Building Culturally Responsive, Integrated Service Delivery Systems

Rod K. Robinson, Deputy Associate Director
BIA/Office of Justice Services/TJS
Diversion and Re-entry Division
The challenge today is to capture the opportunity to form active community-based partnerships and to illustrate the critical elements needed to create a culturally responsive, accountable and sustainable recovery infrastructure within tribal communities.

Why do we need to do this?
“Our children are taking their lives, our families are being torn apart, our culture is disappearing because of substance abuse, suicide and violence, it is time to act by committing our time, ideas and resources to stop this destruction”

“These words come straight out of my heart, my tears and my prayers”.
Developing Purpose-driven Partnerships for Change

“First Understand, then Embrace the Change Process”
Catalysts for lasting Change?

* Individual factors (40%) exist within the person/organization’s current environment. **Extra-therapeutic.**
* Relationship factors (30%) is the connection between person/organization and staff. **Therapeutic alliance**
* **Hope and expectancy** (15%) comes from engaging with a person/organization’s desire for a better future.
* **Model/technique** (15%) depends on what is the **best fit** for the person/organization.

- M.Hubble, B. Duncan, S.Miller
  “The Heart and Soul of Change”
Creating an Environment for Mission-Based Change.

* Know what we are assigned to achieve?

* Honor what the tribes want to achieve?

* Build plans for infrastructure, protocols and data systems to track successful change over time.

* Stay open to innovations that bring “systemic change”, rather than seeking funding for a “specific project”.
What to look for in a Partnership

* **Perspective**- able to identify the **real issue(s).**
* **Passion**- belief that serving is **worth** the effort.
* **Professionalism**- giving our **best** effort.
* **Principled**- willing to do **only** what is right.
* **Priority**- giving the mission our full **commitment**.
* **Persistence** - willing to go the **distance**.
* **Performance-based** - willing to **measure** the effectiveness of our efforts.
How to move Barriers to Change

* Listen to us, rather than simply assess us.
* Guide and teach us, no need to fix us.
* Allow for a learning curve, instead of simply trying to crisis manage/stabilize the situation and move on.
* Point out what is right in us before you point to what is wrong.
* Access trauma reduction training to more effectively work with us and understand the barriers that we are struggling with.
* This combination will empower the Change Process.
How to Approach Change?

**Strength-based**
- Solution-focused
- Crime needs intervention
- Qualitative Evidence-PBE
- Recovery focused
- Change/shift
- Circle logic
- Process-driven
- Tribal lens

**Deficit-based**
- Problem-focused
- Crime needs punishment
- Quantitative Evidence-EBP
- Treatment focused
- Force/fix
- Linear logic
- Product-driven
- Western lens
OJS/Tribal Justice Support
“Pointing toward Integration”

Active Projects

- Recidivism Reduction
- Solution-focused sentencing/interventions
- Detention-based treatment
- Re-entry and community engagement
- Tiwahe
- Performance outcome measurement

Active Projects

- Standardized screening and assessment (GAIN)
- Court TA Assessments
- Model JJ Code
- Model SOW
- Quality Assurance Review
- Common Data Platform
Examples of Systems

The **Key** to developing a functioning Integrated Service Delivery system is to ensure that Interactive Communication tools are made available to the service providers.
What to look for in a System

* System is developed by Indian Country for Indian Country.
* System users vs programmers should drive the process.
* System customization is in near-to real time and not an after thought or add-on cost/feature.

* System allows for multiple users now VS yet to be developed.
* Standardized assessment is the primary driver of the case management system.
* Primary point-of-entry is usually at the Courts.
* Multiple pricing options i.e. one-time vs add-on at cost.
Visualizing the Continuum of Need

Community

Planning
Case Management Systems
Prevention
Intervention
Treatment
Recovery Support
Financing
Outcome Evaluation

Tribal Action Plans
Standardized Assessment
School Based Health Centers
Justice System Options
EBP/PBE
Menu of Choices
CMS + Grants
AI/AN Specific Data

Comprehensively Strategic Planning
Creates Minimum Program Standards
Right Time Right Student Right Service
Alternatives to Incarceration
Integrated Service Delivery
Salient Factors that Support Change
Improved Revenue Streams
Common Data Platform

Critical Elements of Infra-structure Needed to Support a Continuum of Care
Visioning Support for Tribal Communities

Systems of Care

Recovery

TRIBES

Direct Services

Addiction Services System

Mental Health System

Primary Care System

Vocational Services

Safety

Health

Cultural Teachers

Tribal Authority

Traditions

Community

Social Services

Children Welfare and Family Services

Education System

Housing System

Faith Community

Tribal Health Services

Culture

Healthcare System

Addiction System

Mental Health System

Primary Care System

Vocational Services

Safety

Health

Cultural Teachers

Tribal Authority

Traditions

Community

Social Services

Children Welfare and Family Services

Education System

Housing System

Faith Community

Tribal Health Services

Culture

Healthcare System

Addiction System

Mental Health System

Primary Care System

Vocational Services

Safety

Health

Cultural Teachers

Tribal Authority

Traditions
SOLUTION-FOCUSED INTERVENTION OPTIONS - A

Justice system Event

Pre-Sentence investigation - Assessment – Sentencing – Compliance – Reporting, etc.

Mental Health Counseling

Attendance at Self-Help Group

Local Outpatient Treatment

Local Residential Treatment

Regional treatment Yuma / Hardin

Traditional Incarceration

FAMILY COUNSELING

Re-Entry Process

Recovery Home

Probation and Continued Care

Exit