

TRIBAL RISK-NEED RESILIENCE TOOL

DEVELOPING AND PILOTING A
TRIBAL RNR TOOL



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Contents

Risk Need Responsivity Principles

Appropriate use of RNR to Reduce Recidivism

What we know about RNR tools with Native Populations

Building a Tribal Specific RNR Tool

Piloting and Assessment Process

Risk-Need-Responsivity Theory: The Three Core Principles

Risk Principle: Who to target.

- Intervention is most effective with higher-risk individuals (risk of re-offending).

Need Principle: What to target.

- Assess and target “criminogenic” needs (i.e., needs that fuel criminal behavior).

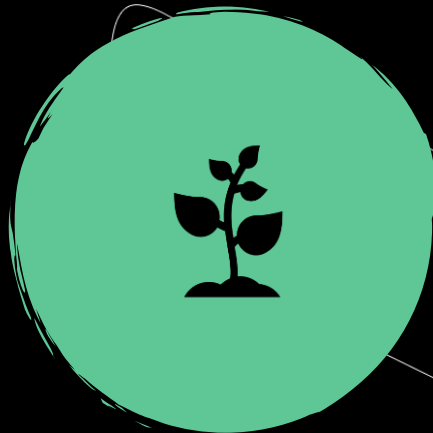
Responsivity Principle: How to intervene.

- Tailor intervention to the characteristics and learning styles of the individual.



Endurance

The ability to survive and endure difficult circumstances



Growth


The power to overcome or grow through difficult experiences



Flexibility

The ability to rebound or expand without breaking

What is Resilience?



**DEVELOPING A TRIBAL RNR
TOOL**
THE PROCESS

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Project Team

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- Tribal Justice Exchange Team
- Research Team

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

- Behavioral Health Department – Dr. Desiree Fox
- Public Defenders Office – Ann Miller

Advisory Board

15 members



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graph TD; A[15 members] --> B[Probation, judges, prosecutors, public defenders, Clinical Psychologist, reentry, researchers and TA providers];
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Probation, judges, prosecutors, public defenders,
Clinical Psychologist, reentry, researchers and TA
providers

Project: Overview



LITERATURE REVIEW

RESEARCHING THE USE OF RNR TOOLS ON TRIBAL
POPULATIONS

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Literature Review

Reviewed 50+
publications

Including
publications
from Canada
and Australia

Literature Review

50+

Publications and
articles reviewed

**International
review of
articles**

Including
publications from
Canada and
Australia



Findings Among Current Tools

- Existing tools not designed for indigenous defendants
- Lower predictive validity
- Concerns of over-classification of risk
- Protective factors are not considered
- Phrasing is unsuitable

BUILDING THE TOOL

GUIDING THE PROCESS

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Process of Drafting the Tool



