

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 gives 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, 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 231 sets of complete program data. During the July–December 2013 reporting period, 16 grantees completed reporting for their awards, for a reporting compliance rate of 89 percent (Table 1).

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

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
January–June 2013	0	0	21	21
July–December 2013	2	0	16	18
Total	7	1	231	239

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ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees are continuing to close out their awards as Recovery Act funds diminish. Table 2 lists remaining Federal funds by State for the most recent reporting period.¹

Table 2. Federal Award Amount by State (Dollars): July–December 2013

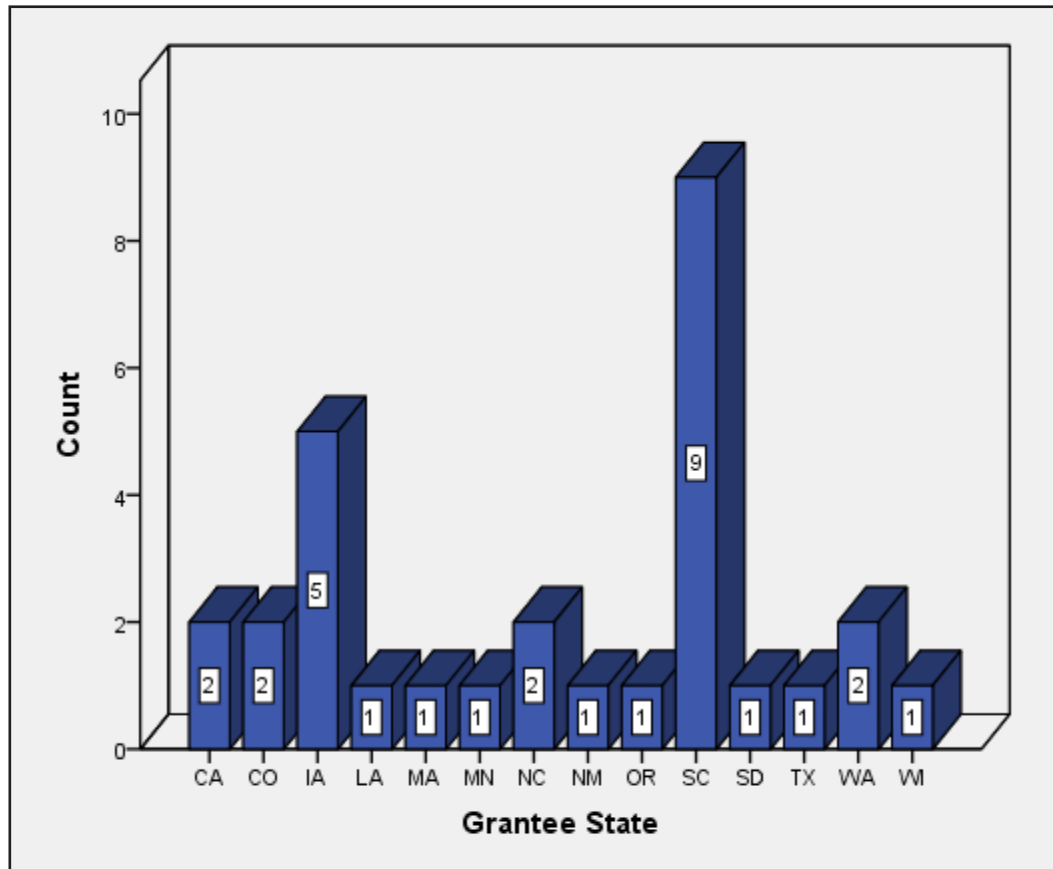
Grantee State	Federal Award Amount (Dollars)
CA	\$ 994,523
CO	996,483
IA	499,829
LA	482,175
MA	499,830
MN	500,000
NC	978,499
NM	499,998
OR	500,000
SC	486,169
SD	499,908
TX	500,000
WA	1,000,000
WI	497,691

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 South Carolina, with 9, followed by Iowa with 5. Figure 1 compares the number of grants and/or subgrants in 14 grantee states.

