

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 December 31, 2012. 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. There is no longer a narrative section in the data memo, because grantees no longer report narrative data in the DCTAT.

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods (January 2009–December 2012), grantees have input 200 sets of program data. For the most recent period July–December 2012, 25 grants were active, and data were complete for 23 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 92 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of ARRA Juvenile Mentoring Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2009–December 2012

Data Reporting Periods	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
January–June 2009	1	1	0	2
July–December 2009	1	0	29	30
January–June 2010	1	0	29	30
July–December 2010	0	0	30	30
January–June 2011	0	0	28	28
July–December 2011	0	0	28	28
January–June 2012	0	0	27	27
July–December 2012	2	0	23	25
Total	5	1	194	200

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In examining the grant amounts by State for the most recent reporting period, Maryland received the most funds, followed by Pennsylvania (Table 2).¹

Table 2. Total Grant Amount by State (Dollars): July–December 2012

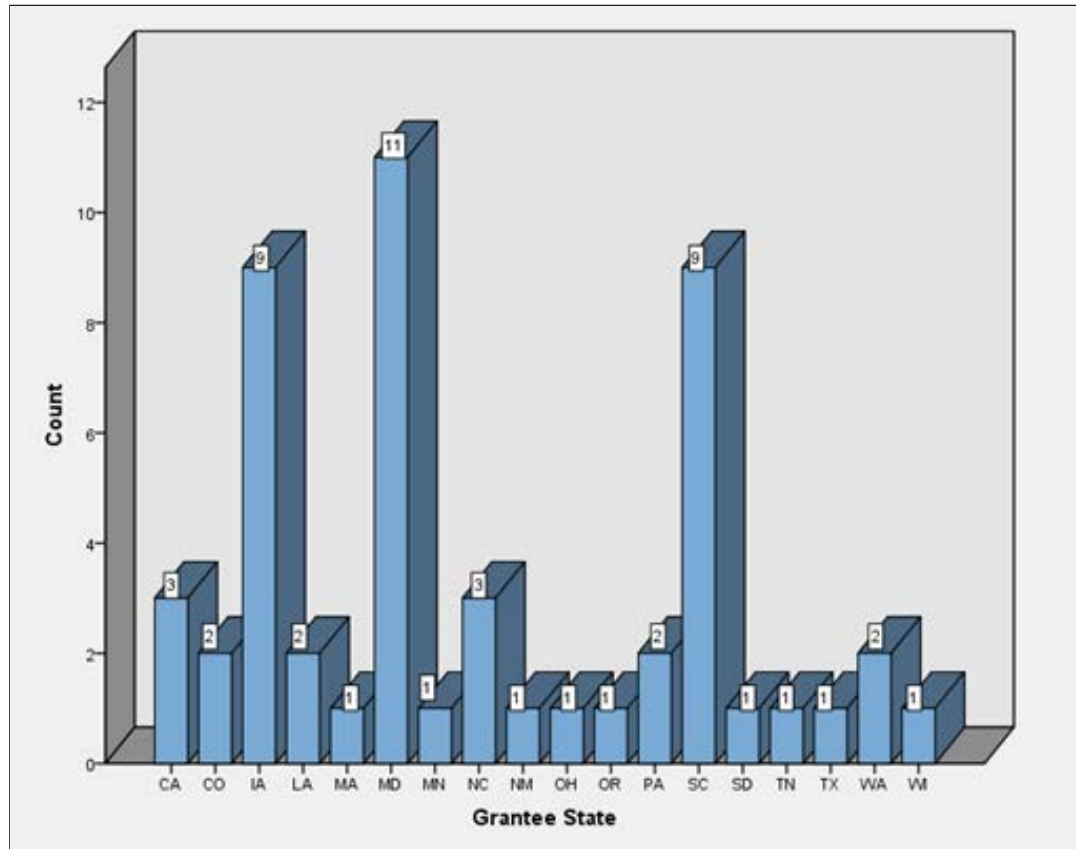
Grantee State	Grant Amount (Dollars)
CA	\$ 1,494,523
CO	996,483
IA	950,043
LA	982,175
MA	499,830
MD	19,160,337
MN	500,000
NC	978,499
NM	499,998
OH	500,000
OR	500,000
PA	17,829,110
SC	486,169
SD	499,908
TN	500,000
TX	500,000
WA	1,000,000
WI	497,691

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 awarded during this reporting period went to Maryland ($n = 11$), followed by Iowa ($n = 9$) and South Carolina ($n = 9$). Figure 1 shows a comparison among 18 grantee States.

