

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Tribal Youth Program (TYP) Grantees

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 the Tribal Youth Program is to improve law enforcement and the juvenile justice system in Indian Country.

This memo gives an overview of the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) data for Tribal Youth Program (TYP) grantees as reported through December 31, 2012.¹ The memo is divided into two sections: an examination of program information for TYP grantees, and an analysis of data reported on the core measures.

1. Examination of Program Information

Across all reporting periods (January 2009–December 2012), grantees have input 999 sets of program data. For the most recent period July–December 2012, 146 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 136 TYP grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process; only 135 programs supplied complete data, with a reporting compliance rate of 92 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of TYP Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2009–December 2012

Data Reporting Periods	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
January–June 2009	19	1	55	75
July–December 2009	17	0	97	114
January–June 2010	14	3	94	111
July–December 2010	17	4	122	143
January–June 2011	11	0	113	124
July–December 2011	11	3	135	149
January–June 2012	3	3	131	137
July–December 2012	10	1	135	146
Total	102	15	882	999

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 process will be implemented in this program during 2014.

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Table 2 shows the total grant amounts awarded to Tribal Youth Program grantees organized by State. Based on current and active TYP grants, Alaska received the most funds (\$6,644,773), followed by Oklahoma (\$6,031,698). Table 2 shows a more comprehensive comparison of grant amounts awarded to tribes.

Table 2. Total TYP Grant Amount by State: July–December 2012

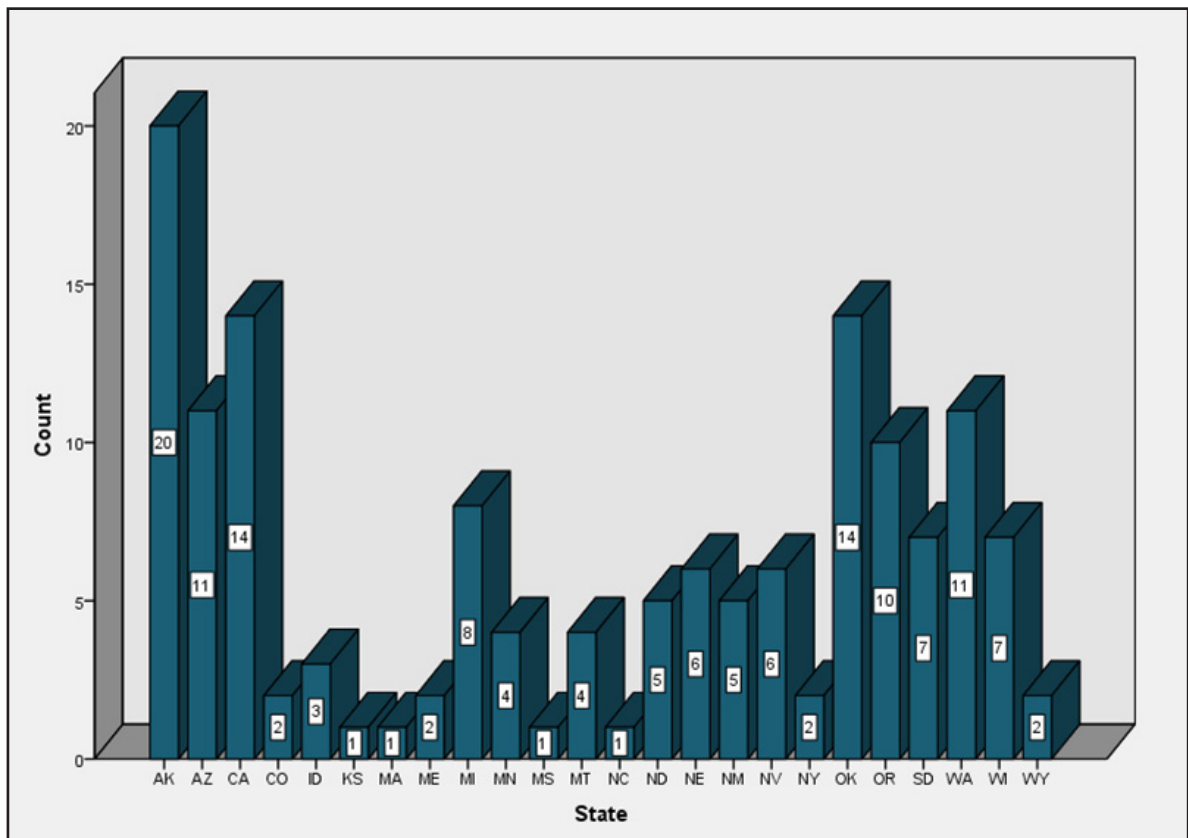
Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	20	\$ 6,644,773
AZ	11	4,820,912
CA	14	4,896,182
CO	2	750,000
ID	3	1,223,348
KS	1	300,000
MA	1	300,000
ME	2	589,600
MI	8	2,719,180
MN	4	1,866,818
MS	1	700,000
MT	4	1,520,033

