

Overview of the PMT Data for Tribal Youth Program Grantees: January–June 2017

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s (OJJDP) Tribal Youth Program (TYP) strives to support and enhance 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 through June 2017. 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 January–June 2017 reporting period include:

- There were 46 active TYP grantees with a reporting compliance rate of 74 percent.
- The majority of grant recipients are located in the state of Washington ($n = 11$). Washington is identified as one of 10 states with the largest American Indian and Alaska Native populations.²
- The largest number of programs was implemented by Tribal government organizations (88 percent).
- Overall, 81 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term,³ a four percent increase since the previous reporting period.
- TYP grants served 6,901 youth and/or families. Of those, 5,705 were youth (83 percent).
- Four youth participants received mental health program services.

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

² <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-10.pdf>

³ 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

Table 1, below, outlines the reporting compliance rate of active federal awards for each reporting period, starting with the January–June 2011 reporting period. Forty-six grants were active during the January–June 2017 reporting period, however, 34 grantees completed their PMT data entry requirements, for a reporting compliance rate of 74 percent (table 1). As Table 1 reveals, the compliance rates for the two most recent reporting periods have decreased, including a 16 percent drop over the last year. Further analysis is needed to understand what factors may have led to the decrease in the compliance rate.

Table 1. Status of TYP Active Grants Reporting by Reporting Period: January 2011–June 2017

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%
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%
January–June 2017	11	1	34	46	74%
Total	88	18	1,234	1,346	92%

Overview of the PMT Data for Tribal Youth Program Grantees: January–June 2017

Table 2, below, presents the number of grantees providing services to youth broken out by target population, including race/ethnicity, justice system status, gender, and age. These include services or approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., those that are gender-specific, culturally based, or developmentally appropriate). Not surprisingly, the majority of grantees ($n = 37$) reported serving American Indian/Alaska Native youth. Grantees also reported serving youth making up other races/ethnicities. It is not clear from the available data why this is the case. One possibility may be that grantees served American Indian/Alaska Native youth who identified as mixed race/ethnicity and, therefore, selected multiple race/ethnicity categories. Most grantees ($n = 33$) also reported serving youth that made up at-risk populations or youth with no prior offenses and youth who were between the ages of 11 and 18 years ($n = 36$). Grantees are only required to report target population information once in the PMT. 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 Population ($n = 42$)⁴: January–June 2017

Population Served	N	Population Served	N
Race/Ethnicity		Gender	
American Indian/Alaska Native	37	Male	35
Asian	1	Female	34
Black/African American	3	Youth population not served directly	7
Caucasian/Non-Latino	1	Age	
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3	0–10	19
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	11–18	36
Other Race	3	Over 18	10
White/Caucasian	8	Youth population not served directly	5
Youth population not served directly	5	Geographic Area	
Justice System Status		Rural	16
At-Risk Population (no prior offense)	33	Suburban	3
First Time Offenders	9	Tribal	34
Repeat Offenders	11	Urban	3
Sex Offenders	1	Youth population not served directly	6
Status Offenders	6	Other	
Violent Offenders	6	Mental Health	3
Youth population not served directly	8	Substance Abuse	13
		Truant/Dropout	15

⁴ Four grantees did not report target population data and were not included in the total number.

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. Forty-eight percent of TYP grantees ($n = 20$) implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices using funding totaling \$8,196,132 (figure 1).⁵ Organizations may face challenges implementing an evidence-based practice or program since it is often a long term process that requires the active involvement of key stakeholders at the state and local level and may require substantial start-up costs.

Figure 1. Grantees Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices ($n = 42$): January–June 2017

