

Overview of the DCTAT Data for American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Juvenile Mentoring Grantees

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Juvenile Mentoring Grants Program, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), supports State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies by funding a number of activities, including fighting Internet crimes against children, improving the functioning of the criminal justice system, assisting victims of crime, and supporting youth mentoring. Under this solicitation, OJJDP provides awards to local organizations to develop, implement, or expand local mentoring programs. These programs can bring about considerable positive outcomes for at-risk youth.

This performance report is an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees as reported through June 30, 2013. The report is divided into two sections: an examination of program information for ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, and an analysis of core ARRA Juvenile Mentoring measures.

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods, grantees have input 214 sets of complete program data. During the January–June 2013 reporting period, all grantees completed reporting for their awards (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of ARRA Juvenile Mentoring Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2009–June 2013

Data Reporting Period	Status				
	Not Started	In Progress	Ready for State Complete	Complete	Total
January–June 2009	1	1	0	0	2
July–December 2009	1	0	1	28	30
January–June 2010	1	0	0	29	30
July–December 2010	0	0	0	30	30
January–June 2011	0	0	0	28	28
July–December 2011	0	0	0	28	28
January–June 2012	0	0	0	27	27
July–December 2012	2	0	0	23	25
January–June 2013	0	0	0	21	21
Total	5	1	1	214	221

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ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees are beginning to close out their awards as Recovery Act funds diminish. Table 2 provides a comprehensive assessment of remaining Federal funds by State for the most recent reporting period.¹

Table 2. Federal Award Amount by State (Dollars): January–June 2013

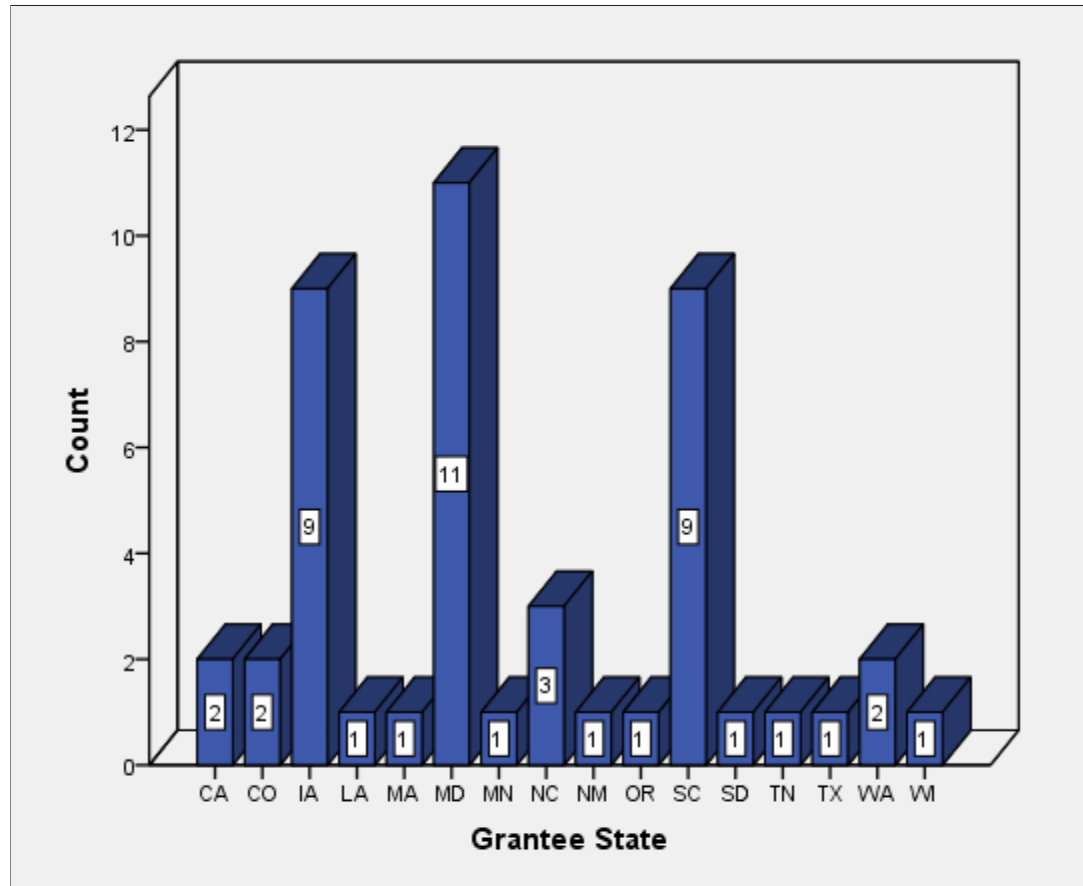
Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
CA	\$ 994,523
CO	996,483
IA	950,043
LA	482,175
MA	499,830
MD	19,160,337
MN	500,000
NC	978,499
NM	499,998
OR	500,000
SC	486,169
SD	499,908
TN	500,000
TX	500,000
WA	1,000,000
WI	497,691

