

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Tribal Youth Program Grantees—January–June 2016

Consolidated Tribal Assistance Solicitation, Purpose Area 9, 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 program provides resources to federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native villages. TYP’s goal 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, 2016. 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 2016

- Fifty-two grants were active, and data were complete for 47 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 90 percent. Ninety-three percent of grantees have completed the reporting requirements overall since 2011.
- The most grants awarded were in Washington ( $n = 8$ ).
- Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that the largest number of programs were implemented by tribal government organizations (87 percent).
- Overall, 69 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term.
- TYP grants served 17,030 youth and/or families, and 10,043, or 59 percent, of participants were youth.
- Seven youth participants were served by mental health program services.
- Data collected on participants in the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program indicated that 100 percent of staff, 99 percent of youth, and 99 percent of families were satisfied overall with the program.

### 1. Examination of Program Information, January–June 2016

Fifty-two grants were active, but some grantees did not complete the data entry process. Grantees completed data for 47 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 90 percent (Table 1).

**Table 1. Status of TYP Active Grants Reporting by Period: January 2011–June 2016**

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
July–December 2015	7	0	69	76	91
January–June 2016	5	0	47	52	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>93</b>

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., gender-specific, culturally based, developmentally appropriate).

Grantees are only required to report target population information once in the DCTAT. However, grantees may update their target population information to best fit their program during the life of the award. 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 2015–June 2016**

Population	Number of Grantees Serving Group During Reporting Period		
	January–June 2015	July–December 2015	January–June 2016
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
American Indian/Alaska Native	64	70	48
Asian	1	2	2
Black/African American	6	6	6
Caucasian/Non-Latino	5	6	5
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	5	7	6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	4	3
Other Race	1	1	2
White/Caucasian	9	10	8
Youth Population Not Served Directly	9	6	4
<b>Justice System Status</b>			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	55	62	42
First-Time Offenders	26	32	20
Repeat Offenders	23	26	19
Sex Offenders	4	5	4
Status Offenders	15	15	10
Violent Offenders	8	8	6
Youth Population Not Served Directly	15	10	6
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	61	66	45
Female	61	67	46
Youth Population Not Served Directly	11	7	5
<b>Age</b>			
0–10	33	38	26
11–18	62	69	47
Older than 18	12	14	12
Youth Population Not Served Directly	11	6	4
<b>Geographic Area</b>			
Rural	32	40	24
Suburban	6	10	6
Tribal	56	64	43
Urban	8	12	9
Youth Population Not Served Directly	12	7	5
<b>Other</b>			
Mental Health	28	35	23
Substance Abuse	35	44	31
Truant/Dropout	50	56	40

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. About 40 percent of TYP grantees ( $n = 21$ ) implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices through funding totaling \$9,178,996 (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Grantees Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: January–June 2016**