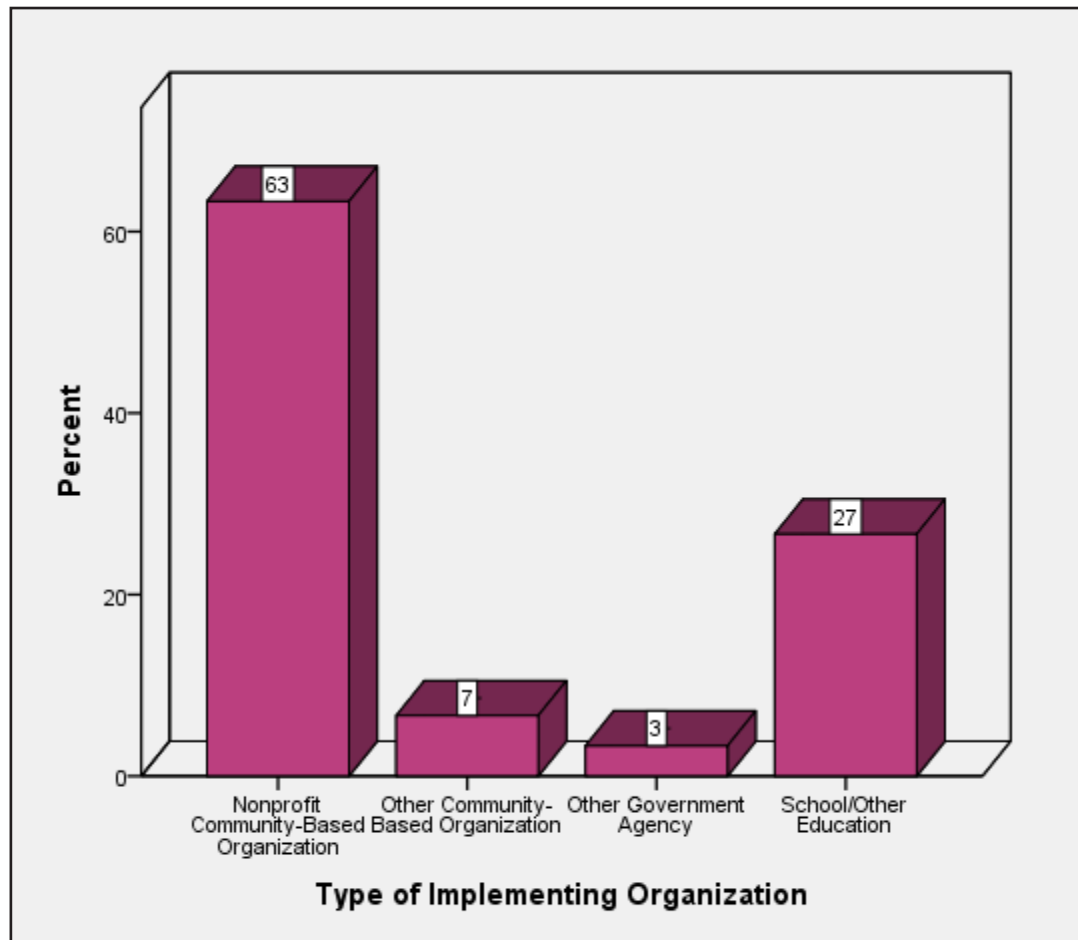
Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State: July–December 2013



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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with nonprofit community-based organizations (63 percent). Schools or other education organizations accounted for 27 percent of awards, while other community-based organizations represented 7 percent (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): July–December 2013 (N = 30)



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Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 2013 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in this 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 2013

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaska Native	10
	Asian	9
	Black/African American	21
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	17
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5
	Other Race	11
	White/Caucasian	20
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	11
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-risk Population (No Prior Offense)	25
	First-time Offenders	7
	Repeat Offenders	4
	Sex Offenders	0
	Status Offenders	3
	Violent Offenders	0
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	2
GENDER	Male	26
	Female	24
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
AGE	0–10	21
	11–18	24
	Over 18	1
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	18
	Suburban	15
	Tribal	3
	Urban	15
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
OTHER	Mental Health	8
	Substance Abuse	5
	Truant/Dropout	11

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2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from July–December 2013

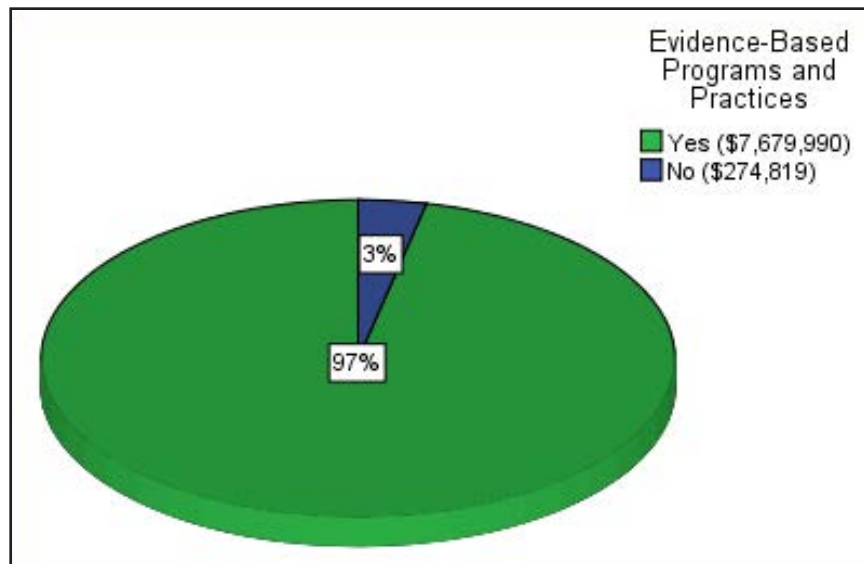
During the July–December 2013 reporting period, 57 percent of essential services were maintained without interruption because of funding from the Recovery Act. In addition, 762 new essential services were funded, and 797 services were enhanced through Recovery Act funds (Table 4).

