



CHANGING PERSPECTIVE:

Data Collection in a Juvenile
Healing to Wellness Court

May 25, 2022



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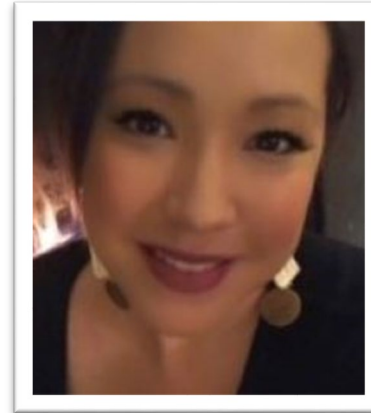
▶ WELLNESS COURT TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CORE PLANNING TEAM



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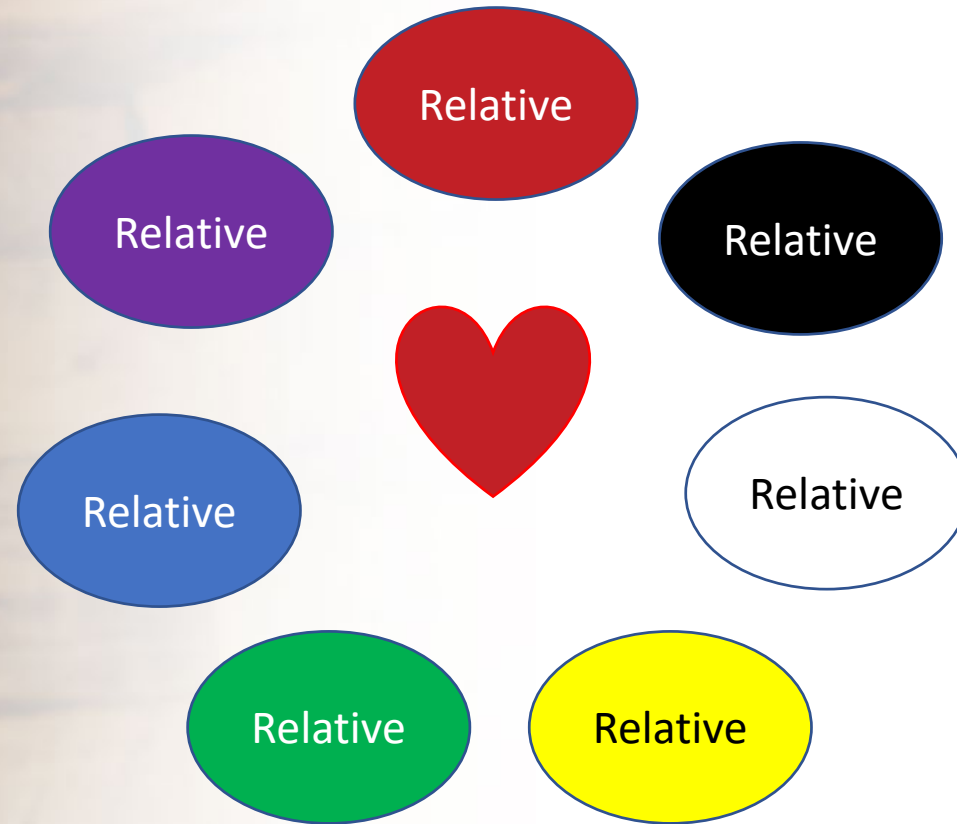
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Opening



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▶ ONE HEART, MANY MINDS....





▶ Our Time Together Today

- Discuss the purpose and general processes of data collection to support program development.
- Consider steps to support ongoing program evaluation.
- Engage in group discussion related to local level data collection and observe tools that may be integrated into the wellness court process to support access to youth data.

▶ Activity



HISTORICAL/CULTURAL DATA COLLECTION



Image courtesy: Sioux Indian Museum, U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Rapid City

▶ Data Collection and Program Evaluation

What is Data?