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
NC	1	\$ 478,496
ND	5	2,080,324
NE	6	2,324,221
NM	5	1,657,333
NV	6	1,765,084
NY	2	900,000
OK	14	6,031,698
OR	10	3,476,894
SD	7	3,386,698
WA	11	4,299,349
WI	7	2,960,078
WY	2	886,670

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Figure 1 illustrates a comparison across States on the number of grants implemented through the Tribal Youth Program funds. The most grants awarded during the July–December 2012 reporting period were reported in Alaska ($n = 20$). California and Oklahoma were second with a similar large amount of grants ($n = 14$).

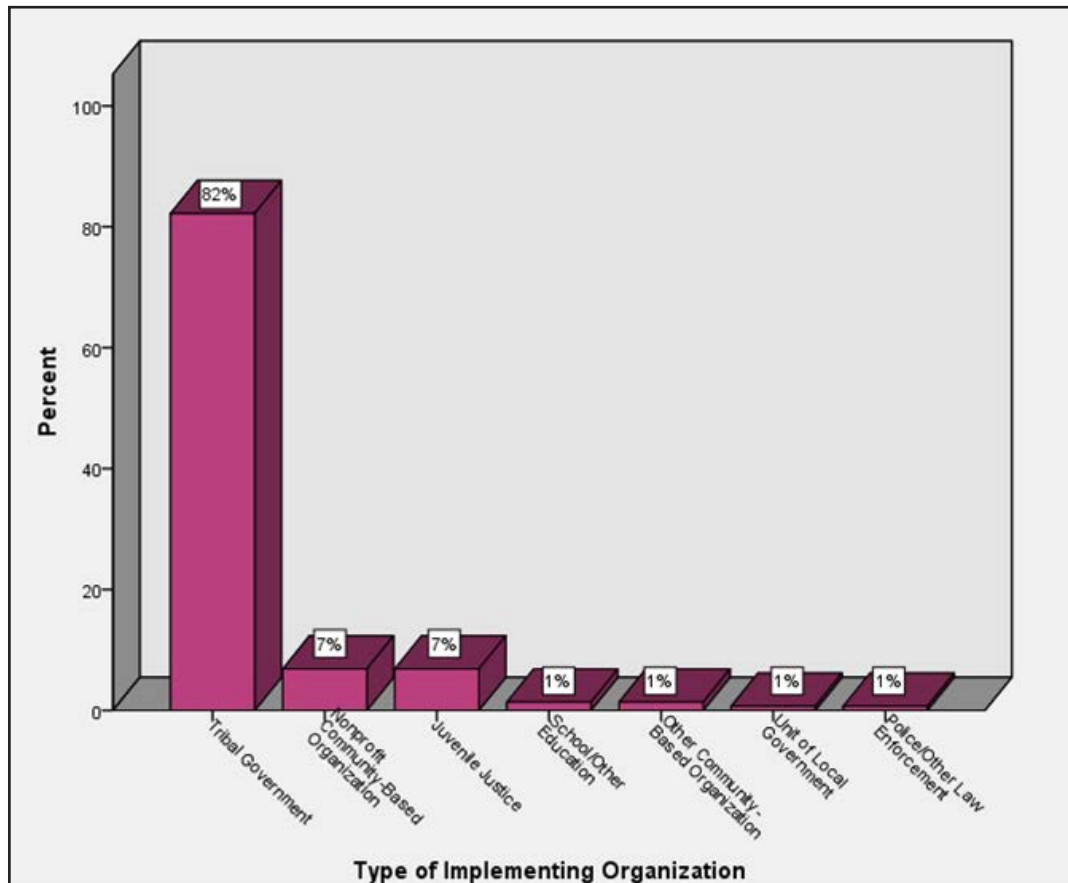
Figure 1. Grants per State: July–December 2012 ($N = 147$)