Team Values



Initial draft



Team reviewed question by question

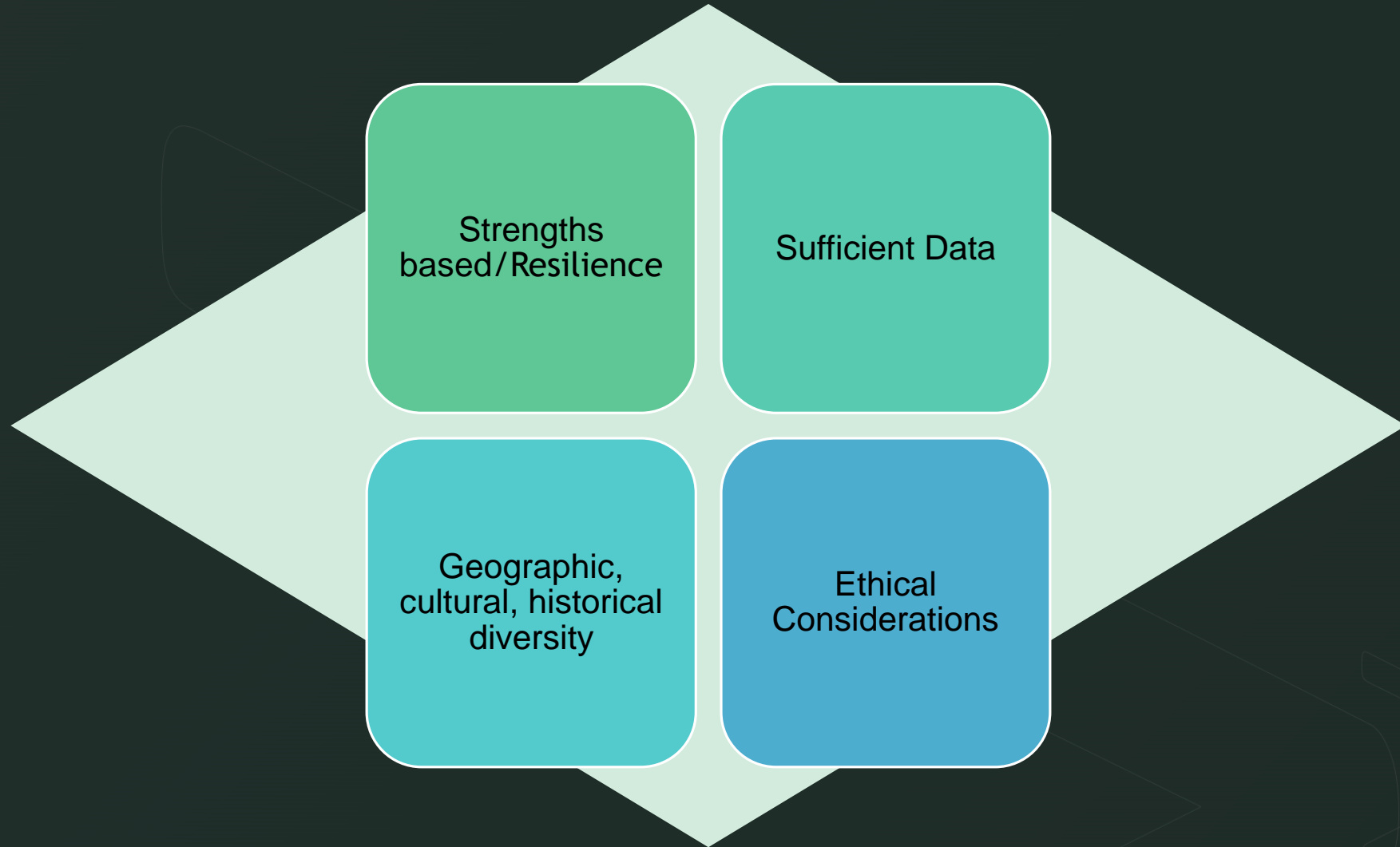


Advisory Board review section by section



Culture and community review

Tool Considerations and Challenges



Ethical Considerations

RNR tool racial bias

Reducing incarceration

Do we assign risk to trauma?

Risk vs. resilience

How to avoid harm

CREATING THE DRAFT

IDENTIFYING TOOL DOMAINS AND QUESTIONS

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Risk Factors

Static risk factors

- ▶ Criminal history
 - ▶ # of arrests
 - ▶ # of convictions
 - ▶ type of offenses
- ▶ Current charges
- ▶ Age at first arrest
- ▶ Current age
- ▶ Gender

Dynamic risk factors/needs

- ▶ Antisocial attitudes
- ▶ Antisocial friends & peers
- ▶ Criminal Thinking
- ▶ Family/marital factors
- ▶ Education/employment history
- ▶ Pro-social leisure activities
- ▶ Substance use and misuse

Overview of Domains

Domains

- ▶ Demographics
- ▶ Family Structure
- ▶ Childhood
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Employment & Income
- ▶ Housing
- ▶ Past justice involvement
- ▶ Substance Use

Domains cont.

- ▶ Resilience against colonialism and oppression
- ▶ Discrimination
- ▶ Post-traumatic growth
- ▶ Relationships and community ties
- ▶ Time Structure
- ▶ Culture and community

THE FINAL DRAFT

THE TOOL WE ARE PILOTING

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Overview of Tool



Tool contains 170 Questions



Administering at Pre-trial



Completion Time 1 - 1.5 hours

Demographics

Information for data collection purposes

Information for case management and client engagement

- Contact info
- Transportation
- Health care coverage

How to capture identity information:

- Native/Indigenous/Tribal/Name of Tribe
- Gender/Male/Female/Two-Spirit/Trans/Non-binary

Family Structure and Childhood



Relationship
Stability



Dependents
and Family
Living
Situation



Safety Check
IPV



Foster Care
Involvement



Experience
with School
and
Education



Education

- ❖ Highest level of education
- ❖ Personal knowledge and skillsets
- ❖ Where their knowledge comes from
- ❖ What skills they can teach others
- ❖ How do they want to learn and grow?

