

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Tribal Youth Program Grantees: July–December 2014

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 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, 2014.¹ 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 2014

- One hundred ten grants were active, and data were complete for 93 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 85 percent. Ninety three percent of grantees have completed the reporting requirements overall since 2011.
- The most grants awarded were in Alaska ($n = 15$).
- Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that the largest numbers of programs were implemented by tribal government organizations (87.27 percent).
- Overall, 58 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term.
- TYP grants served 24,513 youth and/or families, and 14,275, or 58 percent, of participants were youth.
- One hundred sixty-four participants were served by mental health program services, 159 of whom were youth, which is 97 percent.
- Data collected on overall satisfaction with the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program indicated that 100 percent of staff, 93 percent of youth, and 85 percent of families were satisfied with the program.

1. Examination of Program Information

For the most recent reporting period, July–December 2014, 110 grants were active. However, not all grantees completed the data entry process. Data were complete for 93 programs, for a reporting compliance rate of 85 percent (Table 1).

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 review is in the process of being implemented in this program.

Table 1. Status of TYP Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2011–December 2014

Data Reporting Period	Status				
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total	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
Total	50	13	963	1032	93

Over the past eight reporting periods, the percentage of grantees who have completed the reporting requirements is captured in Figure 1 below. Overall, the percentage of compliance for all reporting periods is 93 percent.