- ❖ Data is factual information (such as measurement or statistics) used as a basis for reasoning.
- ❖ Data can be quantitative
 - ❖ E.g., # of wellness court participants
 - ❖ # of positive drug tests.
 - ❖ Average local graduation rate.
- ❖ Data can be qualitative
 - ❖ Types of incentives and sanctions used.
 - ❖ Types of treatments ordered.
 - ❖ Traditional/cultural elements that are integrated.



TYPES OF DATA

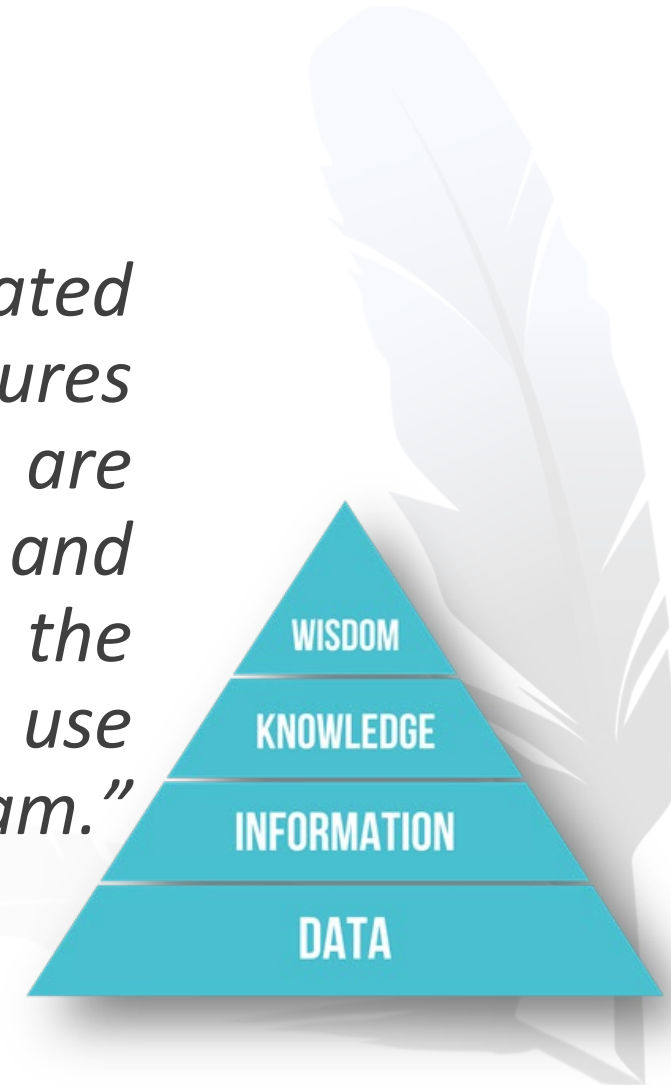
- ❖ Data can be **primary**
 - ❖ Data that did not exist prior to the program. *E.g., number of program services offered to “Jane Deer”*
 - ❖ *Data are collected specifically to generate information for the program and comes from sources such as program records, clients and staff.*
- ❖ Data can be **secondary**
 - ❖ Data that already exists in some accessible form. E.g., U.S. Census Data)
 - ❖ Collection- find the source, identify what form the data is in, decide how you will use the information.

(See Data Use Toolkit, AIDC, 2004)

▶ DATA VERSE INFORMATION!

From “[The Data Use Toolkit](#)” (AIDC, 2004)-

“Although “data” and “information” are closely related they are different concepts. Data are facts and figures that can be stored within program records. [Data](#) are names, numbers and descriptors of people, places, and things- for example a zip code. [Information](#) is the meaningful details that are derived from data. We use data to gain information about our program.”



▶ DON'T FORGET THE KEY COMPONENTS!

Key Component #8: Monitoring and Evaluation

Process measurement, performance measurement, and evaluation are tools used to monitor and evaluate the achievement of program goals, identify needed improvements to the Tribal Healing to Wellness Court and to the tribal court process, determine participant progress, and provide information to governing bodies, interested community groups, and funding sources.

