

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

(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, 2013.¹ 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

For the most recent reporting period July–December 2013, 147 grants were active. However, not all grantees completed the data entry process. Only 139 programs supplied complete data, with a reporting compliance rate of 95 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of TYP Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2009–December 2013

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
January–June 2013	9	3	124	136
July–December 2013	8	0	139	147
Total	119	18	1,145	1,282

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 (\$7,126,932), followed by Oklahoma (\$6,124,332). Table 2 shows a more comprehensive comparison of grant amounts awarded to Tribes.

Table 2. Total TYP Grant Amount by State: July–December 2013

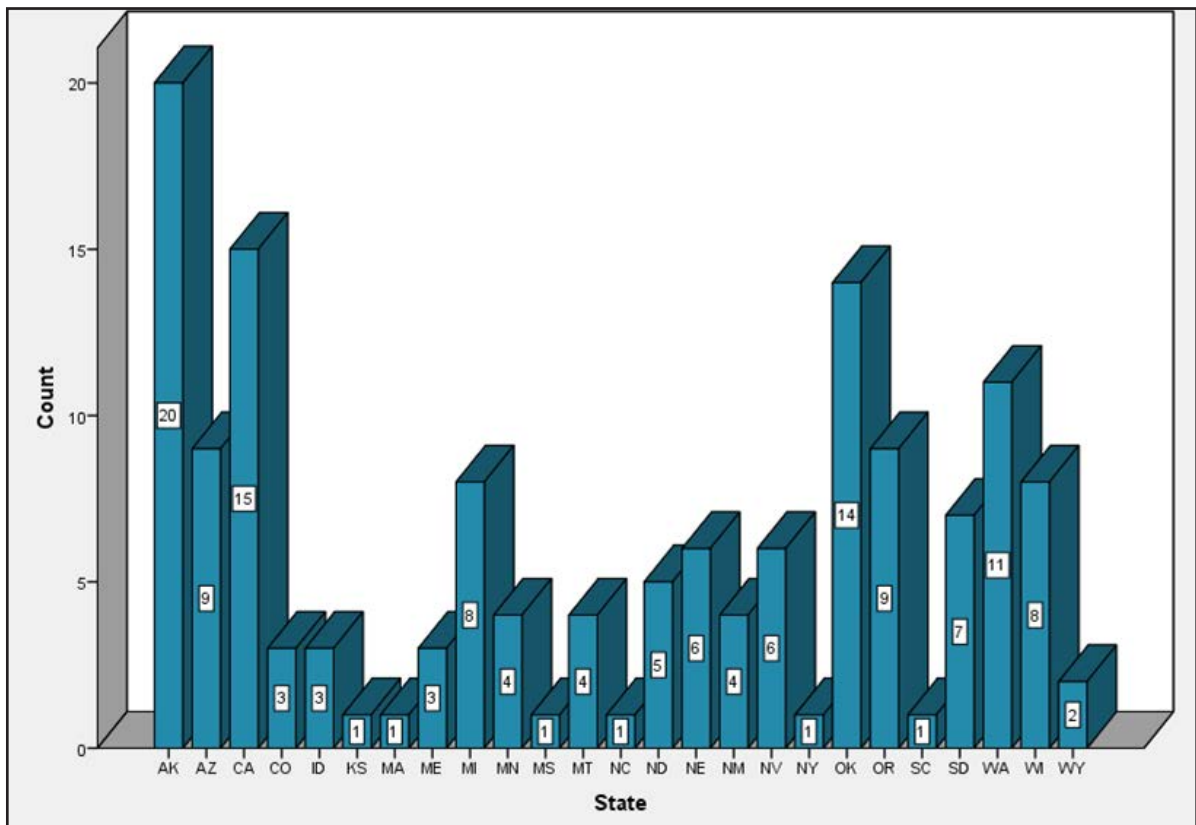
Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	20	\$7,126,932
AZ	9	4,145,857
CA	15	5,196,182
CO	3	1,167,554
ID	3	1,223,348
KS	1	300,000
MA	1	300,000
ME	3	1,089,296
MI	8	2,744,302
MN	4	1,866,818
MS	1	700,000
MT	4	1,520,033
NC	1	478,496

