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Native American Tribal Juvenile Crime Prevention Programs Data Summary



Prepared by:

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Table of Contents

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Initiative.....	1
Tribal Data Collection.....	1
Demographic Characteristics of Youth Screened.....	3
JCP Profile of Tribal Youth Screened	6
JCP Youth Receiving Service Programs.....	8
JCP Tribal Youth Risk Indicator Change Report.....	9
JCP Tribal Youth Protective Indicator Change Report.....	10
JCP Group Average changes	11
Summary.....	11

Tables and Figures

Table 1. Number of Initial Screens and Interim Reviews received from Tribes.....	2
Table 2. Age and Gender of Tribal Youth with Initial Screens	3
Table 3. Race/Ethnicity of Tribal Youth with Initial Screens.....	3
Figure 1. Race/Ethnicity Composition of Youth.....	3
Table 4. Youth’s Reported Tribal Affiliation	4
Table 5. Average Risk, Protective, and Mental Health Indicators	6
Table 6. Percent of Youth with Risk or Protective Indicators in JCP Domains.....	7
Table 7. Percent of Youth with Specific Mental Health Issues.....	7
Table 8. Number of Youth with Both Initial Screen and Interim Review	8
Table 9. Types of Services Received by Youth.....	8
Table 10. Risk Indicator Change	9
Table 11. Protective Indicator Change.....	10
Table 12. Matched Sample Comparison of Averages in Indicators Over Time – All Tribes	11

THE JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVE

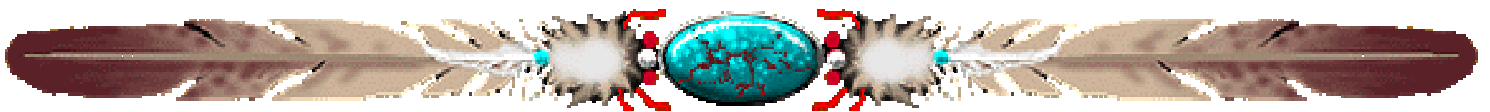
- ❖ The purpose of the Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) Initiative is to reduce juvenile crime and associated risk indicators and increase protective indicators of youth. JCP funds communities to offer services specific to local needs, to prevent high-risk juveniles from committing or repeating crimes. Over time, the JCP should show a reduction in both juvenile recidivism and the frequency and severity of crimes.
- ❖ Examples of interventions from tribal plans: school-based services, including mental health services, truancy intervention, parent training, and mediation services; skill-building training; alcohol-drug assessment and referral; multi-systemic therapy (MST); cognitive training; anger management; safe, supervised sports/recreational activities; and mentoring.

TRIBAL DATA COLLECTION

- ❖ Initial Screen and Interim Review data are collected by staff at each program and are either sent to NPC Research for data entry and/or entered into the Web-based JCP database. In most cases, direct service staff members interview the youth and gather additional information from other sources, such as parents/family members, schools, or juvenile departments.
- ❖ Initial Screens are conducted at the beginning of service (usually at intake) and establish eligibility for services; a profile of risk, needs, and strengths; and a “baseline” for use in the evaluation. Interim Reviews are conducted at service completion or at 6 months into services, to measure changes in risk and protective indicators.
- ❖ The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation have a somewhat different service pattern from the other tribal programs. Umatilla has several categories of services that are handled in distinct ways by the evaluation team. A large number of both Indian and non-Indian youth are served by 1-day events that combine information/education with an activity, such as a basketball tournament. Youth may participate in more than one of these events. The non-Indian youth are counted in the total number of services provided, but are not included in the risk and protective indicator analyses presented here. Indian youth receive an Initial Screen by staff supervising the event and then are followed up for an Interim Review 6 months later by Umatilla staff. Other programs offered by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation provide services to youth over time, such as “On Solid Ground” or “Breaking Barriers.” Youth in these programs also receive an Initial Screen at the intake and an Interim Review at program completion or 6 months after intake, by program staff.
- ❖ NPC Research has received Initial Screens on 756 youth and Interim Reviews on 430 youth receiving some ongoing service from the participating tribes as of June 1, 2005. Table 1 describes the number of Initial Screens and Interim Reviews received from each Tribe.
- ❖ The JCP evaluation has received data from all of the 9 Oregon tribes.

