

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Tribal Youth Program Grantees—January–June 2015

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, 2015.<sup>1</sup> 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 January–June 2015

- Seventy-five grants were active, and data were complete for 72 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 96 percent. Ninety-three percent of grantees have completed the reporting requirements overall since 2011.
- The most grants awarded were in Alaska ( $n = 12$ ).
- Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that the largest numbers of programs were implemented by tribal government organizations (88 percent).
- Overall, 80 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term.
- TYP grants served 18,601 youth and/or families, and 12,711, or 68 percent, of participants were youth.
- One hundred forty-two participants were served by mental health program services, 120 of whom were youth, which is 85 percent.
- Data collected on overall satisfaction with the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program indicated that 96 percent of staff, 83 percent of youth, and 87 percent of families were satisfied with the program.

### 1. Examination of Program Information

For the most recent reporting period, January–June 2015, 75 grants were active. However, not all grantees completed the data entry process. Data were complete for 72 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 96 percent (Table 1).

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<sup>1</sup> 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 TYP Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2011–June 2015**

Data Reporting Period	Status				
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total Awards	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
July–December 2014	7	4	93	110	85
January–June 2015	3	0	72	75	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1035</b>	<b>1107</b>	<b>93</b>

Over the past nine reporting periods, the percentage of grantees that have completed the reporting requirements is captured in Figure 1 below. Overall, the percentage of compliance for all reporting periods is 93 percent.

**Figure 1. Reporting Compliance: January 2011–June 2015**

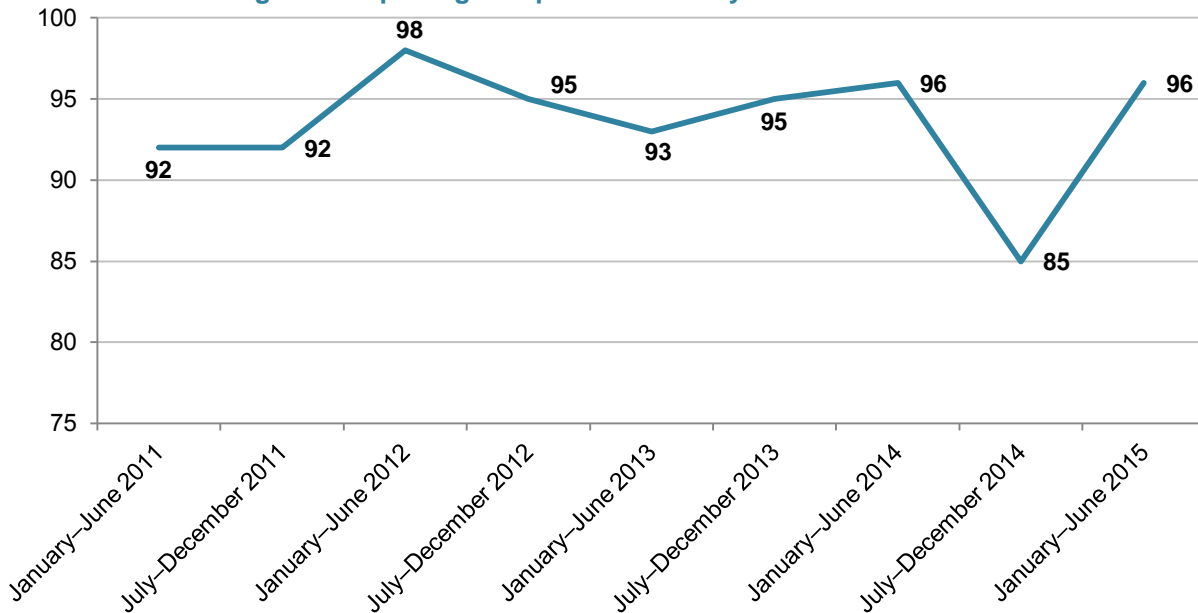


Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for January 2014 to June 2015 and the number of grantees that serve each population. Targeted services include any services or approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, developmentally appropriate).

