

Overview of the PMT Data for Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Grantees: January–June 2017

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) supports tribal efforts to prevent and control delinquency while also improving the tribal juvenile justice systems for American Indian and Alaska Native youth. The Tribal Healing to Wellness (THTW) Court program provides resources to federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native villages. Healing to Wellness Courts combine traditional tribal healing techniques with western treatment concepts and are a product of state court drug court programs.¹ The goal of the THTW Court program is to enhance the capacity of Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts to respond to the alcohol-related issues of tribal youth younger than age 21.

Report Highlights

This performance report is an overview of the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) data for THTW Court grantees as reported through June 2017. Performance measures help OJJDP determine whether a federal program has achieved its goals and objectives and may be used to improve program and policy decisions at the federal level. The report is divided into two sections:

1. An examination of program information for THTW grantees.
2. An analysis of THTW performance measures.

Key findings from the analysis for the January–June 2017 reporting period include:

- There were 21 active THTW Court program awards, with a reporting compliance rate of 84 percent.
- Tribal government organizations administered the largest number of programs (90 percent).
- Eleven programs (52 percent) implemented evidence-based practices.
- California received the most funds (\$950,321), followed by Alaska (\$927,941).
- Forty-four percent of THTW grantees were in the planning period.
- Thirty-one partnerships were developed with organizations with whom the grantee established a direct or indirect relationship with as a result of the grant funding (e.g., consultant organization, contract, Memoranda of Understandings (MOU), media coverage, etc.).
- Eleven grantees conducted planning activities, and 45 individuals were trained.²

¹ Mark Panasiewicz, Rebecca Panasiewicz, and Laruen van Schilfgaard. *Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts: Treatment Guidelines*, 2nd ed. (Tribal Law and Policy Institute, 2017).

² This is the raw number of individuals receiving any formal training relevant to the program or their position as program staff. It includes any training that is paid for by the OJJDP grant.

1. Examination of Program Information

THTW Court program grantees are required to report in the PMT semiannually for each active federal award they receive. Table 1, below, outlines the reporting compliance rate of active federal awards for each reporting period, starting with the January–June 2016 reporting period. For the past three reporting periods, THTW Court grantees have had an average compliance rate of 82 percent. During the January–June 2017 reporting period, there were 25 active federal grants, and 21 of those grantees completed their PMT data entry requirements, resulting in a compliance rate of 84 percent.

Table 1. Status of Active VOCA Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2015–June 2017

Data Reporting Period	Status				
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total	Percent
January–June 2016	1	0	11	12	92%
July–December 2016	7	0	23	30	77%
January–June 2017	4	0	21	25	84%
Total	12	0	55	67	82%

Table 2 presents target population data and the number of grantees that target each population for service. Targeted services include any services or approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., those that are gender-specific, culturally based, and/or developmentally appropriate). Most of the grantees ($n = 19$) reported serving American Indian/Alaska Native youth, which is not surprising since the grant program is designed to serve federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native villages. Grantees also reported serving youth making up other races/ethnicities; however, it is not clear from the available data why this is the case, or if grantees served AI/AN youth who also identified as mixed race/ethnicity and therefore selected multiple race/ethnicity categories. Gender is evenly split, with males and females each served by 18 grantees. Most grantees ($n = 19$) reported serving youth between the ages of 11 and 18. Fifteen grantees reported serving youth classified as first-time offenders, followed by youth who make up at-risk populations with no prior offenses ($n = 13$). Grantees are only required to report target population information once in the PMT.³ However, grantees may update their target population to best fit their program over the life of the award.

³ Grantees report into multiple population categories.

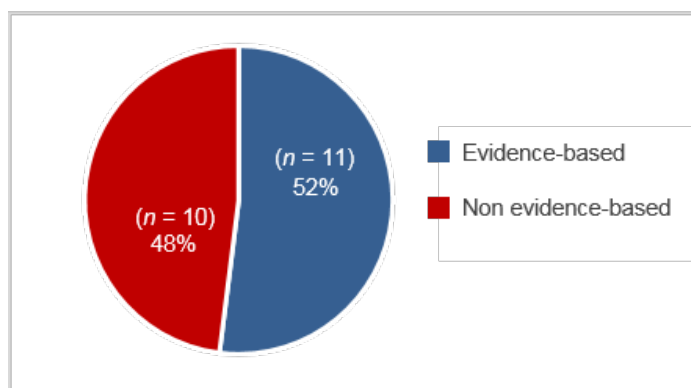
Table 2. Number of Grantees Serving Target Population ($n = 69$): January–June 2017

Population Served	<i>N</i>
Race/Ethnicity	
American Indian/Alaska Native	19
Asian	1
Black/African American	1
Caucasian/Non-Latino	1
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1
Other Race	2
White/Caucasian	1
Youth population not served directly	6
Justice System Status	
At-Risk Population (no prior offense)	13
First Time Offenders	15
Repeat Offenders	12
Sex Offenders	1
Status Offenders	4
Violent Offenders	1
Youth population not served directly	7

Population Served	<i>N</i>
Gender	
Male	18
Female	18
Youth population not served directly	4
Age	
0–10	4
11–18	19
Over 18	7
Youth population not served directly	6
Geographic Area	
Rural	8
Suburban	3
Tribal	20
Urban	3
Youth population not served directly	5
Other	
Mental Health	9
Substance Abuse	20
Truant/Dropout	12

Grantees also reported if they implemented evidence-based programs and practices as part of their reporting requirements. Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors. Fifty-two percent ($n = 11$) of grantees receiving THTW funding reported implementing evidence-based programs and practices, totaling \$3,377,816 (figure 1).