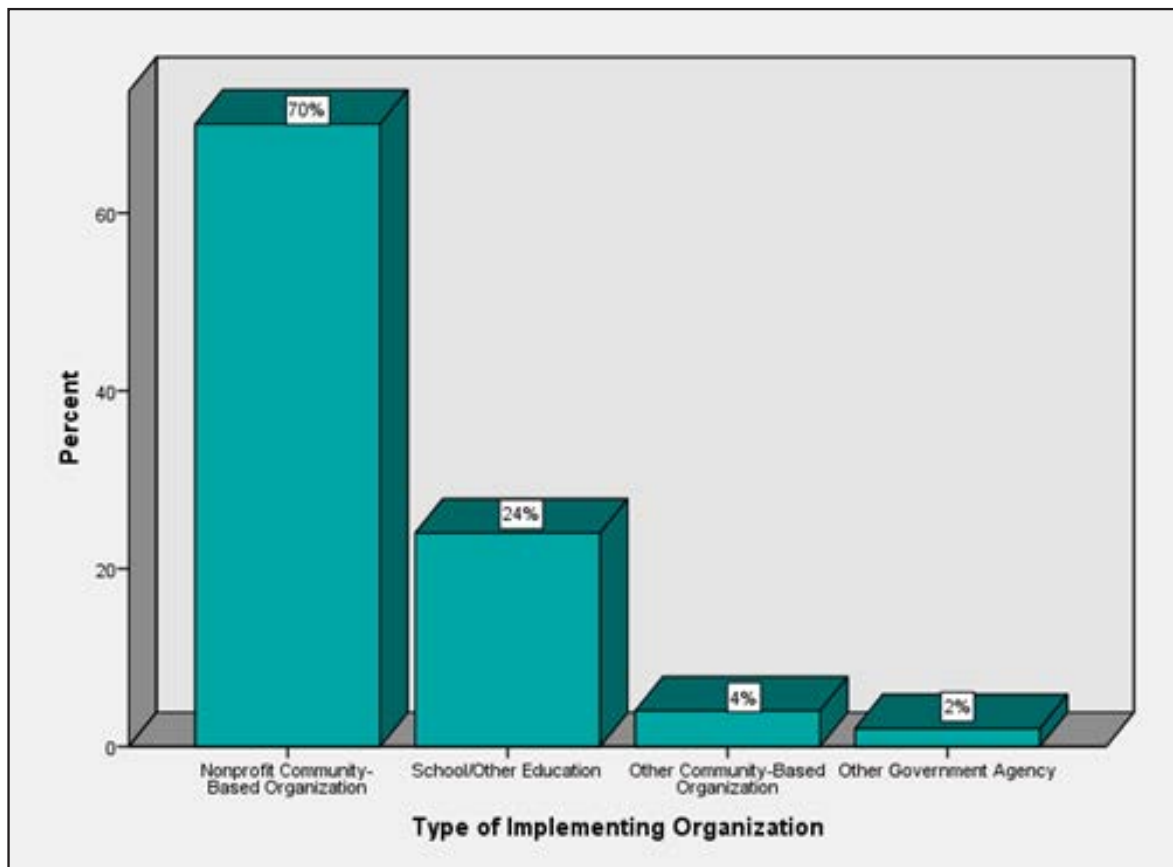
Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State: July–December 2012



