

Disproportionate Minority Contact:

Native American Data Collection Project

Prepared by Bowman Performance Consulting, LLC
Scientific Research & Evaluation Vendor
www.nbowmanconsulting.com

(This study was funded by WI OJA Contract #15-93350-001)




Research Team

- Nicole Bowman, Project Administrator & Qualitative Research Specialist
- Nicole Butt, Quantitative Research Specialist
- Mary Jo Keating, County Research Specialist
- Leah Dodge, Research Support
- Melanie Shively, Project & Logistical Staff



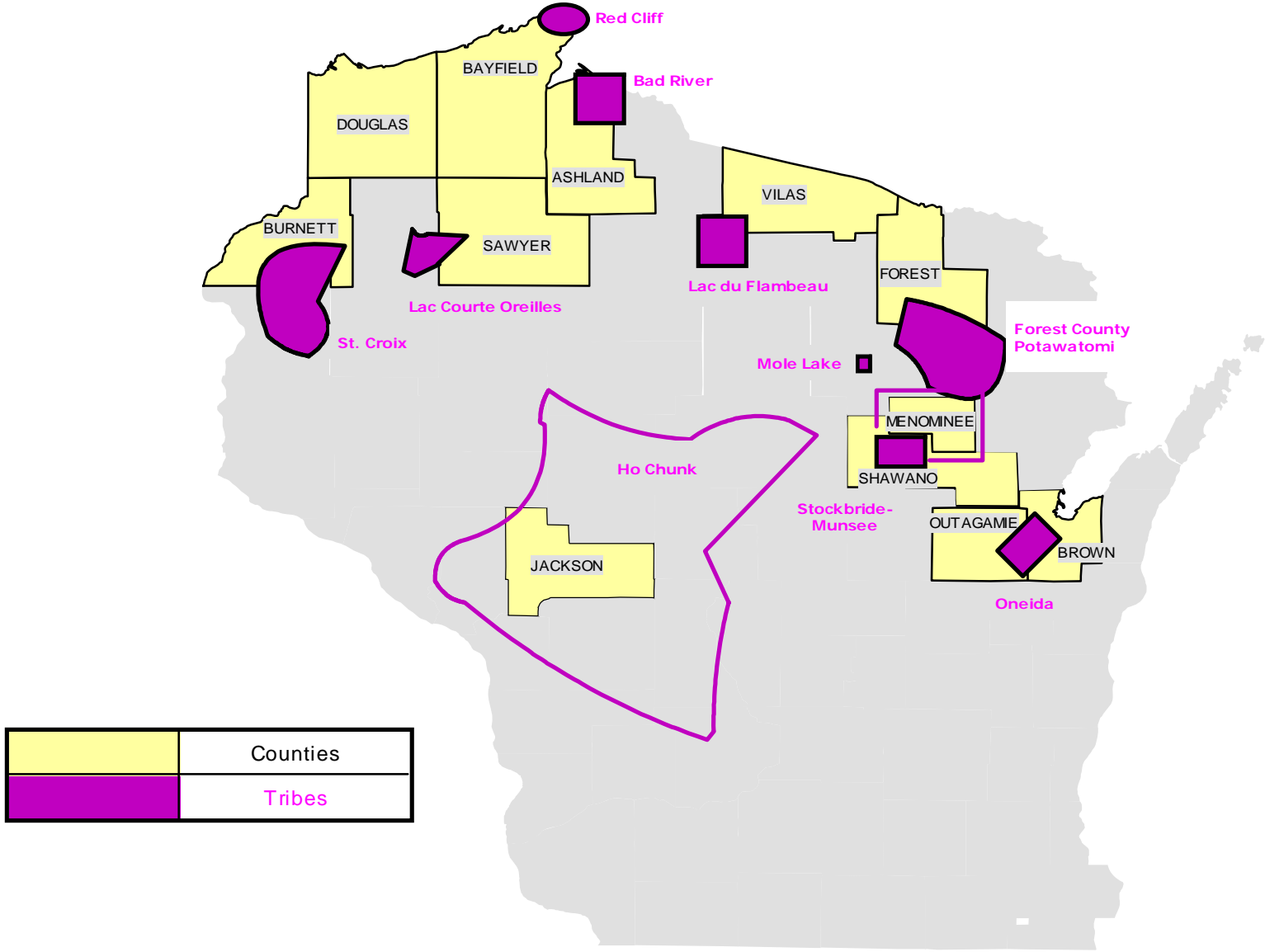
Background Information

- The vendor was contracted July 2006 to collect data for the two deliverables required for this DMC study:
 - Completion of RRI spreadsheets for each participating county
 - Summary of survey interviews for each participating Tribe
- On August 2006 OJA approved the design and instruments (three of them) and gave approval to formally begin collecting data from the counties and Tribes
- Data was collected for the project starting in mid August 2006 through the end of September 2006

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- Per the WI OJA the data to be collected was the number of incidences for the 10 data elements for **American Indian youth** age 10-17 and the number of incidences for the 10 data elements **for all youth** age 10-17 for 11 Tribes and 12 counties in WI

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Data Elements

1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)
2. Juvenile Arrests
3. Refer to Juvenile Court
4. Cases Diverted
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court



	Counties
	Tribes

Wisconsin

- **Selection for Participating Counties:** Native American population of 5% or have over 50 detentions of Native American youth. For the study, 11 Tribes and 12 counties were chosen as seen in the table below:

County	# AI 10-17 yr. Population*	% AI 10-17 yr. Population*	Tribal Reservation Lands Located in the Corresponding County
Menominee	764	96.6	Menominee
Sawyer	437	23.4	Lac Courte Oreilles
Forest	256	20.9	Potawatomi, Mole Lake
Vilas	392	17.8	Lac du Flambeau