Figure 1. Grantees Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: January–June 2017



An examination of the types of organizations that implemented programs using THTW funding (figure 2) revealed that tribal government organizations administered the largest number of programs (90 percent), followed by juvenile justice organizations (10 percent).

Figure 2. Grants by Type of Organization: January–June 2017

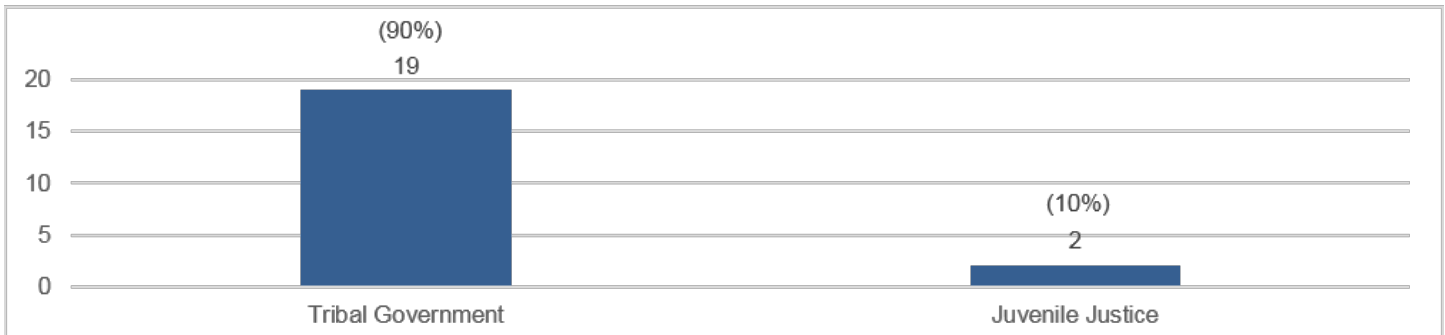


Table 3, below, presents the total federal award amounts awarded to THTW grantees organized by state.⁴ Based on current and active THTW grants, California received the most funds (\$950,321), followed by Alaska (\$927,941). The federal award of these two states is understandable given that California has the largest indigenous population in the United States and Alaska is of course home to Alaska Natives.⁵

Table 3. Total THTW Federal Amount by State: January–June 2017

State	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	State	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
CA	3	\$950,321	OR	2	\$601,365
AK	3	\$927,941	OK	1	\$320,000
MN	2	\$639,128	AZ	1	\$314,975
ID	2	\$629,276	ME	1	\$307,891
WI	2	\$628,879	SD	1	\$252,750
ND	2	\$628,279	WY	1	\$248,492
NM	2	\$601,576			

⁴ The amounts represent the grant program for the life of the award, regardless of when it was awarded, and these amounts do not account for how much funding has been spent during the reporting period.

⁵ <http://www.worldatlas.com/articles/us-states-with-the-largest-native-american-populations.html>

2. Analysis of Program Measures⁶

Planning Year Activities: January–June 2017

THTW grantees are required to have a year-long dedicated planning period during the first year of their grants. Forty-four percent ($n = 11$) of active THTW grantees who completed data entry during the January–June 2017 reporting period were still in their required planning period. As part of their planning period activities, grantees are required to attend a strategic planning training and they must submit a comprehensive plan for implementing their program. The strategic planning training allows grantees to go through a strategic planning process that includes developing a mission and vision statement, developing an advisory board, creating a logic model, action planning, and communications and sustainability planning.⁷ As table 4 reveals, 73 percent of grantees attended a strategic planning training.

Table 4. Planning Year Activities ($n = 11$): January–June 2017

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of partnerships developed	31
Number of people trained	45
Planning activities conducted	11
Percentage of grantees attending tribal new grantee orientation	45%
Percentage of grantees attending strategic planning	73%
Number of partnerships developed	31

Grantees were also asked to report on the OJJDP-sponsored tribal meetings they attended. In addition to the strategic planning training referenced above, five grantees (45 percent) attended a tribal new grantee orientation meeting. Grantees are required to participate in a web-based new grantee orientation training, which gives new grantees an opportunity to meet the OJJDP leadership and program management team. Grantees also gain a better understanding of grant administration resources as well as a greater awareness of common shortfalls in grant administration.⁸ Planning activities also included developing partnerships with other organizations with whom the grantee established a direct or indirect financial type of relationship as a result of the grant funding. One goal of these partnerships is to provide training to volunteers and tribal juvenile court professionals to enhance the quality of service they provide to the THTW Court program. During this reporting period, a total of

⁶ Ten grantees were not included in the analysis of program measures because there was not enough data provided for each program category selected.

