

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Tribal Youth Program Grantees—July–December 2015

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. 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 December 31, 2015. 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 July–December 2015

- Seventy-six grants were active, and data were complete for 69 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 91 percent. Ninety-three percent of grantees have completed the reporting requirements overall since 2011.
- The most grants awarded were in Alaska ($n = 13$).
- Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that the largest numbers of programs were implemented by tribal government organizations (88 percent).
- Overall, 65 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term.
- TYP grants served 16,169 youth and/or families, and 9,405, or 58 percent, of participants were youth.
- Fifty youth participants were served by mental health program services.
- Data collected on participants in the TYP program indicated that 100 percent of staff, 74 percent of youth, and 78 percent of families were satisfied overall with the program.

1. Examination of Program Information

For the most recent reporting period, July–December 2015, 76 grants were active. However, not all grantees completed the data entry process. Data were complete for 69 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 91 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of TYP Active Grants 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
July–December 2015	7	0	69	76	91
Total	60	13	1,104	1,183	93

Table 2 presents target population data for July 2014–December 2015 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 servicing target population chart 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: July 2014–December 2015

Population	Number of Grantees Serving Group During Reporting Period		
	July–December 2014	January–June 2015	July–December 2015
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	93	64	70
Asian	0	1	2
Black/African American	6	6	6
Caucasian/Non-Latino	6	5	6
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	6	5	7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	2	4
Other Race	1	1	1
White/Caucasian	14	9	10
Youth Population Not Served Directly	15	9	6
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	77	55	62
First-Time Offenders	48	26	32
Repeat Offenders	40	23	26
Sex Offenders	7	4	5
Status Offenders	27	15	15
Violent Offenders	16	8	8
Youth Population Not Served Directly	21	15	10
Gender			
Male	89	61	66
Female	89	61	67
Youth Population Not Served Directly	18	11	7
Age			
0–10	44	33	38
11–18	90	62	69
Older than 18	9	12	14
Youth Population Not Served Directly	19	11	6
Geographic Area			
Rural	51	32	40
Suburban	9	6	10
Tribal	85	56	64
Urban	8	8	12
Youth Population Not Served Directly	17	12	7
Mental Health			
Mental Health	42	28	35
Substance Abuse			
Substance Abuse	58	35	44
Truant/Dropout			
Truant/Dropout	69	50	56

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. In July–December 2015, about 42 percent of TYP grantees ($n = 32$) implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices through funding totaling \$13,692,855 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Grantees Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: July–December 2015