¹ Amounts represent the State to which the grants were awarded. They do not necessarily indicate the State in which grant money is being used to conduct activities.

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The most grants and/or subgrants still active during this reporting period went to Maryland, with 11, followed by Iowa and South Carolina with 9 each. Figure 1 shows a comparison among 16 grantee states.

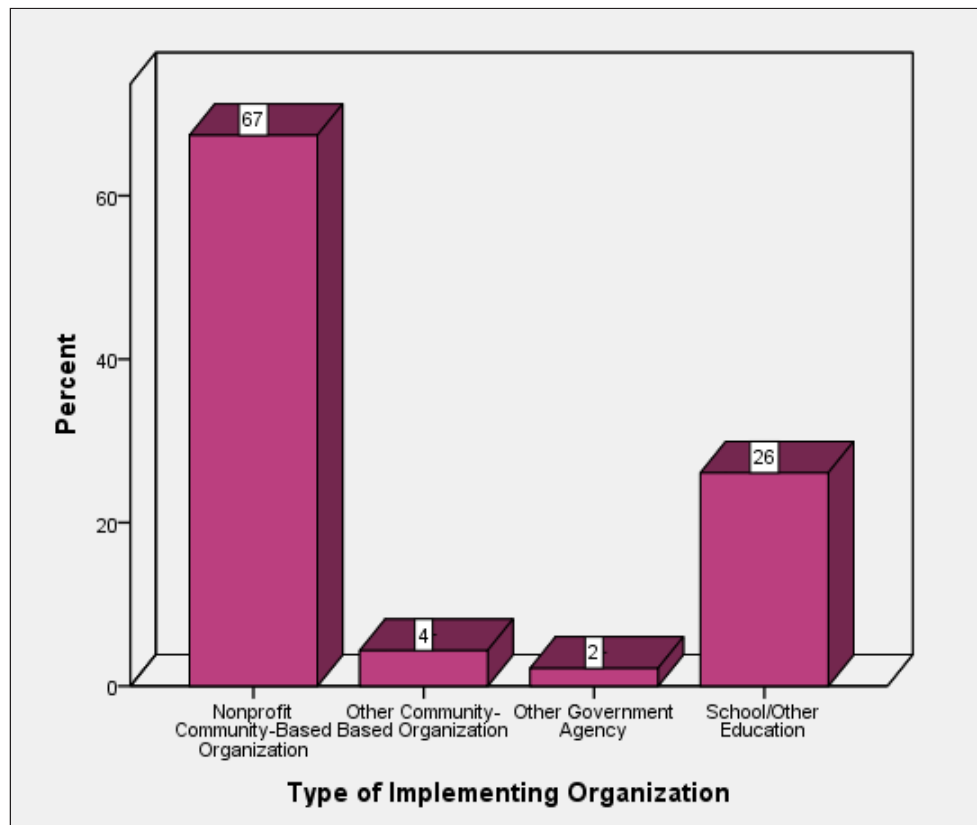
Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State: January–June 2013



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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with nonprofit community-based organizations (67 percent). Schools or other education organizations accounted for 26 percent of awards, while other community-based organizations represented 4 percent (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): January–June 2013 (N = 46)



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the January–June 2013 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in the table represent the population actually served by ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees during their project period. Targeted services include any approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the intended population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, and developmentally appropriate services).