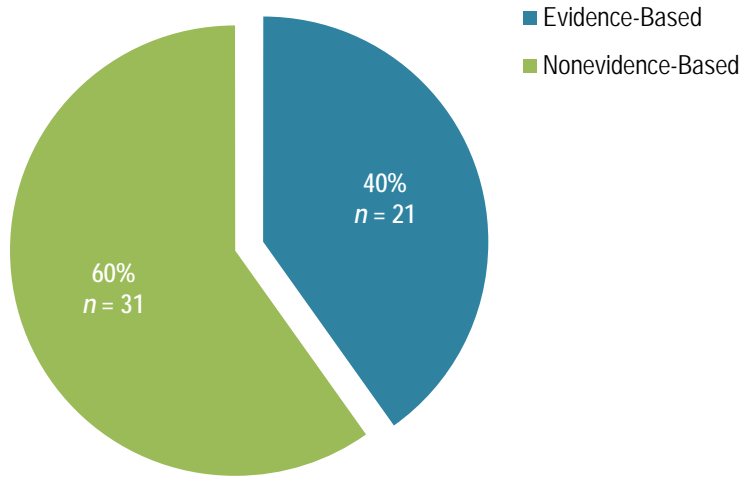
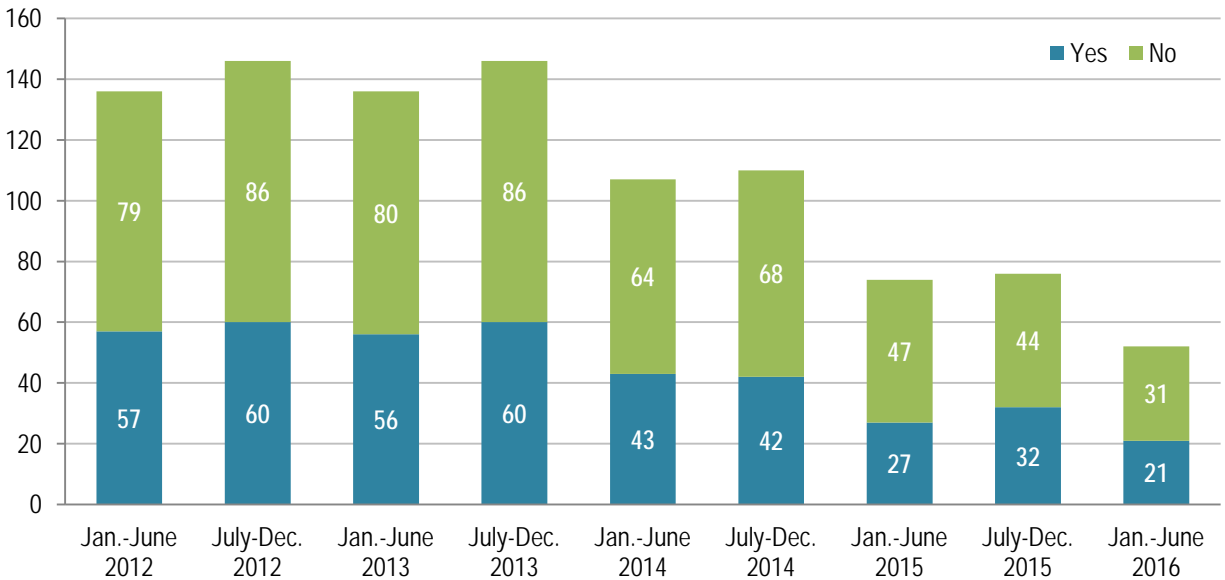


Figure 2 represents the use of evidence-based programs and/or practices by reporting period since January 2012. Overall, there is a consistent use of evidence-based practices across the reporting periods.

**Figure 2. Evidence-Based Practices and/or Programs by Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2016**



Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that tribal government organizations administered the most programs ( $n = 45$ , 87 percent). Coming in second were nonprofit community-based organizations, administering 4 programs (almost 8 percent) (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: January–June 2016**

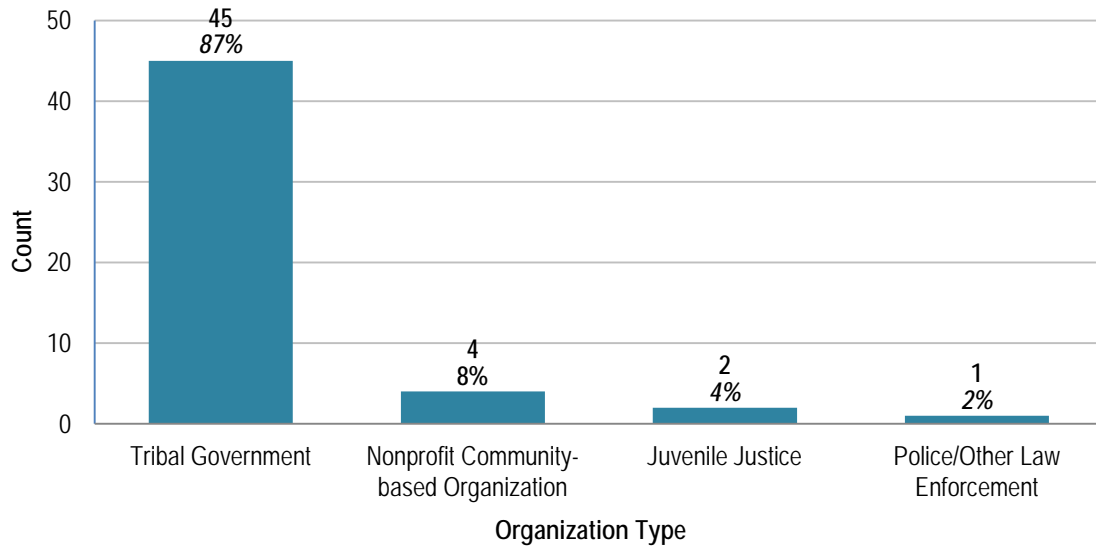


Table 3 shows the total grant amounts awarded to TYP grantees organized by State.<sup>1</sup> Based on current and active TYP grants, Washington received the most funds (\$3,419,763), followed by Alaska (\$3,157,369). In addition, Table 3 illustrates the number of grants implemented through TYP funds. The most grants awarded were in Washington ( $N = 8$ ). Alaska reported the second highest number of grants ( $N = 7$ ), and Arizona reported the third highest number ( $N = 5$ ).

