

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Grantees—July–December 2016

Consolidated Tribal Assistance Solicitation, Purpose Area 8, The Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts (THTW) administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), supports tribal efforts to prevent and control delinquency while improving Tribal juvenile justice systems for American Indian and Alaska Native youth. The grant program provides resources to federally recognized Tribes and Alaska Native villages. The goal of THTW is to enhance the capacity of Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts to respond to the alcohol-related issues of youth younger than age 21.

This performance report gives an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for THTW grantees as reported through December 31, 2016.

Examination of Program Information for the July–December 2016 Reporting Period

There were 30 active Federal grants for Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts, and 23 of 30 grantees completed their DCTAT data entry grant requirements (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Active Grants Reporting

Data Reporting Period	Status				
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total Awards	Percent
January–June 2016	1	0	11	12	92
July–December 2016	7	0	23	30	77
Total	8	0	34	42	81

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). Grantees are only required to report target population information once in the DCTAT. However, grantees may update their target population to best fit their program over the life of the award.

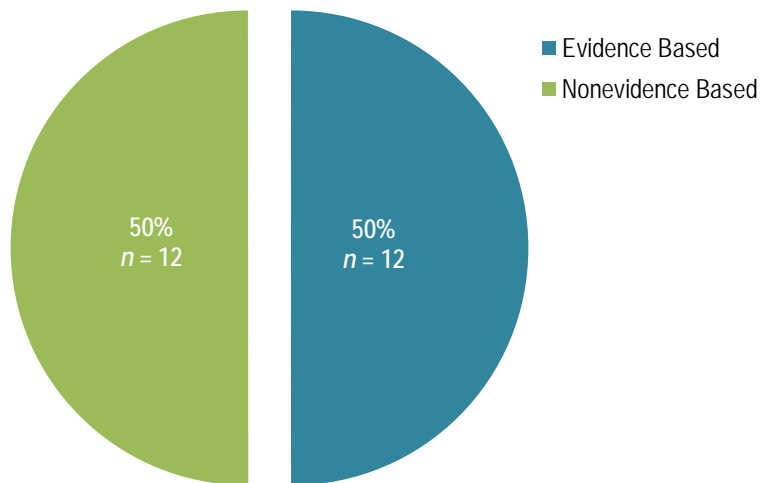
Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Populations

Population	Number of Grantees Serving Group During Reporting Period
	July–December 2016
Race/Ethnicity	
American Indian/Alaska Native	18
Asian	0
Black/African American	0
Caucasian/Non-Latino	0
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
Other Race	2
White/Caucasian	0
Youth Population Not Served Directly	6
Justice System Status	
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	11
First-Time Offenders	13
Repeat Offenders	10
Sex Offenders	0
Status Offenders	4
Violent Offenders	1
Youth Population Not Served Directly	8

Gender	
Male	16
Female	17
Youth Population Not Served Directly	6
Age	
0–10	4
11–18	16
Older than 18	6
Youth Population Not Served Directly	7
Geographic Area	
Rural	6
Suburban	2
Tribal	18
Urban	2
Youth Population Not Served Directly	6
Other	
Mental Health	8
Substance Abuse	19
Truant/Dropout	9

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. A significant number of programs funded through THTW grants are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices (Figure 1). Fifty percent of grantees ($n = 12$) had done so through funding totaling \$3,822,347.

Figure 1. Grantees Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices



Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that Tribal government organizations administered the largest number of programs, at 88 percent (Figure 2).

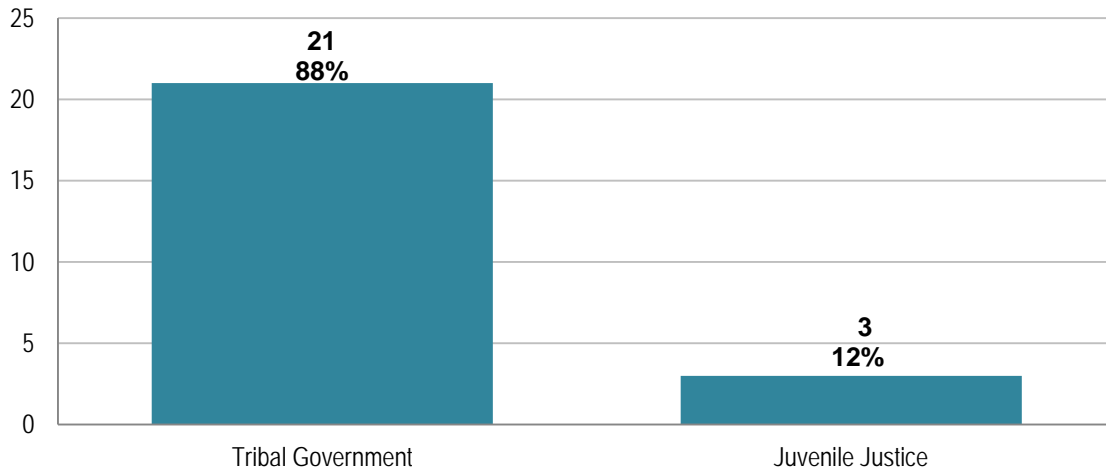
Figure 2. Grantees Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices

Table 3 shows the total grant amounts awarded to THTW grantees organized by state.¹ Based on current and active THTW grants, California received the most funds (\$1,330,509), followed by Minnesota (\$1,019,317).

Table 3. Total THTW Grant Amount by State

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	3	\$ 927,941	ND	2	\$ 628,279
AZ	1	314,975	NE	1	380,189
CA	4	1,330,509	NM	2	601,576
CO	1	308,189	OK	1	320,000
ID	2	629,276	OR	2	601,365
ME	1	307,891	SD	1	252,750
MN	3	1,019,317	WI	3	1,009,068
MT	2	610,470	WY	1	248,492

Analysis of Planning Year Activities: July–December 2016

Forty-seven percent of THTW grantees were in their planning period. THTW grantees are required to have a dedicated planning period at the start of their grant award. Grantees are required to attend strategic planning training and submit a comprehensive plan for implementing their program.

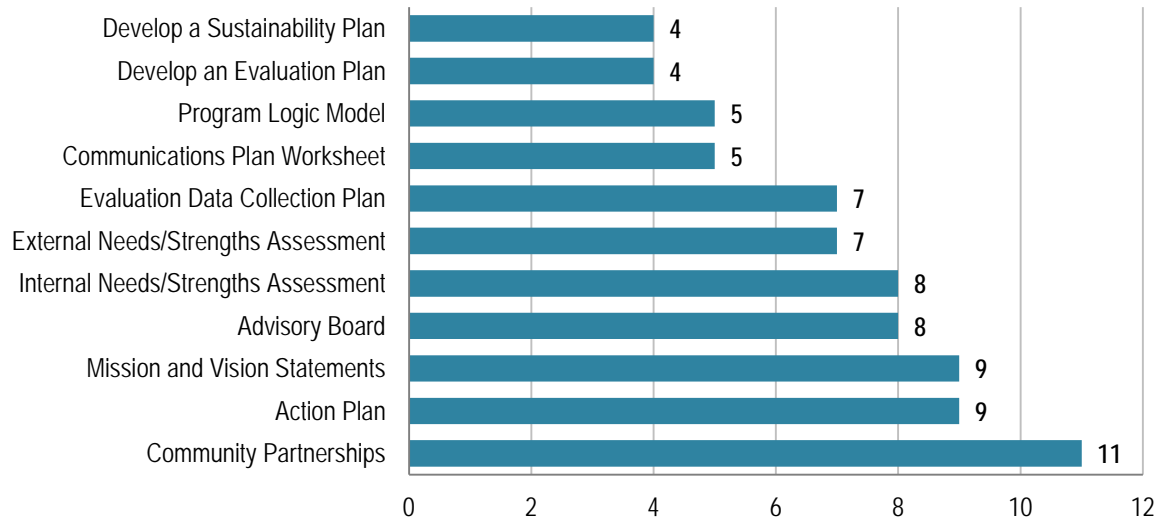
Table 4. Planning Year Activities

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of partnerships developed	70
Number of people trained	74
Planning activities conducted	14
Percentage of grantees attending Tribal new grantee orientation	30
Percentage of grantees attending strategic planning	17

Fourteen grantees indicated that they conducted planning activities. As shown in Table 4, 70 partnerships were developed and 74 people were trained. Grantees were also asked to report on the OJJDP-sponsored Tribal meetings they attended. Nine grantees attended a new grantee orientation meeting, and 5 attended a strategic-planning training.

Figure 3 illustrates the types of planning documents THTW grantees created. A majority of the planning grantees ($n = 11$) developed community partnerships to implement their program in the coming year.

¹ 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.

Figure 3. Planning Documents Developed

Summary

During the July–December 2016 reporting period, 23 active Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Court grantees completed the DCTAT report, for a compliance rate of 77 percent. Twelve grantees used their funding toward evidence-based practices. California and Minnesota received the most funding, with 4 grants in CA and 3 grants in MN; they received total funding of \$1,330,509 and \$1,019,317, respectively. Of the 14 grantees that conducted planning activities, 70 partnerships were developed and 74 people were trained. In addition, 11 grantees developed community partnerships to implement their programs in the coming year.