▶ LESSONS LEARNED

From “Lessons Learned in Implementing the First Four Wellness Courts” (Gottlieb, 2010)

- ❖ Collect automated wellness court information systematically from day one.
→ *Think early and ongoing.*
- ❖ Program evaluation and monitoring can be overlooked during the bustle of new implementation.
- ❖ Monitoring during the course of the wellness court provides feedback for processes- **what works** and **what does not work** and **allows for timely adjustment.**



▶ GUIDING QUESTIONS

Team should ask two questions:

- ❖ ***What do we want to know?***
 - ❖ *E.g. “How to implement early referral to treatment for juveniles and reduce youth recidivism rates?”*
- ❖ ***What do we plan to accomplish with the information that we collect?***
 - ❖ *“We want to improve our services and see community change.”*



► Pre-Implementation

- ❖ *What data is available to you now?*
 - ❖ **Local level data-** recent or current data collection initiatives for youth serving programs/populations.
 - ❖ **Known local trends**
 - ❖ **Existing data sharing agreements** with tribal agencies/departments.
 - ❖ **Development of future data sharing agreements** with local, county, or state partners.



SERVICE DELIVERY

- ❖ Program Monitoring and Evaluation

- ❖ **Real-time, consistent data collection related to:**

- ❖ *Participants*
 - ❖ *Program Services*
 - ❖ *Community Activities, Issues, Trends*
 - ❖ *Other Data/Information as identified by the team*

- ❖ Data points relevant to Legacy OJJDP performance measures can be found [here](#).



▶ OJJDP PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Sample Program Measures from OJJDP (Full List of Performance Measures Can Be Located [Here](#))

- Number of Training Events Held
- Number of Partnerships Developed
- Number of new data-informed services employed
- Number of People Trained

Program Related Performance Measures

- Number of program youth served during the reporting period.
- Percentage of eligible individuals served by a culturally specific service.
- Percentage of eligible individuals who completed high school.
- Percentage of eligible individuals with improved positive relationships with tribal elders.

Additional Target Behaviors

- School Attendance
- Grade Point Average
- GED Completion
- High School Education

- Job Skills
- Employment
- Family Relationships
- Cultural Skill
- Pro-Social Relationships
- Community Involvement
- Occupational Training

▶ **TEMPLATE**

<u>Participant Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Sessions Attended</u>	<u>GPA</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Substances</u>		



PROGRAM AND PARTICIPANT DATA



▶ NEXT STEPS: MOVEMENT FORWARD

- **Step 1**
 - Identifying the need to collect Data.
- **Step 2**
 - How will we store, manage, and share data?



TRAUMA-INFORMED DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION

Building relationships through trust and engagement while gathering accurate information and avoiding re-traumatization.

Ethics, Confidentiality, Cultural Competency, History of Research in Indian Country, Human Subjects trainings...