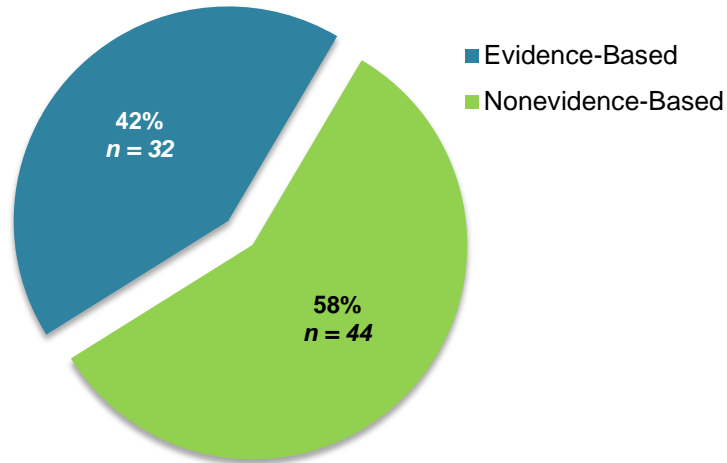
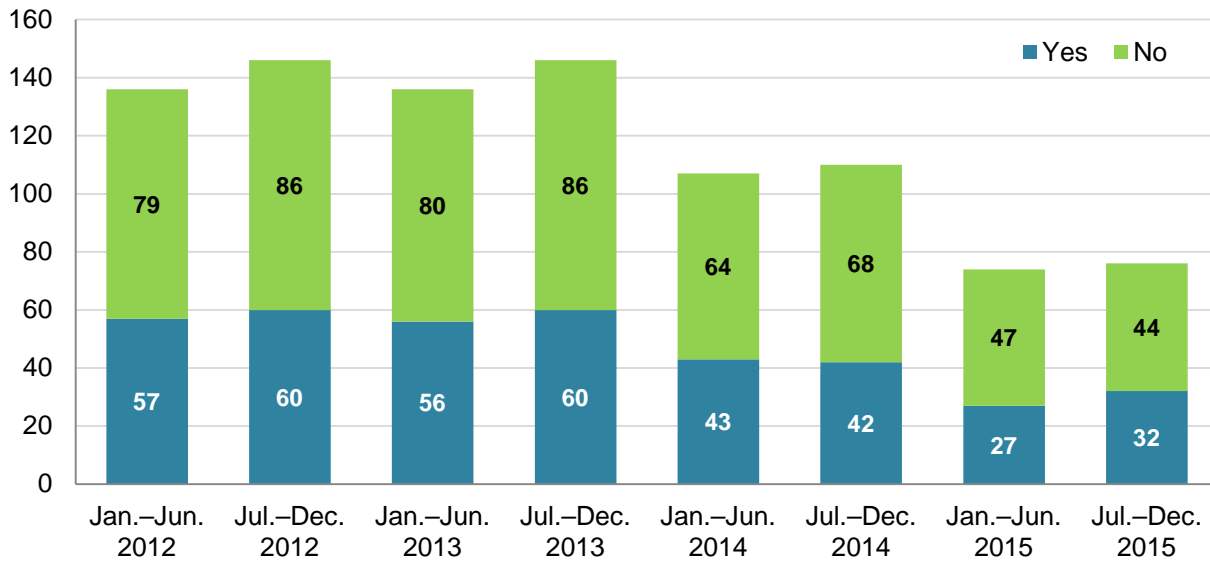


Figure 2 represents the use of evidence-based programs and/or practices by reporting period since January 2012. Overall, there is a consistent use of evidence-based practices across the reporting periods.

Figure 2. Evidence-Based Practices and/or Programs by Reporting Period: January 2012–December 2015



Analysis of implementing agencies for July–December 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 3).

Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: July–December 2015

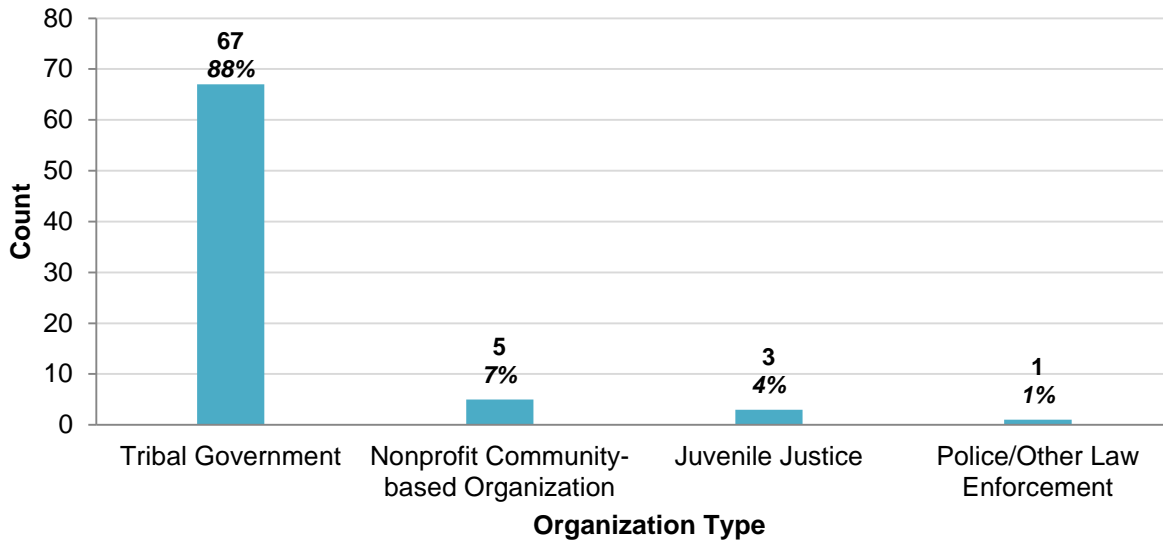


Table 3 shows the total grant amounts awarded to TYP grantees organized by State.¹ Based on current and active TYP grants, Alaska received the most funds (\$5,397,760), followed by Washington (\$4,373,072). In addition, Table 3 illustrates the number of grants implemented through TYP funds. The most grants awarded were in Alaska ($n = 13$). Washington reported the second highest number of grants ($n = 10$), and Arizona reported the third highest number ($n = 8$).

Table 3. Total TYP Grant Amount by State: July–December 2015

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	13	5,397,760	ND	2	928,773
AZ	8	3,703,236	NE	3	1,298,506
CA	4	1,517,320	NM	2	757,422
CO	1	417,554	NV	2	587,852
IA	1	318,142	OK	6	2,580,712
ID	2	759,667	OR	5	2,325,354
KS	1	300,000	SC	1	499,639
ME	1	499,696	SD	2	937,035
MI	4	1,429,742	WA	10	4,373,072
MN	1	498,769	WI	3	1,478,513
MT	3	1,219,084	WY	1	486,670

¹ 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 (16 percent) who conducted planning activities during the reporting period. 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: July–December 2015

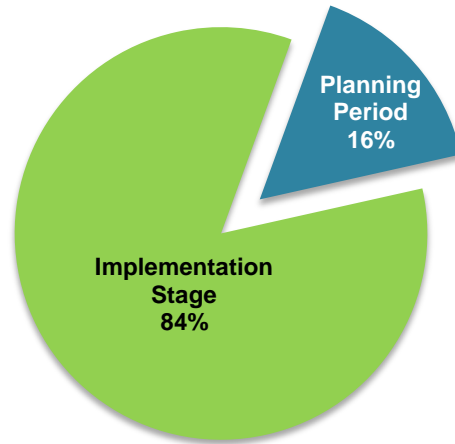
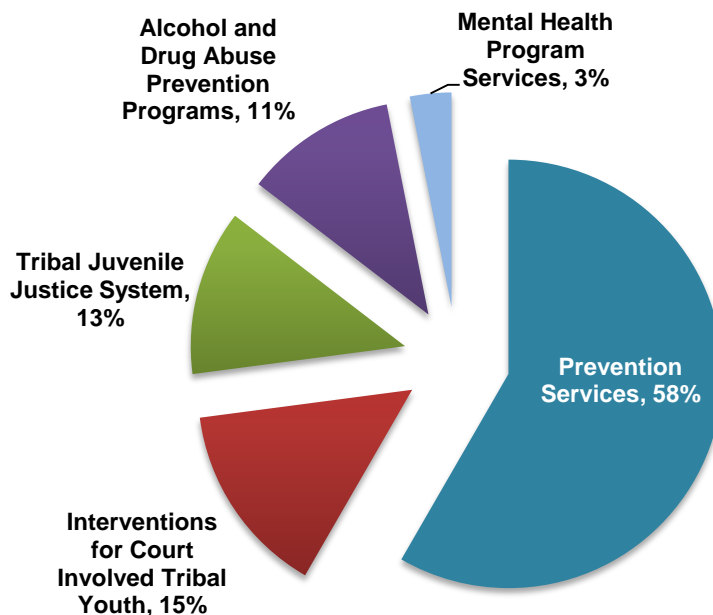


