

Overview of the PMT Data for Tribal Youth Program Grantees: July–December 2017

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s (OJJDP) Tribal Youth Program (TYP) strives to support Tribal efforts to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency, and provide a fair and beneficial juvenile justice system response for American Indian/Alaska Native youth. Tribal Nations have widely varying circumstances, challenges, and needs that impact their ability to prevent delinquency or to intervene and treat Tribal youth when necessary. TYP funding is used to create, expand, or strengthen tribally driven approaches along the juvenile justice continuum, which can range from prevention to intervention and treatment.¹

Report Highlights

This performance report is an overview of the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) data for TYP grantees as reported during the July–December 2017 reporting period. Grantees receiving program funding are required to report performance measure data into the PMT. Performance measures help OJJDP determine whether a federal program has achieved its goals and objectives and may be used to improve program and policy decisions at the federal level. The report is divided into two sections which are listed below:

1. An examination of program information for TYP grantees.
2. An analysis of TYP performance measures.

Key findings from the analysis for the July–December 2017 reporting period include:

- TYP grants served 10,650 youth and/or families. Of those, 68 percent were youth (n = 7,205).
- Fifty-six active TYP grantees reported in the PMT with a reporting compliance rate of 86 percent.
- Overall, 82 percent of youth, in the short-term², exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior.
- The majority of programs, 91 percent, were implemented by Tribal government organizations.

¹ <https://www.justice.gov/jmd/file/934626/download>

² Short-term outcomes refer to benefits or changes that youth experience while enrolled in the program for 0 to 6 months after completing the program’s requirements. Long-term outcomes are measured from 6 to 12 months after that participant completes program requirements.

1. Examination of Program Information

1.1 Reporting Compliance

Table 1, below, outlines the reporting compliance rate of active federal awards for the July–December 2017 reporting period. Sixty-five grants were active during the reporting period; however, 56 grantees completed their PMT data entry requirements, for a reporting compliance rate of 86 percent.³ The compliance rate has increased 12 percent since the previous reporting period.⁴

Table 1: Status of TYP Active Grants (July–December 2017)

Data Reporting Period	Status				
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total	Percent
July–December 2017	9	0	56	65	86%

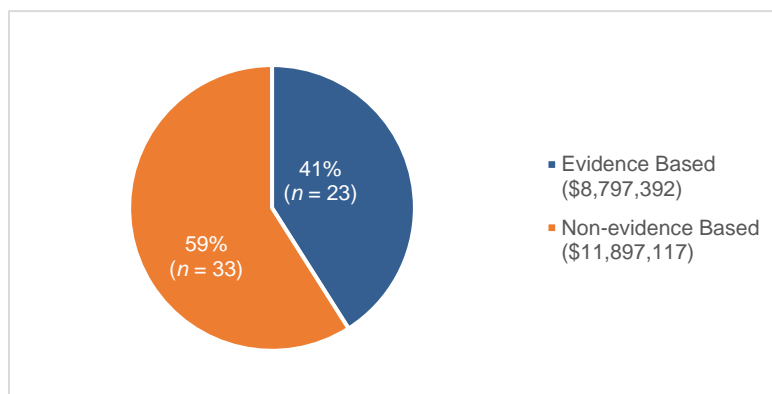
1.2 Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

Grantees are also required to report whether they use their funding to implement evidence-based programs or practices. OJJDP encourages grantees to use evidence-based practices to increase the effectiveness of their programs. 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. Organizations, however, may face challenges implementing evidence-based practices or programs since it can often require active involvement of key stakeholders at the state and local level and substantial start-up costs. Despite these challenges, 41 percent of TYP grantees ($n = 23$) implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices using funding totaling \$8,797,392 (figure 1).

³ Grantees that were not operational, or who did not complete their performance report, are excluded from further analysis in this report.