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
ND	5	\$2,080,324
NE	6	2,324,221
NM	4	1,357,422
NV	6	1,765,084
NY	1	450,000
OK	14	6,124,332
OR	9	3,176,894
SC	1	499,639
SD	7	3,386,698
WA	11	4,502,777
WI	8	3,438,591
WY	2	886,670

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Figure 1 illustrates a comparison across States on the number of grants implemented through Tribal Youth Program funds. The most grants awarded during the July–December 2013 reporting period were reported in Alaska ($n = 20$). California reported the second highest number of grants ($n = 15$), while Oklahoma was third ($n = 14$).

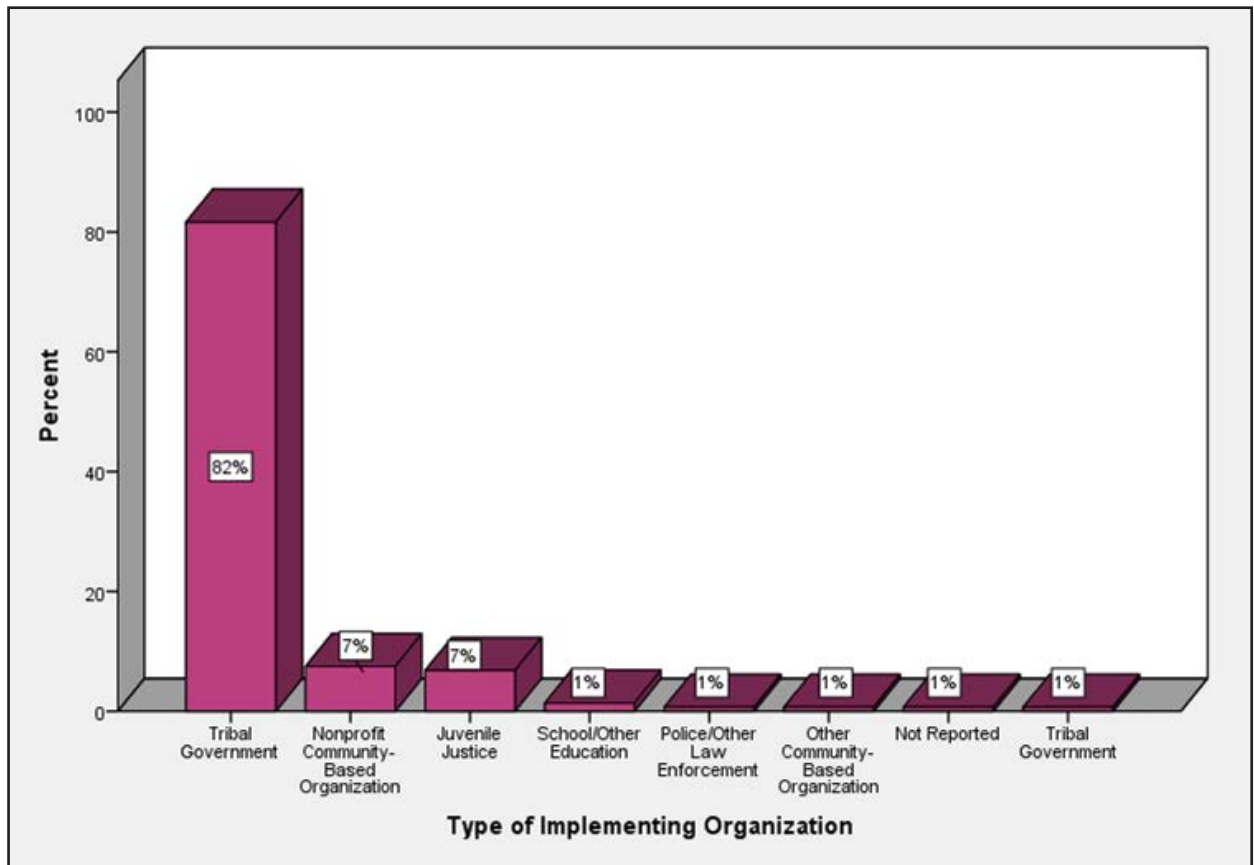
Figure 1. Grants per State: July–December 2013 ($N = 147$)



