

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Tribal Youth Program Grantees—July–December 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 December 31, 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 July–December 2016

- Sixty-five grants were active, and data were complete for 49 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 75 percent.
- The most grants awarded were in Washington State ( $n = 13$ ).
- Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that the largest number of programs was implemented by Tribal government organizations (87 percent).
- Overall, 77 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term.
- TYP grants served 11,578 youth and/or families, and 8,542 of participants were youth (74 percent).
- Three youth participants were served by mental health program services.

### 1. Examination of Program Information, July–December 2016

For the most recent reporting period, July–December 2016, 65 grants were active. However, not all grantees completed the data-entry process. Data were complete for 49 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 75 percent (Table 1).

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

Data Reporting Period	Status			Total Awards	Percent
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete		
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
July–December 2016	12	4	49	65	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>92</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., those that are gender specific, culturally based, and/or 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–December 2016**

Population	Number of Grantees Serving Group During Reporting Period			
	January–June 2015	July–December 2015	January–June 2016	July–December 2016
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	64	70	48	52
Asian	1	2	2	2
Black/African American	6	6	6	7
Caucasian/Non-Latino	5	6	5	5
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	5	7	6	8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	4	3	4
Other Race	1	1	2	3
White/Caucasian	9	10	8	11
Youth Population Not Served Directly	9	6	4	8
<b>Justice System Status</b>				
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	55	62	42	46
First-Time Offenders	26	32	20	17
Repeat Offenders	23	26	19	17
Sex Offenders	4	5	4	3
Status Offenders	15	15	10	7
Violent Offenders	8	8	6	5
Youth Population Not Served Directly	15	10	6	13
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	61	66	45	46
Female	61	67	46	47
Youth Population Not Served Directly	11	7	5	11
<b>Age</b>				
0–10	33	38	26	27
11–18	62	69	47	48
Older than 18	12	14	12	11
Youth Population Not Served Directly	11	6	4	11
<b>Geographic Area</b>				
Rural	32	40	24	28
Suburban	6	10	6	6
Tribal	56	64	43	46
Urban	8	12	9	9
Youth Population Not Served Directly	12	7	5	10
<b>Other</b>				
Mental Health	28	35	23	23
Substance Abuse	35	44	31	32
Truant/Dropout	50	56	40	42

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. Forty-three percent of TYP grantees ( $n = 26$ ) implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices through funding totaling \$10,896,218 (Figure 1).

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

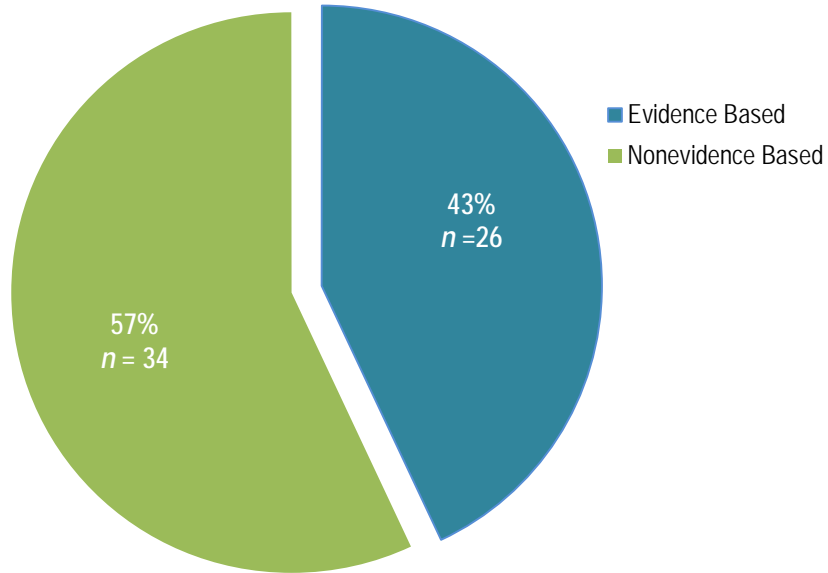
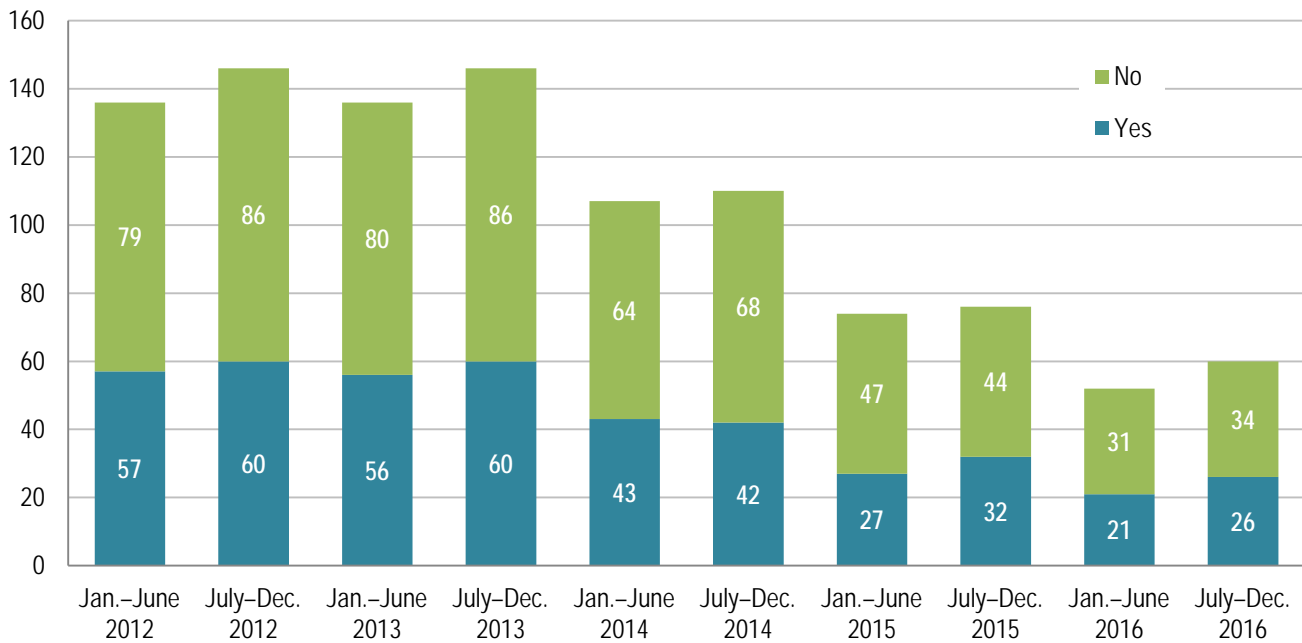