⁴ Reference [January–June 2017 TYP Performance Report Table 1. Status of TYP Active Grants Reporting by Reporting Period: January 2011–June 2017](#)

Figure 1: Grantees Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (July–December 2017)⁵



1.3 Award Amounts by State and District

Table 2 presents the total number of grants and the total grant amounts awarded to TYP grantees by state.⁶ Based on current and active TYP grants, Washington received the most funds (\$3,932,705), followed by Alaska (\$2,635,534), and California (\$1,823,899). This is understandable since Washington and California are home to a large population of American Indians and Alaska to Alaska Natives.⁷

Table 2: Total TYP Grant Amount by State (July–December 2017)⁸

State	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	State	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
WA	11	\$3,932,705	AZ	2	\$837,208
AK	7	\$2,635,534	MT	2	\$746,457
CA	5	\$1,823,899	ME	1	\$499,696
OR	4	\$1,649,245	SC	1	\$499,639
NM	4	\$1,411,333	NV	1	\$372,123
OK	4	\$1,349,189	ID	1	\$349,464
WI	4	\$1,335,395	ND	1	\$345,300
MI	4	\$1,307,750	NE	1	\$344,395
SD	2	\$937,035	IA	1	\$318,142

⁵ N = 56

⁶ The grant amounts represent the grant program for the life of the award, regardless of when it was awarded, and do not account for how much funding the grantee has spent during the reporting period.

⁷ <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-10.pdf>

⁸ N = 56

1.4 Organization Type

An examination of the types of organizations that implemented programs using TYP funding (table 3) revealed that Tribal government organizations administered 91 percent of the programs ($n = 51$), followed by nonprofit community-based organizations (5 percent, $n = 3$).

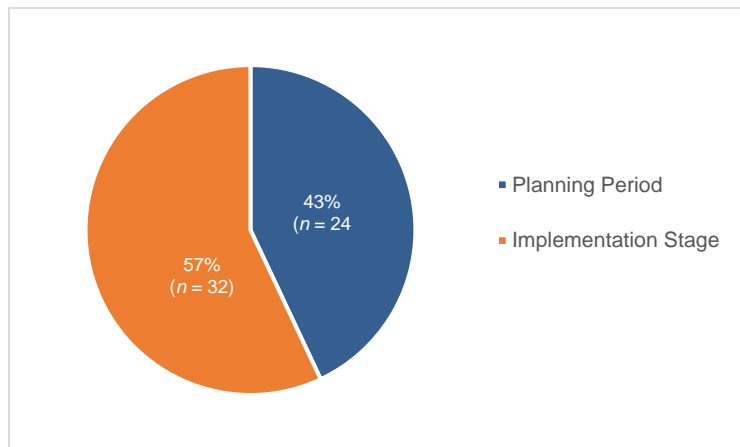
Table 3: Organizations by Number and Type (July-December 2017)

Organization Type	Number of Awards	Percentage
Tribal Government	51	90%
Non-profit Community-based Organization	3	6%
Juvenile Justice	1	2%
School/Other Education	1	2%
Total	56	100%

1.5 Planning Activities

Figure 4 represents the percentage of grantees (43 percent) who conducted planning activities in support of their grant program and the percentage of grantees in the implementation stage. TYP grantees are required to have a dedicated planning period at the start of their grant award. In addition, grantees are required to travel to strategic-planning training sessions and to submit a comprehensive plan for implementing their program. The implementation stage follows the planning stage. During the implementation stage, grantees are providing services and collecting data on the performance measures. Further discussion of the planning period measures is in the Analysis of Performance Measures Data section.

