

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
TRIBAL YOUTH PROGRAM
TRIBAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (TYP III) PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Bold indicates mandatory indicators.

#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
1	Number of people trained during the reporting period	The measure indicates the number of program staff that was trained during the reporting period. The number is the raw number of people receiving any formal training relevant to the program or their position as program staff. Include any training that is paid for by the OJJDP grant during the reporting period as long as of training can be verified. It is not necessary that the training is completed during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source for this measure.	A. Number of people trained	
2	Percent of program staff exhibiting increased knowledge of the program area (short term)	The number and percent of program staff who gained an increased knowledge of the program area through trainings or other formal learning opportunities. Appropriate for any program whose staff received program-related training, whether provided by program staff or outside professionals. Self-reported data collected using training evaluation or assessment forms are the preferred data source.	A. Number of staff trained who report increased knowledge during the reporting period B. Total number of staff trained during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)	
3	Percent of youth satisfied with the program (short term)	The number of program youth who report being satisfied with the program in areas such as general program operations, facilities, materials, and services. Self-report data collected using program evaluation or assessment forms are the expected data source.	A. Number of program youth satisfied with the program during the reporting period B. Number of program youth served during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)	
4	Percent of families satisfied with the program (short term)	The number and percent of program families satisfied with the program in areas such as staff relations and expertise, general program operations, facilities, materials, and service. Self-report data collected using program evaluation or assessment forms are the expected data source.	A. Number of program families satisfied with the program during the reporting period B. Number program families served during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)	
5	Percent of staff satisfied with the program (short term)	The number and percent of staff satisfied with the program in areas such as staff training, general program operations, facilities, materials, and service. Self-report data collected using program evaluation or assessment forms are the expected data source.	A. Number of program staff satisfied with the program during the reporting period B. Number of program staff served during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)	

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#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
6	Number and percent of program youth who OFFEND (short term)	<p>The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.</p> <p>A youth may be 'committed' to a juvenile facility anytime that he/she is held overnight.</p> <p>Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as 'sentences.' Other sentences may be community based sanctions, such as community service, probation etc.</p> <p>Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth then, 'B' would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were arrested or had a delinquent offense during the reporting period, then 'C' would be 25. This logic should follow for 'D', 'E' and 'F' values. The percent of youth offending measured short-term will be auto calculated in 'G.'</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth served</p> <p>B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Of B, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period</p> <p>G. Percent OFFENDING (C/B)</p>	
6	Number and percent of program youth who OFFEND (long term)	<p>The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses 6-12 months after exiting the program.</p> <p>A youth may be 'committed' to a juvenile facility anytime that he/she is held overnight.</p> <p>Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as 'sentences.' Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc.</p> <p>Example: A grantee may have several youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago, however, they are tracking only 100 of them, therefore, and the 'A' value will be 100. Of these 100 program youth that exited the program 6-12 months ago 65 had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period, therefore the 'B' value should be recorded as 65. This logic should follow for 'C', 'D' and 'E' values. The percent of youth offending measured long-term will be auto calculated in 'F.'</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking</p> <p>B. Of A, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Percent OFFENDING (B/A)</p>	

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#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
7	Number and percent of program youth who RE-OFFEND (short term)	<p>The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a new delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for new arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during this reporting period. Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as 'sentences.' Other sentences may be community based sanctions, such as community service, probation etc.</p> <p>Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth then the 'B' value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them had a new arrest or had a new delinquent offense during the reporting period, then 'C' would be 25. This logic should follow for 'D', 'E', and F values. The percent of youth re-offending measured short-term will be auto calculated in 'G.'</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth served</p> <p>B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Of B, number of program youth who had a new arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period</p> <p>G. Percent RECIDIVISM (C/B)</p>	
7	Number and percent of program youth who RE-OFFEND (long term)	<p>The recidivism measure counts the number of youth who were re-arrested or seen at a juvenile court (intake) for a new delinquent offense. While there is no commonly accepted measure of recidivism, it is generally measured at one of four access points in the juvenile justice process: arrest, intake, adjudication, and incarceration.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for new arrests or offenses 6-12 months after exiting the program. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as 'sentences.' Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc.</p> <p>Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth then the 'A' value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them had a new arrest or had a new delinquent offense during the reporting period, then 'B' would be 25. This logic should follow for 'C', 'D', and 'E' values. The percent of youth re-offending measured long-term will be auto calculated in 'F.'</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking</p> <p>B. Of A, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Percent RECIDIVISM (B/A)</p>	

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#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
8	Number and percent of program youth who are VICTIMIZED (short term)	<p>The measure determines the number of program youth who are harmed or adversely affected by someone else's criminal actions. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for victimization. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.</p> <p>Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then, the 'B' value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were victimized during the reporting period, then 'C' would be 25. The percent of youth who are victimized measured short-term will be auto calculated in 'D' based on 'B' and 'C' values.</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth served</p> <p>B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period for victimization</p> <p>C. Of B, the number of program youth who were victimized</p> <p>D. Percent VICTIMIZED (C/B)</p>	
8	Number and percent of program youth who are VICTIMIZED (long term)	<p>The measure determines the number of program youth who are harmed or adversely affected by someone else's criminal actions. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for victimization 6-12 months after exiting the program.</p> <p>Example: A grantee may have several youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago, however, they are tracking only 100 of them, therefore, and the 'A' value will be 100. Of these 100 program youth that exited the program 6-12 months ago 65 had been victimized during the reporting period, therefore the 'B' value should be recorded as 65. The percent of youth who are victimized measured long-term will be auto calculated in 'C' based on 'A' and 'B' values.</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking for victimization</p> <p>B. Of A, the number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Percent VICTIMIZED (B/A)</p>	
9	Number and percent of program youth who are RE-VICTIMIZED (short term)	<p>The re-victimization measure counts the number of youth who experienced subsequent victimization. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for re-victimization. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.</p> <p>Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then, the 'A' value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were re-victimized during the reporting period, then 'B' would be 25. The percent of youth who are re-victimized measured short-term will be auto calculated in 'C' based on 'A' and 'B' values.</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period for re-victimization</p> <p>B. Of A, the number of program youth who were re-victimized</p> <p>C. Percent RE-VICTIMIZED (B/A)</p>	

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9	<p>Number and percent of program youth who are RE-VICTIMIZED (long term)</p>	<p>Here, the long-term measure will represent data collected for youth who exited or completed the program 6-12 months prior. The re-victimization measure counts the number of youth who experienced subsequent victimization. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for re-victimization 6-12 months after exiting the program.</p> <p>Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then, the 'A' value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were re-victimized during the reporting period, then 'B' would be 25. The percent of youth who are re-victimized measured long-term will be auto calculated in 'C' based on 'A' and 'B' values.</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking for re-victimization</p> <p>B. Of A, the number of program youth who were re-victimized during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Percent RE-VICTIMIZED (B/A)</p>	
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