Figure 5 shows the percentage of grantee-selected program categories. The program category is a grouping method that corresponds to the activities approved in each OJJDP application. Grantees select a program category for the life of the award and do not change it unless OJJDP approves the change. The 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 \$23,772,709. This represents the largest program category. The second-largest category funded by TYP is intervention for court-involved tribal youth (15 percent), with \$6,467,920 used to implement these programs; tribal juvenile justice systems comes in third (13 percent), with a total allocated amount of \$4,923,383. 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): July–December 2015



2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from July–December 2015

2.1 Analysis of Target Behaviors: July–December 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) outcome percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories. TYP’s main target behavior outcomes are cultural skilling-building and substance use; however, grantees are able to report on any target behaviors serviced by their program. Gang resistance and GED target behaviors are not included in Table 4, as only a few grantees provided these services and not many indicated the target behaviors were met.

Table 4 shows that overall, 65 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 2015

Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial Behavior	297	380	78
Cultural Skill-Building/Cultural Pride	4,528	8,356	54
Employment Status	41	66	62
Family Functioning	73	121	60
Family Relationships	538	696	77
GPA	222	280	79
High School Completion	218	304	72
Job Skills	42	62	68
School Attendance	703	1,039	68
Social Competence	684	840	81
Substance Use	1,779	1,958	91
Total	9,125	14,102	65

2.2 Analysis of Planning Year Activities: July–December 2015

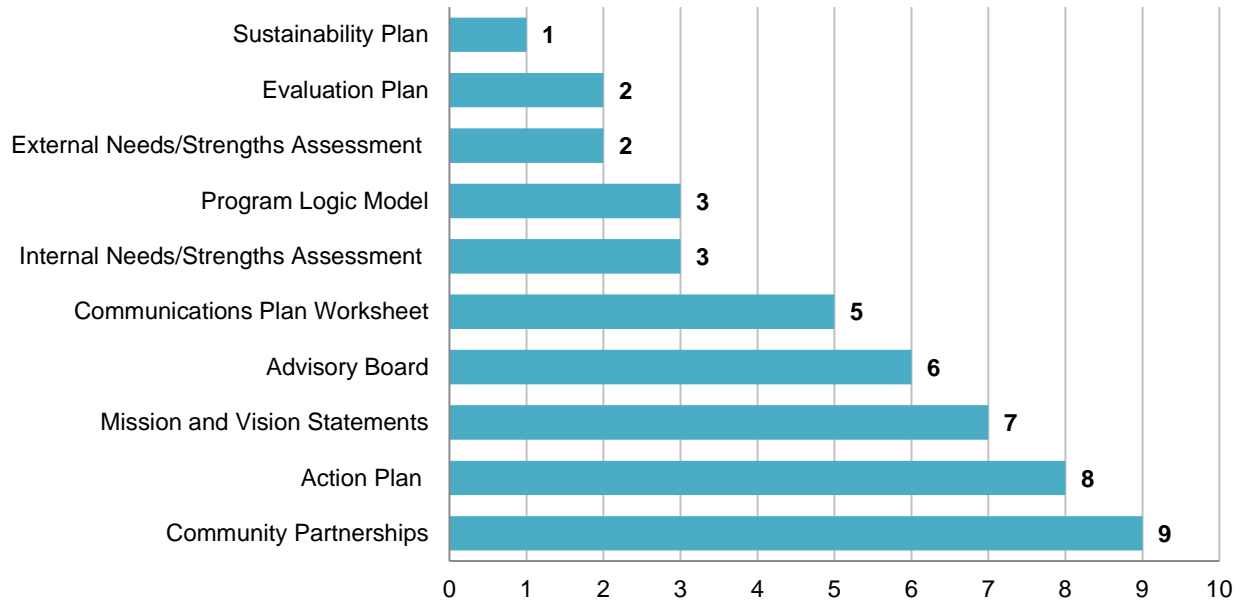
Eleven grantees indicated that they conducted planning activities. As shown in Table 5, 67 partnerships were developed, and 96 people were trained during the reporting period. Grantees were also asked to report on the OJJDP-sponsored tribal meetings they attended. Thirty-six percent of grantees who conducted planning activities ($n = 4$) attended the tribal new grantee orientation, and 36 percent ($n = 4$) attended a strategic planning meeting.

