programs by 2011.

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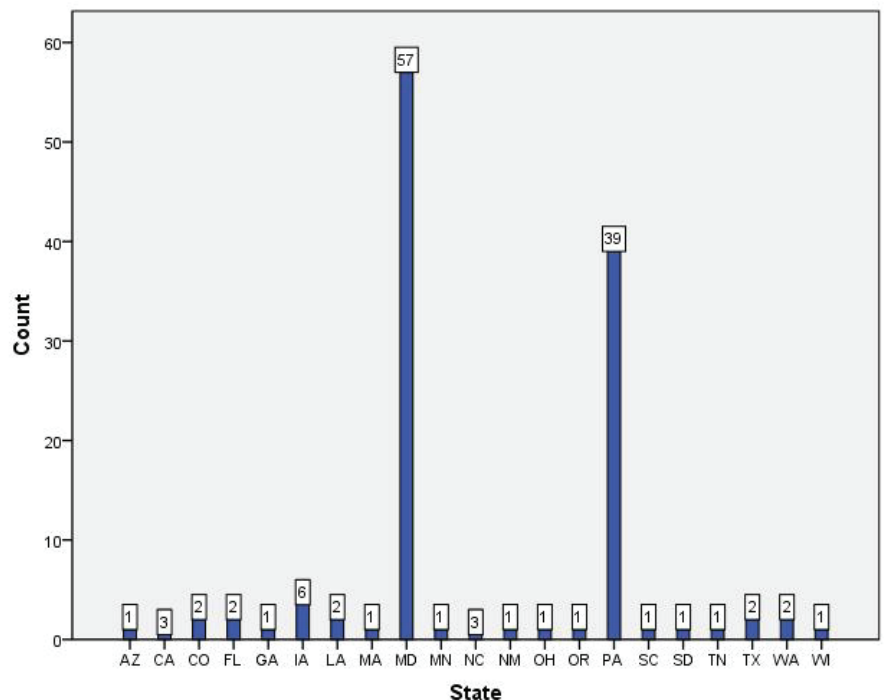
For the current reporting period Georgia received the most funds on average, followed by Florida and Pennsylvania, as shown in Table 1.2. .

Table 1.2. Average Grant Amount by State

Grantee State	Mean or Amount Funded	N	Std. Deviation
AZ	125000.00	1	0
CA	498174.33	3	3152.63
CO	498241.50	2	2486.89
FL	1959816.50	2	2460991.11
GA	4440000.00	1	0
IA	168904.50	6	237712.59
LA	491087.50	2	12604.18
MA	499830.00	1	0
MD	630610.96	57	2498149
MN	500000.00	1	0
NC	459923.67	3	51576.92
NM	499998.00	1	0
OH	500000.00	1	0
OR	500000.00	1	0
PA	868598.36	39	2787349.31
SC	486169.00	1	0
SD	499908.00	1	0
TN	500000.00	1	0
TX	499481.00	2	733.98
WA	500000.00	2	0
WI	497691.00	1	0

The most grants/subgrants awarded for Recovery Mentoring prevention programs during this period went to Maryland (n = 57), Pennsylvania (n =39), and Iowa (n = 6). Figure 1.1 shows a state-by-state comparison.

