

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Tribal Youth Program Grantees—January–June 2014

The Tribal Youth Program (TYP), 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 provides resources to federally recognized Tribes and Alaska Native villages. The goal of TYP is to improve law enforcement and the juvenile justice system in Indian country.

This performance report gives an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for TYP grantees as reported through June 30, 2014.¹ The report is divided into two sections: an examination of program information for TYP grantees, and an analysis of data reported on the core measures.

Report Highlights

- For the most recent reporting period, January–June 2014, 104 grants were active, and data were complete for 100 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 96 percent. Ninety four percent of grantees have completed the reporting requirements overall since 2011.
- The most grants awarded during the January–June 2014 reporting period were reported in Alaska ($n = 14$).
- Analysis of implementing agencies for January–June 2014 revealed that the largest numbers of programs were implemented by Tribal Government organizations (87.74 percent).
- During January–June 2014, 41 percent of grantees were implementing planning year activities totaling \$40,239,899.
- Overall, 78 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term, and 81 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the long term.
- 24,562 youth and/or families were served, and 19,188 or 78 percent of them were youth.
- Data collected on overall satisfaction with the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program indicated that 96 percent of staff, 86 percent of youth, and 91 percent of families were satisfied with the program.
- In January–June 2014, 330 youth and families were served by mental health program services, 278 of whom were youth, which is 84 percent.

1. Examination of Program Information

For the most recent reporting period, January–June 2014, 104 grants were active. However, not all grantees completed the data entry process. Data were complete for 100 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 96 percent (Table 1).

¹ The data reported to OJJDP have undergone system-level validation and verification checks. OJJDP also conducts reviews of the aggregate data findings and grantee-level data reports for obvious errors or inconsistencies. A formal data validation and verification review is in the process of being implemented in this program.

Table 1. Status of Discretionary Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2011–June 2014

Data Reporting Period	Status				
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total	Percent
January–June 2011	10	0	110	120	92
July–December 2011	9	3	134	146	92
January–June 2012	1	2	130	133	98
July–December 2012	6	1	134	141	95
January–June 2013	6	3	126	135	93
July–December 2013	7	0	136	143	95
January–June 2014	4	0	100	104	96
Total	43	9	870	922	94

Over the past 7 reporting periods, the percentage of grantees who have completed the reporting requirements is captured in Figure 1 below. Overall, the percentage of compliance for all reporting periods is 94 percent.

Figure 1. Reporting Compliance: January 2011–June 2014

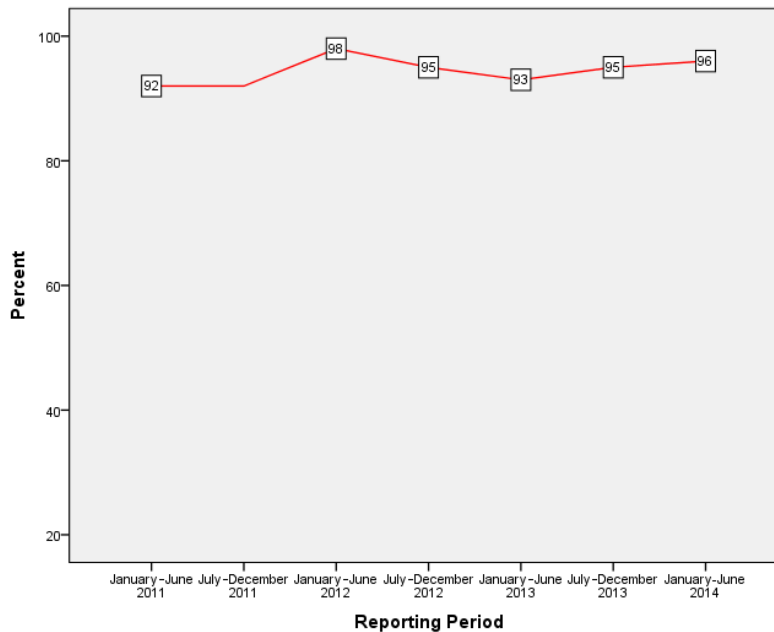


Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for January 2013 to June 2014. More specifically, the numbers in Table 2 represent the population actually served by TYP grantees. Targeted services include any services or approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, developmentally appropriate).

