



Overview of the PMT Data for Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Court Grantees: July–December 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. THTW Courts combine traditional Tribal healing techniques with western treatment concepts and are a product of state court drug court programs.¹ The THTW Court program's goal is to enhance the capacity 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 from July–December 2017. Performance measures help OJJDP determine whether a federal program has achieved its goals and objectives and may also be used to improve federal program and policy decisions. 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 July–December 2017 reporting period include:

- There were 28 active THTW Court program awards, with a reporting compliance rate of 74 percent.
- Tribal government organizations administered the largest number of programs (89 percent).
- Thirteen programs (48 percent) implemented evidence-based practices.
- California received the most funds (\$990,000), followed by Idaho (\$979,276).
- Forty-six percent of THTW grantees were in the planning period.
- Thirteen grantees conducted planning activities, and 35 people were trained.²
- Sixty-two partnerships were developed with organizations with whom the grantee established a direct or indirect relationship as a result of the grant funding (e.g., consultant organization, contract, Memoranda of Understandings (MOU), media coverage, etc.).

¹ Mark Panasiewicz, Rebecca Panasiewicz, and Laruen van Schilfgaarde. 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

1.1 Reporting Compliance

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. During the July–December 2017 reporting period, there were 38 active federal grants, and 28 of those grantees completed their PMT data entry requirements, resulting in a compliance rate of 74 percent. Since the previous reporting period, there has been a 10 percent decrease in compliance³.

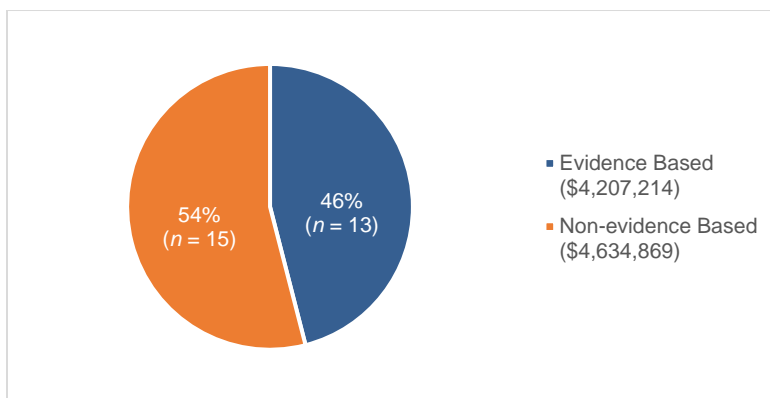
Table 1: Status of Active THTW Grantee Reporting by Period (July 2017–December 2017)

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
July–December 2017	10	0	28	38

1.2 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

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. Forty-six percent ($n = 13$) of grantees receiving THTW funding reported implementing evidence-based programs and practices, totaling \$4,207,214 (figure 1).

Figure 1: Grantees Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (July–December 2017)⁴



³ Reference [January–June 2017 THTW Performance Report Table 1. Status of Active THTW Grantee Reporting by Period: January–June 2017](#)

⁴ $N = 28$

1.3 Award Amounts by State

Table 3, below, presents the total federal award amounts, organized by state, awarded to THTW grantees.⁵ Based on current and active THTW grants, California received the most funds (\$990,000), followed by Idaho (\$979,276).

Table 2: Total THTW Federal Amount by State (July–December 2017)⁶

State	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	State	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
CA	3	\$990,000	NM	2	\$601,576
ID	3	\$979,276	OR	2	\$601,365
OK	2	\$670,000	CO	1	\$380,189
AZ	2	\$664,975	WA	1	\$350,000
WI	2	\$628,879	MN	1	\$320,000
ND	2	\$628,279	ME	1	\$307,891
MT	2	\$610,470	SD	1	\$252,750
AK	2	\$607,941	WY	1	\$248,492

1.4 Organization Type

An examination of the types of organizations that implemented programs using THTW funding (figure 2) revealed tribal government organizations administered the largest number of programs (89 percent), followed by juvenile justice organizations (11 percent).

Figure 2: Grants by Type of Organization (July–December 2017)⁷

Organization Type	Number of Awards	Percentage
Tribal Government	25	89%
Juvenile Justice	3	11%
Total	28	100%

⁵ 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.

⁶ *N* = 28

⁷ *N* = 28

2. Analysis of Program Measures⁸

2.1 Planning Year Activities: July–December 2017

THTW grantees are required to have a year-long dedicated planning period during the grant's first year. Forty-six percent ($n = 13$) of active THTW grantees who completed data entry during the July–December 2017 reporting period were still in their required planning period. 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 are planning activities. During this reporting period, a total of 67 partnerships were developed. 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. Grantees reported training a total of 35 people.

Grantees were also required to attend a strategic planning training and submit a comprehensive program implementation plan. This training helps grantees to go through a strategic planning process that includes developing a mission and vision statement, establishing an advisory board, creating a logic model, conducting action planning, and performing communications and sustainability planning.⁹ As table 4 reveals, 46 percent of planning period grantees attended a strategic planning training.

Grantees were also asked to report on their attendance at OJJDP-sponsored Tribal meetings. In addition to the referenced strategic planning training, eight grantees (62 percent) attended a tribal new grantee orientation meeting. Attendance at a new grantee orientation is a requirement of new grantees and provides 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.¹⁰

Table 3: Planning Year Activities (July–December 2017)¹¹

Performance Indicator	Number/Percentage
Number of partnerships developed	67
Number of people trained	35
Planning activities conducted	13
Percentage of grantees attending strategic planning	46% ($n = 6$)
Percentage of grantees attending tribal new grantee orientation	62% ($n = 8$)

⁸ Fifteen grantees were not included in the analysis of program measures because there was not enough data provided for each program category selected.

