

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, 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, grantees have input 169 sets of complete program data. During the January–June 2012 reporting period, all grantees and subgrantees completed reporting for their awards (Tables 1 and 2).

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

Data Reporting Periods	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	26	26
Total	3	1	1	169	174

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Table 2. Status of Subgrantee Reporting by Period: January 2009–June 2012

Data Reporting Period	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
January–June 2009	0	0	1	1
July–December 2009	0	0	112	112
January–June 2010	0	0	113	113
July–December 2010	0	0	114	114
January–June 2011	0	0	116	116
July–December 2011	0	0	106	106
January–June 2012	0	0	60	60
Total	0	0	622	622

In examining the grant amounts by state for the most recent reporting period, Maryland received the most funds, followed by Pennsylvania (Table 3).¹

Table 3. Total Grant Amount by State (Dollars): January–June 2012

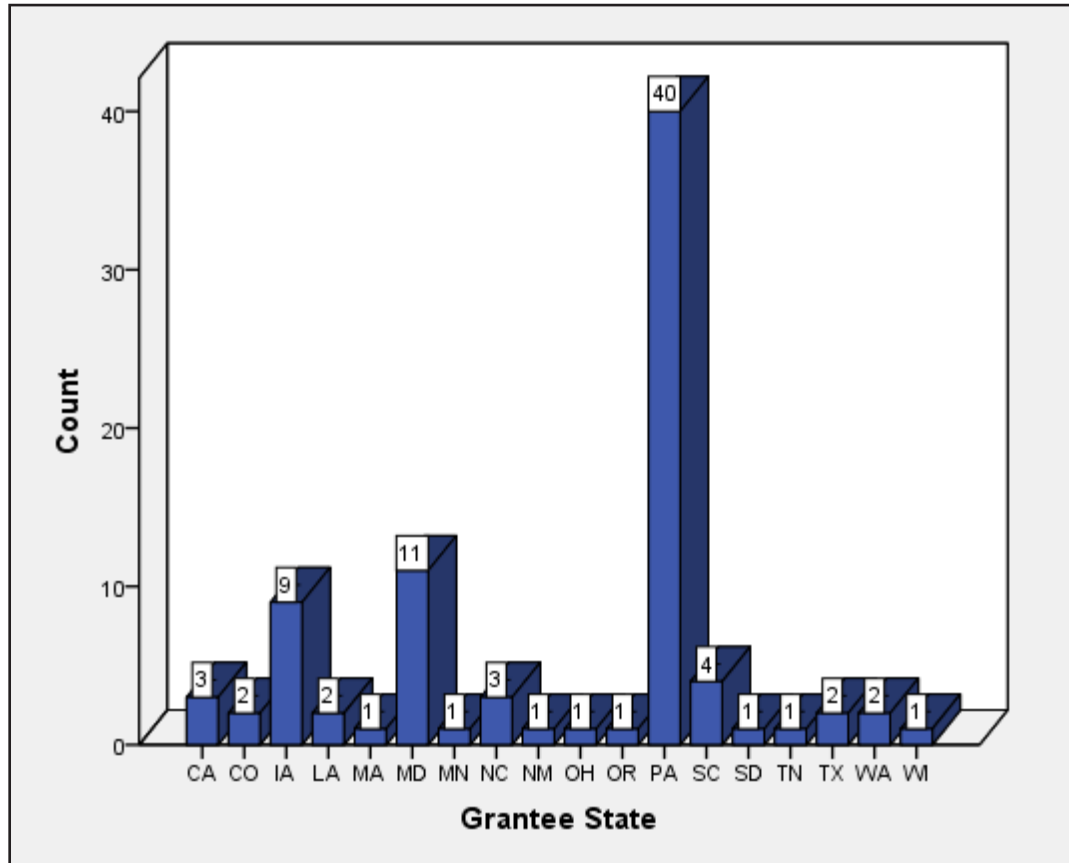
Grantee State	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	Grant Amount (Dollars)
CA	\$ 1,494,523	OH	\$ 500,000
CO	996,483	OR	500,000
IA	950,043	PA	17,829,110
LA	982,175	SC	486,169
MA	499,830	SD	499,908
MD	19,160,337	TN	500,000
MN	500,000	TX	998,962
NC	978,499	WA	1,000,000
NM	499,998	WI	497,691

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 Pennsylvania, with 40, followed by Maryland with 11. Figure 1 shows a comparison among 18 grantee states.