Figure 2 represents the use of evidence-based programs and/or practices by reporting period since January 2012. Overall, there is a consistent use of evidence-based practices across the reporting periods.

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



Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that Tribal government organizations administered the most programs ( $n = 52$ , or 87 percent). Nonprofit community-based organizations administered the second most, with 5 programs (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: July–December 2016**

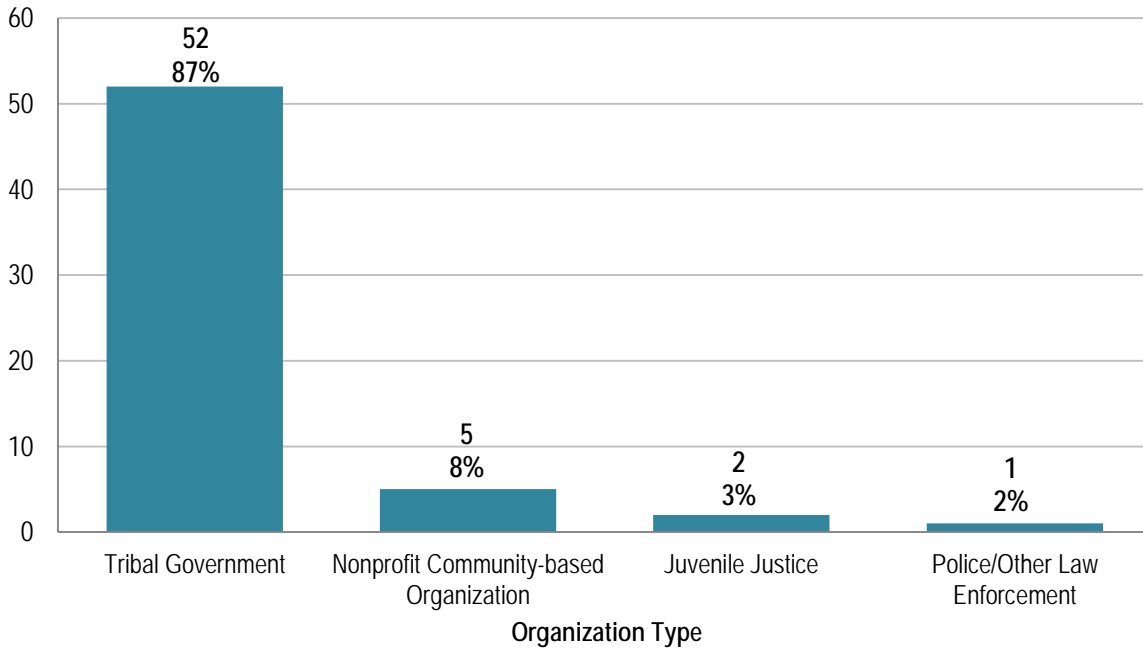


Table 3 shows the total grant amounts awarded to TYP grantees organized by State.<sup>1</sup> Based on current and active TYP grants, Washington State received the most funds (\$5,103,649), followed by Alaska (\$3,706,555). In addition, Table 3 illustrates the number of grants implemented through TYP funds. The most grants awarded were in Washington State ( $n = 13$ ). Alaska reported the second-highest number of grants ( $n = 9$ ), and California reported the third highest number ( $n = 6$ ).

**Table 3. Total TYP Grant Amount by State: July–December 2016**

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	9	\$ 3,706,555	ND	1	\$ 345,300
AZ	4	1,985,941	NE	2	644,395
CA	6	2,252,952	NM	3	1,035,302
CO	1	417,554	NV	1	372,123
IA	1	318,142	OK	3	1,269,102
ID	1	359,667	OR	4	1,797,910
KS	1	300,000	SC	1	499,639
ME	1	499,696	SD	2	937,035
MI	4	1,411,364	WA	13	5,103,649
MN	1	437,261	WI	3	1,263,908
MT	2	995,850			

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