Figure 1. Reporting Compliance: January 2011–December 2014

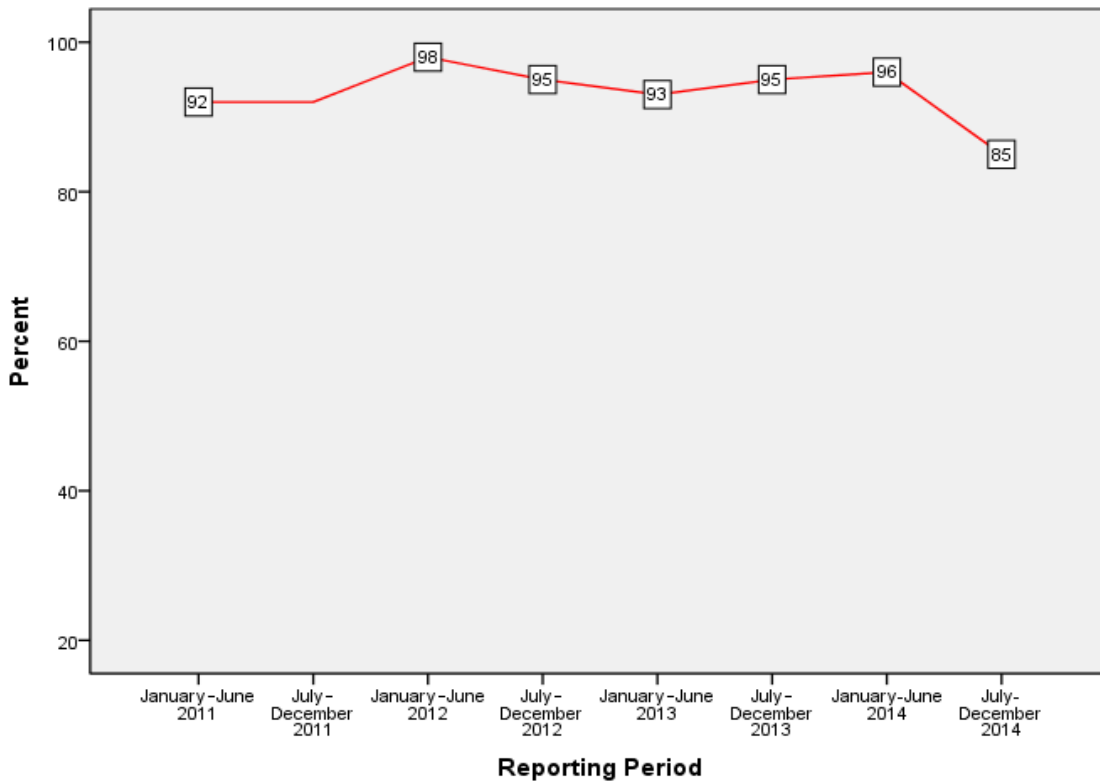


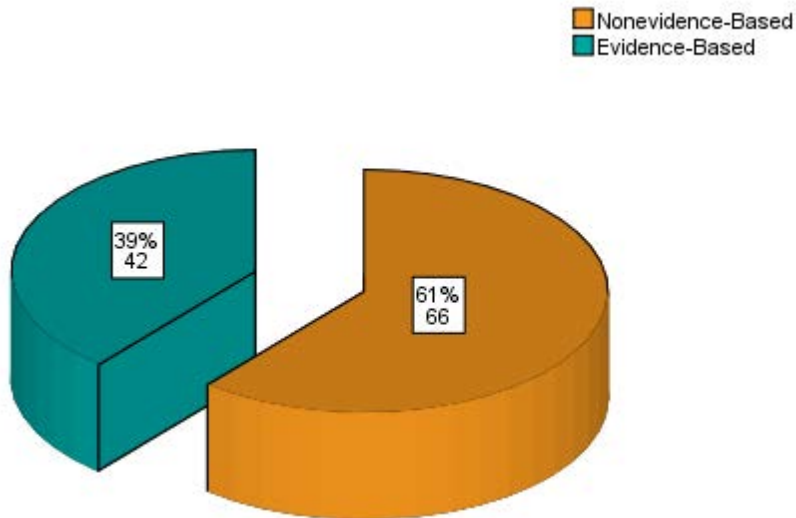
Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for July 2013 to December 2014 and the number of grantees that serve each population. Targeted services include any services or approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, developmentally appropriate).

Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Populations: July 2013–December 2014

Population	Number of Grantees Serving Group During Reporting Period		
	July–December 2013	January–June 2014	July–December 2014
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	130	93	93
Asian	2	0	0
Black/African American	11	6	6
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	15	6	6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4	3	3
Other Race	6	1	1
White/Caucasian	29	14	14
Youth Population Not Served Directly	14	13	15
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	111	76	77
First-Time Offenders	74	51	48
Repeat Offenders	59	42	40
Sex Offenders	12	7	7
Status Offenders	39	27	27
Violent Offenders	23	16	16
Youth Population Not Served Directly	20	19	21
Gender			
Male	126	89	89
Female	126	89	89
Youth Population Not Served Directly	16	16	18
Age			
0–10	62	15	44
11–18	127	42	90
Older than 18	13	90	9
Youth Population Not Served Directly	16	8	19
Geographic Area			
Rural	78	52	51
Suburban	16	9	9
Tribal	66	85	85
Urban	14	7	8
Youth Population Not Served Directly	16	15	17
Other			
Mental Health	58	41	42
Substance Abuse	86	58	58
Truant/Dropout	99	69	69

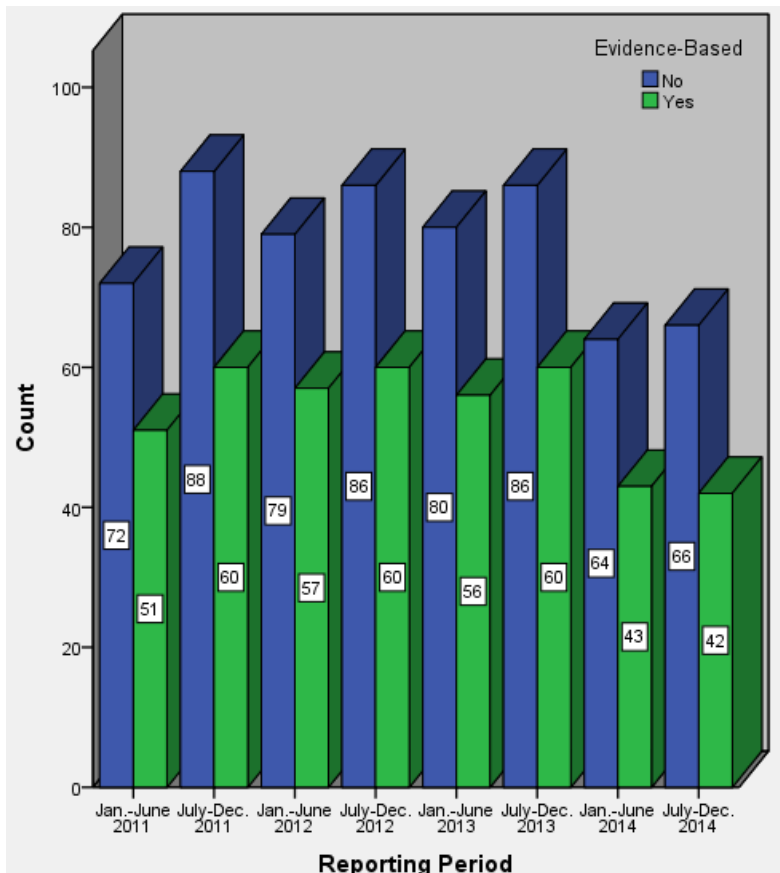
Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors. A significant number of programs funded through TYP grants are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices (Figure 2). In July–December 2014, about 39 percent of grantees ($n = 42$) had done so, through funding totaling \$45,304,662.