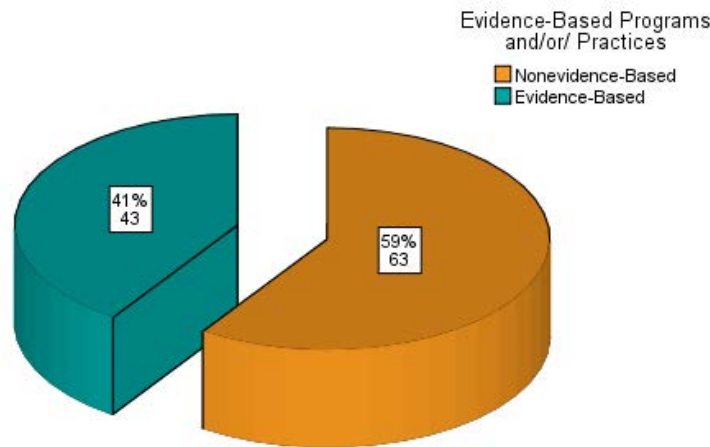
Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Populations: January 2013–June 2014

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period		
	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	120	130	93
Asian	2	2	0
Black/African American	10	11	6
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	11	15	6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4	4	3
Other Race	6	6	1
White/Caucasian	20	29	14

Youth Population Not Served Directly	14	14	13
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	102	111	76
First-Time Offenders	73	74	51
Repeat Offenders	57	59	42
Sex Offenders	12	12	7
Status Offenders	39	39	27
Violent Offenders	23	23	16
Youth Population Not Served Directly	19	20	19
Gender			
Male	116	126	89
Female	118	126	89
Youth Population Not Served Directly	16	16	16
Age			
0–10	61	62	15
11–18	123	127	42
Older than 18	12	13	90
Youth Population Not Served Directly	16	16	8
Geographic Area			
Rural	71	78	52
Suburban	15	16	9
Tribal	113	66	85
Urban	15	14	7
Youth Population Not Served Directly	16	16	15
Other			
Mental Health	57	58	41
Substance Abuse	82	86	58
Truant/Dropout	74	99	69

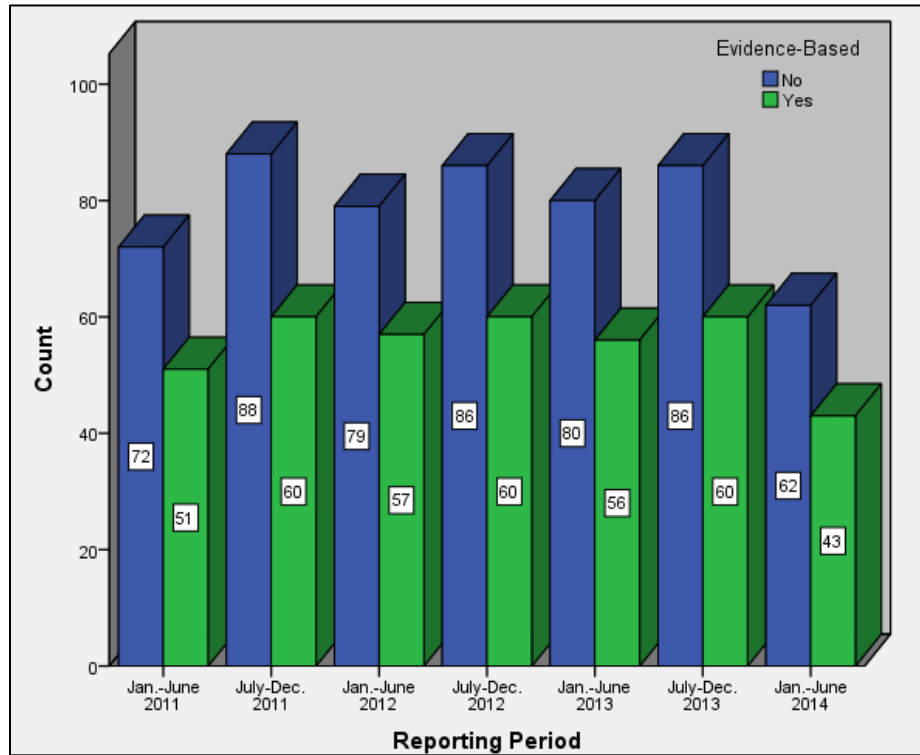
Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors. A significant number of programs funded through TYP grants are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices (Figure 2). In January–June 2014, about 41 percent of grantees ($n = 43$) had done so, through funding totaling \$3,468,784.