Figure 2: Percentage of Grantees in Planning Period (July–December 2017)⁹



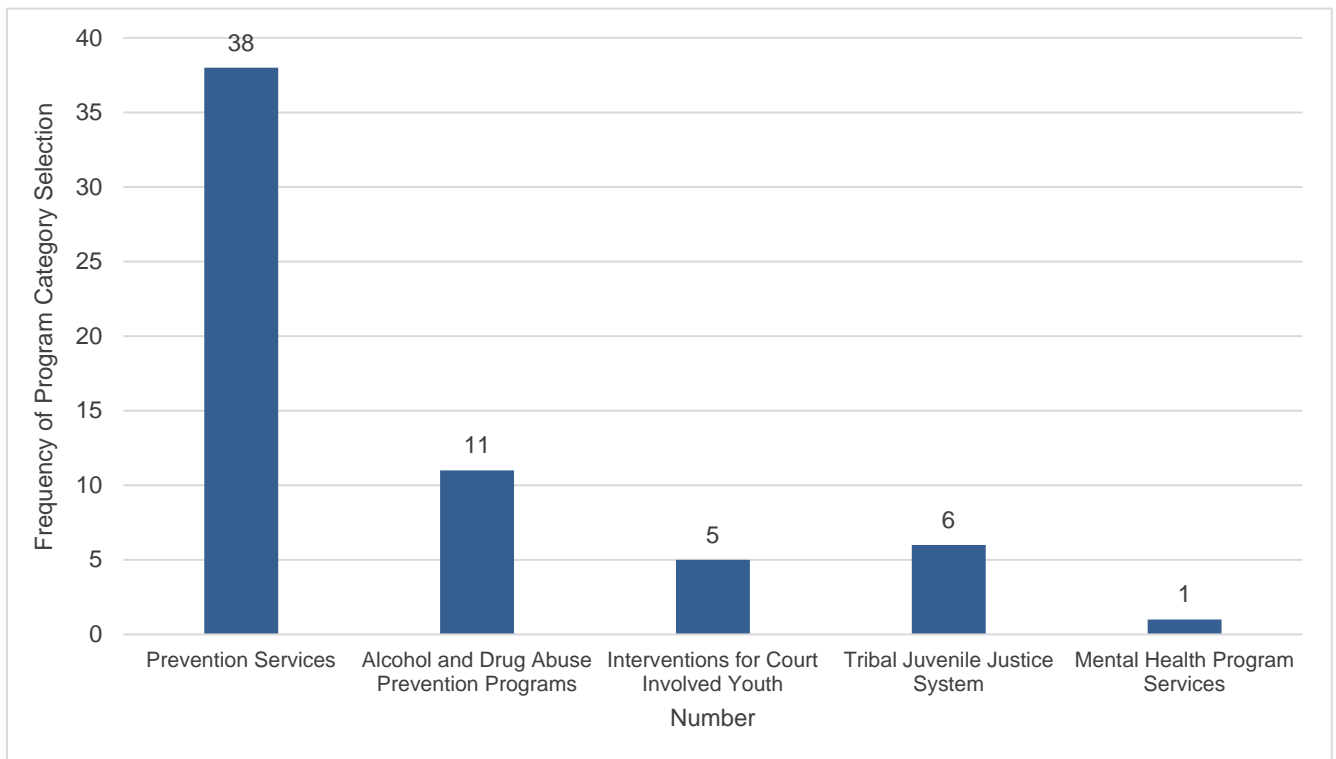
⁹ $N = 56$

1.6 Program Categories

Grantees are required to select a program category for their award, and grantees can select more than one category. Figure 3 shows the breakdown of grantee-selected program categories by frequency. The program category (e.g., prevention services, interventions for court-involved youth, and alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs) is a grouping method that grantees select to correspond with the activities approved in each OJJDP application. The selected program category lasts for the life of the award and does not change, unless a change is requested by the grantee and approved by OJJDP.

The largest program category funded by TYP, representing 38 selections by grantees, was the prevention service activities category. Alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs were the second largest category funded by TYP (11 selections), followed by tribal juvenile justice system (6 selections).¹⁰ The indigent defense program category was added to TYP in 2015, but no grantees reported implementing indigent-defense activities during this reporting period.

Figure 3: Frequency of Grantee-Selected Program Categories (July–December 2017)¹¹



¹⁰ Five grantees selected more than one program category.