**Table 3. Total TYP Grant Amount by State: January–June 2016**

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	7	3,157,369	ND	2	928,773
AZ	5	2,435,941	NE	1	300,000
CA	3	1,217,320	NM	2	757,422
CO	1	417,554	NV	1	372,123
IA	1	318,142	OK	3	1,269,102
ID	1	359,667	OR	3	1,454,314
KS	1	300,000	SC	1	499,639
ME	1	499,696	SD	2	937,035
MI	4	1,429,742	WA	8	3,419,763

<sup>1</sup> The amounts represent the grant program for the life of the award, regardless of when it was awarded, and does not account for how much funding has been spent during the reporting period.

Figure 4 represents the percentage of grantees (13 percent) who conducted planning activities. TYP grantees are required to have a dedicated planning period at the start of their grant award. Grantees are required to travel to strategic planning training sessions and submit a comprehensive plan for implementing their program. Further discussion of the planning period measures is in the Analysis of Core Measure Data section.

**Figure 4. Percent of Grantees in Their Planning Period: January–June 2016**

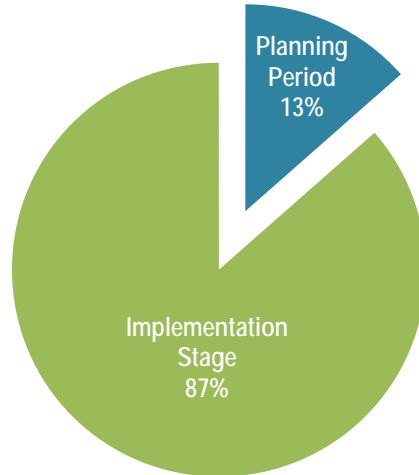
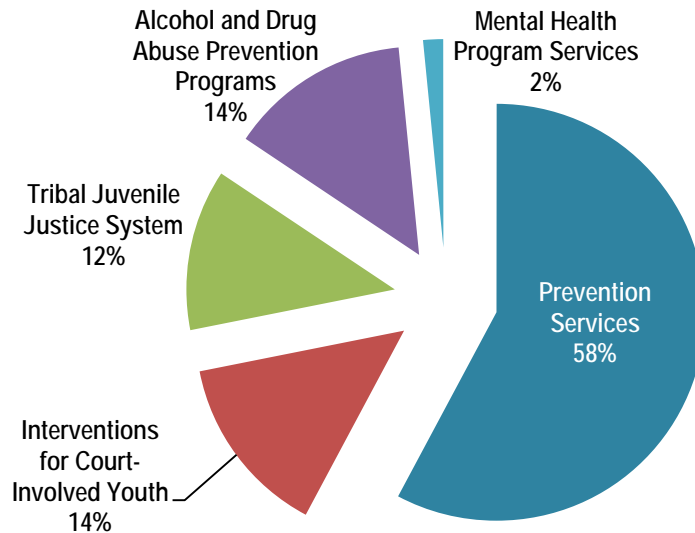


Figure 5 shows the percentage of grantee-selected program categories. The program category is a grouping method that corresponds to the activities approved in each OJJDP application. Grantees select a program category for the life of the award and do not change it unless OJJDP approves the change. The percentages represented in Figure 5 are for all active TYP awards in the DCTAT regardless of whether a grantee was operational during the reporting period.

Fifty-eight percent of grantees were implementing prevention services activities totaling \$16,039,077. This represents the largest program category. Interventions for court-involved youth and alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs tied for the second-largest category funded by TYP (14 percent), with \$4,114,128 and \$4,256,187 used to implement these programs, respectively; tribal juvenile justice systems came in third (12 percent), with a total allocated amount of \$3,353,259. The indigent defense program category was added to TYP in 2015, but no grantees reported implementing indigent defense activities during this reporting period.