Figure 4 represents the percentage of grantees (17 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 section Analysis of Core Measure Data.

**Figure 4. Percentage of Grantees in Planning Period: July–December 2016**

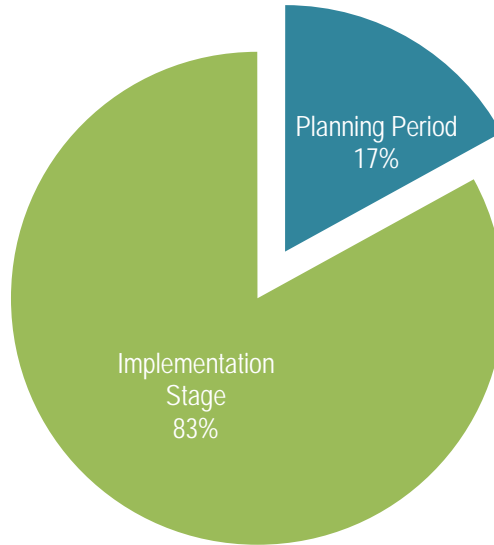
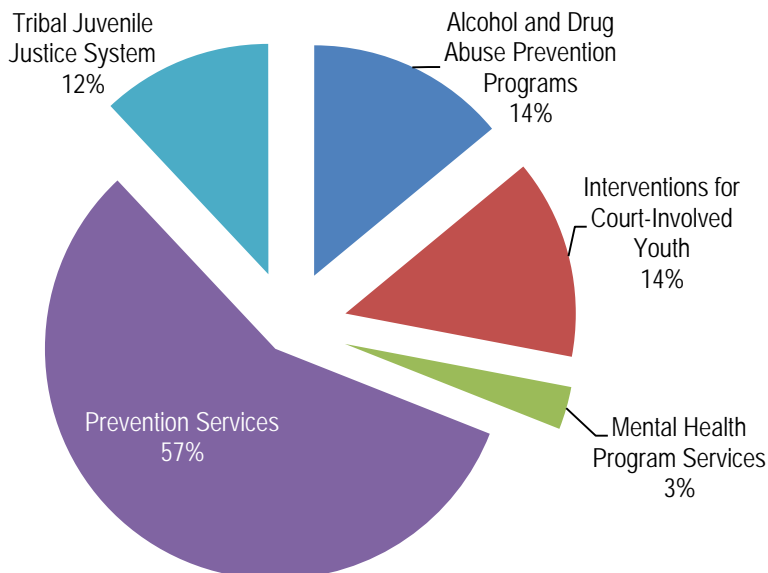


Figure 5 shows the percentage of grantee-selected program categories. The program category is a grouping method that corresponds to the activities approved in each OJJDP application. Grantees select a program category for the life of the award and do not change it unless OJJDP approves the change. The 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-seven percent of grantees were implementing prevention services activities totaling \$16,441,917. This represents the largest program category. Alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs and interventions for court-involved youth tied for the second-largest category funded by TYP (14 percent), with \$4,469,144 and \$4,463,207 used to implement these programs, respectively. Tribal juvenile justice systems were third (12 percent), with a total allocated amount of \$3,491,507. 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 (Percentage): July–December 2016**



## 2. Analysis of Core Measure Data for July–December 2016

### 2.1 Analysis of Target Behaviors: July–December 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. Prosocial and community involvement target behaviors are not included in Table 4, since no grantees reported data in these categories.