Table 1. Number of Initial Screens and Interim Reviews received from Tribes

Participating Tribe ¹	Number of Initial Screens	Number of Interim Reviews
Burns Paiute Tribe	13	11
Confederated Tribe of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Sisulaw Indians ²	25	0
Coquille Indian Tribe	15	14
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	3	3
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	9	9
Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians ³	52	13
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation ⁴	633	380
The Klamath Tribes	2	0
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	4	0
Total	756	430



¹ Tribe conducting the initial screening/assessment.

² The Confederated Tribe of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Sisulaw Indians also submitted screens (after September 1, 2005) on an additional three youth not included in these analyses.

³ The Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians report screening additional youth than what the evaluation has included here. However, at the time of data analyses, not all screens and Interim Reviews were available to NPC Research. These data will be included in future reports.

⁴ The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation also screened (and/or performed Interim Reviews) on an additional 187 youth not included in these analyses.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH SCREENED

- ❖ Youth in the sample ranged from 5 years to 20 years at the time of Initial Screening, with about 87% of all screens being conducted on 10 to 17 year olds. The average age of youth was about 13 years. There were slightly more females than males in the sample of youth. Four youth did not have gender reported (please refer to Table 2).

Table 2. Age and Gender of Tribal Youth with Initial Screens

All Tribes	Age Range	Average Age	Males		Females	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total	5 – 20	13	365	48.5%	387	51.5%

- ❖ The majority of the youth in the sample (71%) identified as Native American (see Table 3). Many of the youth screened are members of the tribe that completed the Initial Screen; however, some tribes also screened youth from other tribes. A complete list of tribal affiliation of youth screened can be found in Table 4.

Table 3. Race/Ethnicity of Tribal Youth with Initial Screens

All Tribes	Native American	Multiple Race/ Ethnicity	Other/ Unreported
Total Number of Youth	536 (71%)	103 (14%)	117 (15%)

Figure 1. Race/Ethnicity Composition of Youth

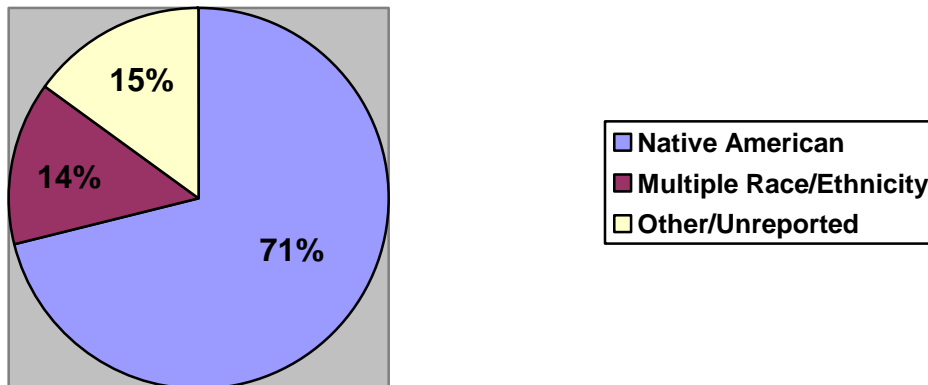


Table 4. Youth's Reported Tribal Affiliation

Tribal Affiliation	Number of Youth
Blackfoot/Blackfeet/Siksika	19
Cherokee	1
Cheyenne	2
Colville	16
Coos	24
Coquille	15
Cow Creek	4
Crow	5
Grand Ronde	17
Hoopa	1
Jamestown Sklallam	1
Kiowa	1
Klamath/Modoc	7
Lummi	1
Mojave/Paiute	1
Navajo	1
Nez Perce/Nimiipu	62
Northern Arapaho	1
Paiute	13
Paiute/Warm Springs	1
Pueblo	1
Quinault	2
Rosebud Sioux	1
Shoshone Paiute	3
Siletz	54
Sioux	4
Skokomish	1
Spokane	4

Tribal Affiliation	Number of Youth
Thompson (Ntlakyapamuk)	1
Tulalip	1
Umatilla/Cayuse/Walla Walla	279
Ute	1
Warm Springs	97
Wasco	3
Winnebago	1
Yakama	102
Other/Missing	8
Total	756