Figure 2. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (Count and Percent): July–December 2014



The current reporting period shows a slight decrease in evidence-based programs compared with the January–June 2014 reporting period (Figure 3). This may be partly because a large number of programs funded by the TYP program grant have expended their funding, and fewer of them are reporting performance measures data.

Figure 3. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: January 2011–December 2014



Analysis of implementing agencies for July– December 2014 revealed that tribal government organizations administered the largest number of programs (87.27 percent). Juvenile justice organizations administered the second largest number, at 5.45 percent (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): July–December 2014

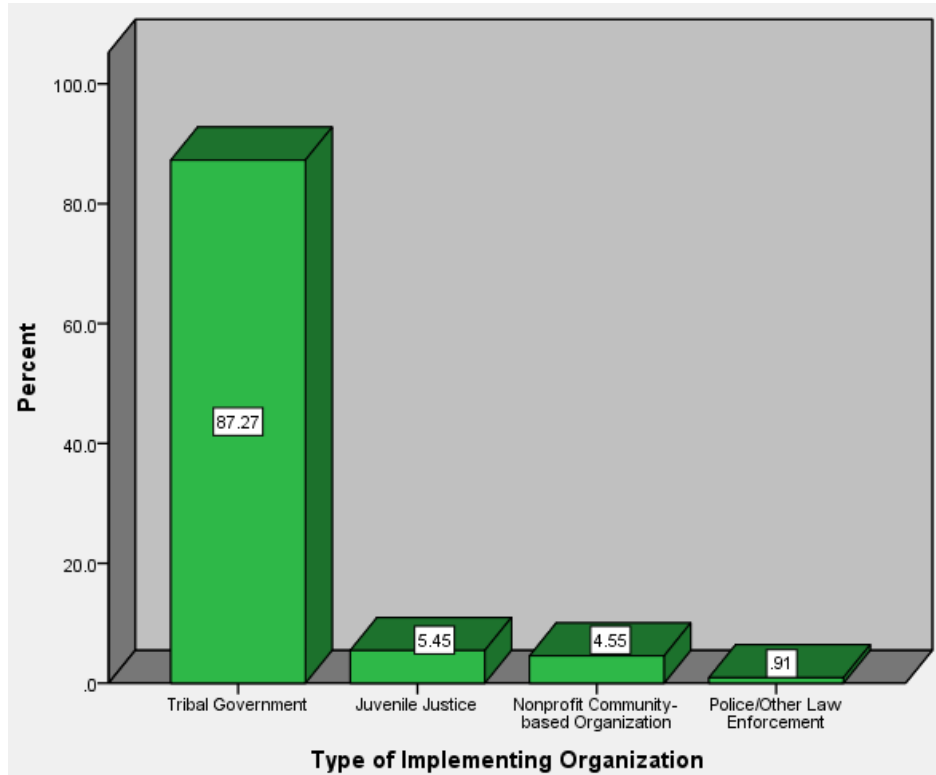


Table 3 shows the total grant amounts awarded to TYP grantees organized by State. Based on current and active TYP grants, Alaska received the most funds (\$5,894,714), followed by Washington (\$4,736,188).

Table 3. Total TYP Grant Amount by State: July–December 2014

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	15	\$5,894,714	ND	4	\$1,680,324
AZ	9	4,145,857	NE	6	2,324,221
CA	9	3,411,259	NM	2	757,422
CO	2	917,554	NV	3	865,729
IA	1	318,142	NY	1	450,000
ID	3	1,223,348	OK	9	4,226,390
KS	1	300,000	OR	5	2,166,797
ME	2	839,296	SC	1	499,639
MI	4	1,595,153	SD	5	2,536,725
MN	3	1,366,818	WA	12	4,736,188
MS	1	700,000	WI	6	2,588,591
MT	3	1,219,084	WY	1	486,670
NC	1	478,496			

Figure 5 illustrates a comparison across States on the number of grants implemented through TYP funds. The most grants awarded were in Alaska ($n = 15$). Washington reported the second highest number of grants ($n = 12$), and Arizona, California, and Oklahoma are tied for the third highest number ($n = 9$).