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Analysis of implementing agencies for July–December 2013 revealed that the largest numbers of programs were implemented by Tribal Government organizations (82 percent). Juvenile justice and nonprofit community-based organizations were second at 7 percent each (Figure 2).

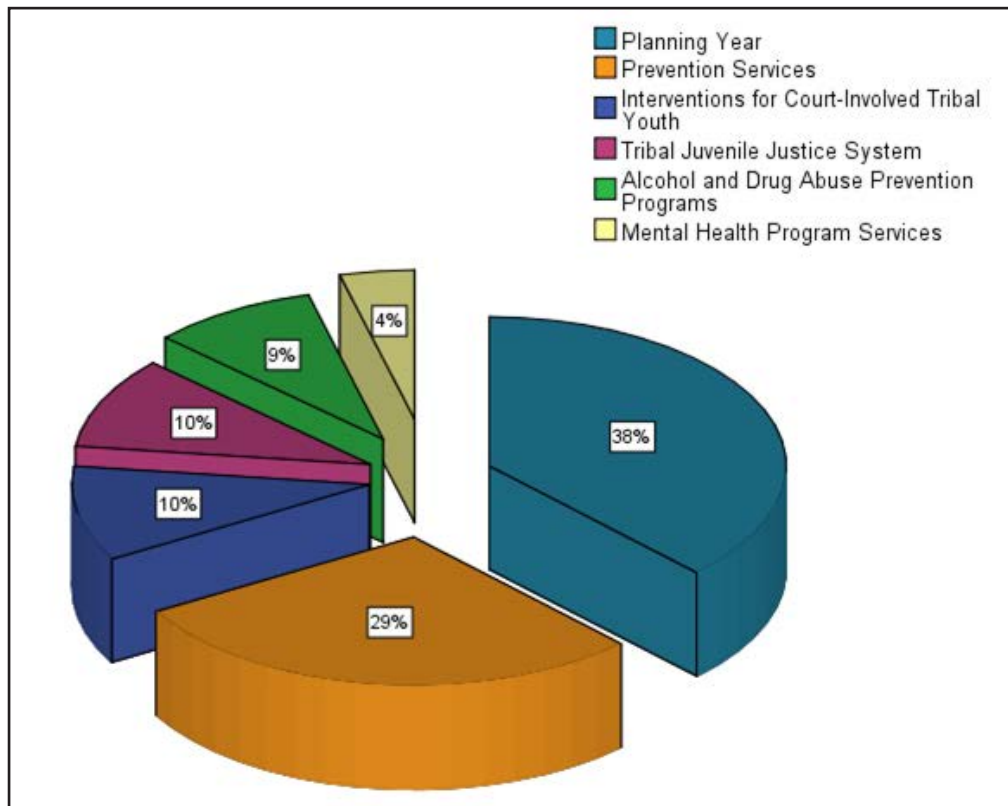
Figure 2. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): July–December 2013



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Figure 3 shows grant amount allocations by program category. During July–December 2013, 38 percent of grantees were implementing planning year activities totaling \$47,249,894. This represents the largest program category. The second-largest category funded by TYP is for prevention services (29 percent), with \$35,896,217 of funds used to implement these programs.