Table 5. Planning Year Activities: July–December 2015

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of partnerships developed	67
Number of people trained	96
Planning activities conducted	11
Percentage of grantees attending tribal new grantee orientation	36% ($n = 4$)
Percentage of grantees attending strategic planning	36% ($n = 4$)

Figure 6 illustrates the types of planning documents TYP grantees created. The largest number of grantees ($n = 9$) developed community partnerships documents.

Figure 6. Planning Documents Developed: July–December 2015



2.3 Analysis of Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: July–December 2015

As shown in Table 6, 16,169 youth and/or families were served, 58 percent of whom were youth. Participants completed 109,828 service hours, with 91 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 17 percent of these youth who were tracked committed an offense, as did 12 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short-term data indicate that 6 percent of youth reoffended, along with 32 percent reoffending 6–12 months after exiting the program.

Table 6. Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: July–December 2015

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth and/or families served	16,169 Percent youth = 58% ($n = 9,405$)
Number of service hours that youth and/or families completed	109,828 Percent youth = 91% ($n = 100,797$)
Percent of program youth who offended (short term)	17% (450 out of 2,697 total)
Percent of program youth who offended (long term)	12% (62 out of 520 total)
Percent of program youth who were victimized (short term)	10% (53 out of 507 total)
Percent of program youth who were victimized (long term)	27% (30 out of 111 total)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized (short term)	10% (12 out of 120 total)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized (long term)	<1% (1 out of 270 total)

Recidivism	Number
Percent of program youth who reoffended (short term)	6% (28 out of 431 total)
Percent of program youth who reoffended (long term)	32% (12 out of 37 total)
Behaviors Among Alcohol/Substance Abuse Participants Only	Data
Percent of program youth who relapsed (overall)	73% (11 out of 15 total)

2.4 Analysis of Tribal Juvenile Justice System: July–December 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 ($n = 19$) 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, 74 percent of youth, and 78 percent of families were satisfied with it.

Table 7. Tribal Juvenile Justice System: July–December 2015

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of people trained	348
Percent of program staff exhibiting increased knowledge of the program area	100% ($n = 19$)
Percent of youth satisfied with the program	74% (89 out of 121 total)
Percent of families satisfied with the program	78% (83 out of 107 total)
Percent of staff satisfied with the program	100% ($n = 26$)

2.5 Analysis of Mental Health Program Services: July–December 2015

Fifty youth were served by mental health services. Twenty-two percent of all participants completed the established program requirements successfully (Table 8).

Table 8. Mental Health Program Services: July–December 2015

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of mental health program youth and/or families served	50 Percent youth = 100%
Number of mental health program youth and/or families screened	14 Percent youth = 100%
Number of mental health program youth and/or families with formal psychological/psychiatric evaluations	16 Percent youth = 50% ($n = 8$)
Percentage of successful mental health program completions among program participants	22% (10 out of 45 total)

Summary

Seventy-six grants were active, and there were 16,169 youth and/or families served, 58 percent of whom were youth. About 42 percent of grantees ($n = 32$) have implemented evidence-based programs through funding totaling \$13,692,855. Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that the largest number of programs were implemented by tribal government organizations (88 percent). Sixty-five percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term. Thirty-six percent of grantees who conducted planning activities ($n = 4$) attended the tribal new grantee orientation and attended the strategic planning meeting. Data collected on overall satisfaction with the tribal juvenile justice system program indicated that 100 percent of staff, 74 percent of youth, and 78 percent of families were satisfied with the program.