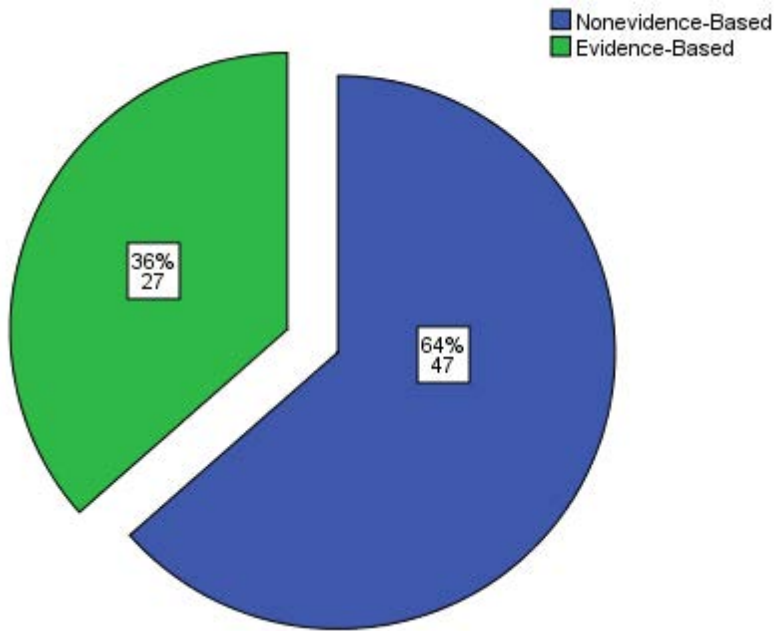
The target population information is only required to be reported once in the DCTAT. However, grantees may update their target population to best fit their program during the life of the award. Because of the nature of the reporting requirement, the target population number is steady throughout each reporting period. The variation in numbers between each reporting period is caused by the number of active or inactive Federal awards during the reporting period or additional services that grantees may have added to their programs.

**Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Populations: January 2014–June 2015**

Population	Number of Grantees Serving Group During Reporting Period		
	January–June 2014	July–December 2014	January–June 2015
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
American Indian/Alaska Native	93	93	64
Asian	0	0	1
Black/African American	6	6	6
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	6	6	5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	3	2
Other Race	1	1	1
White/Caucasian	14	14	9
Youth Population Not Served Directly	13	15	9
<b>Justice System Status</b>			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	76	77	55
First-Time Offenders	51	48	26
Repeat Offenders	42	40	23
Sex Offenders	7	7	4
Status Offenders	27	27	15
Violent Offenders	16	16	8
Youth Population Not Served Directly	19	21	15
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	89	89	61
Female	89	89	61
Youth Population Not Served Directly	16	18	11
<b>Age</b>			
0–10	15	44	33
11–18	42	90	62
Older than 18	90	9	12
Youth Population Not Served Directly	8	19	11
<b>Geographic Area</b>			
Rural	52	51	32
Suburban	9	9	6
Tribal	85	85	56
Urban	7	8	8
Youth Population Not Served Directly	15	17	12
<b>Mental Health</b>			
Mental Health	41	42	28
<b>Substance Abuse</b>			
Substance Abuse	58	58	35
<b>Truant/Dropout</b>			
Truant/Dropout	69	69	50

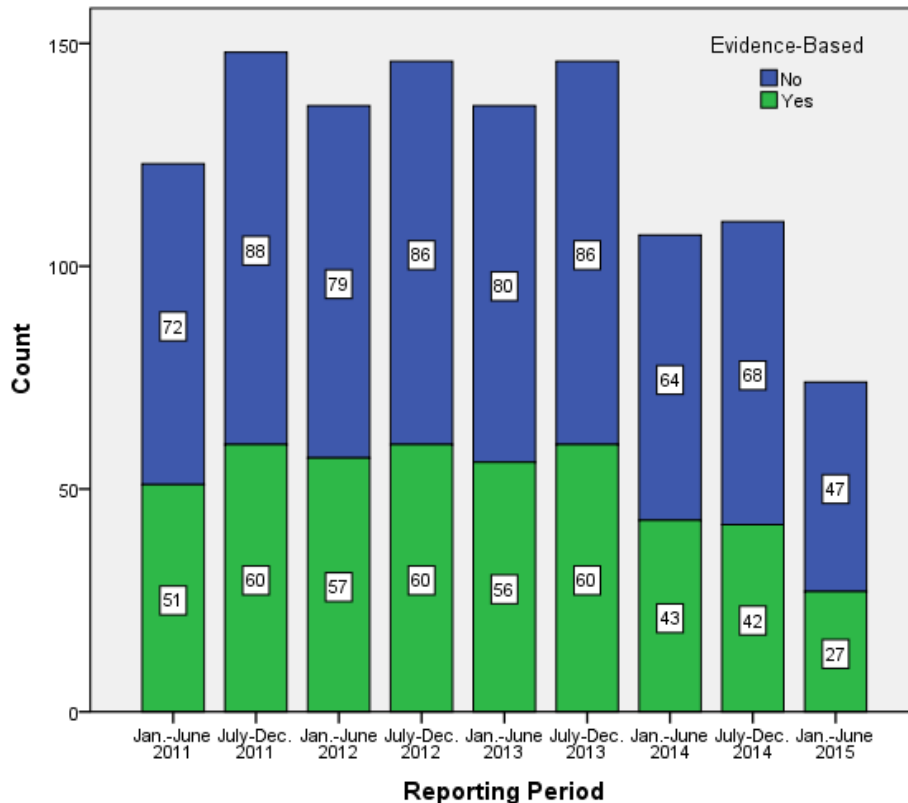
Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors. A significant number of programs funded through TYP grants are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices (Figure 2). In January–June 2015, about 36 percent of grantees ( $n = 27$ ) had done so, through funding totaling \$31,137,268.