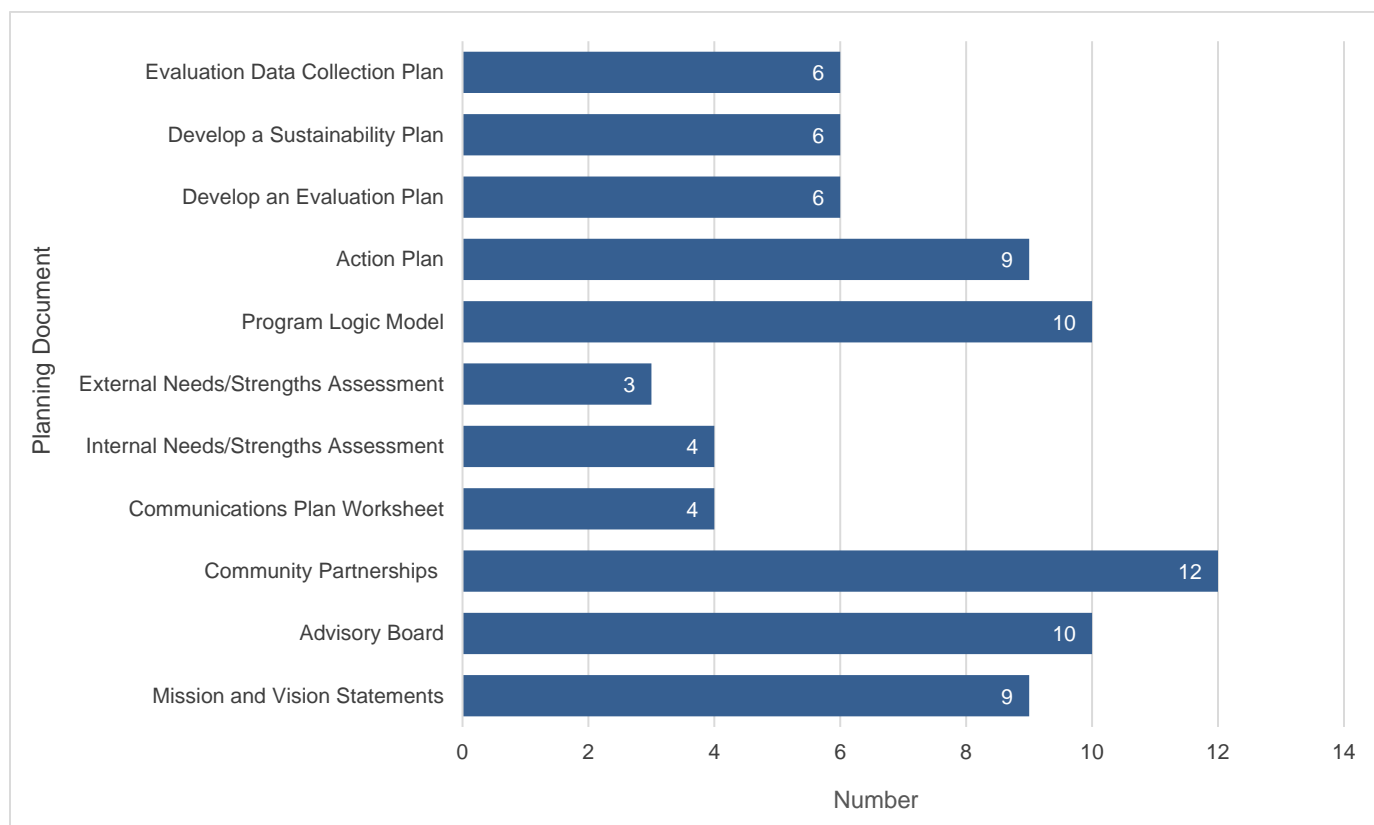
⁹ <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/file/818041/download>

¹⁰ <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/file/818041/download>

¹¹ $N = 13$

As a part of planning period activities, grantees were required to develop planning documents to present at the strategic planning meeting. Figure 3 illustrates the types of planning documents THTW grantees created. A majority of grantees, developed planning documents around community partnerships ($n = 12$), followed by advisory boards ($n = 10$) and program logic models ($n = 10$).

Figure 3: Planning Documents Developed (July–December 2017)¹²



Summary

During the July–December 2017 reporting period, 28 active Juvenile THTW Court grantees completed their PMT reporting requirements, resulting in a compliance rate of 74 percent, which is a 10 percent decrease since the previous reporting period. Thirteen grantees used their funding toward evidence-based practices, totaling \$4,207,214. California and Idaho received the most funding, \$990,000 and \$979,276 respectively, with three grants awarded in each state. Forty-six percent of active grantees were in their planning period. Of the 13 grantees that conducted planning activities, 67 partnerships were developed, and 35 people completed training. Grantees were also asked to report on their attendance at OJJDP-sponsored tribal meetings. In addition to the 46

¹² A total of 13 grantees reported on Planning Documents Developed and each could have selected more than one type of planning document. Number of grantees reporting on these measures range from 3 grantees reporting on Communications Plan Worksheet to 11 grantees reporting on Community Partnerships

percent of grantees who attended a strategic planning training, eight grantees (62 percent) attended a new grantee orientation meeting. Lastly, grantees were required to develop planning documents to present at the strategic planning meeting. The majority of grantees, developed planning documents related to community partnerships ($n = 12$), followed by advisory boards ($n = 10$), and program logic models ($n = 10$). These planning documents will be used to implement THTW programs in 2018.