Figure 2. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (Count and Percent): January–June 2014



The current reporting period shows a slight decrease in evidence-based programs compared with the July–December 2013 reporting period (Figure 3). This may be partly because a large number of programs funded by the TYP program grant have expended their funding, and fewer of them are reporting performance measures data.

Figure 3. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: January 2011–June 2014



Analysis of implementing agencies for January–June 2014 revealed that the largest numbers of programs were implemented by Tribal Government organizations (87.74 percent). Juvenile justice and nonprofit community-based organizations were second at 5.66 percent each (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): January–June 2014

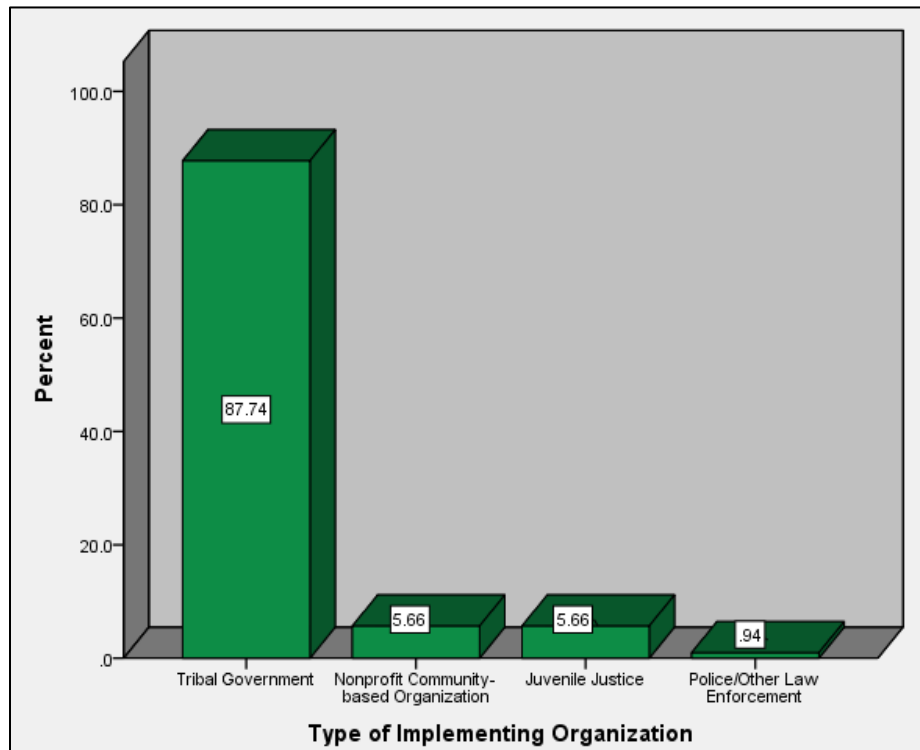


Table 3 shows the total grant amounts awarded to TYP grantees organized by State. Based on current and active TYP grants, Alaska received the most funds (\$5,395,179), followed by Oklahoma (\$4,226,390).

Table 3. Total TYP Grant Amount by State: January–June 2014

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	14	\$5,395,179	NC	1	\$ 478,496
AZ	9	4,145,857	ND	4	1,680,324
CA	8	2,922,992	NE	6	2324,221
CO	2	917,554	NM	3	1,007,422
ID	3	1,223,348	NV	4	1,115,084
KS	1	300,000	NY	1	450,000
MA	1	300,000	OK	9	4,226,390
ME	2	839,296	OR	4	1,667,267
MI	4	1,595,153	SC	1	499,639
MN	3	1,366,818	SD	5	2,536,725
MS	1	700,000	WA	10	4,152,777
MT	2	720,096	WI	7	2,988,591
			WY	1	486,670

Figure 5 illustrates a comparison across States on the number of grants implemented through TYP funds. The most grants awarded during the January–June 2014 reporting period were in Alaska ($n = 14$). Washington reported the second highest number of grants ($n = 10$), and Oklahoma and Arizona are tied for the third highest number ($n = 9$).