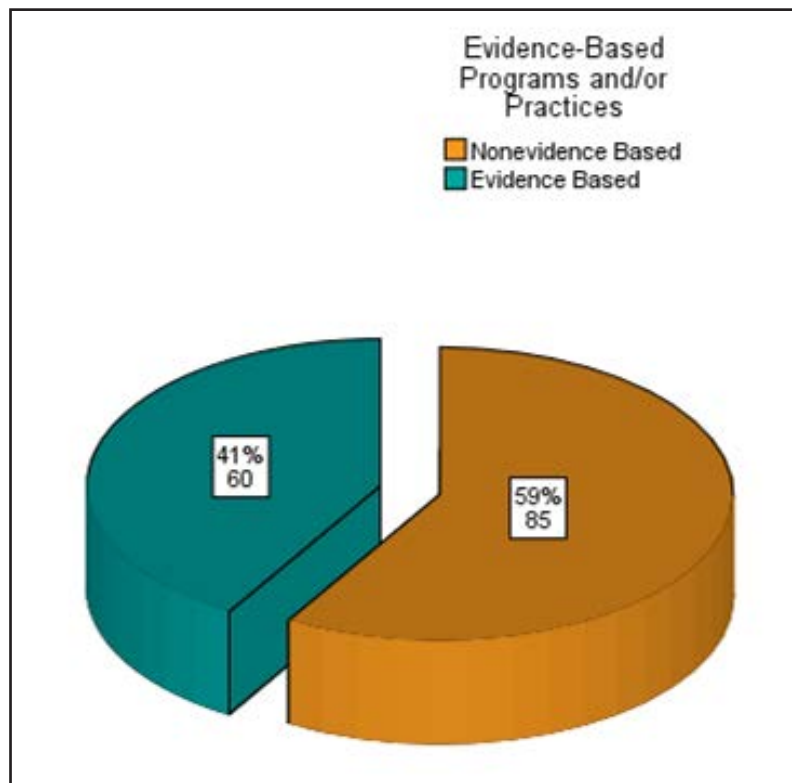
Figure 3. Grant Allocations by Program Category (Percent): July–December 2013



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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 2013, about 41 percent of grantees ($n = 60$) had done so, through funding totaling \$24,057,314.

Figure 4. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (Percent): July–December 2013



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Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data for July–December 2013. 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 2013

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaska Native	130
	Asian	2
	Black/African American	11
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	15
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4
	Other Race	6
	White/Caucasian	29
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	14
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	111
	First-Time Offenders	74
	Repeat Offenders	59
	Sex Offenders	12
	Status Offenders	39
	Violent Offenders	23
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	20
GENDER	Male	126
	Female	126
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	16
AGE	0–10	62
	11–18	127
	Over 18	13
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	16
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	78
	Suburban	16
	Tribal	66
	Urban	14
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	16
OTHER	Mental Health	58
	Substance Abuse	86
	Truant/Dropout	99

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2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from July–December 2013

2.1 Analysis of Target Behaviors: July–December 2013

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 in a targeted behavior during the reporting period. The following target behavior measures focus on short-term behavioral outcomes for youth in two program categories: Interventions for Court-Involved Tribal Youth, and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programs. Table 4 shows that overall, 88 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 2013

Target Behavior ²	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	999	712	71
School Attendance	1,033	867	84
GPA	210	160	76
High School Completion	378	311	82
Family Relationships	1,203	998	83
Job Skills	147	147	100
Antisocial Behavior	670	583	87
Substance Use	4,157	3,960	95
Gang Resistance/Involvement	301	289	96
Cultural Skill Building/Cultural Pride	6,199	5,455	88
Total	15,297	13,482	88

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. Overall, 78 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 2013