**Figure 2. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (Count and Percent): January–June 2015**



The current reporting period shows a slight decrease in evidence-based programs compared with the July–December 2014 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 2015**



Analysis of implementing agencies for January–June 2015 revealed that tribal government organizations administered the largest number of programs (88 percent). Nonprofit community-based organizations administered the second largest number, at 7 percent (Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): January–June 2015**

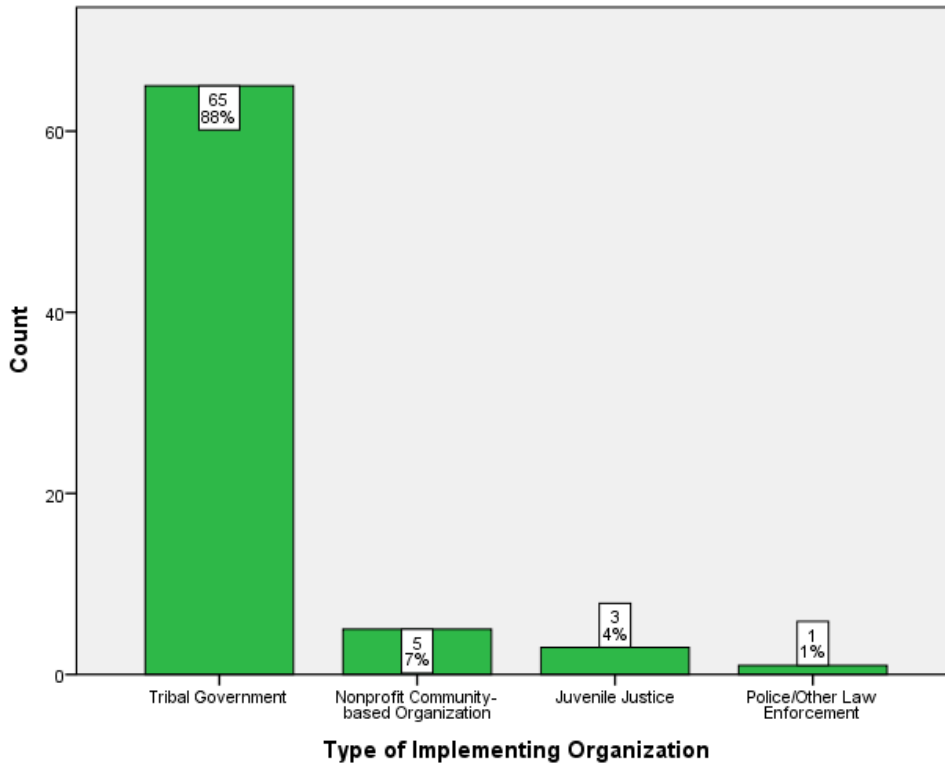


Table 3 shows the total grant amounts awarded to TYP grantees organized by State. Based on current and active TYP grants, Alaska received the most funds (\$4,732,871), followed by Washington (\$3,897,897).