Income

Considerations

- ❑ Current or seasonal
- ❑ Employment may be difficult to secure in rural tribal communities
- ❑ Do people need support connecting to employment or training?

Education

Considerations

- May have income from the tribe or other sources
- Do people have enough income to live?
- Do people have enough income to afford what they want?



TIME AND SCHEDULE

Replaces Concept of Leisure

- How does a person structure their time?
- Do they have free time?
- How would they like to fill that free time?

FTA and Appointments Support

Housing

- **Questions:**

- Stability of housing
- Identification of housing needs

- **Considerations:**

- Do people feel safe in their homes
- Access to HUD or tribal housing
- Flag needs for stable housing
- Second IPV flag



➤ Community and Cultural Connectedness

- Culture and community as a protective or resilience factor
 - NOT a Risk Factor
- Identify their level of engagement, knowledge, desire, and access to community and culture
- Scale of 1-10
- Ask about their perception of their identity as a source of meaning and strength
- Other forms of culture are also important!
 - Culture with a little 'c'




Resilience Against Colonialism and Oppression

**Both Parts of
Historical Loss
Scale**

Seeks to identify
areas of
historical and
cultural loss

Identify
resilience
through loss



Historical Loss Scale

How often do you think of each loss?

When thinking on these experiences, how often do you have the following feelings?

Item	Several times a day	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly /only special times	Never	N/A
87. The loss of our land							
88. The loss of our language							

Feeling	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always	N/A
99. Sadness or depression						
100. Anger						
101. Anxiety or nervousness						
102. Uncomfortable around white people when you think of these losses						

How does resilience show up in their life?

Discrimination

Other Tools

Distrust of Authority:

- Relates to criminal thinking
- Relates to anti-social thinking
- Correlates with increased risk score

Tribal RNR Tool

Distrust of Authority:

- May be Legitimate:
 - Personal experiences of discrimination
 - Historical experiences of discrimination
 - Ask about experiences of discrimination

Within Tribal Lands	Outside of Tribal Lands
<p>114. Do you believe that you (or members of your family) have been treated negatively in the past by members of your tribal community because of your family status (tribal affiliation, clan, or history of infractions committed long ago against the tribe by members of your own family, etc...)? Yes/No/Don't know/Not Applicable</p>	<p>121. When you are off tribal land/reservation do you believe you or tribal members are discriminated against because of your Native status/identity? Yes/No/Don't know/Not Applicable</p>
<p>115. Do you believe that you (or members of your family) have been treated negatively by others in your tribal community because of one or more of your non-Native identities and/or statuses (sexual orientation, age, race, etc...)? Yes/No/Don't know/Not Applicable</p>	<p>122. Do you believe that you or tribal members have been treated negatively in the past because you live on the reservation/tribal lands? Yes/No/Don't know/Not Applicable</p>

Internal/External Discrimination

Post-Traumatic Growth and Mental Health

Strong Focus on Resilience

- Methods of coping, survivance, and healing
- Highlight strengths and personal growth

Mental Health and Trauma

- Previously Diagnosed
- Flag for further assessment

Suicidality and IPV

- Developed Specific Screener
- Final engagement for MH and VS referral



	Not at all	Very little	Sometimes	Quite a bit	A lot
129. Turn to faith/spirituality (e.g. pray)					
1. Connect with culture or tradition (e.g., sweat lodge, elders) <input type="checkbox"/>					
129. Connect with and/or support others (e.g., talk to friends)					
130. Connect with nature (e.g. go to the woods, water)					

How much do you?

Suicidality Screener

Generate flags in RNR tool

7 question screener

Identify voluntary referral for services OR

Crisis Response

Substance Use



IDENTIFY HISTORY
OF TREATMENT



CAGE-AID
QUESTIONS ON USE



GENERATE FLAGS --
> NOT TO DIAGNOSE

Criminal
Record

Jurisdictions of
arrest

Offender
registration and
compliance

Criminal History & Community Ties

PILOTING THE TOOL

TESTING THE EFFECTIVENESS

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Pilot Sites:



SITE A



SITE B



SITE C

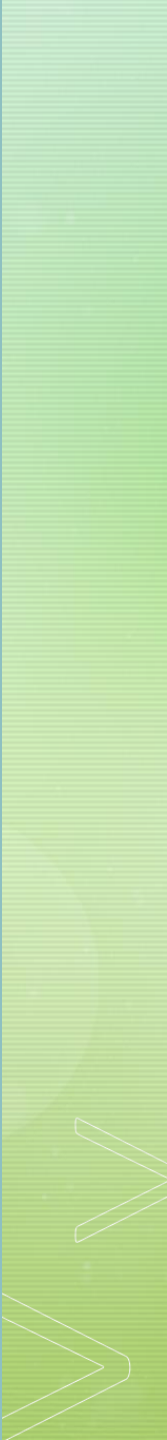


SITE D



Mystery Pilot Site

Pilot Site E



Piloting in Your Court

- Are you interested in being a pilot site?
- Can you administer at pretrial or probation?
- What is your caseload?