Ashland	323	17.0	Bad River
Bayfield	281	16.1	Red Cliff
Shawano	470	9.8	Stockbridge-Munsee
Jackson	214	9.8	**HoChunk
Burnett	120	7.0	St. Croix
Brown	929	3.4	Oneida
Douglas	130	2.8	
Outagamie	445	2.1	Oneida
<p>* 10-17 year old AI data is based on 2004 OJJDP data ** The HoChunk do not have reservation lands in Wisconsin, rather this is reflective of a large population of HoChunk Nation members in residence in the county.</p>			



Purpose of the Study

- The study was designed to meet:
 - the OJA project deliverables
 - study the phenomena of DMC in WI with Native American youth
 - produce new data generated by Tribal populations
 - document the relationships between the county and Tribal participants in the study
 - Share findings of the study to collaboratively discuss, contribute to an understanding of, and eventually find solutions for a long-term problem



Study Design

- Basic research design (Miller & Salkind, 2002) to understand basic scientific phenomena and describe the world as it exists
- Mixed-Methodology
 - Quantitative RRI data collected through a County RRI and Tribal RRI instrument
 - Qualitative data was collected using a semi-structured survey instrument (primary), field notes, observational notes, and document review
- Co-constructed evaluation process using culture and context for multi-cultural validity (AEA, 2005): concept, design, data collection, analysis, technical writing, utility/access of report, and multi-ethnic research team



Multi-Ethnic Research Team

- Multicultural validity (Kirkhart, 2005) is critical
 - For community access
 - Authenticity and reliability of data collected
 - Developing understandings across multiple, dynamic, and different cultural and geographic environments
- Multicultural validity is a unique design element that is an anomaly for most government funded projects and contribute to why issues aren't solved in the short or long term
- ***Consequently, we are pleased to have been able to include this design element and acknowledge the WI OJA's staff for their genuine support for this particular aspect of the study.***