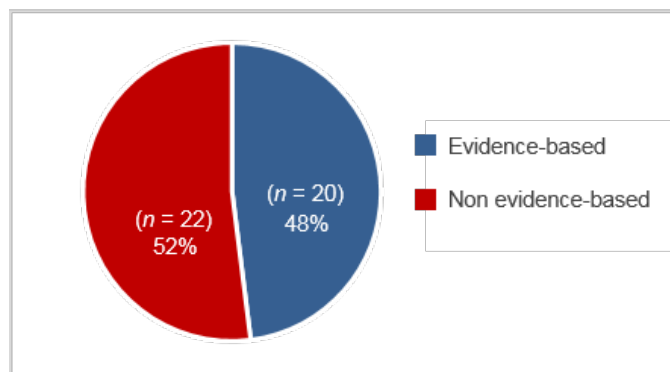
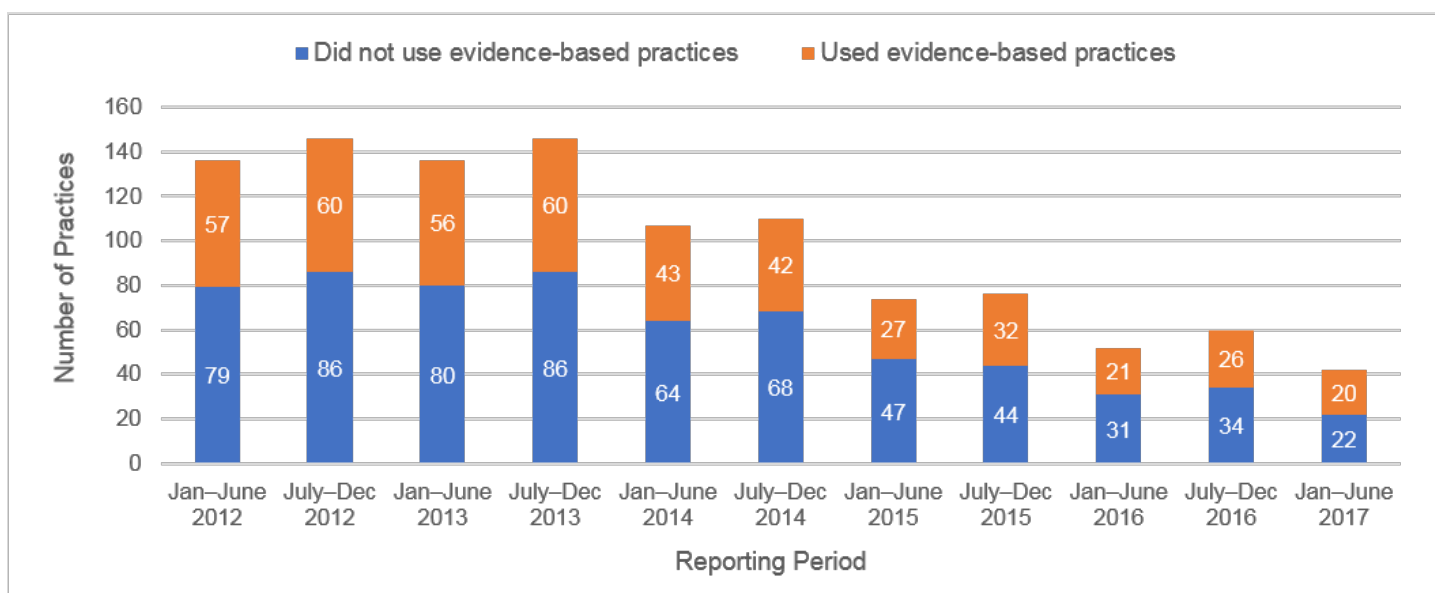


Figure 2 represents the use of evidence-based programs and/or practices by reporting period since January 2012. Overall, there is a consistent use of evidence-based practices across the reporting periods.

Figure 2. Evidence-Based Practices and/or Programs by Reporting Period ($n = 42$): January 2012–June 2017



An examination of the types of organizations that implemented programs using TYP funding (figure 3) revealed

⁵ Four grantees did not report implementing evidence-based or non-evidence based programs and were not included in the total number.

that Tribal government organizations administered 88 percent of the programs ($n = 37$), followed by Nonprofit community-based organizations (7 percent, $n = 3$).