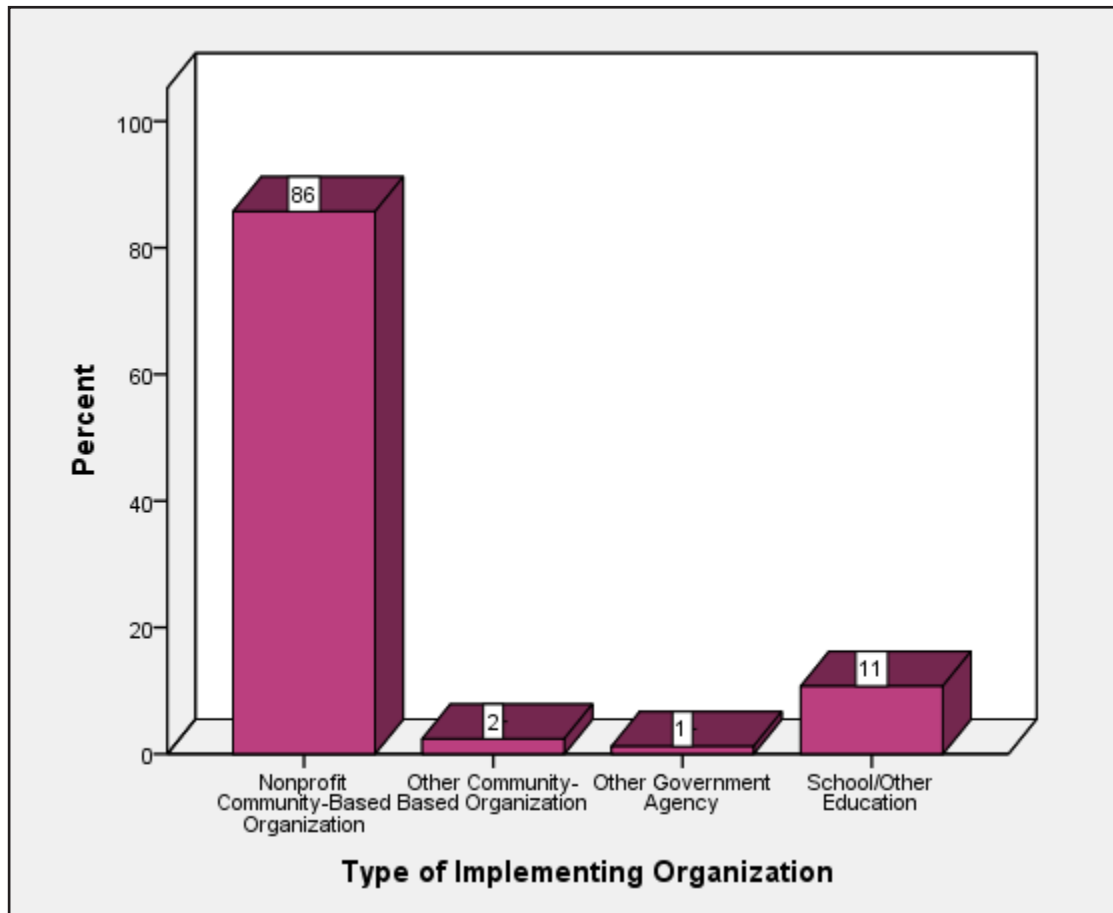
Figure 1. Grants and/or Subgrants by State: January–June 2012



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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were with nonprofit community-based organizations (86 percent). Schools or other education organizations accounted for 11 percent of awards, while other community-based organizations and government agencies represented 3 percent (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): January–June 2012 (N = 84)



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Table 4 provides an aggregate of demographic data for the January–June 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 4. Target Population: January–June 2012