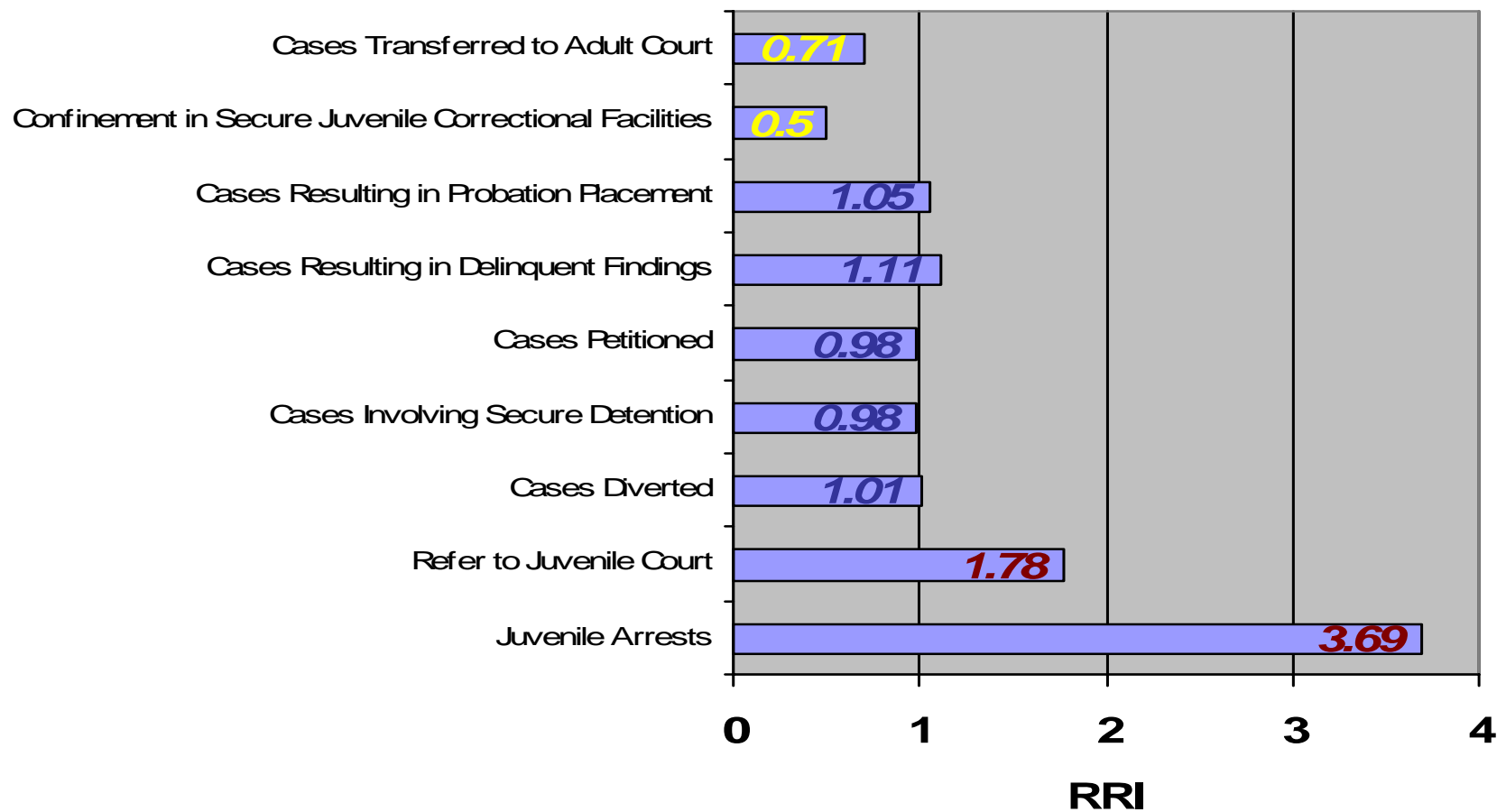


County Findings

- The study produced complete data by only four counties: Brown, Menominee, Sawyer, and Outagamie
- The Optimal RRI Base Calculation Flow Chart was attempted to be followed for all counties, however, in some cases (i.e. Shawano County, Jackson County, and Douglas County) an Abbreviated RRI Base Calculation Flow Chart was used due to lack of data.
- Sufficient and comparable RRI data from Tribes could not be collected due to program, infrastructure, staffing, or technology issues.