Target Behavior	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	725	637	88
School Attendance	2,066	1,654	80
GPA	1,183	717	61
GED2	15	12	80
High School Completion	558	382	68
Job Skills	132	124	94
Employment Status	78	46	59
Family Relationships	1,696	1,424	84
Antisocial Behavior	219	168	77
Substance Use	1,183	998	84
Gang Resistance/ Involvement	127	108	85
Cultural Skill Building/Cultural Pride	6,640	5,202	78
Total	14,622	11,472	78

2.2 Analysis of Planning Year Activities: July–December 2013

For July–December 2013, 121 grantees were eligible to report on their planning year activities. In all, 22 grantees indicated that they conducted planning activities. As shown in Table 6, 154 partnerships were developed and 151 people were trained during the reporting period. Grantees were also asked to report on the OJJDP-sponsored Tribal meetings they attended. Seventy-two percent of grantees who conducted planning activities ($n = 16$) attended the Tribal New Grantee Orientation, and 23 percent ($n = 5$) attended the Strategic Planning (StratPak) meeting.

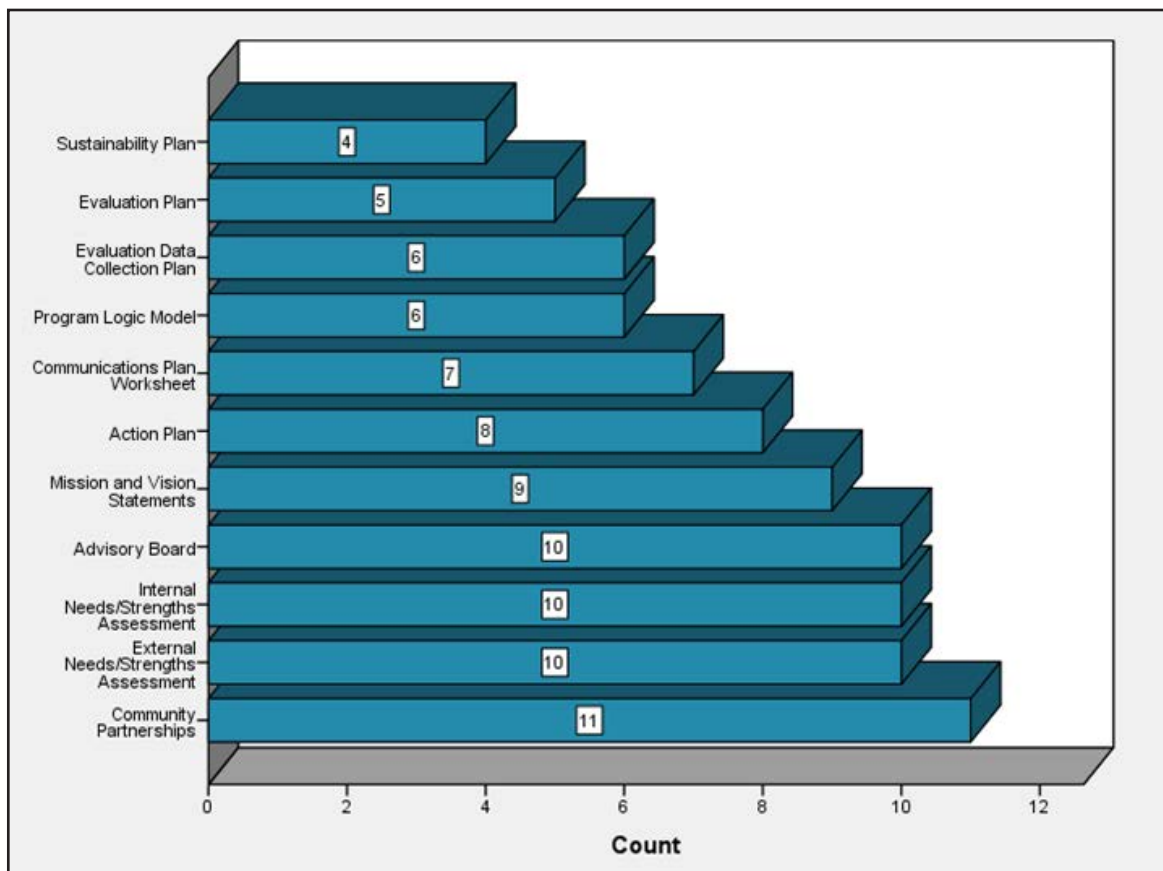
Table 6. Planning Year Activities: July–December 2013