**Figure 5. Grantee-Selected Program Categories (Percent): January–June 2016**



## 2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from January–June 2016

### 2.1 Analysis of Target Behaviors: January–June 2016

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) outcome percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories. TYP’s main target behavior outcomes are cultural skill-building and substance use; however, grantees are able to report on any target behaviors serviced by their program. Gang resistance, GED, prosocial, and community involvement target behaviors are not included in Table 4, as only a few grantees provided these services, and when services were provided, it was typically for a very small number of youth.

Table 4 shows that overall, 71 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 2016**

Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial Behavior	305	357	85
Cultural Skill-Building/Cultural Pride	2,682	4,019	67
Employment Status	39	68	57
Family Functioning <sup>2</sup>	57	83	69
Family Relationships	321	357	90
GPA	229	275	83
High School Completion	50	144	35
Job Skills	49	80	61
School Attendance	419	478	88
Social Competence	181	262	69
Substance Use	317	405	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>6,528</b>	<b>71</b>

### 2.2 Analysis of Planning Year Activities: January–June 2016

Seven grantees indicated that they conducted planning activities. As shown in Table 5, 37 partnerships were developed, and 18 people were trained. Grantees were also asked to report on the OJJDP-sponsored tribal meetings they attended. Eighty-six percent of grantees that conducted planning activities attended the tribal new grantee orientation ( $n=6$ ), and 71 percent ( $n=5$ ) attended a strategic planning meeting.

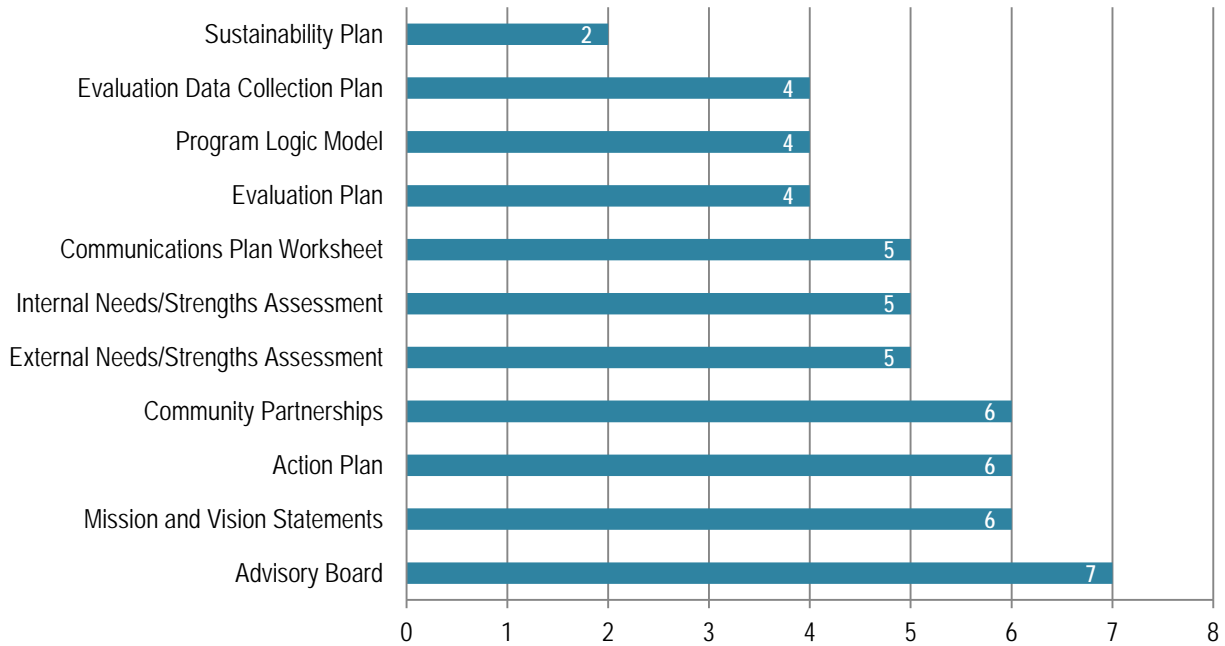
**Table 5. Planning Year Activities: January–June 2016**

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of partnerships developed	37
Number of people trained	18
Planning activities conducted	7
Percentage of grantees attending tribal new grantee orientation	86% ( $n=6$ )
Percentage of grantees attending strategic planning	71% ( $n=5$ )

<sup>2</sup> Data for one Interventions for Court-Involved Youth grantee was excluded from this calculation. That grantee reported serving 261 youth for this target behavior, and 11 exhibited the behavior change.