Figure 5. Grants per State: January–June 2014 (N = 106)

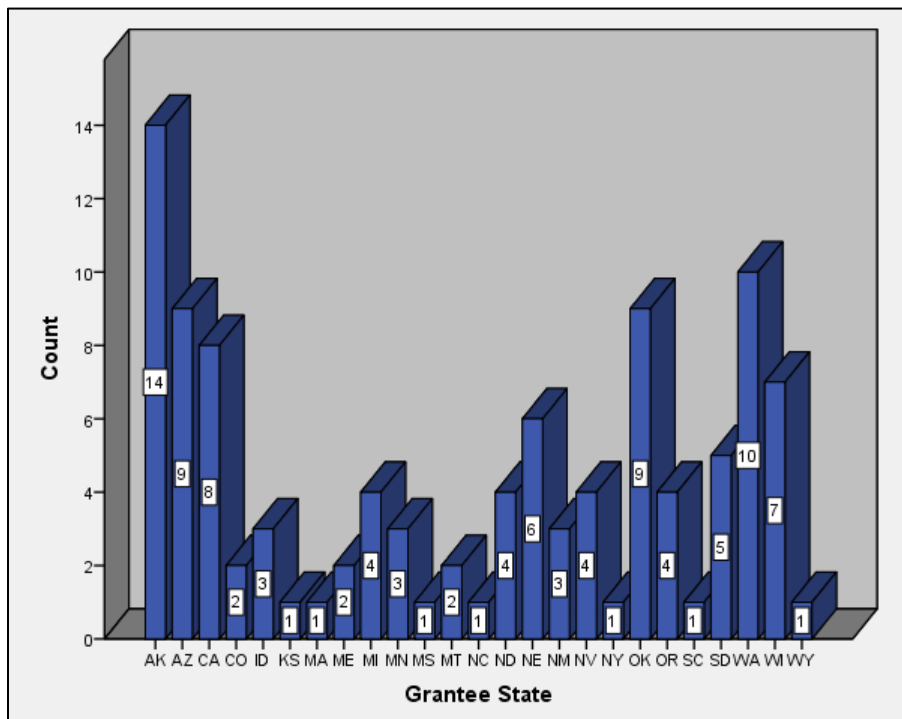
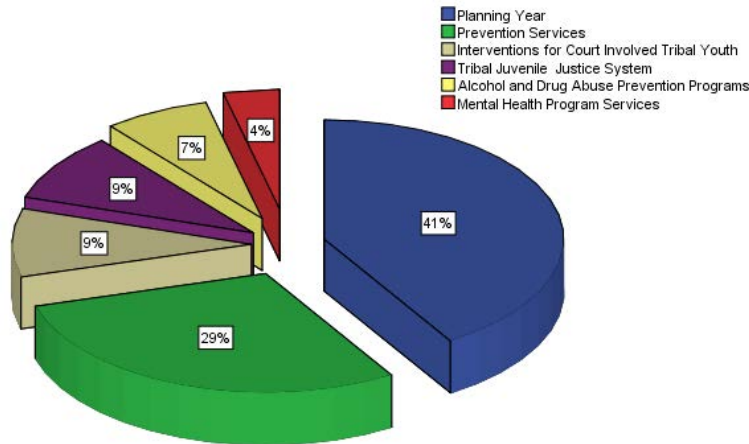


Figure 6 shows grant amount allocations by program category. During January–June 2014, 41 percent of grantees were implementing planning year activities totaling \$40,239,899. This represents the largest program category. The second-largest category funded by TYP is for prevention services (29 percent), with \$28,389,564 of funds used to implement these programs.