Figure 3. Grants by Organization Type ($n = 42$)⁶: January–June 2017

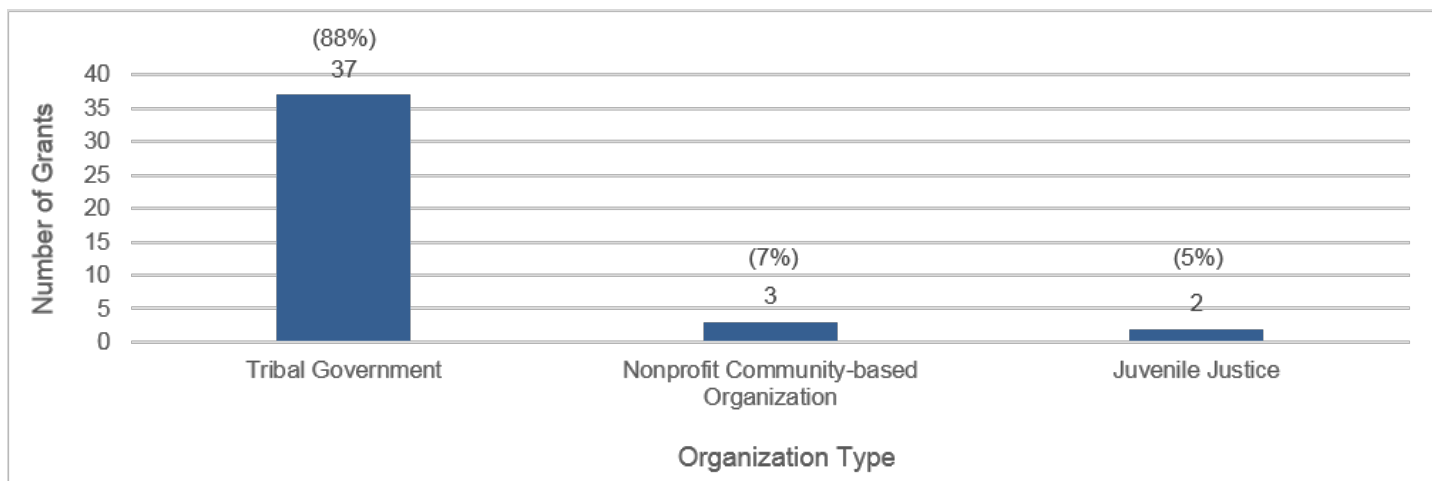


Table 3 presents the total number of grants and the total grant amounts awarded to TYP grantees by state.⁷ Based on current and active TYP grants, Washington received the most funds (\$4,140,340), followed by Alaska (\$2,422,264) and California (\$2,204,087). This is understandable given that Washington and California are included in the 10 states with the largest American Indian and Alaska Native populations and given that Alaska is home to Alaska Natives.⁸

Table 3. Total TYP Grant Amount by State: January–June 2017

State	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	State	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
WA	11	\$4,140,340	SD	1	\$437,035
AK	6	\$2,422,264	CO	1	\$380,189
CA	6	\$2,204,087	MN	1	\$380,189
OR	3	\$1,299,245	NV	1	\$372,123
WI	3	\$1,165,584	ID	1	\$359,667
AZ	2	\$985,944	OK	1	\$352,805
NE	2	\$724,584	ND	1	\$345,300
MI	2	\$628,707	IA	1	\$318,142
ME	1	\$499,696	NM	1	\$277,880
MT	1	\$498,988			

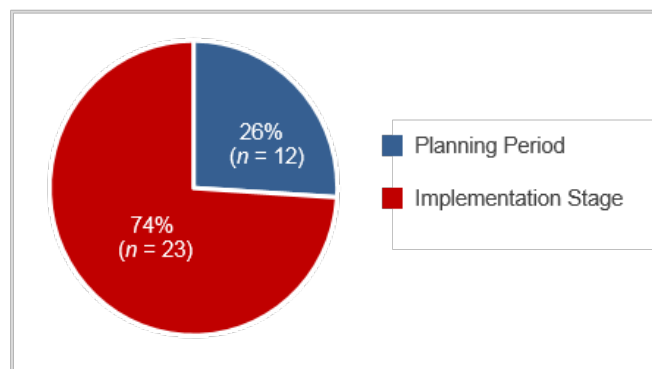
⁶ Four grantees did not report organization type and were not included in the total number.

⁷ 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.