JCP PROFILE OF TRIBAL YOUTH SCREENED

- ❖ Tribal youth had between 0 and 22 (the maximum number possible) risk indicators on the JCP Initial Screen/Assessment. The average risk score was about 5 indicators. About 6% of the youth had 14 or more risk indicators, suggesting they are very high risk for juvenile justice involvement or re-offending.
- ❖ Tribal youth had as few as 0 and as many as 10 (the maximum number possible) protective indicators. The average protective score was about 7 indicators. Half the youth (50%) had about 7 or more protective indicators.
- ❖ Out of the 5 possible mental health indicators, tribal youth had between 0 and 4, with the average number of mental health indicators being less than 1. About 14% of the youth had at least 1 mental health indicator, and about 3% had 3 or more mental health indicators. The most frequent mental health issue was “depressed or withdrawn,” reported for 66 (9%) youth.
- ❖ About 64% of tribal youth had at least 2 of the 5 risk domains.

Table 5. Average Risk, Protective, and Mental Health Indicators

Screened Youth	Risk Indicators		Protective Indicators		Mental Health Indicators		Risk Domains	
	Mean	S.D. ¹	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Total	4.7	4.8	6.8	2.8	.2	.7	2.2	1.6



- ❖ The majority of tribal youth had one or more risk indicators in both the peer and family domains. However, the majority also had one or more protective indicator in all the domains. The presence of protective indicators can lessen the impact of risks.

¹ Standard Deviation.

Table 6. Percent of Youth with Risk or Protective Indicators in JCP Domains

Domains	Risk		Protective	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School	253	34%	584	77%
Peer	535	71%	626	83%
Behavior	250	33%	623	82%
Family	507	67%	624	83%
Substance	141	19%	383	51%

Table 7. Percent of Youth with Specific Mental Health Issues

Mental Health Issue	Number	Percent ²
Actively suicidal or prior suicidal attempts	16	2%
Depressed or withdrawn	66	9%
Difficulty sleeping or eating problems	58	8%
Hallucinating, delusional, or out of touch with reality (while not on drugs or alcohol)	8	1%
Social isolation: Youth is on the fringe of her/his peer group with few or no close friends	46	6%

² Rounded to nearest percent.

JCP YOUTH RECEIVING SERVICE PROGRAMS

- ❖ In order to look at how a youth’s risk and protective indicators changed over time, NPC selected youth who had both an Initial Screen and Interim Review. If youth in prevention programs or interventions experienced reductions in risk indicators or increases in protective indicators, it is an indication that a program or service is beneficial.
- ❖ By September 1, 2005, 430 Tribal youth had both an Interim Review and an Initial Screen.

Table 8. Number of Youth with Both Initial Screen and Interim Review

Participating Tribe	Number of Youth with Interim Reviews ³
Burns	11
Coquille	14
Cow Creek	3
Grand Ronde	9
Siletz	13
Umatilla	380
Total	430

- ❖ The majority of youth receiving services were “Still Active” at the time of their Interim Review (305 youth, 71%). Some youth were “Inactive” at the time of their Interim Review (39, 9%), and few were “No Longer In Service” (15, 4%). Sixty-one youth (14%) did not have a program status indicated on their Interim Review. The majority of youth received a direct intervention (such as family counseling or anger management classes) as a part of their program service. A smaller number of youth received case management/case coordination or support services (such as assistance meeting basic needs).

Table 9. Types of Services Received by Youth⁴

All Tribes	Direct Intervention		Case Management		Support Services	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total⁵	352	82%	33	8%	54	13%

³ In the event a youth has multiple Interim Reviews, either the one linked to the Initial Screen or the most recent review is used. Only one Interim Review per youth is recorded for the purposes of this table.

⁴ Youth can receive multiple (more than one) types of service.

⁵ Because youth can receive multiple services, totals will not equal 100%.

JCP TRIBAL YOUTH RISK INDICATOR CHANGE REPORT

- ❖ This table describes the number of youth who had a risk indicator present during the Initial Screening (Column A) and of those youth, the number who still had the risk indicator during the follow-up (Interim Review) assessment (Column B). The percent change in column C describes the percent of youth who no longer had the risk indicator at follow up, that is, the percent of youth who improved in that area.