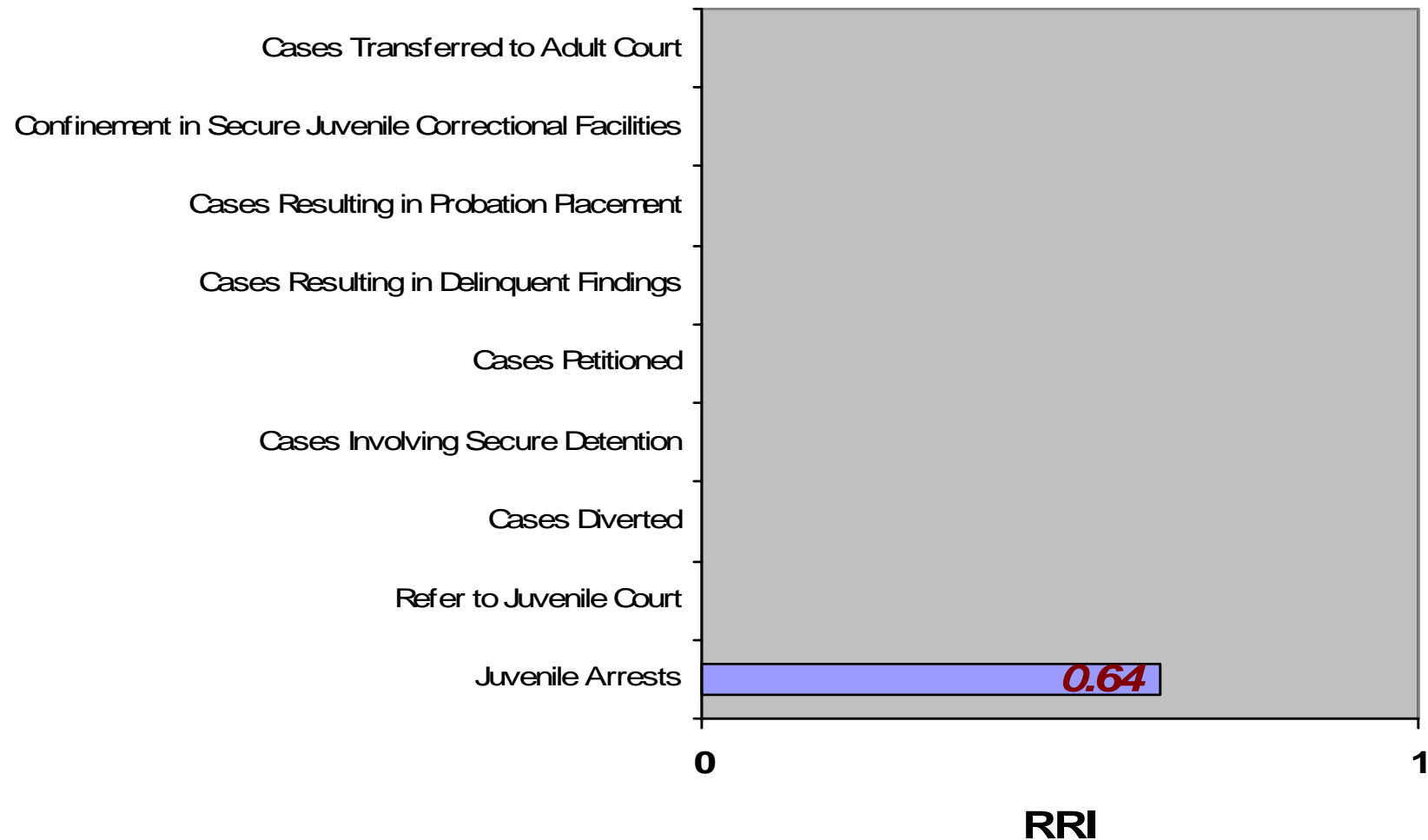
Brown County

RRI Values in Brown County, 2005
AI youth as compared to all other youth