Table 3. Target Population: January–June 2013

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	14
	Asian	13
	Black/African American	36
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	29
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5
	Other Race	22
	White/Caucasian	35
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	11
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-risk Population (No Prior Offense)	40
	First-time Offenders	20
	Repeat Offenders	10
	Sex Offenders	1
	Status Offenders	12
	Violent Offenders	9
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	2
GENDER	Male	41
	Female	39
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
AGE	0–10	24
	11–18	38
	Over 18	3
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	27
	Suburban	20
	Tribal	4
	Urban	26
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
OTHER	Mental Health	18
	Substance Abuse	15
	Truant/Dropout	21

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2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from January–June 2013

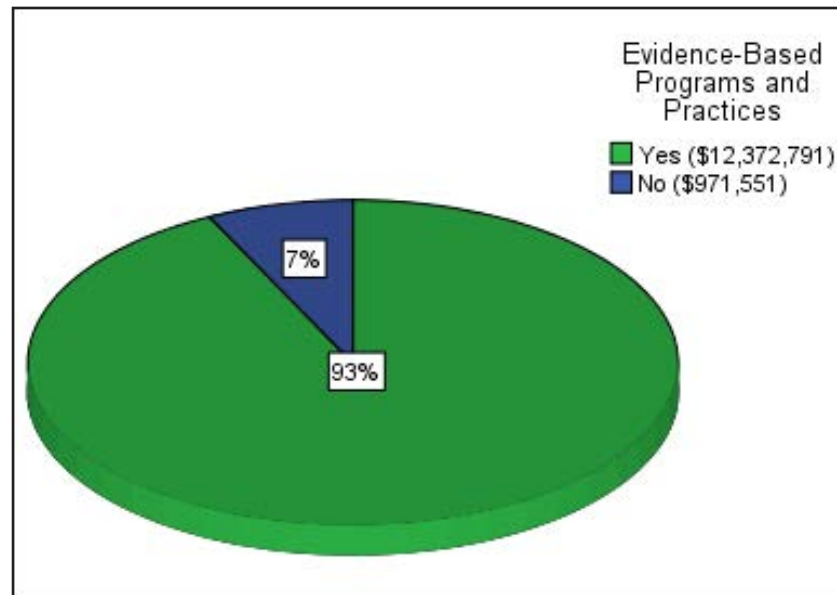
During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 72 percent of essential services were maintained without interruption because of funding from the Recovery Act. In addition, 1,079 new essential services were funded, and 1,288 services were enhanced due to Recovery Act funds (Table 4).

Table 4. Recovery Measures: January–June 2013

Percent of essential services maintained because of funding from Recovery Act	72%
Number of new essential services funded by Recovery Act	1,079
Number of enhanced essential services funded by Recovery Act	1,288

During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 93 percent (\$12,372,791) of Federal funds were being spent by active ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 3).