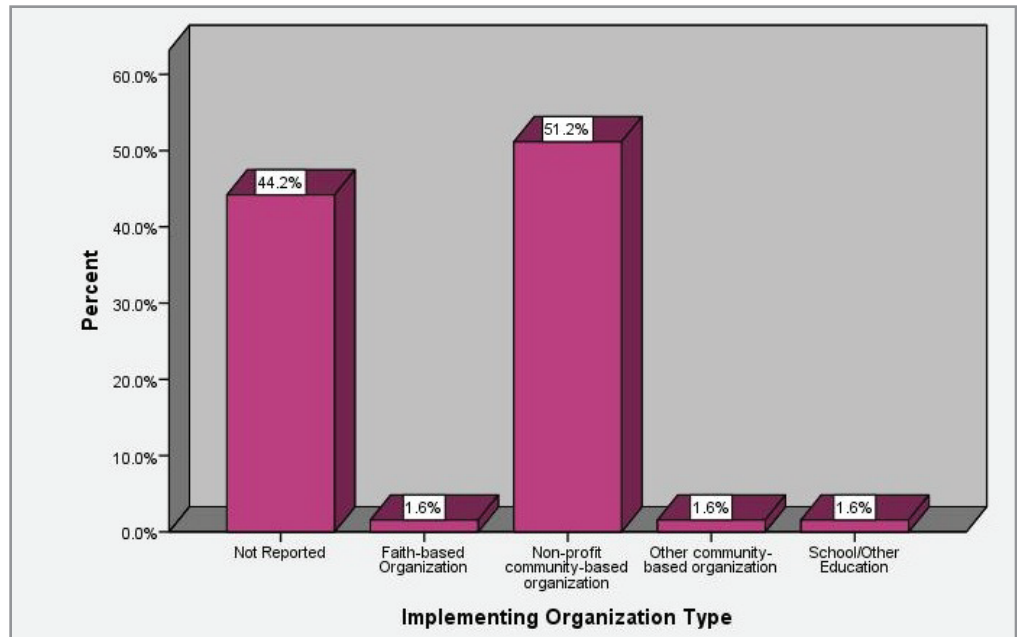
Figure 1.1. Grants/Subgrants by State January–June 2010



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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were implemented by non-profit, community-based organizations (51.2 percent). Faith-based organizations accounted for 1.6 percent of awards, and schools and other education agencies accounted for 1.6 percent of awards. This measure will be mandatory in future reporting periods. A comparison is seen in Figure 1.2.

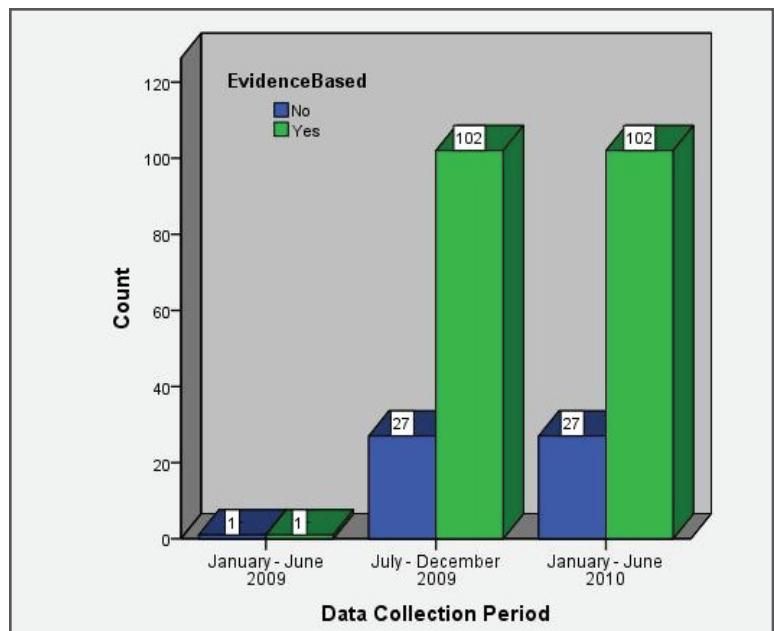
Figure 1.2.
Implementing Organization Type for January–June 2010 (N = 174)



2.0 Analysis of Core Measures

The number of evidence-based programs implemented during this reporting period was 102, which represents 79 percent of the awards under this solicitation. The large number of evidence-based programs and practices is due to grantees' and subgrantees' implementation of Big Brothers and Big Sisters practices. Figure 2.2 depicts the number of evidence-based programs or practices by reporting period.