**Table 3. Total TYP Grant Amount by State: January–June 2015**

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	12	\$4,732,871	ND	3	\$1,402,611
AZ	7	3,053,216	NE	3	1,298,506
CA	4	1,517,320	NM	2	757,422
CO	1	417,554	NV	1	215,729
IA	1	318,142	OK	5	2,227,907
ID	3	1,223,348	OR	5	2,166,797
KS	1	300,000	SC	1	499,639
ME	1	499,696	SD	3	1,437,011
MI	3	1,146,319	WA	9	3,897,897
MN	1	498,769	WI	4	1,820,760
MT	3	1,219,084	WY	1	486,670

Figure 5 illustrates a comparison across States on the number of grants implemented through TYP funds. The most grants awarded were in Alaska ( $n = 12$ ). Washington reported the second highest number of grants ( $n = 9$ ), and Arizona reported the third highest number ( $n = 7$ ).

**Figure 5. Grants per State: January–June 2015 (N = 74)**

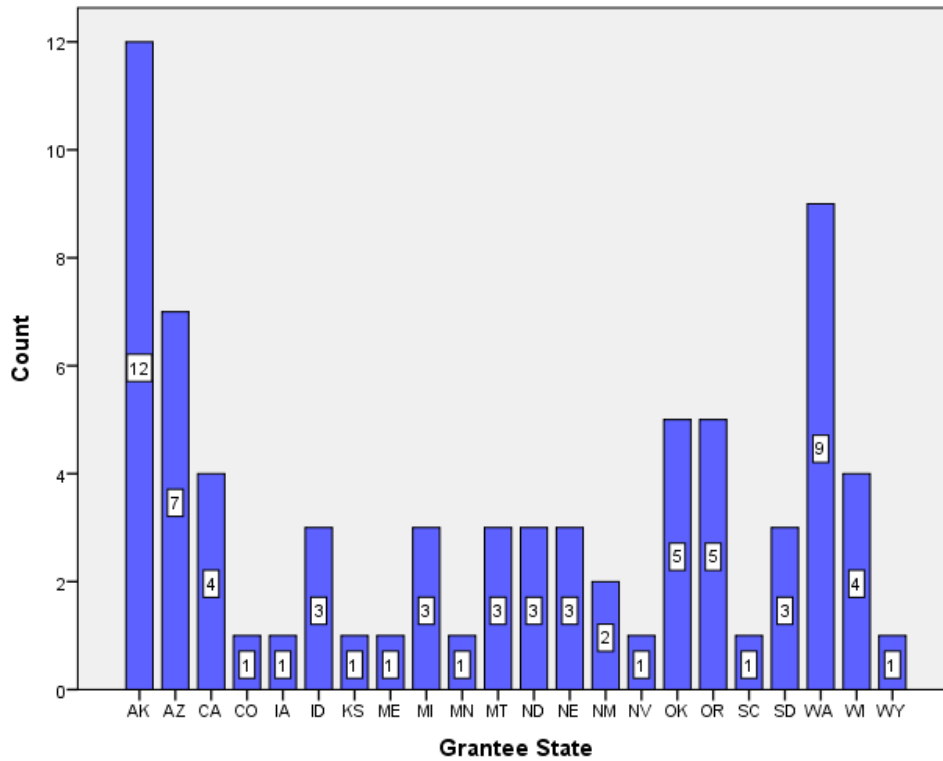
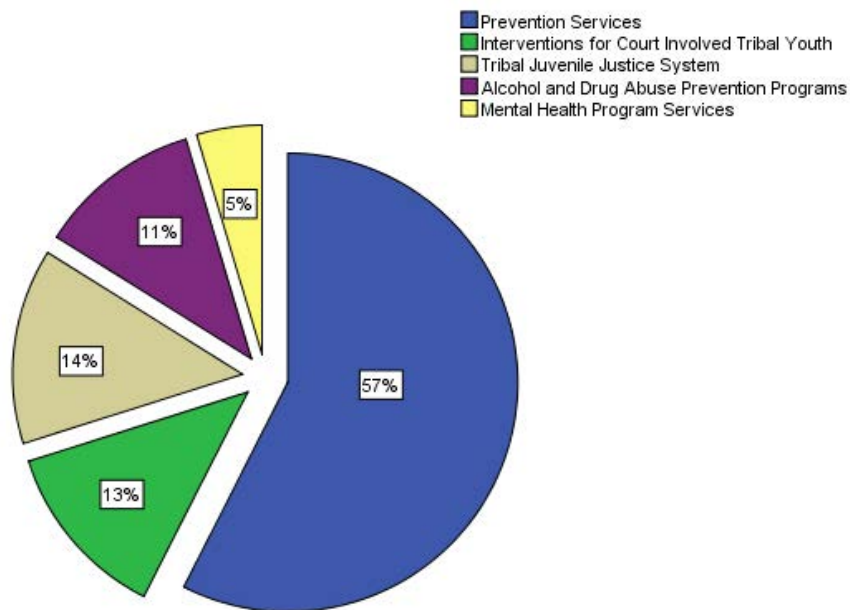