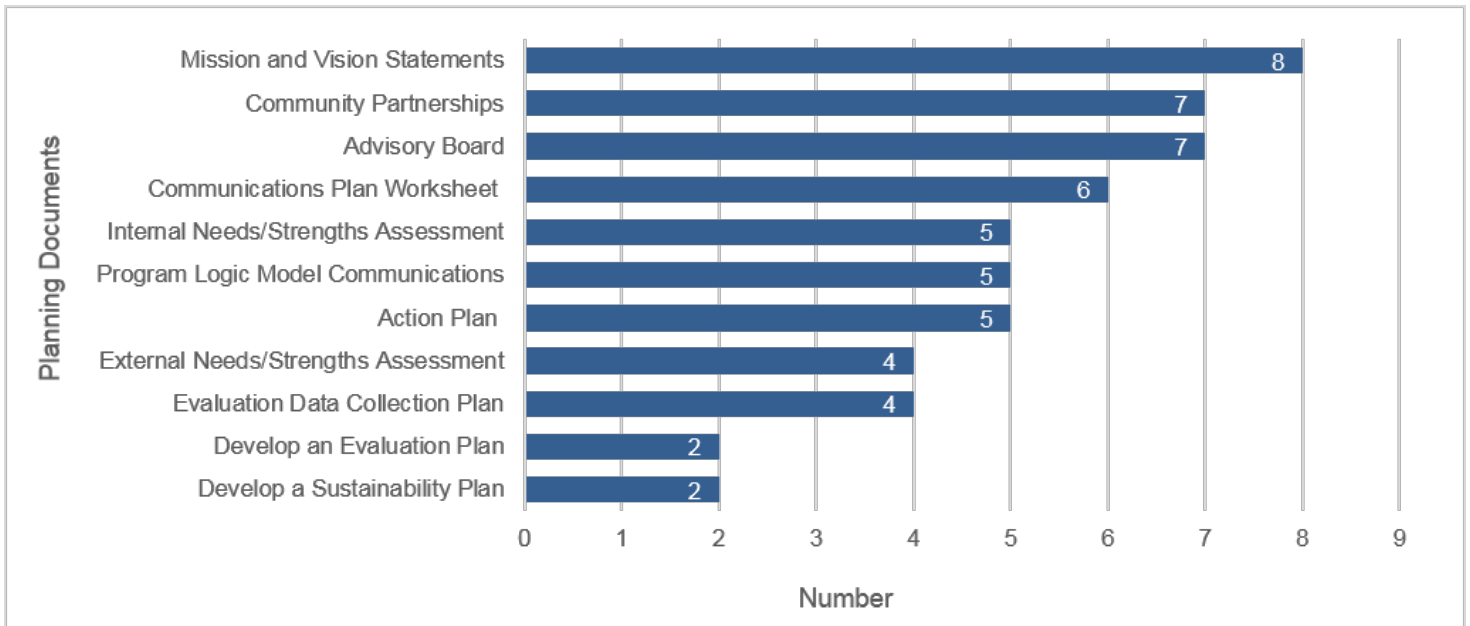
⁷ <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/file/818041/download>

⁸ <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/file/818041/download>

31 partnerships were developed, and 45 program staff were trained. Table 4, below, summarizes the performance measures for planning year activities on which grantees were required to report.

Grantees were also required to develop planning documents that could be presented at the strategic planning meeting. Figure 3 illustrates the types of planning documents THTW grantees created. A majority of grantees ($n = 8$) developed mission and vision statements, followed by community partnerships ($n = 7$) and advisory boards ($n = 7$).

Figure 3. Planning Documents Developed: January–June 2017



Summary

During the January–June 2017 reporting period, 21 active Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Court grantees completed their PMT reporting requirements, resulting in a compliance rate of 84 percent. Eleven grantees used their funding, totaling \$3,377,816, toward evidence-based practices. California and Alaska received the most funding, \$950,321 and \$927,941 respectively, with three grants awarded in each state. Forty-four percent of active grantees were in their planning period. Of the 11 grantees that conducted planning activities, 31 partnerships were developed, and 45 program staff were trained. Grantees were asked to report on the OJJDP-sponsored tribal meetings they attended. In addition to the strategic planning training, five grantees (45 percent) attended a new grantee orientation meeting. Lastly, grantees were also required to develop planning documents that could be presented at the strategic planning meeting. The majority of grantees ($n = 8$) developed mission and vision statements, followed by advisory boards ($n = 7$) and community partnerships to implement their programs in the coming year ($n = 7$).