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Analysis of implementing agencies for the current reporting period revealed that the largest numbers of programs were implemented by Tribal Government organizations (82 percent). Nonprofit community-based and juvenile justice organizations were equally the second-largest implementing agencies at 7 percent each (Figure 2).

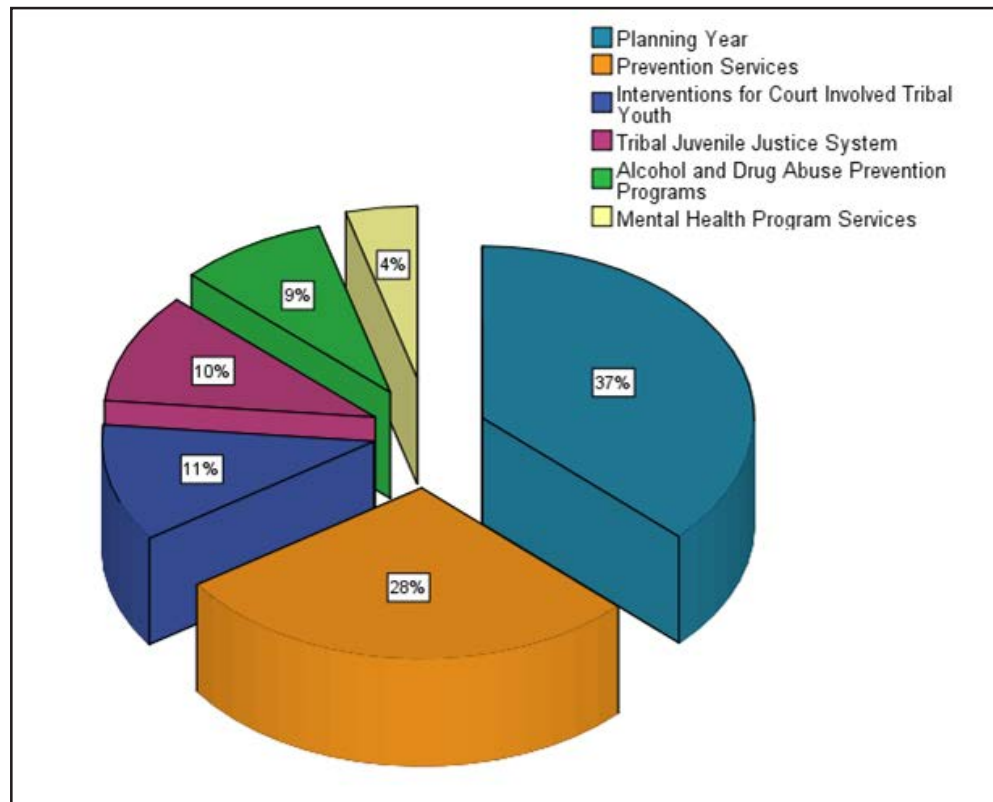
Figure 2. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): July–December 2012 (N = 146)



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Figure 3 shows grant amount allocations by program category. During the July–December 2012 reporting period, 37 percent of grantees were implementing planning year activities totaling \$43,985,938. This represents the largest program category. The second-largest category funded by TYP is for prevention services (28 percent), with \$32,381,600 of funds used to implement these programs.