Figure 6 shows the percentage of grantee selection by program category. Fifty-seven percent of grantees were implementing prevention services activities totaling \$21,323,926. This represents the largest program category. The second-largest category funded by TYP is tribal juvenile justice system (14 percent), with \$4,913,282 used to implement these programs.

**Figure 6. Grantee Selection by Program Category (Percent): January–June 2015**



## 2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from January–June 2015

### 2.1 Analysis of Target Behaviors: January–June 2015

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 table lists short-term (Table 4) percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories.

Table 4 shows that overall, 80 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 2015**

Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial Behavior	302	343	88
Cultural Skill-Building/ Cultural Pride	3,599	4,619	78
Employment Status	25	35	71
Family Functioning	167	264	63
Family Relationships	537	667	81
Gang Resistance/Involvement	8	76	11
GED	8	8	100
GPA	386	483	80
High School Completion	34	54	63
Job Skills	73	83	88
School Attendance	743	857	87
Social Competence	492	565	87
Substance Use	665	772	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,039</b>	<b>8,826</b>	<b>80</b>

### 2.2 Analysis of Planning Year Activities: January–June 2015

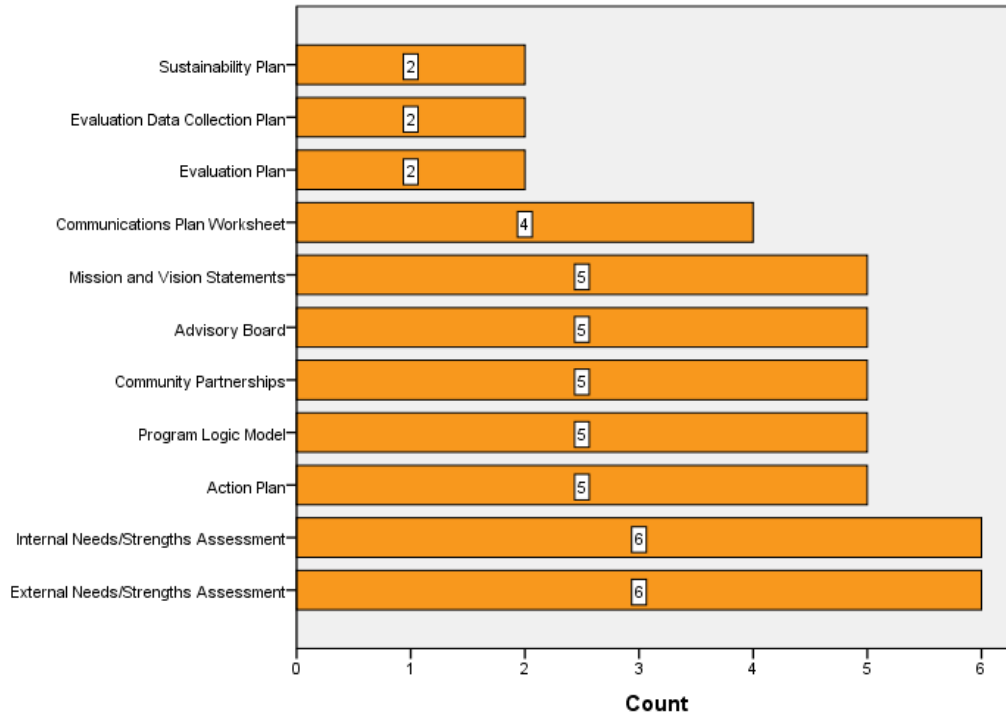
Six grantees indicated that they conducted planning activities. As shown in Table 5, 110 partnerships were developed, and 147 people were trained during the reporting period. Grantees were also asked to report on the OJJDP-sponsored tribal meetings they attended. Sixty-seven percent of grantees who conducted planning activities ( $n = 4$ ) attended the tribal new grantee orientation, and 100 percent ( $n = 6$ ) attended the strategic planning (StratPak) meeting.