¹¹ N = 56

2. Analysis of Performance Measures Data for July–December 2017

2.1 Analysis of Target Behaviors

Grantees whose programs use TYP grant funds to provide direct services to youth are required to track and report data for certain target behaviors serviced by their program. Data are collected on the number of youth who demonstrate a positive change in a target behavior during the reporting period. The target behaviors that are the primary focus areas of TYP are improving cultural skill-building and decreasing substance use. During the July–December 2017 reporting period, 85 percent of youth exhibited a positive change in cultural skill-building/cultural pride, and 84 percent of youth exhibited a positive change in substance use. Table 4 shows that overall, 82 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the target behaviors measured in the short term.

Table 4: Short-Term Performance Data on Target Behaviors (July–December 2017)¹²

Target Behavior ¹³	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
GED	4	4	100%
Occupational Skill Training	37	39	95%
Family Relationships	312	335	93%
GPA	78	84	93%
Job Skills	81	87	93%
Family Functioning	74	83	89%
Cultural Skill-Building/Cultural Pride	1,871	2,195	85%
Substance Use	43	51	84%
Community Involvement	237	285	83%
School Attendance	243	301	81%
Social Competence	266	343	78%
Employment Status	13	17	76%
Antisocial Behavior	21	29	72%
High School Completion	19	27	70%
Prosocial Behavior	188	395	48%
Total	3,487	4,275	82%

¹² Number of grantees reporting on these measures range from 3 grantees reporting on GED to 30 grantees reporting on Cultural Skill-Building/Cultural Pride.

¹³ Gang resistance is not included in table 4, since no grantees reported data in this category.

2.2 Analysis of Planning Year Activities

Twenty-four out of 56 grantees indicated that they conducted planning activities. The planning phase was created to support grantees through a strategic planning process that is designed to identify program challenges and strategies for addressing them, including creating partnerships necessary for implementation and sustainability. In the planning phase, grantees develop a mission and vision statement, develop an advisory board, create a logic model, and conduct action planning and communications and sustainability planning. The development of a strategic plan is required by OJJDP as a special condition of the Tribal grant, and awardees are required to travel to a strategic planning training.¹⁴ As Table 5 displays, 58 partnerships were developed, and 393 people were trained.¹⁵ Grantees also reported on the OJJDP-sponsored Tribal meetings they attended. Grantees are required to participate in a web-based new grantee orientation, which provides all new grantees an opportunity to meet the OJJDP leadership and program management team. The orientation gives grantees a greater understanding of key grant administration resources and a greater awareness of common shortfalls in grant administration.¹⁶ Sixty-seven percent of grantees ($n = 16$) that conducted planning activities attended the Tribal new grantee orientation, and 33 percent ($n = 8$) of grantees attended a strategic planning meeting.

Table 5: Planning Year Activities (July-December 2017)¹⁷

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of partnerships developed	58
Number of people trained	393
Planning activities conducted	24
Percentage of grantees attending Tribal new grantee orientation	67% ($n = 16$)
Percentage of grantees attending strategic planning	33% ($n = 8$)

Figure 4 shows the types of planning documents TYP grantees created. Most of these documents are presented at the strategic planning meeting, which usually occurs during the first year of the grant in January or February. The majority of grantees reported developing advisory boards ($n = 17$) and community partnerships ($n = 17$).