Figure 6. Percent of Grantee Selection of Program Category (Percent): January–June 2014



2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from January–June 2014

2.1 Analysis of Target Behaviors: January–June 2014

This section presents an analysis of the data collected on the core indicators by program category. Grantees were required to measure performance and track data for certain target behaviors for programs using grant funds to provide direct services to youth. Data are collected on the number of youth who demonstrate a positive change in a targeted behavior during the reporting period. The tables list both short-term (Table 4) and long-term (Table 5) percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories for January–June 2014.

Table 4 shows that overall, 78 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term.

Table 4. Short-term Performance Data on Target Behaviors: January–June 2014

Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial behavior	141	146	97
Cultural Skill Building/ Cultural Pride	2,168	3,107	70
Employment Status	4	13	31
Family Functioning	172	206	83
Family Relationships	252	275	92
Gang Resistance/Involvement	60	60	100
GED	1	14	7
GPA	226	250	90
High School Completion	34	47	77
Job Skills	123	123	100
School Attendance	397	577	69
Social Competence	317	469	68
Substance Use	1,599	1,781	90
Total	5,494	7,068	78

Table 5 shows that overall, 81 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measure 6–12 months after exiting the program.

Table 5. Long-term Performance Data on Target Behaviors: January–June 2014

Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial behavior	284	342	83
Cultural Skill Building/Cultural Pride	4,190	5,483	76
Employment Status	92	116	79
Family Functioning	188	231	81
Family Relationships	554	710	78
Gang Resistance/Involvement	59	64	92
GED	7	21	33
GPA	610	718	85
High School Completion	38	131	29
Job Skills	170	177	96
School Attendance	1,040	1,323	79
Social Competence	692	817	85
Substance Use	1,532	1,601	96
Total	9,456	11,734	81

2.2 Analysis of Planning Year Activities: January–June 2014

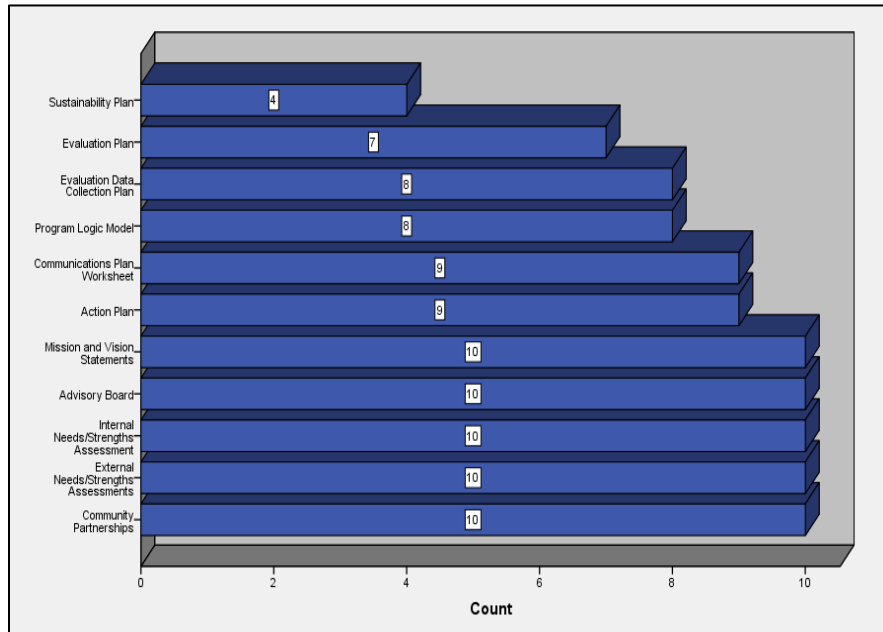
For January–June 2014, 10 grantees indicated that they conducted planning activities. As shown in Table 6, 67 partnerships were developed and 45 people were trained during the reporting period. Grantees were also asked to report on the OJJDP-sponsored Tribal meetings they attended. Forty percent of grantees who conducted planning activities ($n = 4$) attended the Tribal New Grantee Orientation, and 90 percent ($n = 9$) attended the Strategic Planning (StratPak) meeting.