⁸ <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-10.pdf>

Figure 4 represents the percentage of grantees (26 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

Figure 4. Percentage of Grantees in Planning Period (n = 46): January–June 2017



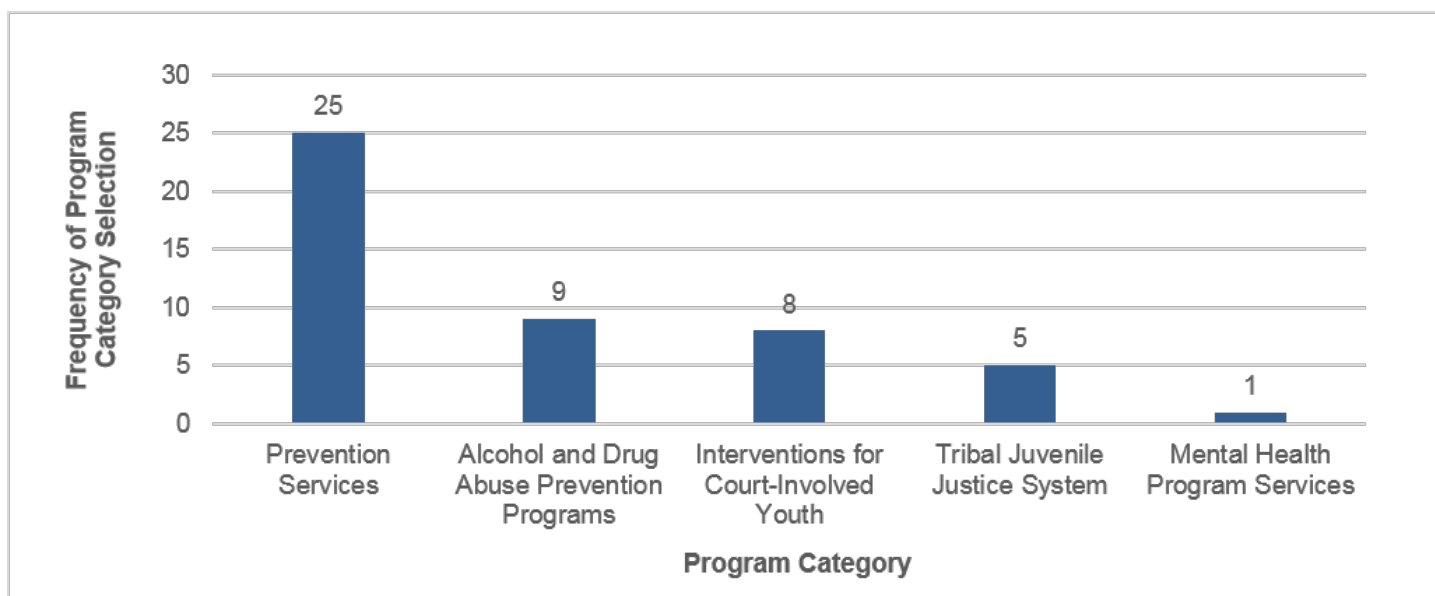
implementation stage, grantees are providing services and collecting data on the performance measures. Further discussion of the planning period measures is in the Analysis of Performance Measures Data section.

Grantees are also required to select a program category for their award. Figure 5 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 frequencies represented in figure 5 are for all active TYP awards in the PMT, regardless of whether a grantee was operational during the reporting period.

The largest program category funded by TYP, representing 25 selections by grantees, was the prevention service activities category. Alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs were the second largest category funded by TYP (9 selections), followed by interventions for court-involved youth (8 selections).⁹ The indigent defense program category was added to TYP in 2015, but no grantees reported implementing indigent-defense activities during this reporting period.

⁹ Eleven grantees selected more than one program category.

Figure 5. Frequency of Grantee-Selected Program Categories ($n = 42$)¹⁰: January–June 2017



2. Analysis of Performance Measures Data for January–June 2017¹¹

2.1 Analysis of Target Behaviors

Grantees whose programs use TYP grant funds to provide direct services to youth are required to measure performance and track data for certain target behaviors. Grantees are able to report on any 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 January–June 2017 reporting period, 93 percent of youth exhibited a positive change in cultural skill-building/cultural pride, and 100 percent of youth exhibited a positive change in substance use. Table 4 shows that overall, 81 percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the target behaviors measured in the short term.

¹⁰ Four grantees did not select a program category and are not included in the total number.

¹¹ Ten grantees were not included in the analysis of program measures because there was not enough data provided for each program category selected.