Figure 6 illustrates the types of planning documents TYP grantees created. The largest number of grantees ( $n = 7$ ) developed advisory board documents.

**Figure 6. Planning Documents Developed: January–June 2016**



### 2.3 Analysis of Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: January–June 2016

As shown in Table 6, 17,030 youth and/or families were served, 59 percent of whom were youth. Participants completed 116,904 service hours, with 90 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 10 percent of these youth who were tracked committed an offense, as did 9 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short-term data indicate that 4 percent of youth reoffended, along with 90 percent reoffending 6–12 months after exiting the program.

**Table 6. Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: January–June 2016**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth and/or families served	17,030 Percent youth = 59% ( $n = 10,043$ )
Number of service hours that youth and/or families completed	116,904 Percent youth = 90% ( $n = 104,994$ )
Percent of program youth who offended (short term)	10% (120 out of 1,240 total)
Percent of program youth who offended (long term)	9% (42 out of 489 total)
Percent of program youth who were victimized (short term)	14% (32 out of 228 total)

Percent of program youth who were victimized (long term)	9% (34 out of 372 total)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized (short term) <sup>3</sup>	11% (9 out of 80 total)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized (long term) <sup>4</sup>	8% (5 out of 61 total)
<b>Recidivism<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Number</b>
Percent of program youth who reoffended (short term)	4% (28 out of 772 total)
Percent of program youth who reoffended (long term) <sup>6</sup>	14% (12 out of 83 total)
<b>Behaviors Among Alcohol/Substance Abuse Participants Only</b>	<b>Data</b>
Percent of program youth who relapsed (overall)	26% (14 out of 54 total)

### 2.4 Analysis of Tribal Juvenile Justice System: January–June 2016

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 ( $n = 15$ ) showed an increased knowledge of the program. Data collected on overall satisfaction with the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program indicated that 100 percent of staff, 99 percent of youth, and 99 percent of families were satisfied with it.

**Table 7. Tribal Juvenile Justice System: January–June 2016**

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of people trained	167
Percent of program staff exhibiting increased knowledge of the program area	100% ( $n = 15$ )
Percent of youth satisfied with the program	99% (328 out of 331 total)
Percent of families satisfied with the program	99% (160 out of 162 total)
Percent of staff satisfied with the program	100% ( $n = 19$ )

### 2.5 Analysis of Mental Health Program Services: January–June 2016

Seven youth were served by mental health services. None of the participants completed the established program requirements successfully (Table 8).

**Table 8. Mental Health Program Services: January–June 2016<sup>7</sup>**

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of mental health program youth and/or families served	23 Percent youth = 30%
Number of mental health program youth and/or families screened	0 Percent youth = 0%

<sup>3</sup> This number only pertains to Interventions for Court-Involved Youth programs, as Prevention Service and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention programs are not required to track and report revictimization data.

<sup>4</sup> This number only pertains to Interventions for Court-Involved Youth programs, as Prevention Service and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention programs are not required to track and report revictimization data.

<sup>5</sup> The recidivism data only pertains to Interventions for Court-Involved Youth programs. Prevention Service and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention programs are not required to track and report reoffending data.

<sup>6</sup> One Interventions for Court-Involved Youth grantee's data was excluded from this calculation. That grantee reported tracking 600 youth and that all 600 reoffended (long-term).

<sup>7</sup> Only one grantee categorized one award as belonging to the mental health program service category. The data reflects what the grantee reported in the DCTAT for the reporting period. The grantee is not currently tracking measures relating to screenings, psychological evaluations, or completions.



Number of mental health program youth and/or families with formal psychological/psychiatric evaluations	0 Percent youth = 0%
Percentage of successful mental health program completions among program participants	0%

## Summary

Fifty-two grants were active, and there were 17,030 youth and/or families served, 59 percent of whom were youth. About 40 percent of grantees ( $n = 21$ ) have implemented evidence-based programs through funding totaling \$9,178,996. Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that the largest number of programs were implemented by tribal government organizations (87 percent). Sixty-nine percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term. Eighty-six percent of grantees who conducted planning activities attended the tribal new grantee orientation ( $n = 6$ ), and 71 percent ( $n = 5$ ) attended the strategic planning meeting. Data collected on overall satisfaction with the tribal juvenile justice system program indicated that 100 percent of staff, 99 percent of youth, and 99 percent of families were satisfied with the program.