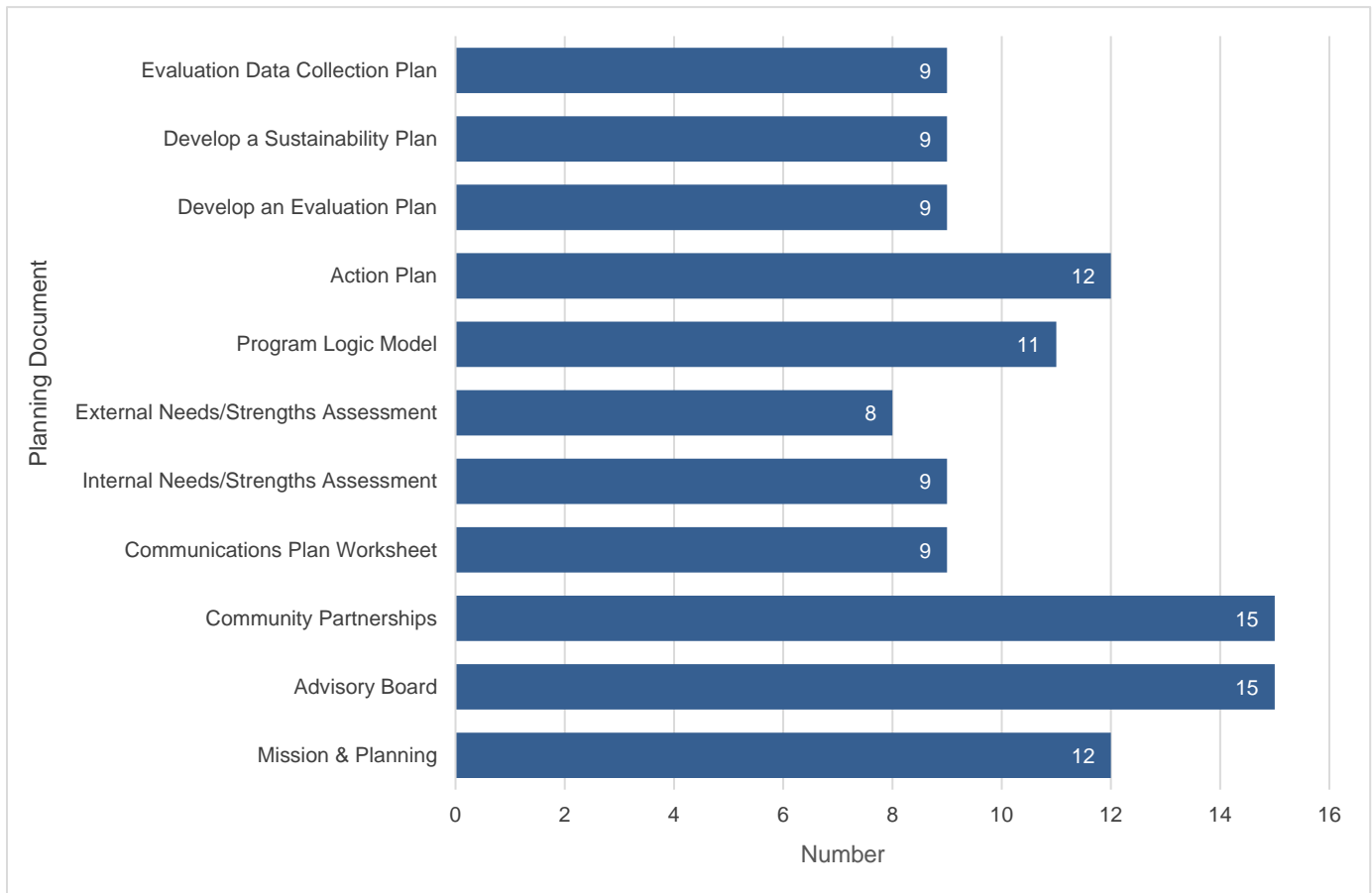
¹⁴ <https://www.justice.gov/jmd/file/934626/download>

¹⁵ This is the raw number of individuals or program staff receiving any formal training relevant to the program or their position as program staff. It includes any training that is paid for by the OJJDP grant.

¹⁶ <https://www.justice.gov/jmd/file/934626/download>

¹⁷ $N = 24$

Figure 4: Planning Documents Developed (July-December 2017)¹⁸



2.3 Analysis of Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention

This section presents core measure data in the prevention services, interventions for court-involved Tribal youth, and alcohol and substance abuse prevention program categories. Table 6 demonstrates that TYP grants served 10,650 individuals, of which 68 percent ($n = 7,205$) were youth. During the reporting period, participants completed 175,698 service hours, with 37 percent completed by youth ($n = 47,199$).