Table 6. Planning Year Activities: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Number of partnerships developed during the reporting period	67
Number of people trained during the reporting period	45
Planning activities conducted during the reporting period	10
Percentage of grantees attending Tribal New Grantee Orientation	40% ($n = 4$)
Percentage of grantees attending Strategic Planning (StratPak)	90% ($n = 9$)

Figure 7 illustrates the types of planning documents created by TYP grantees. The largest number of grantees ($n = 10$) developed mission and vision statements, advisory board documents, external and internal needs/strengths assessments, and community partnership documents.

Figure 7. Planning Documents Developed: January–June 2014 (N = 95)



2.3 Analysis of Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: January–June 2014

As shown in Table 7, 24,562 youth and/or families were served, 78 percent of whom were youth. Youth and families completed 110,430 service hours, with 74 percent completed by youth. Offending and reoffending rates were measured for program participants over both the short and long terms. Short-term data indicate that 6 percent of these youth tracked committed an offense during the reporting period, as did 32 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short-term data indicate that 13 percent of youth reoffended during the reporting period, along with 17 percent 6–12 months after exiting the program.

Table 7. Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth and/or families served during the reporting period	24,562 Percent youth = 78% (n = 19,188)
Number of service hours that program youth and/or families have completed during the reporting period	110,430 Percent youth = 74% (n = 81,841)
Percent of program youth who offended during the reporting period (short term)	6% (n = 344)
Percent of program youth who offended during the reporting period (long term)	32% (n = 137)
Percent of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period (short term)	9% (n = 147)
Percent of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period (long term)	43% (n = 31)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period (short term)	8% (n = 10)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period (long term)	13% (n = 4)

Recidivism	Number
Percent of program youth who reoffend during the reporting period (short term)	13% (n = 111)
Percent of program youth who reoffend during the reporting period (long term)	17% (n = 39)
Behaviors Among Alcohol/Substance Abuse Participants Only	Data
Percent of program youth who relapsed during the reporting period (overall)	3% (n = 50)

2.4 Analysis of Tribal Juvenile Justice System: January–June 2014

Table 8 shows the percentage of youth served and staff trained under the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program category. Ninety percent of the staff trained during January–June 2014 (n = 86) showed an increased knowledge of the program. Data collected on overall satisfaction with the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program indicated that 96 percent of staff, 86 percent of youth, and 91 percent of families were satisfied with the program.

Table 8. Tribal Juvenile Justice System: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Number of people trained during the reporting period	360
Percent of program staff exhibiting increased knowledge of the program area	90% (n = 86)
Percent of youth satisfied with the program	86% (n = 1,121)
Percent of families satisfied with the program	91% (n = 248)
Percent of staff satisfied with the program	96% (n = 115)

2.5 Analysis of Mental Health Program Services: January–June 2014

In January–June 2014, 330 youth and families were served by mental health program services, 84 percent of whom were youth. Thirty-eight percent of all participants completed the established program requirements successfully (Table 9).

Table 9. Mental Health Program Services: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Number of mental health program youth and/or families served during the reporting period	330 Percent youth = 84% (n = 278)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families screened during the reporting period	180 Percent youth = 89% (n = 160)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families with formal psychological/psychiatric evaluations	113 Percent youth = 85% (n = 96)
Percentage of successful mental health program completions among program participants during the reporting period	38% (n = 95)

Summary

For the most recent reporting period January–June 2014, 104 grants were active. In January–June 2014, about 41 percent of grantees (n = 43) have implemented evidence-based programs, through funding totaling \$3,468,784. During January–June 2014, 41 percent of grantees were implementing planning year activities totaling \$40,239,899. Analysis of implementing agencies for January–June 2014 revealed that the largest numbers of

programs were implemented by Tribal Government organizations (87.74 percent). Overall, 78 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term, and 81 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the long term. Forty percent of grantees who conducted planning activities ($n = 4$) attended the Tribal New Grantee Orientation, and 23 percent ($n = 10$) attended the Strategic Planning (StratPak) meeting. 24,562 youth and/or families were served, 78 percent of whom were youth. Data collected on overall satisfaction with the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program indicated that 96 percent of staff, 86 percent of youth, and 91 percent of families were satisfied with the program.

Data entry for the next reporting period, July–December 2014, will begin January 1, 2015.