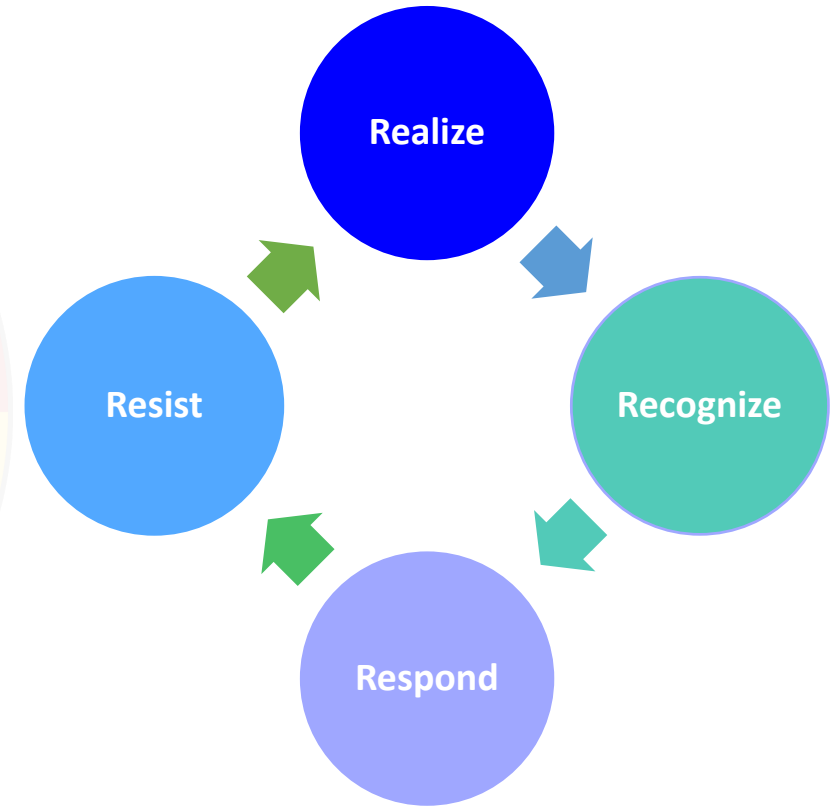
CONFIDENTIALITY CONSIDERATIONS

- ❖ *Court coordinators and wellness court teams should adhere to all applicable confidentiality laws. Consider all Tribal and Federal laws of applicability.*
 - ❖ Section 42 C.F.R of the U.S. Code requires that substance abuse treatment providers maintain the confidentiality of all participants in substance abuse treatment programs. Participants in state drug courts and tribal Wellness Courts are required to execute limited waivers of these confidentiality requirements to permit specifically designated individuals – e.g., those on the Wellness Court “Team” - to receive information about their progress in treatment
- ❖ *Preservation of confidentiality- contributes to court integrity, participant honesty, and trust. (See “[Case Management](#)”, at 24)*
- ❖ *Treatment may share what is “necessary”- and team should protect information from unauthorized persons (Id.)*
- ❖ *See The Tribal Law and Policy Institute’s, “[Policies and Procedures Guide](#)” for example waivers/consents at 115.*

▶ GUIDING VALUES

A program, organization, or system that is trauma-informed..

- ◆ **realizes** the widespread impact of trauma and understands potential paths for recovery
- ◆ **recognizes** the signs and symptoms of trauma in clients, families, staff, and others involved with the system
- ◆ **responds** by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices
- ◆ seeks to actively **resist** re-traumatization. (SAMHSA, 2014)



Guiding Values & Principles

Trauma-Informed Principles

A trauma-informed approach reflects adherence to six key principles rather than a prescribed set of practices or procedures. These principles may be generalizable across multiple types of settings, although terminology and application may be setting- or sector-specific:

- ◆ **Safety**
- ◆ **Trustworthiness and Transparency**
- ◆ **Peer support**
- ◆ **Inclusiveness and shared purpose**
- ◆ **Collaboration and mutuality**
- ◆ **Empowerment**
- ◆ **Voice and choice**
- ◆ **Cultural, Historical, and Gender Issues**

(SAMHSA, 2014)



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR DATA COLLECTION

- ❖ Is the tool culturally appropriate for the population?
 - ❖ Is the content requested agreeable/appropriate?

- ❖ How will the data be analyzed and used?
 - ❖ Who will review the data? Who will have access to data?
 - ❖ What action will be taken after review?

AGREEMENTS

- ❖ It may be necessary to develop both internal MOU and external MOU to support partnerships, communication and to support program sustainability.
- ❖ MOU can detail the information that will be shared, by whom, and for what limited purpose.
- ❖ MOU should contain the acknowledgment of the team members as to the applicability of and adherence to federal and tribal laws.
- ❖ *See The Tribal Law and Policy Institute's, "[Policies and Procedures Guide](#)" for example MOU at 347.*

STOP AND REFLECT

- ❖ Data Management
 - ❖ What is the current data management system utilized?
 - ❖ What steps may need to be taken to help manage data?
- ❖ Next Steps
 - ❖ Review grant program measures for years 1-3.
 - ❖ Develop data collection processes to ensure that program measures are collected on a regular basis.
 - ❖ Use guiding questions to assess additional data that will be gathered and work with TTA provider to complete data collection plan.

▶ Planning Period Data Collection

Existing Data- *What's available now?*

One-to-One interviews

Community Surveys/Planning/GONA

Forums/Focus Groups

Resource Mapping/Mind Mapping



▶ DISCUSSION/QUESTIONS



Closing



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Reach Out

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