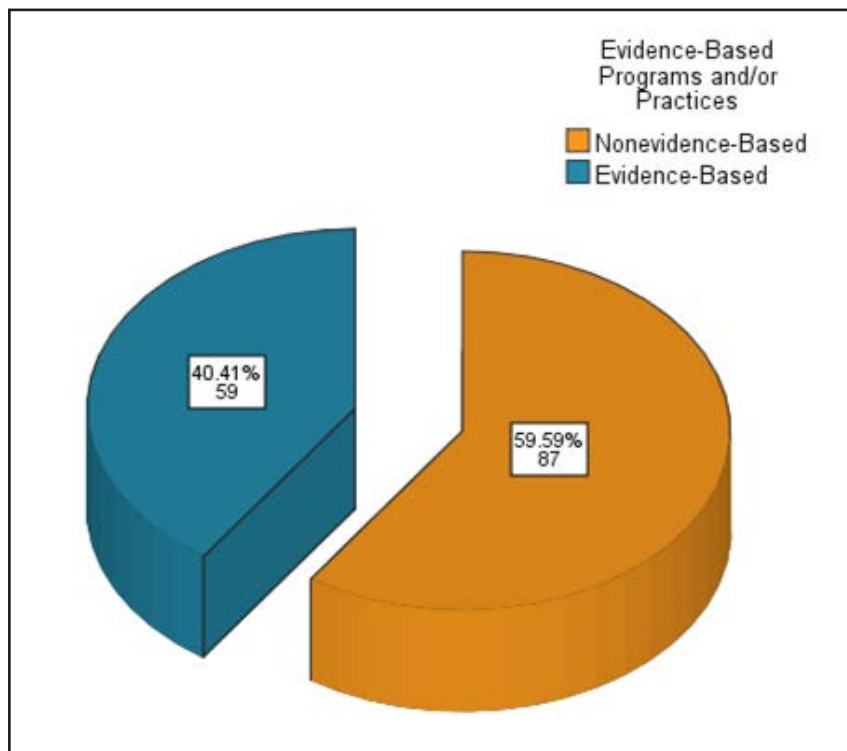
Figure 3. Grant Allocations by Program Category (Percent): July–December 2012



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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 Tribal Youth Program grants are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices (Figure 4). In July–December 2012, about 40 percent of grantees ($n = 59$) implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices, totaling \$23,366,218.

Figure 4. Percentage of Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: July–December 2012



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Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 2012 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in this table represent the population actually served by Tribal Youth Program 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 services).

Table 3. Target Population: July–December 2012

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaska Native	129
	Asian	2
	Black/African American	10
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	14
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4
	Other Race	7
	White/Caucasian	27
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	16
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	108
	First-Time Offenders	78
	Repeat Offenders	61
	Sex Offenders	13
	Status Offenders	41
	Violent Offenders	23
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	21
GENDER	Male	124
	Female	127
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	16
AGE	0–10	65
	11–18	126
	Over 18	13
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	18
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	8
	Suburban	12
	Tribal	67
	Urban	14
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	18
OTHER	Mental Health	63
	Substance Abuse	90
	Truant/Dropout	99

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2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from July–December 2012

2.1 Analysis of Target Behaviors: July–December 2012

In this section, we present 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 for a targeted behavior during the reporting period. The following target behavior measures focus on short-term behavioral outcomes for youth in the following program categories: Interventions for Court-Involved Tribal Youth, and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programs. 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: July–December 2012

Target Behavior ²	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	1,180	976	83
School Attendance	1,771	1,049	59
GPA	394	285	72
High School Completion	382	179	47
Family Relationships	2,014	1,782	88
Job Skills	98	98	100
Antisocial Behavior	761	753	99
Substance Use	693	383	55
Gang Resistance/Involvement	767	763	99
Cultural Skill Building/Cultural Pride	1,490	1,171	79
Total	9,550	7,439	78

² Short-term GED data have not been included in Table 4, because only one set of data was reported for the measure.