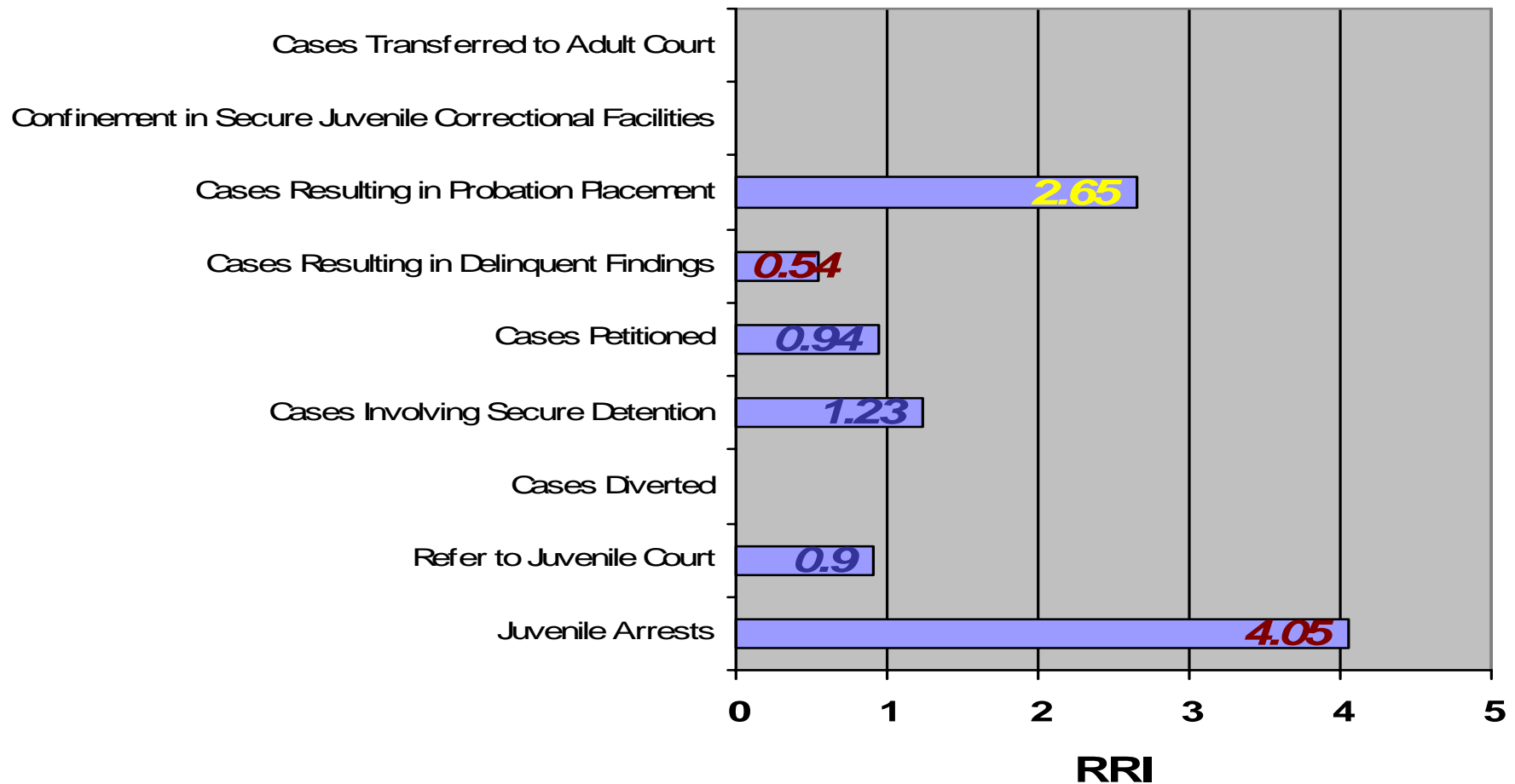
Menominee County

RRI Values in Menominee County, 2005 All youth as compared to all other youth