Offending and reoffending rates were measured for program participants over the short- and long-term. Short-term data indicate 8 percent of youth tracked during the reporting period committed an offense, as did 17 percent who were tracked over the long-term. Looking at recidivism data, 3 percent of youth reoffended in the short-term, and grantees did not report any youth reoffending in the long-term, 6–12 months after exiting the program.

¹⁸ $N = 24$

Table 6: Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention (July–December 2017)¹⁹

Performance Measure	Number
Number of program youth and/or families served	10,650 Percent youth = 68% (<i>n</i> = 7,205)
Number of service hours that youth and/or families completed	175,698 Percent youth = 37% (<i>n</i> = 47,199)
Percent of program youth who offended (short-term)	8% (91 out of 1,119 total)
Percent of program youth who offended (long-term)	17% (5 out of 30 total)
Percent of program youth who were victimized (short-term)	73% (510 out of 695 total)
Percent of program youth who were victimized (long-term)	0% (0 out of 17 total)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized (short-term) ²⁰	<1% (1 out of 113 total)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized (long-term) ²¹	0% (0 out of 0 total)
Recidivism ²²	Number
Percent of program youth who reoffended (short-term)	3% (3 out of 118 total)
Percent of program youth who reoffended (long-term)	0% (0 out of 4 total)
Behaviors Among Alcohol/Substance Abuse Participants Only	Data
Percent of program youth who relapsed (overall)	<1% (2 out of 214 total)

2.4 Analysis of Tribal Juvenile Justice System

Table 7 presents an analysis of the mandatory and core measure data for the Tribal juvenile justice system program category. TYP grantees are asked to report on data that reflect staff training and family satisfaction with the juvenile justice system. Table 7 shows the percentage of youth served and staff trained under the Tribal juvenile justice system program category. Overall, the majority of respondents indicated they were satisfied with the juvenile justice system (i.e., 100 percent of staff, 71 percent of youth, and 71 percent of families). Furthermore, all staff showed an increase of knowledge of the program area after completing training.

¹⁹ *N* = 38

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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.

²² 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.

Table 7: Tribal Juvenile Justice System (July–December 2017)²³

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of people trained	5
Percent of program staff exhibiting increased knowledge of the program area	100% (n = 5)
Percent of youth satisfied with the program	71% (10 out of 14 total)
Percent of families satisfied with the program	71% (10 out of 14 total)
Percent of staff satisfied with the program	100% (n = 6)

2.5 Analysis of Mental Health Program Services

This section presents mandatory and core measure data for the mental health program services category. Four youth participants received mental health program services. None of the participants completed the established program requirements successfully (table 8).

Table 8: Mental Health Program Services (July–December 2017)²⁴

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of mental health program youth and/or families served	4 Percent youth = 50% (n = 2)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families screened	4 Percent youth = 100% (n = 4)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families with formal psychological/psychiatric evaluations	4 Percent youth = 100% (n = 4)
Percentage of successful mental health program completions among program participants	0%

²³ N = 6

²⁴ N = 1

Summary

During the current reporting period, grantees had an average reporting compliance rate of 86 percent, which is an increase of 12 percent from the previous reporting period. A major contributing factor to the compliance increase could be the 64 percent increase in number of active and operational awards in the current reporting period. Washington received the most funds (\$3,932,705), followed by Alaska (\$2,635,534). Both states have some of the highest American Indian and Alaska Native populations in the country. According to the data collected on mental health program services, none of the participants successfully completed the established program requirements. Data collected on prevention services, interventions for court-involved Tribal youth, and alcohol and substance abuse prevention program categories revealed that 8 percent of youth who were tracked during the reporting period committed an offense in the short-term, and 17 percent who were tracked over the long-term committed an offense. Additionally, 73 percent of youth tracked during the reporting period were victimized in the short-term. Finally, examining overall satisfaction with the Tribal juvenile justice system program indicated that 71 percent of youth, 71 percent of families, and 100 percent of families were satisfied with the Tribal juvenile justice system. This is a 27 percent decrease in youth and family satisfaction since the previous reporting period. Further analysis is necessary to determine the contributing factors of the decrease.