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Table 5 lists short-term outcomes for youth in prevention programs and shows that overall, 67 percent of youth served by Prevention Services programs exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior.

Table 5. Prevention Services, Short-term Performance Data on Target Behaviors: July–December 2012

Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	452	371	82
School Attendance	1,681	1,336	79
GPA	704	463	66
GED	11	11	100
High School Completion	232	207	89
Job Skills	209	189	90
Employment Status	37	24	65
Family Relationships	541	310	57
Antisocial Behavior	166	110	66
Substance Use	915	765	84
Gang Resistance/Involvement	101	61	60
Cultural Skill Building/Cultural Pride	3,523	1,867	53
Total	8,572	5,714	67

2.2 Analysis of Planning Year Measures: July–December 2012

For July–December 2012, 114 grantees were eligible to report on their planning year activities. In all, 41 grantees indicated that they conducted planning activities. As shown in Table 6, 225 partnerships were developed and 630 people were trained during the reporting period. Grantees were also asked to report on the OJJDP-sponsored Tribal meetings they attended. Nineteen percent of grantees ($n = 22$) attended the Tribal New Grantee Orientation, and 18 percent ($n = 21$) indicated that they attended the Strategic Planning (StratPak) meeting.

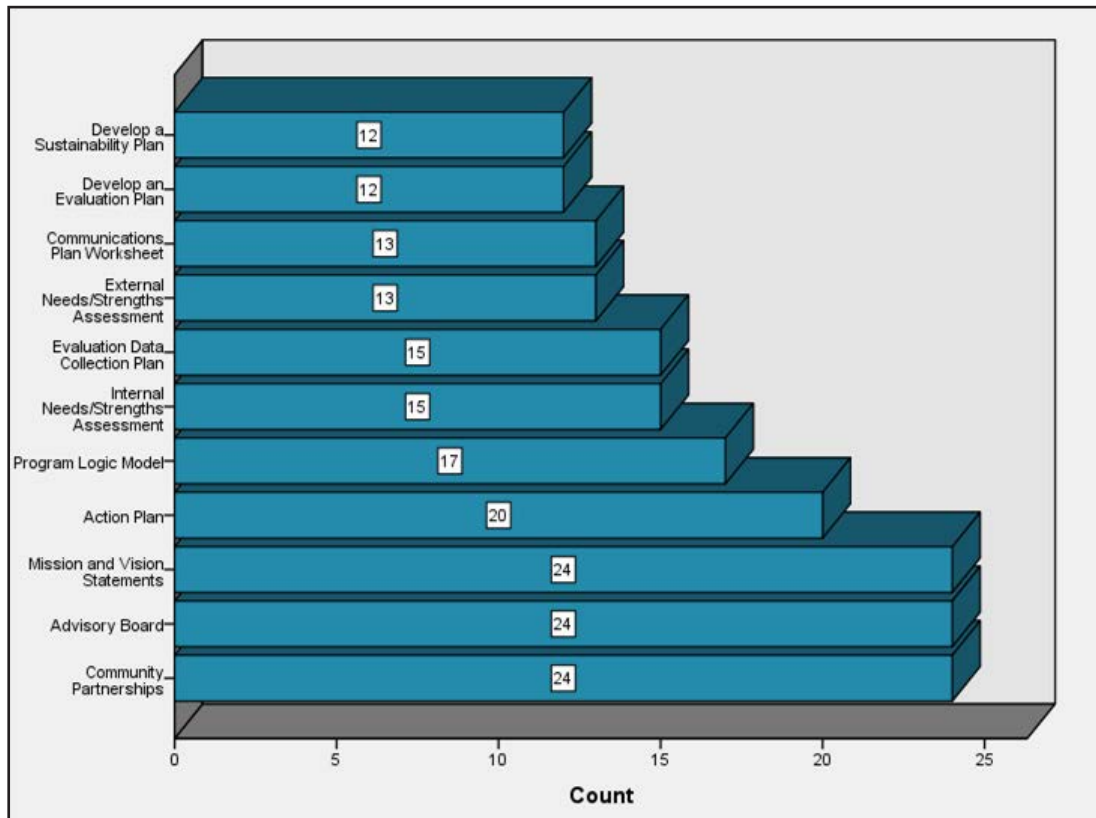
Table 6. Planning Year Activities, July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Number of partnerships developed during the reporting period	225
Number of people trained during the reporting period	630
Percentage of grantees attending Tribal New Grantee Orientation	19% ($n = 22$)
Percentage of grantees attending Strategic Planning (StratPak)	18% ($n = 21$)