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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with nonprofit community-based organizations (70 percent). Schools or other education organizations accounted for 24 percent of awards, while other community-based organizations and government agencies represented 4 percent (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): July–December 2012 (N = 50)



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 2012 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: July–December 2012

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	15
	Asian	15
	Black/African American	36
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	32
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	6
	Other Race	26
	White/Caucasian	39
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	10
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	5
	JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-risk Population (No Prior Offense)
First-time Offenders		22
Repeat Offenders		10
Sex Offenders		1
Status Offenders		12
Violent Offenders		9
Youth Population Not Served Directly		6
GENDER	Male	41
	Female	39
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	5
AGE	0–10	24
	11–18	38
	Over 18	4
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	5
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	27
	Suburban	18
	Tribal	4
	Urban	29
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	5
OTHER	Mental Health	19
	Substance Abuse	18
	Truant/Dropout	24

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2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from July–December 2012

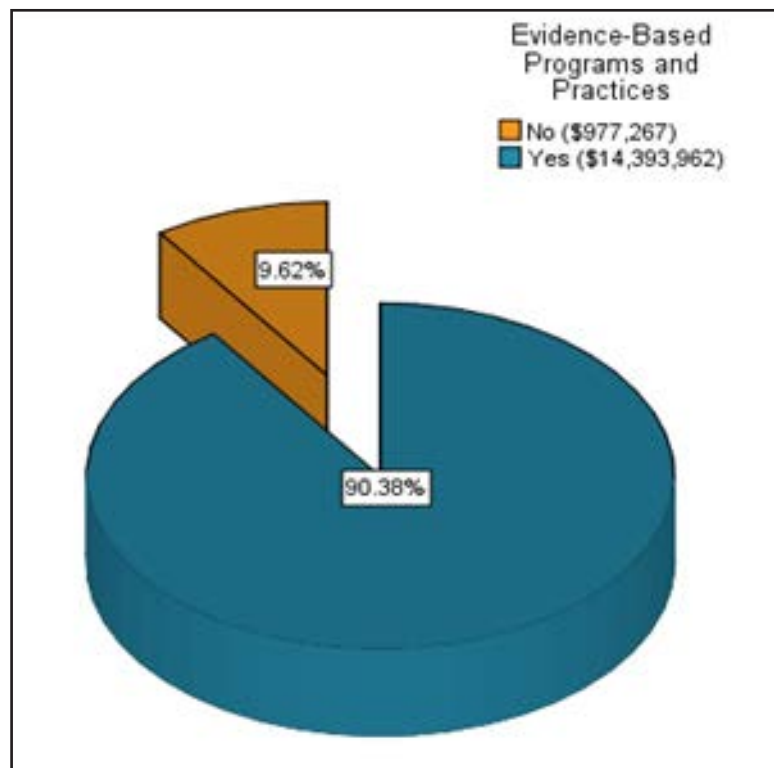
During the July–December 2012 reporting period, 59 percent of essential services were maintained without interruption because of funding from the Recovery Act. In addition, 773 new essential services were funded, and 1,045 services were enhanced due to Recovery Act funds (Table 4).

Table 4. Recovery Measures: July–December 2012

Percent of essential services maintained because of funding from Recovery Act	59%
Number of new essential services funded by Recovery Act	773
Number of enhanced essential services funded by Recovery Act	1,045

During the July–December 2012 reporting period, 90 percent (\$14,393,962) of Federal funds were being spent by ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 3).