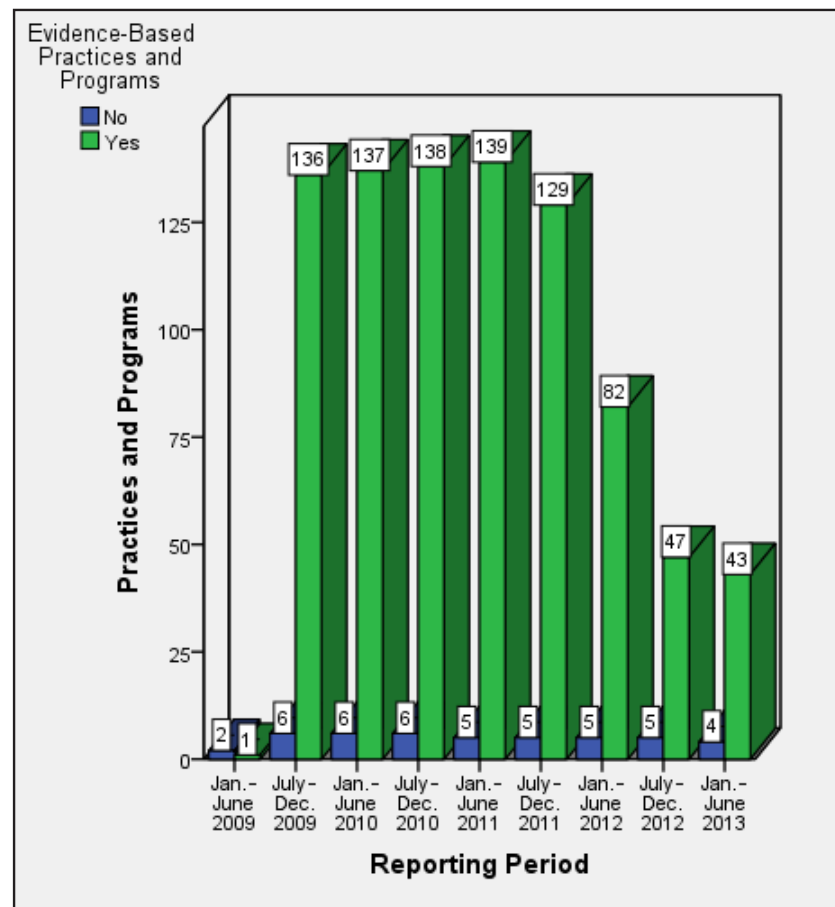
Figure 3. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: January–June 2013



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The majority of ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the January–June 2013 reporting period, 43 programs (91 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: January 2009–June 2013



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Aggregate of Performance Measures Data

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 5). Of the 4,511 youth served by ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 4,308 (96 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 65 percent ($n = 687$) of eligible youth exited programs after completing program requirements. Each grantee defines the requirements needed for a youth to complete each program. Sometimes a program cannot be completed in the 6 months represented by the reporting period. For example, in one program, youth have to complete 9 months of mentoring to be considered successful. If a youth exits such a program for any reason before 9 months of mentoring is complete, he or she is considered unsuccessful. The lack of a shorter-term definition for program completion therefore decreases the overall program completion rate.

Performance measures about the program mentors were also collected. During the reporting period, 1,055 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 708 mentors who began training, 680 (96 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 85 percent of mentors reported that they had increased knowledge about their program area. Of the 2,898 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 2,434 (84 percent) remained active mentors.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed. One hundred twenty-nine mentoring programs reported having active partners during the reporting period, indicating widespread community involvement and buy-in, which is essential to the success of these programs.

Table 5. Performance Measures: January–June 2013

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served	4,511		
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	4,308		
Program mentors recruited	1,055		
		Completed	Percent
Program youth completing program requirements	1,064	687	65
Mentors successfully completing training	708	680	96
Trained mentors with increased knowledge of program area	2,295	1,946	85
		Active	Percent
Mentor retention rate	2,898 mentors	2,434 active mentors	84
Mentoring programs with active partners	72 mentoring programs	129 mentoring programs with active partners	

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Table 6 breaks down the data on offending levels among the program youth served, of whom less than 1 percent had a new arrest or delinquent offense while in the program. The mentor retention rate for these programs is high—84 percent—which is also a likely contributor to a program's overall success, as defined by low rates of offending.

Table 6. Performance Measures, Short-Term Offending Data: January–June 2013

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	3,463
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	21
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	1
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Program youth who received another sentence	2
Percent of program youth who offend	<1% (21/3,463)

Table 7 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Participating youth showed the most improvement in a target behavior change for antisocial behavior (90 percent) and gang resistance/involvement (87 percent).

Table 7. Target Behaviors: January–June 2013

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	1,140	1,646	69
School Attendance	862	1,263	68
Grade Point Average (GPA)	341	572	60
Perception of Social Support	465	568	82
Family Relationships	439	563	78
Antisocial Behavior	1,053	1,170	90
Substance Use	29	45	64
Gang Resistance/Involvement	303	348	87
Total	4,632	6,175	75

Data entry for the next reporting period, July–December 2013, will begin January 1, 2014.