**Table 5. Planning Year Activities: January–June 2015**

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of partnerships developed	110
Number of people trained	147
Planning activities conducted	6
Percentage of grantees attending tribal new grantee orientation	67% ( $n = 4$ )
Percentage of grantees attending strategic planning (StratPak)	100% ( $n = 6$ )

Figure 7 illustrates the types of planning documents created by TYP grantees. The largest number of grantees ( $n = 6$ ) developed internal needs/strengths assessments and external needs/strengths assessments.

**Figure 7. Planning Documents Developed: January–June 2015**



### 2.3 Analysis of Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: January–June 2015

As shown in Table 6, 18,601 youth and/or families were served, 68 percent of whom were youth. Participants completed 101,628 service hours, with 54 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 8 percent of these youth who were tracked committed an offense, as did 18 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short-term data indicate that 6 percent of youth reoffended, along with 21 percent reoffending 6–12 months after exiting the program.

**Table 6. Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: January–June 2015**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth and/or families served	18,601 Percent youth = 68% ( $n = 12,711$ )
Number of service hours that youth and/or families have completed	101,628 Percent youth = 54% ( $n = 55,046$ )
Percent of program youth who offended (short term)	8% ( $n = 180$ )
Percent of program youth who offended (long term)	18% ( $n = 50$ )
Percent of program youth who were victimized (short term)	12% ( $n = 71$ )
Percent of program youth who were victimized (long term)	18% ( $n = 8$ )
Percent of program youth who were revictimized (short term)	2% ( $n = 3$ )



Percent of program youth who were revictimized (long term)	10% (n = 8)
Recidivism	Number
Percent of program youth who reoffend (short term)	6% (n = 121)
Percent of program youth who reoffend (long term)	21% (n = 14)
Behaviors Among Alcohol/Substance Abuse Participants Only	Data
Percent of program youth who relapsed (overall)	2% (n = 12)

### 2.4 Analysis of Tribal Juvenile Justice System: January–June 2015

Table 7 shows the percentage of youth served and staff trained under the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program category. One hundred percent of the staff trained (n = 38) 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, 83 percent of youth, and 87 percent of families were satisfied with the program.

**Table 7. Tribal Juvenile Justice System: January–June 2015**

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of people trained	347
Percent of program staff exhibiting increased knowledge of the program area	100% (n = 38)
Percent of youth satisfied with the program	83% (n = 158)
Percent of families satisfied with the program	87% (n = 143)
Percent of staff satisfied with the program	96% (n = 44)

### 2.5 Analysis of Mental Health Program Services: January–June 2015

One hundred forty-two youth and families were served by mental health program services, 85 percent of whom were youth. Thirty-six percent of all participants completed the established program requirements successfully (Table 8).

**Table 8. Mental Health Program Services: January–June 2015**

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of mental health program youth and/or families served	142 Percent youth = 85% (n = 120)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families screened	70 Percent youth = 90% (n = 63)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families with formal psychological/psychiatric evaluations	14 Percent youth = 100% (n = 14)
Percentage of successful mental health program completions among program participants	36% (n = 40)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families served	142 Percent youth = 85% (n = 120)

## Summary

Seventy-five grants were active, and there were 18,601 youth and/or families served, 68 percent of whom were youth. About 36 percent of grantees ( $n = 27$ ) have implemented evidence-based programs, through funding totaling \$31,137,268. Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that the largest number of programs were implemented by tribal government organizations (88 percent). Eighty percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term. Sixty-seven percent of grantees who conducted planning activities ( $n = 4$ ) attended the tribal new grantee orientation, and 100 percent ( $n = 6$ ) attended the strategic planning (StratPak) meeting. Data collected on overall satisfaction with the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program indicated that 96 percent of staff, 83 percent of youth, and 87 percent of families were satisfied with the program.

Data entry for the next reporting period, July–December 2015, will begin January 1, 2016.