Performance Measure	Data
Number of partnerships developed during the reporting period	154
Number of people trained during the reporting period	151
Percentage of grantees attending Tribal New Grantee Orientation	72% ($n = 16$)
Percentage of grantees attending Strategic Planning (StratPak)	23% ($n = 5$)

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Figure 5 illustrates the types of planning documents created by Tribal Youth Program grantees. The largest number of grantees ($n = 11$) developed Community Partnerships documents, and many grantees developed Advisory Board or External or Internal Needs/Strengths Assessment documents ($n = 10$).

Figure 5. Planning Documents Developed: July–December 2013 ($N = 86$)



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2.3 Analysis of Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: July–December 2013

As shown in Table 7, 38,965 youth and/or families were served, 78 percent of whom were youth. Youth and families completed 94,458 service hours, with 89 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 less than 1 percent of these youth committed an offense during the reporting period, as did 9 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short-term data indicate that 9 percent of youth reoffended during the reporting period, along with 15 percent 6–12 months after exiting the program.

Table 7. Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: July–December 2013

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth and/or families served during the reporting period	38,965 Percent youth = 78% (n = 30,200)
Number of service hours program youth and/or families completed during the reporting period	94,458 Percent youth = 89% (n = 84,064)
Percent of program youth who offended during the reporting period (short term)	<1% (n = 422)
Percent of program youth who offended during the reporting period (long term)	9% (n = 69)
Percent of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period (short term)	6% (n = 292)
Percent of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period (long term)	14% (n = 20)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period (short term)	13% (n = 36)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period (long term)	3% (n = 6)
Recidivism	Number
Percent of program youth who reoffend during the reporting period (short term)	9% (n = 90)
Percent of program youth who reoffend during the reporting period (long term)	15% (n = 70)
Behaviors Among Alcohol/Substance Abuse Participants Only	Data
Percent of program youth who relapsed during the reporting period (overall)	1% (n = 85)

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2.4 Analysis of Tribal Juvenile Justice System: July–December 2013

Table 8 shows the percentage of youth served and staff trained under the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program category. Ninety-two percent of the staff trained during July–December 2013 ($n = 112$) showed an increased knowledge of the program. Data collected on overall satisfaction with the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program indicated that 94 percent of staff, 92 percent of youth, and 81 percent of families were satisfied with the program.

Table 8. Tribal Juvenile Justice System: July–December 2013

Performance Measure	Data
Number of people trained during the reporting period	418
Percent of program staff exhibiting increased knowledge of the program area	92% ($n = 112$)
Percent of youth satisfied with the program	92% ($n = 1,765$)
Percent of families satisfied with the program	81% ($n = 411$)
Percent of staff satisfied with the program	94% ($n = 123$)

2.5 Analysis of Mental Health Program Services: July–December 2013

In July–December 2013, 409 youth and families were served by mental health program services, 70 percent of whom were youth. Thirty-two percent of all participants completed the established program requirements successfully (Table 9).

Table 9. Mental Health Program Services: July–December 2013

Performance Measure	Data
Number of mental health program youth and/or families served during the reporting period	409 Percent youth = 70% ($n = 287$)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families screened during the reporting period	198 Percent youth = 78% ($n = 155$)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families with formal psychological/psychiatric evaluations	149 Percent youth = 79% ($n = 118$)
Percentage of successful mental health program completions among program participants during the reporting period	32% ($n = 80$) ³

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

³ This number is only representative of 12 sets of data reported for the measure.