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Figure 5 illustrates the types of planning documents created by the Tribal Youth Program grantees. The largest number of grantees ($n = 24$) developed the following documents during the reporting period: Mission and Vision Statements, Advisory Board, and Community Partnerships. Many grantees developed documents for Action Plans ($n = 20$) and Program Logic Models ($n = 17$).

Figure 5. Planning Documents Developed, July–December 2012 ($N = 189$)



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2.3 Analysis of Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Measures: July–December 2012

As shown in Table 7, 33,688 youth and/or families were served, 81 percent of whom were youth. Youth and families completed 21,268 service hours, with 76 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 7 percent of these youth committed an offense during the reporting period, as did 13 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short-term data indicate that 20 percent of youth reoffended during the reporting period, along with 24 percent 6–12 months after exiting the program.

Table 7. Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth and/or families served during the reporting period	33,688 Percent youth = 81% (n = 27,350)
Number of service hours program youth and/or families completed during the reporting period	21,268 Percent youth = 76% (n = 16,218)
Percent of program youth who offended during the reporting period (short-term)	7% (n = 484)
Percent of program youth who offended during the reporting period (long-term)	13% (n = 57)
Percent of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period (short-term)	3% (n = 104)
Percent of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period (long-term)	1% (n = 11)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period (short-term)	12% (n = 14)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period (long-term)	23% (n = 7) ³
Recidivism	Number
Percent of program youth who reoffend during the reporting period (short-term)	20% (n = 348)
Percent of program youth who reoffend during the reporting period (long-term)	24% (n = 240)
Behaviors Among Alcohol/Substance Abuse Participants Only	Data
Percent of program youth who relapsed during the reporting period (overall)	2% (n = 48)

³ The number is only representative of two sets of data reported for the measure.

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2.4 Analysis of Tribal Juvenile Justice System Performance Measures: July–December 2012

Table 8 shows the percentage of youth served and staff trained under the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program category. One hundred percent of the staff trained during the July–December 2012 reporting period ($n = 142$) showed an increased knowledge of the program. Data collected on overall satisfaction with the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program indicated that 99 percent of staff, 77 percent of youth, and 92 percent of families were satisfied with the program.

Table 8. Tribal Juvenile Justice System: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Number of people trained during the reporting period	630
Percent of program staff exhibiting increased knowledge of the program area	100% ($n = 142$)
Percent of youth satisfied with the program	92% ($n = 1,336$)
Percent of families satisfied with the program	77% ($n = 574$)
Percent of staff satisfied with the program	99% ($n = 147$)

2.5 Analysis of Mental Health Program Services Performance Measures: July–December 2012

In the July–December 2012 reporting period, 324 youth and families were served by Mental Health Program Services, 91 percent of whom were youth. Twenty-three percent of program participants completed the established program requirements successfully (Table 9).

Table 9. Mental Health Program Services, July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Data
Number of mental health program youth and/or families served during the reporting period	324 Percent youth = 91% ($n = 295$)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families screened during the reporting period	223 Percent youth = 95% ($n = 212$)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families with formal psychological/psychiatric evaluations	109 Percent youth = 100% ($n = 109$)
Percentage of successful mental health program completions among program participants during the reporting period	23% ($n = 64$) ⁴

Data entry for the next reporting period, January–June 2013, will begin July 1, 2013.

⁴ The number is only representative of six sets of data reported for the measure.