Table 4 shows that overall, 77 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 2016**

Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial Behavior	88	129	68
Cultural Skill-Building/Cultural Pride	2,105	2,628	80
Employment Status	44	71	62
Family Functioning	78	104	75
Family Relationships	292	356	82
Gang Resistance	2	3	67
GED	2	2	100
GPA	58	70	83
High School Completion	18	44	41
Job Skills	45	69	65
School Attendance	221	273	81
Social Competence	119	238	50
Substance Use	73	121	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>77</b>

### 2.2 Analysis of Planning Year Activities: July–December 2016

Seven grantees indicated that they conducted planning activities. As shown in Table 5, 32 partnerships were developed and 44 people were trained. Grantees were also asked to report on the OJJDP-sponsored Tribal meetings they attended. Ninety-one percent of grantees that conducted planning activities attended the Tribal new grantee orientation ( $n = 10$ ), and no grantees attended a strategic planning meeting.

**Table 5. Planning Year Activities: July–December 2016**

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of partnerships developed	32
Number of people trained	44
Planning activities conducted	11
Percentage of grantees attending Tribal new grantee orientation	91% ( $n = 10$ )
Percentage of grantees attending strategic planning	0% ( $n = 0$ )

Figure 6 illustrates the types of planning documents TYP grantees created. The largest number of grantees developed community partnerships ( $n = 8$ ).

**Figure 6. Planning Documents Developed: July–December 2016**



### 2.3 Analysis of Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: July–December 2016

As shown in Table 6, 11,578 youth and/or families were served, 74 percent of whom were youth. Participants completed 28,966 service hours, with 88 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 16 percent of these youth who were tracked committed an offense, as did 20 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short-term data indicate that 4 percent of youth reoffended, along with 49 percent reoffending 6–12 months after exiting the program.

**Table 6. Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: July–December 2016**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth and/or families served	11,578 Percent youth = 74% ( $n = 8,542$ )
Number of service hours that youth and/or families completed	28,966 Percent youth = 88% ( $n = 25,465$ )
Percent of program youth who offended (short term)	16% (97 out of 619 total)
Percent of program youth who offended (long term)	20% (68 out of 341 total)
Percent of program youth who were victimized (short term)	25% (80 out of 315 total)
Percent of program youth who were victimized (long term)	56% (31 out of 55 total)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized (short term) <sup>2</sup>	25% (28 out of 110 total)

<sup>2</sup> This number only pertains to Interventions for Court-Involved Youth programs, since Prevention Service and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention programs are not required to track and report re-victimization data.

Percent of program youth who were revictimized (long term) <sup>3</sup>	8% (3 out of 38 total)
<b>Recidivism<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Number</b>
Percent of program youth who reoffended (short term)	4% (38 out of 903 total)
Percent of program youth who reoffended (long term)	49% (32 out of 65 total)
<b>Behaviors Among Alcohol/Substance Abuse Participants Only</b>	<b>Data</b>
Percent of program youth who relapsed (overall)	7% (3 out of 41 total)

### 2.4 Analysis of Tribal Juvenile Justice System: July–December 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, 85 percent of youth, and 90 percent of families were satisfied with it.

**Table 7. Tribal Juvenile Justice System: July–December 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	85% (33 out of 39 total)
Percent of families satisfied with the program	90% (35 out of 39 total)
Percent of staff satisfied with the program	100% ( $n = 8$ )

### 2.5 Analysis of Mental Health Program Services: July–December 2016

Three 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: July–December 2016<sup>5</sup>**

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of mental health program youth and/or families served	6 Percent youth = 50%
Number of mental health program youth and/or families screened	1 Percent youth = 100%
Number of mental health program youth and/or families with formal psychological/psychiatric evaluations	1 Percent youth = 100%
Percentage of successful mental health program completions among program participants	0%

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

<sup>4</sup> The recidivism data only pertain 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>5</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.



## Summary

Sixty-five grants were active, and there were 11,578 youth and/or families served, 74 percent of whom were youth. Forty-three percent of grantees ( $n = 26$ ) have implemented evidence-based programs through funding totaling \$10,896,218. Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that the largest number of programs was implemented by Tribal government organizations (87 percent). Seventy-seven percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term. Ninety-one percent of grantees who conducted planning activities attended the Tribal new grantee orientation ( $n = 10$ ), and none attended the strategic-planning meeting. Data collected on overall satisfaction with the Tribal juvenile justice system program indicated that 100 percent of staff, 85 percent of youth, and 90 percent of families were satisfied with the program.