Figure 5. Grants per State: July–December 2014 (N = 110)

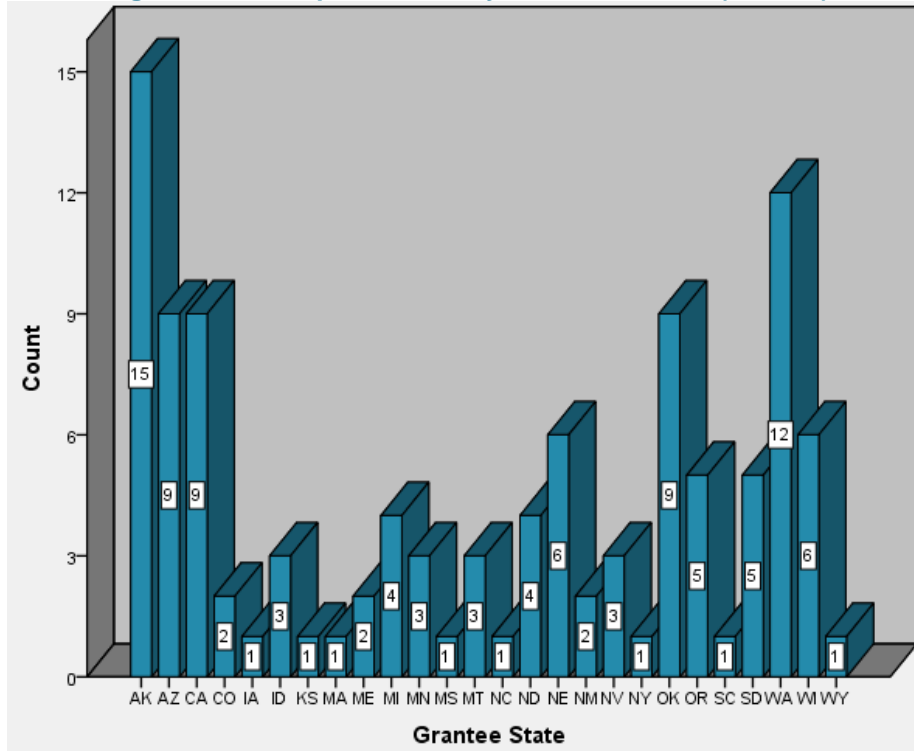
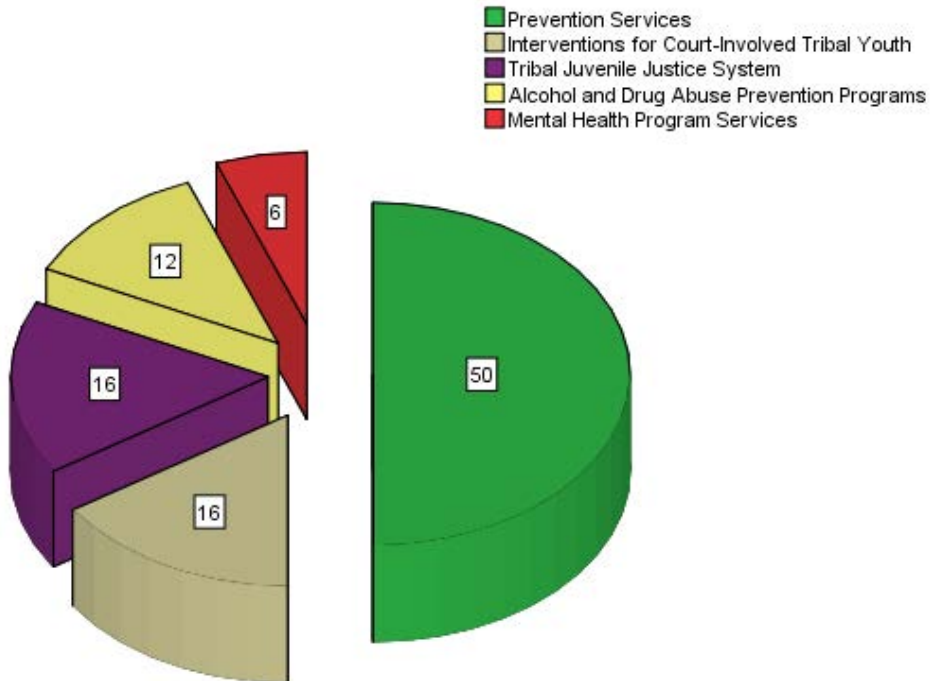