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	31
	Asian	39
	Black/African American	75
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	69
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	12
	Other Race	52
	White/Caucasian	74
	Caucasian/Non-Latino	11
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-risk population (No Prior Offense)	76
	First-time Offenders	47
	Repeat Offenders	25
	Sex Offenders	2
	Status Offenders	21
	Violent Offenders	14
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	4
GENDER	Male	80
	Female	78
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
AGE	0–10	63
	11–18	76
	Over 18	22
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	48
	Suburban	46
	Tribal	12
	Urban	65
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	0
OTHER	Mental Health	44
	Substance Abuse	33
	Truant/Dropout	50

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2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from January–June 2012

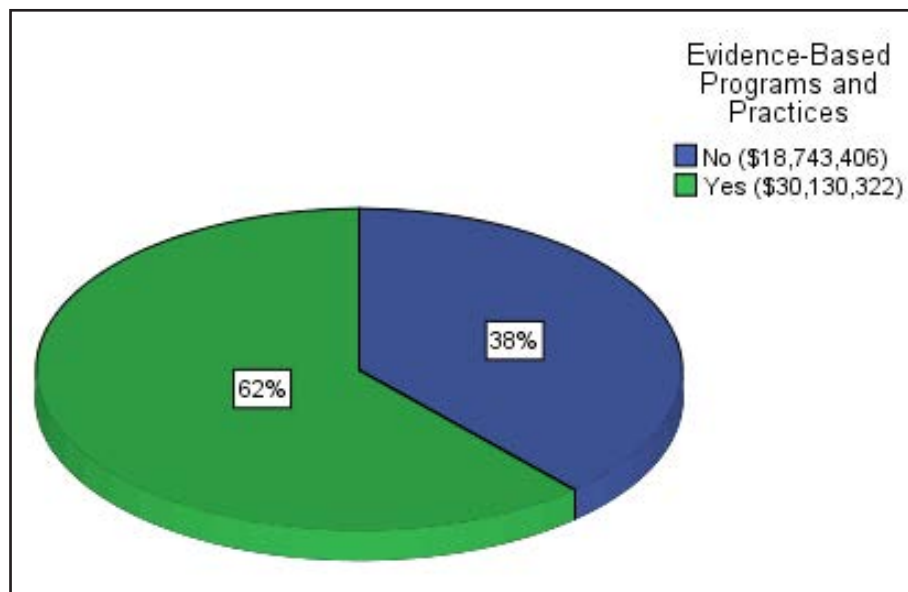
During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 63 percent of essential services were maintained without interruption because of funding from the Recovery Act. In addition, 1,257 new essential services were funded, and 1,750 services were enhanced due to Recovery Act funds (Table 5).

Table 5. Recovery Measures: January–June 2012

Percent of essential services maintained because of funding from Recovery Act	63%
Number of new essential services funded by Recovery Act	1,257
Number of enhanced essential services funded by Recovery Act	1,750

During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 62 percent (\$30,130,322) of Federal funds were being spent by ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees who had implemented evidence-based programs and practices (Figure 3).