Table 4. Short Term Performance Data on Target Behaviors: January–June 2017

Target Behavior ¹²	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
GED	5	5	100%
Substance Use	57	57	100%
Cultural Skill-Building/Cultural Pride	1,498	1,611	93%
Family Functioning	290	312	93%
School Attendance	118	129	91%
GPA	27	34	79%
Family Relationships	221	295	75%
Prosocial Behavior	40	60	67%
Job Skills	40	64	63%
Antisocial Behavior	51	82	62%
Employment Status	40	67	60%
Community Involvement	91	170	54%
High School Completion	77	162	48%
Social Competence	138	290	48%
Total	2,693	3,338	81%

2.2 Analysis of Planning Year Activities

Twelve 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 that are necessary for implementation and sustainability. Grantees in the planning phase are required to 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.¹³ As shown in table 5, 54 partnerships were developed, and 50 people were trained.¹⁴ Grantees were also asked to report 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.¹⁵ Half of grantees ($n = 6$) that conducted planning activities attended the Tribal new grantee orientation, and 83 percent ($n = 10$) of grantees attended a strategic planning meeting.

¹² Gang resistance and occupational skill training target behaviors are not included in table 4, since no grantees reported data in these categories.

¹³ <https://www.justice.gov/jmd/file/934626/download>

¹⁴ 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.

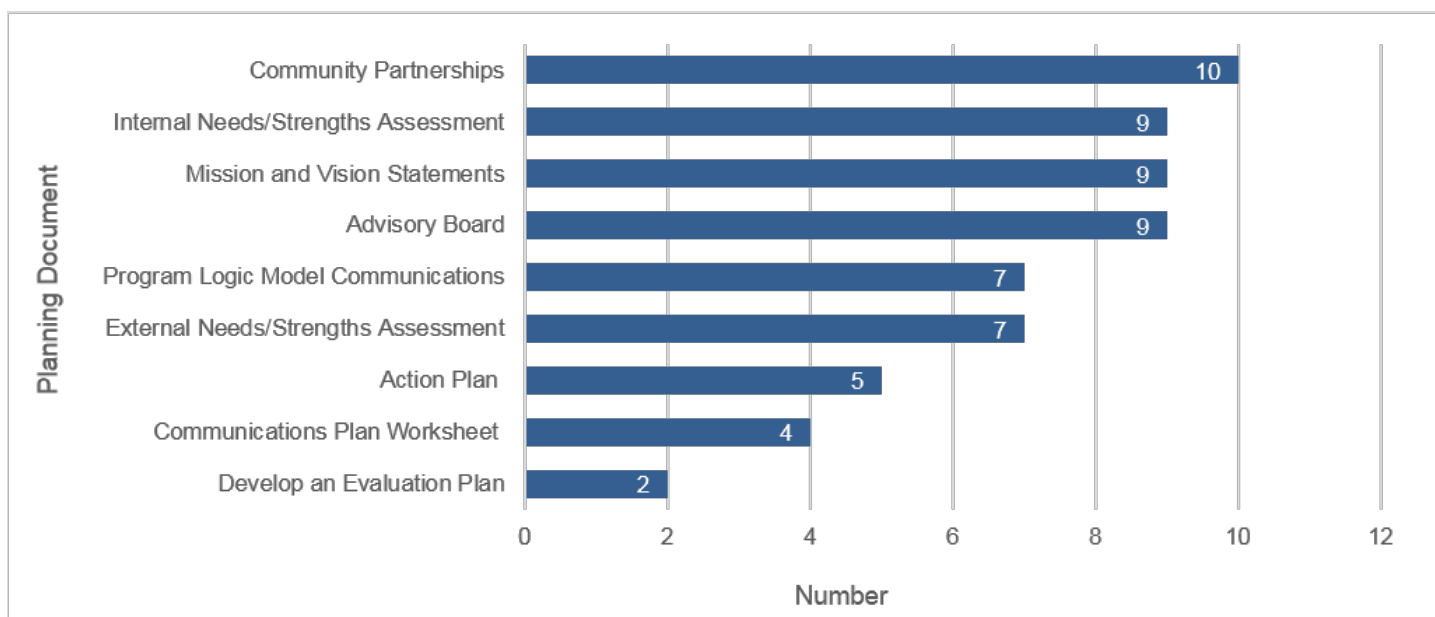
¹⁵ <https://www.justice.gov/jmd/file/934626/download>

Table 5. Planning Year Activities: January–June 2017

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of partnerships developed	54
Number of people trained	50
Planning activities conducted	12
Percentage of grantees attending Tribal new grantee orientation	50% (<i>n</i> = 6)
Percentage of grantees attending strategic planning	83% (<i>n</i> = 10)

Figure 6 illustrates the types of planning documents TYP grantees created. Most of these documents are presented at the strategic planning meeting, which usually occurs in January or February of the first year of the grant. The majority of grantees (*n* = 10) reported developing community partnerships.