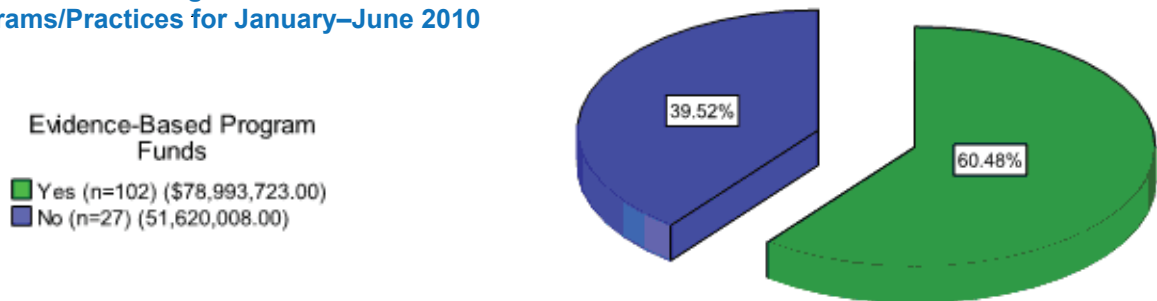
Figure 2.2. Evidence-Based Programs/Practices by Reporting Period



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During the January–June 2010 reporting period, 60.48 percent of funds were used in implementing evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 2.3). Over 78 (\$78,993,723.44) million dollars was spent on implementing evidence based programs for this reporting period.

Figure 2.3. Percentage of Evidence-Based Programs/Practices for January–June 2010



The next section provides an aggregate of performance measure data. Of the 115,814 youth served by the programs funded by Recovery Act Mentoring awards, 84,646 (73.83 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice.

Table 2.1. Performance Indicators for January–June 2010

Performance Indicator	Number (n)	Data
Number of Youth Served	115,814	
Increase in Number of Program Mentors Recruited	9,979	
Mentor Retention Rate	Out of 15,741 total mentors 1,920 mentors left the program	Mentor Retention Rate 88%
Percent of Mentoring Programs with Active Partners	1,880 out of 3,126 mentoring programs	60.14%
Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements	55,733 youth out of 95,709 eligible youth	58.23%
Number and percent of program youth who reoffend (short-term)	38 youth out of 4,312 possible	00.88%
Number and percent of program youth who reoffend (long-term)	405 youth out of 77,719 possible	00.52%
Number and percent of program youth with whom an evidence-based practice was used	84,646 youth out of 114,654 total youth	73.83%

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Recidivism levels among the youth served were low; less than one percent committed a new offense while in the program, and less than one percent committed a new offense six to 12 months after program completion. More than half of the programs under this solicitation have active partners, indicating widespread community involvement and buy-in, which is essential to the success of mentoring programs. Further, the mentor retention rate for these programs is high – 88 percent – which is also a likely contributor to the program’s overall success as defined by low offending and low re-offending rates.

Table 2.2 displays the percentages of youth who exhibited improvement in selected target behaviors. Participating youth exhibited the most improvement in family relationships (87 percent), antisocial behavior (86 percent), and gang-resistance involvement (82 percent). These results also indicate the program’s overall success in implementing delinquency prevention strategies.

Table 2.2. Target Behaviors for January–June 2010

Performance Indicator		
Target Behavior	Number (n)	Percent Improved
Social Competence	Out of 45,189 youths receiving treatment 28,855 had the desired change	64%
School Attendance	Out of 30,666 youths receiving treatment 17,927 had the desired change	58%
GPA	Out of 34,013 youths receiving treatment 19,355 had the desired change	57%
GED	Out of 2,254 youths receiving treatment 164 had the desired change	7%
Perception of Social Support	Out of 27,554 youths receiving treatment 19,663 had the desired change	71%
Family Relationships	Out of 74,655 youths receiving treatment 64,754 had the desired change	87%
Antisocial Behavior	Out of 82,746 youths receiving treatment 70,900 had the desired change	86%
Substance Use	Out of 17,840 youths receiving treatment 11,805 had the desired change	66%
Gang-Resistance Involvement	Out of 26,262 youths receiving treatment 21,532 had the desired change	82%
Total	254,955 / 341,179	74.73%