Contact us?!

Contact Info

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Preparing to Pilot

Meeting With All Stakeholders

IRB and Tribal IRB Applications

Developing Needs Flags

Tool Administration Manual

Tool Administration Training

Tool Administration Training



Generating
Consent



Interview
Approaches

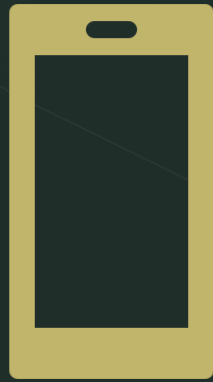


Planning Protocols
for Disclosure



Addressing Safety
Concerns

Finalizing Pilot Preparations



Technology Walk Through



Cultural Vetting

Piloting

Tool Administrators

Differences in
Administration

Recidivism Data
Collection

Administrator Peer
Exchanges

Present Strengths and Challenges

Perfect is the enemy of good

- -Many changes to the tool
- -Many perspectives

Ideal Pilot Sites

- -Sample size
- -Existing tool administrators
- Services

Time

- -Low case volume
- -IRB/Council
- -Data protocols

Data Analysis

Examine whether the tool is reliable and valid.

- Questions within the tool consistently measure what we are trying to measure.
- e.g. questions within the culture and community domain consistently measure culture and community

Does the information we gather accurately measure risk and need in the population?

- i.e. the domains we measure are predictive of recidivism or other outcomes of interest

Explore the ways in which systems can best utilize the RNR tool

Data Analysis: 3 Approaches

Cultural
Vetting

Recidivism

Factor
Analysis

Cultural Vetting

Identify

- Identify with stakeholders who are cultural holders in the tribe

Administer

- Administer the tool to those stakeholders

Conduct

- Conduct interview and focus group in all pilot sites with cultural stakeholders

Review and analyze

- Review and analyze the qualitative data to identify important information about specific questions, or interview approaches that are culturally significant

Recidivism

Minimum of 50 assessments

Needs time – 6 mo. In community

All pilots up in May 2023

October 1, 2023 clock starts

March 31, 2024 time period ends

April. 1, 2024 analysis begins

FACTOR ANALYSIS

BUT FIRST, A PRIMER!

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Factor Analysis

Process to understand whether and questions in a scale group together

- A process to test for construct validity

When we measure constructs as scales or items that when added together make up the thing that we want to measure

- Example Substance Use scale in our RNR tool

Latent vs Observed Variables

Two Ways to Measure Complex Constructs



Observed

- Direct Questioning
 - Do you have a problem with alcohol/drugs?



Latent

- A scale comprised of questions that indirectly measures problem alcohol/drug use
 - Most people who have a drug/alcohol problem would endorse the items

Using Factor Analysis for Tribal RNR Tool

Need larger sample size 200+

Should have sample size by end of Dec. 2023

Factor analysis happens quickly, once we have data (weeks)

Questions can be removed and tool shortened (+ Cultural Vetting data)



Next Steps

August 2023 – All sites up and piloting

6 months later – Use data to shorten tool

6 months later - collect recidivism data

1 year – develop preliminary report

Review tool with advisory board

Final Products



LITERATURE
REVIEW



INTERIM REPORT



FINAL REPORT



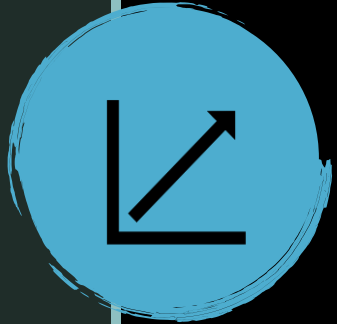
TRIBAL RNR TOOL
+ SUICIDALITY
SCREENER



TRAINING
MATERIALS

**TOOL MUST STILL
BE VALIDATED!**

Future of Validation



Looking to
validate
on recidivism



Explore
nuanced
recidivism
measures



Explore
measuring
treatment



New grant needed!

QUESTIONS?!



THANK YOU

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