Figure 6. Planning Documents Developed: January–June 2017



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 6,901 individuals, of which 83 percent (*n* = 5,705) were youth. During the reporting period, participants completed 21,055 service hours, with 94 percent completed by youth (*n* = 19,865), followed by family members, representing the remaining 6 percent (*n* = 1,190).

Offending and reoffending rates were measured for program participants over both the short and long term. Short term data indicate that 7 percent of youth who were tracked during the reporting period committed an offense, as did 1 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short term data indicate that 4 percent of youth reoffended, along with 15 percent reoffending 6–12 months after exiting the program.

Table 6. Prevention/Intervention/Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention: January–June 2017

Performance Measure	Number
Number of program youth and/or families served	6,901 Percent youth = 83% (n = 5,705)
Number of service hours that youth and/or families completed	21,055 Percent youth = 94% (n = 19,865)
Percent of program youth who offended (short term)	7% (37 out of 501 total)
Percent of program youth who offended (long term)	1% (1 out of 57 total)
Percent of program youth who were victimized (short term)	58% (220 out of 381 total)
Percent of program youth who were victimized (long term)	0% (0 out of 20 total)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized (short term) ¹⁶	8% (2 out of 24 total)
Percent of program youth who were revictimized (long term) ¹⁷	0% (0 out of 0 total)
Recidivism ¹⁸	Number
Percent of program youth who reoffended (short term)	4% (5 out of 139 total)
Percent of program youth who reoffended (long term)	15% (2 out of 13 total)
Behaviors Among Alcohol/Substance Abuse Participants Only	Data
Percent of program youth who relapsed (overall)	7% (3 out of 41 total)

2.4 Analysis of Tribal Juvenile Justice System

Analysis of the mandatory and core measure data for the Tribal juvenile justice system program category is presented in Table 7. TYP grantees are asked to report on data that reflect staff training and family satisfaction with the juvenile justice system. Table 7, below, shows the percentage of youth served and staff trained under the Tribal juvenile justice system program category. Overall, the vast majority of respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the program. Specifically, 100 percent of staff, 98 percent of youth, and 98 percent of families were satisfied with the Tribal juvenile justice system. Furthermore, 100 percent of the staff trained

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

showed an increase of knowledge of the program area.

Table 7. Tribal Juvenile Justice System: January–June 2017

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of people trained	8
Percent of program staff exhibiting increased knowledge of the program area	100% (<i>n</i> = 8)
Percent of youth satisfied with the program	98% (224 out of 228 total)
Percent of families satisfied with the program	98% (223 out of 228 total)
Percent of staff satisfied with the program	100% (<i>n</i> = 10)

2.5 Analysis of Mental Health Program Services

This section presents mandatory and core measure data for the mental health program services program 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: January–June 2017

Performance Indicator	Data
Number of mental health program youth and/or families served	9 Percent youth = 44%
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%

Summary

During the current reporting period, grantees had an average reporting compliance rate of 74 percent. Washington received the most funds (\$4,140,340), followed by Alaska (\$2,422,264). There were 6,901 youth and/or families served, 83 percent of whom were youth. Forty-eight percent of grantees ($n = 20$) have implemented evidence-based programs through funding totaling \$8,196,132. Eighty-one percent of youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior measured in the short term (up four percent from the previous reporting period), including 93 percent of youth who exhibited a positive change in cultural skill-building/cultural pride and 100 percent of youth who exhibited a positive change in substance use. Data collected on prevention services, interventions for court-involved Tribal youth, and alcohol and substance abuse prevention program categories revealed that 7 percent of youth who were tracked during the reporting period committed an offense in the short term, and only 1 percent who were tracked over the long term committed an offense. Short term data indicate that 4 percent of youth reoffended, and 15 percent of youth reoffended 6–12 months after exiting the program. Finally, examining overall satisfaction with the Tribal juvenile justice system program indicated that the vast majority of respondents reported that they were satisfied with the program. Specifically, 100 percent of staff, 98 percent of youth, and 98 percent of families were satisfied with the Tribal juvenile justice system. Furthermore, 100 percent of the staff trained showed an increase of knowledge of the program area.