Figure 6 shows the percentage of grantee selection by program category. Fifty percent of grantees were implementing prevention services activities totaling \$28,781,363. This represents the largest program category. The second-largest categories funded by TYP are interventions for court-involved tribal youth and tribal juvenile justice system (both 16 percent), with \$9,784,787 and \$9,718,157, respectively.

Figure 6. Percent of Grantee Selection of Program Category (Percent): July–December 2014



2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from July–December 2014

2.1 Analysis of Target Behaviors: July–December 2014

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 tables list short-term (Table 4) percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories.

Table 4 shows that overall, 58 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 2014

Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial Behavior	289	377	77
Cultural Skill-Building/ Cultural Pride	3,536	4,676	76
Employment Status	23	44	52
Family Functioning	233	326	71
Family Relationships	704	833	85
Gang Resistance/Involvement	184	284	65
GED	9	10	90
GPA	423	582	73
High School Completion	29	89	33
Job Skills	54	74	73
School Attendance	1,027	2,117	49
Social Competence	730	1,038	70
Substance Use	1,061	3,948	27
Total	8,302	14,398	58

2.2 Analysis of Planning Year Activities: July–December 2014

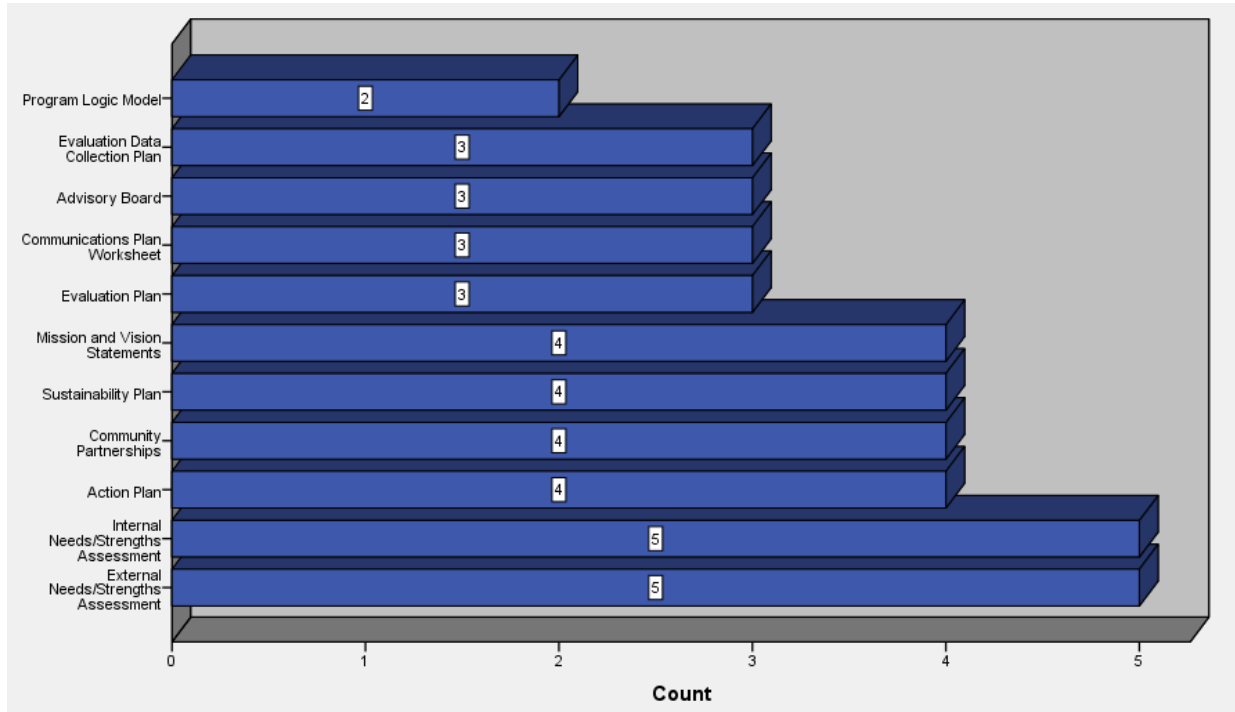
Thirteen grantees indicated that they conducted planning activities. As shown in Table 5, 64 partnerships were developed, and 34 people were trained during the reporting period. Grantees were also asked to report on the OJJDP-sponsored tribal meetings they attended. Fifty percent of grantees who conducted planning activities ($n = 8$) attended the tribal new grantee orientation, and 19 percent ($n = 3$) attended the strategic planning (StratPak) meeting.