Table 10. Risk Indicator Change

	Column A	Column B	Column C
RISK INDICATOR	Number of youth with indicator reported on Initial Screen	Of Column A, number of youth with indicator reported on Interim Review	% Change
Academic Failure	103	75	29% Reduction
Chronic Truancy	53	39	26% Reduction
School Dropout	11	3	73% Reduction
Suspension (during past month)	25	9	64% Reduction
Friends engage in unlawful behavior	163	126	23% Reduction
Friends suspended or expelled	281	225	20% Reduction
Aggressive behavior at school (past month)	24	5	79% Reduction
Behavior harms others (past month)	22	7	68% Reduction
Behavior harms self (past month)	67	15	78% Reduction
Poor family supervision	118	84	29% Reduction
Serious family conflicts	114	77	33% Reduction
Child abuse/neglect (past month)	14	6	57% Reduction
Criminal family members	100	67	33% Reduction
Substance abusing family members	184	131	29% Reduction
Family trauma/disruption	210	85	60% Reduction
Substance use beyond experimental	80	36	55% Reduction
Current substance use is problematic	49	22	55% Reduction
High or drunk at school (past month)	25	8	68% Reduction

JCP TRIBAL YOUTH PROTECTIVE INDICATOR CHANGE REPORT

- ❖ This table describes the number of youth who did not have a protective indicator present during the Initial Screening (Column A) and of those youth, the number who had gained that protective indicator by the follow-up (Interim Review) assessment (Column B). The percent change in column C describes the percent of youth who had gained the protective indicator at follow up, that is, the percent of youth who improved in that area.

Table 11. Protective Indicator Change

	Column A	Column B	Column C
PROTECTIVE INDICATOR	Number of youth WITHOUT protective indicator reported on Initial Screen	Of Column A, number of youth <u>with</u> protective indicator reported on Interim Review	Percent Improvement
Significant school attachment	131	29	22% Improvement
Family actively involved in school success	136	41	30% Improvement
Friends disapprove of unlawful behavior	156	23	15% Improvement
Has friends who are academic achievers	73	28	38% Improvement
Involved in extra curricular activities	53	22	42% Improvement
Communicates effectively with family	132	38	29% Improvement
Has close family relationships	69	32	46% Improvement
Caretaker free of substance use	123	41	33% Improvement
Lives in a low crime neighborhood	232	23	10% Improvement
Has an adult in her/his life to talk to	52	32	62% Improvement

JCP GROUP AVERAGE CHANGES

- ❖ Another way to assess group level improvement for youth in JCP tribal programs is to look at the average number of risk domains, risk indicators, and protective indicators over time. If programs are positively impacting youth, reductions in risk domains and risk indicators would be expected, as would increases in protective indicators. Table 12 illustrates the average (mean) number of risk domains, risk indicators (based on the 18 common between the Initial Screen and Interim Review) and protective indicators for the 430 youth with comparison (both Initial Screen and Interim Review) data.

Table 12. Matched Sample Comparison of Averages in Indicators Over Time – All Tribes⁶

	Initial Screen	Interim Review
Risk Domains	2.4	1.7
Risk Indicators	4.1	3.8
Protective Indicators	6.9	6.1

- ❖ The changes from initial screen to interim review for risk domains and risk indicators are statistically significant in the desired direction (decreasing risk over time). The change in protective indicators is also statistically significant, though in an unexpected direction. Because most tribes experienced a positive change (increase) in protective indicators over time, this analysis was also conducted removing one tribe’s data. For the remaining tribes, the changes across time for these three measures are all statistically significant in the desired directions (see footnote below for means).

SUMMARY

- ❖ The tribal Juvenile Crime Prevention programs are serving a large number of underserved and high-risk youth in tribal communities across the state of Oregon. Programs are impacting individual youth by decreasing risk indicators for juvenile justice involvement as well as strengthening positive areas in the youths’ lives. Individual reports for the nine tribes providing data to the JCP were distributed separately from this report.



⁶ With the removal of one tribe, the risk domain means change to 2.74 (screen) and 2.0 (interim review), the risk indicator means (evaluation score) change to 4.72 (screen) and 3.34 (interim review), and the protective indicator means change to 6.52 (screen) and 7.07 (interim review).