Table 4. Recovery Measures: July–December 2013

Percent of essential services maintained because of funding from Recovery Act	57%
Number of new essential services funded by Recovery Act	762
Number of enhanced essential services funded by Recovery Act	797

During the July–December 2013 reporting period, 97 percent (\$7,679,990) of Federal funds were being spent by active ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 3). This total includes those who reported their status as operational, meaning they expended grant funds toward program activities during the reporting period.

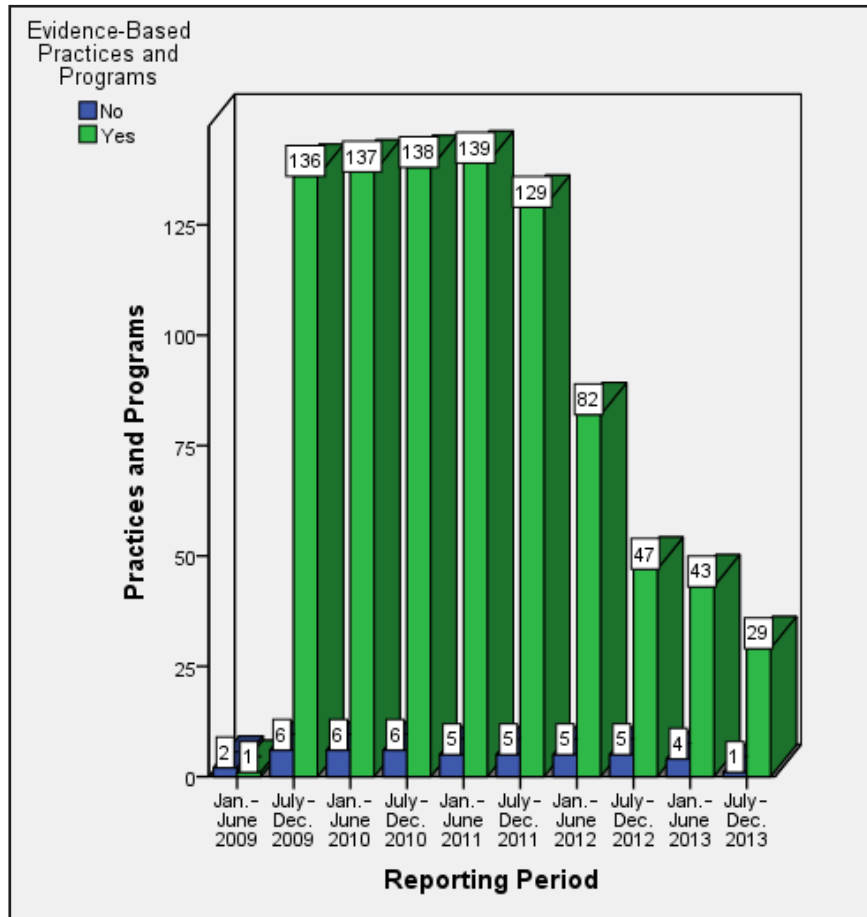
Figure 3. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: July–December 2013



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The majority of ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the July–December 2013 reporting period, 29 programs (97 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 4). The number of evidence-based practices and programs has steadily declined as Recovery Act grantees close out their awards.

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



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Aggregate of Performance Measures Data

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 5). Of the 1,351 youth served by ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 1,182 (87 percent) were served through an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 85 percent ($n = 215$) 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, 138 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 227 mentors who began training, 162 (71 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 95 percent of mentors reported that they had increased knowledge about their program area. Of the 711 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 613 (86 percent) remained active mentors.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed. Twenty-five mentoring programs (83 percent) 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 2013

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served	1,351		
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	1,182		
Program mentors recruited	138		
		Completed	Percent (%)
Program youth completing program requirements	252	215	85
Mentors successfully completing training	227	162	71
Trained mentors with increased knowledge of program area	307	291	95
		Active	Percent (%)
Mentor retention rate	711 mentors	613 active mentors	86
Mentoring programs with active partners	30 mentoring programs	25 mentoring programs with active partners	83

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Tables 6 and 7 break 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 or 6–12 months after program completion. The mentor retention rate for these programs is high—86 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 2013

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	566
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	2
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	1
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Program youth who received another sentence	0
Percent of program youth who offend	<1% (2/566)

Table 7. Performance Measures, Long-Term Offending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier: July–December 2013

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for delinquent offenses (long-term outcome)	74
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense	3
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	1
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Program youth who received another sentence	0
Percent of program youth who offend	<1% (3/74)

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Table 8 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 gang resistance/involvement (100 percent) and perception of social support (60 percent).

Table 8. Target Behaviors: July–December 2013

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change (%)
Social Competence	218	499	44
School Attendance	217	397	55
Grade Point Average (GPA)	42	129	33
Perception of Social Support	130	216	60
Family Relationships	44	129	34
Antisocial Behavior	50	129	39
Gang Resistance/Involvement	148	148	100
Total	849	1,647	52

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