Table 5. Planning Year Activities: July–December 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Number of partnerships developed	64
Number of people trained	34
Planning activities conducted	13
Percentage of grantees attending tribal new grantee orientation	50% ($n = 8$)
Percentage of grantees attending strategic planning (StratPak)	19% ($n = 3$)

Figure 7 illustrates the types of planning documents created by TYP grantees. The largest number of grantees ($n = 5$) developed internal needs/strengths assessments and external needs/strengths assessments.

Figure 7. Planning Documents Developed: July–December 2014 (N = 95)



2.3 Analysis of Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: July–December 2014

As shown in Table 6, 24,513 youth and/or families were served, 58 percent of whom were youth. Participants completed 137,021 service hours, with 40 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 8 percent of these youth who were tracked committed an offense, as did 15 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short-term data indicate that 10 percent of youth reoffended, along with 28 percent reoffending 6–12 months after exiting the program.

Table 6. Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: July–December 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth and/or families served	24,513 Percent youth = 58% (n = 14,275)
Number of service hours that youth and/or families have completed	137,021 Percent youth = 40% (n = 54,543)
Percent of program youth who offended (short term)	8% (n = 325)
Percent of program youth who offended (long term)	15% (n = 51)
Percent of program youth who were victimized (short term)	8% (n = 88)
Percent of program youth who were victimized (long term)	39% (n = 90)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized (short term)	12% (n = 17)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized (long term)	42% (n = 11)

Recidivism	Number
Percent of program youth who reoffend (short term)	10% (n = 99)
Percent of program youth who reoffend (long term)	28% (n = 54)
Behaviors Among Alcohol/Substance Abuse Participants Only	Data
Percent of program youth who relapsed (overall)	11% (n = 29)

2.4 Analysis of Tribal Juvenile Justice System: July–December 2014

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 = 243) 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, 93 percent of youth, and 85 percent of families were satisfied with the program.

Table 7. Tribal Juvenile Justice System: July–December 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Number of people trained	34
Percent of program staff exhibiting increased knowledge of the program area	100% (n = 243)
Percent of youth satisfied with the program	93% (n = 1,663)
Percent of families satisfied with the program	85% (n = 593)
Percent of staff satisfied with the program	99% (n = 232)

2.5 Analysis of Mental Health Program Services: July–December 2014

One hundred sixty four youth and families were served by mental health program services, 97 percent of whom were youth. Thirty-four percent of all participants completed the established program requirements successfully (Table 8).

Table 8. Mental Health Program Services: July–December 2014

Performance Measure	Data
Number of mental health program youth and/or families served	164 Percent youth = 97% (n = 159)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families screened	76 Percent youth = 95% (n = 72)
Number of mental health program youth and/or families with formal psychological/psychiatric evaluations	39 Percent youth = 97% (n = 38)
Percentage of successful mental health program completions among program participants	34% (n = 37)

Summary

One hundred ten grants were active, and there were 24,513 youth and/or families served, 58 percent of whom were youth. About 39 percent of grantees ($n = 42$) have implemented evidence-based programs, through funding totaling \$45,304,662. Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that the largest number of programs was implemented by tribal government organizations (87.27 percent). Fifty-eight percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term. Fifty percent of grantees who conducted planning activities ($n = 8$) attended the tribal new grantee orientation, and 19 percent ($n = 3$) attended the strategic planning (StratPak) meeting. Data collected on overall satisfaction with the Tribal Juvenile Justice System program indicated that 100 percent of staff, 93 percent of youth, and 85 percent of families were satisfied with the program.

Data entry for the next reporting period, January–June 2015, will begin June 15, 2015.