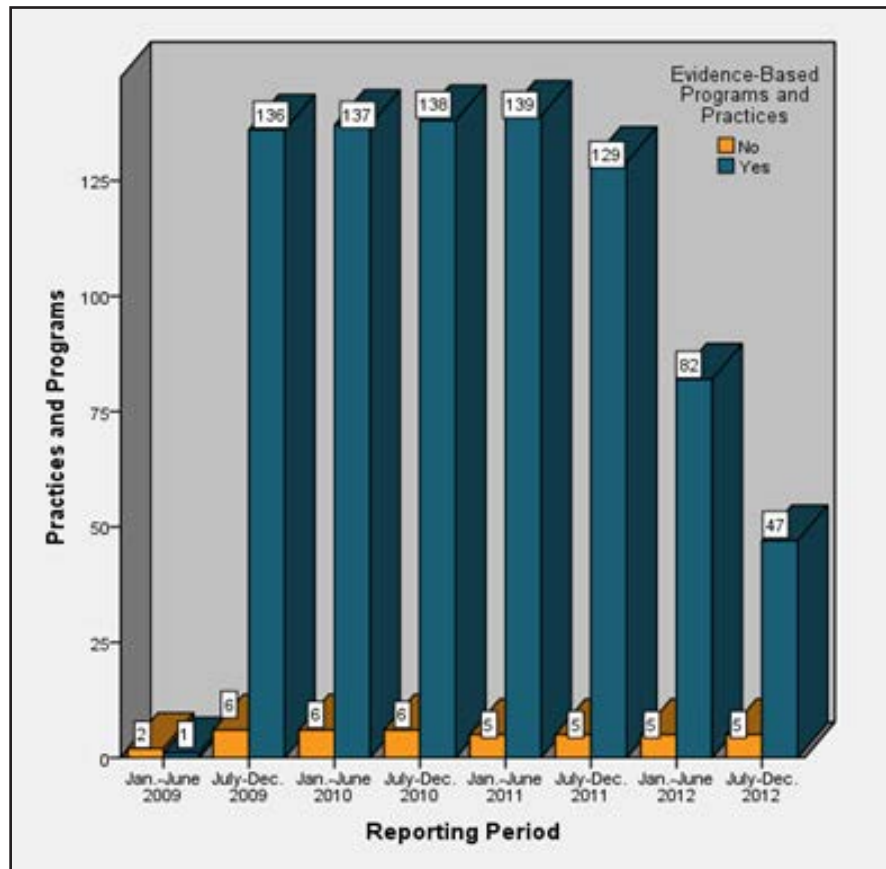
Figure 3. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: July–December 2012



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The majority of ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices across reporting periods. In the July–December 2012 reporting period, 47 programs (90 percent) implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: January 2009–July 2012



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Aggregate of Performance Measures Data

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 5). Of the 4,802 youth served by ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 4,643 (96 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 66 percent ($n=506$) 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, 1,261 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 1,192 mentors who began training, 1,182 (99 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 77 percent of mentors reported that they had increased knowledge about their program area. Of the 2,456 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 2,066 (84 percent) remained active mentors.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed. One hundred percent of the 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: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served	4,802		
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	4,643		
Program mentors recruited	1,261		
		Completed	Percent
Program youth completing program requirements	761	506	66
Mentors successfully completing training	1,192	1,182	99
Trained mentors with increased knowledge of program area	1,850	1,441	77
		Active	Percent
Mentor retention rate	2,456 mentors	2,066 active mentors	84
Mentoring programs with active partners	126 mentoring programs	126 mentoring programs with active partners	100

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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: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	2,890
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	27
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	2
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Program youth who received another sentence	1
Percent of program youth who offend	<1% (27/2,890)

Data are collected on the number of youth who demonstrate a positive change in a targeted behavior in each reporting period. Target behaviors measure a positive change in behavior among program participants. Table 7 presents program data on youth whose selected target behaviors improved in the short term. Overall, 63 percent of program youth exhibited a desired short-term change in the targeted behavior. Participating youth showed the most improvement in a target behavior change for gang resistance/involvement (95 percent) and antisocial behavior (89 percent).

Table 7. Target Behaviors: July–December 2012

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	925	1,549	60
School Attendance	517	1,232	42
Grade Point Average (GPA)	178	407	44
Perception of Social Support	471	565	83
Family Relationships	204	303	67
Antisocial Behavior	748	837	89
Substance Use	18	19	94
Gang Resistance/Involvement	131	138	95
Total	3,192	5,050	63

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