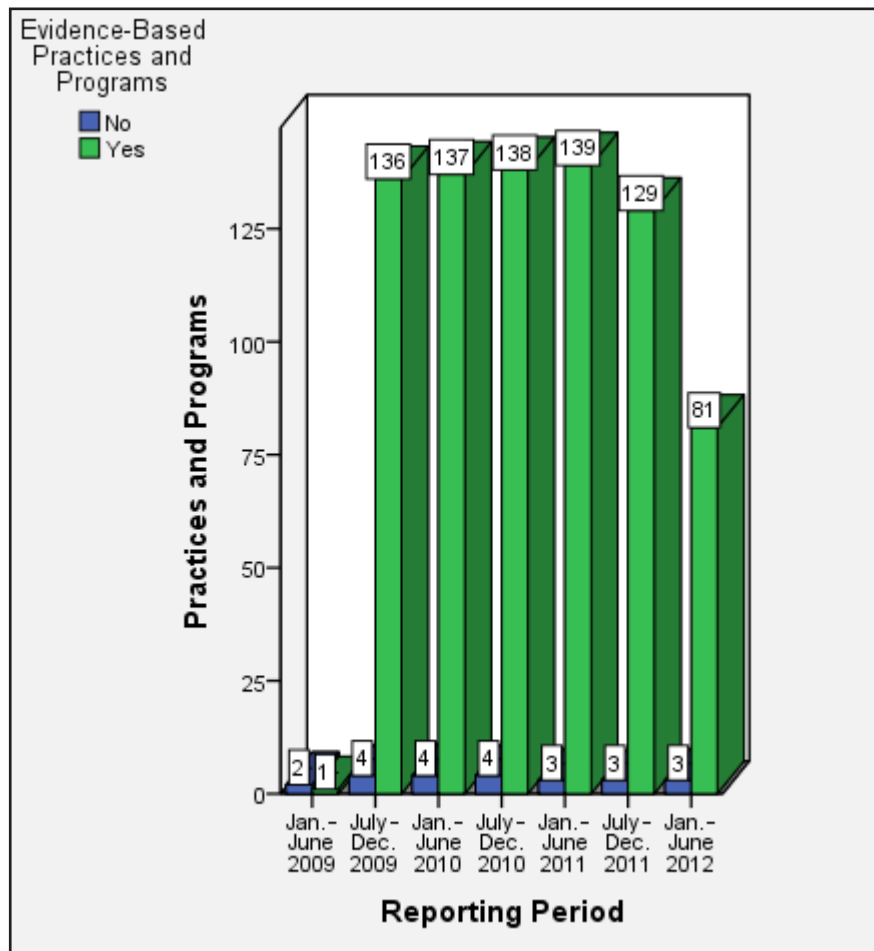
Figure 3. Grant Funds for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices: January–June 2012



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The majority of ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees and subgrantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the January–June 2012 reporting period, 81 programs (96 percent) implemented such practices (Figure 4).

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



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Aggregate of Performance Measures Data

The next section presents an aggregate of performance measures data (Table 6). Of the 20,346 youth served by ARRA Juvenile Mentoring grantees, 19,193 (94 percent) were served using an evidence-based program or practice. In addition, 67 percent (1,703) 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, 4,834 new program mentors were recruited. Of the 3,599 mentors who began training, 3,521 (98 percent) successfully completed it. Moreover, 35 percent of mentors reported that they learned more about their program. Of the 14,666 mentors in the program during the reporting period, 12,761 (87 percent) remained active mentors.

Collaboration with active partners also helps mentoring programs succeed. Eighty-four 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 6. Performance Measures: January–June 2012

Performance Measure	Youth or Mentors		
Program youth served	20,346		
Program youth served using an evidence-based program or practice	19,193		
Program mentors recruited	4,834		
		Completed	Percent
Program youth completing program requirements	2,545	1,703	67
Mentors successfully completing training	3,599	3,521	98
Trained mentors with increased knowledge of program area	12,015	4,196	35
		Active	Percent
Mentor retention rate	14,666 mentors	12,761 active mentors	87
Mentoring programs with active partners	238 mentoring programs	201 mentoring programs with active partners	84

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Table 7 breaks down the data on offending levels among the program youth served. Less than 1 percent had a new arrest or delinquent offense while in the program. The mentor retention rate for these programs is high—87 percent—which is also a likely contributor to a program’s overall success, as defined by low rates of offending.

Table 7. Performance Measures, Short-Term Offending Data: January–June 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for new delinquent offenses (short-term outcome)	15,590
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	68
Program youth committed to juvenile facility	17
Program youth sentenced to adult prison	1
Program youth who received another sentence	17
Percent of program youth who offend	<1% (68/15,590)

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 (99 percent) and antisocial behavior (84 percent).

Table 8. Target Behaviors: January–June 2012

Target Behavior	Youth with Intended Behavior Change	Youth Served	Percent of Youth with Intended Behavior Change
Social Competence	926	1,299	71
School Attendance	3,546	13,396	26
Grade Point Average (GPA)	456	839	54
Perception of Social Support	487	1,065	46
Family Relationships	452	902	50
Antisocial Behavior	555	659	84
Substance Use	41	60	68
Gang Resistance/Involvement	196	198	99
Total	6,659	18,418	36

Data entry for the next reporting period, July–December 2012, will begin January 1, 2013.