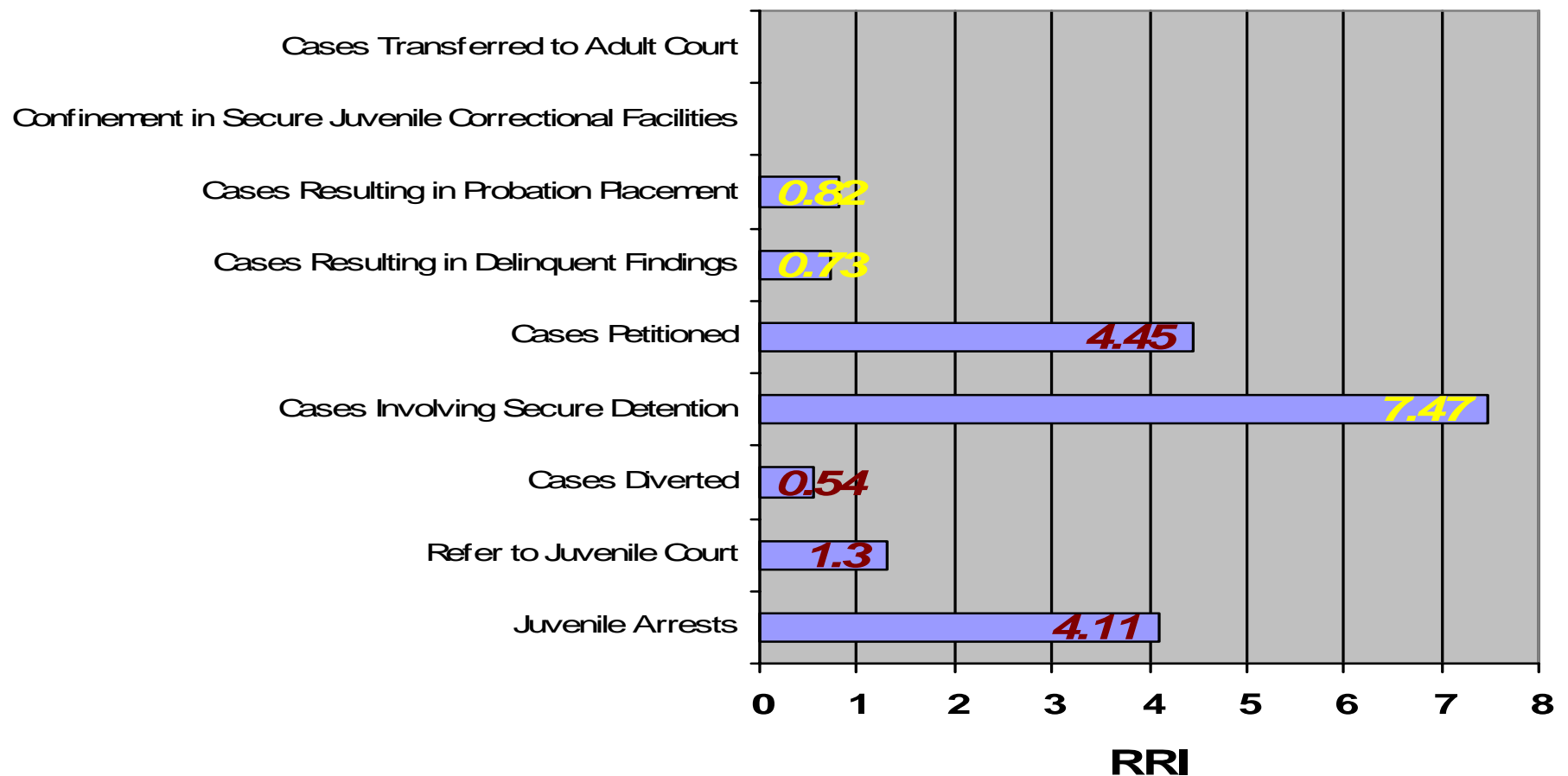
Shawano County

RRI Values in Shawano County, 2005 All youth as compared to all other youth



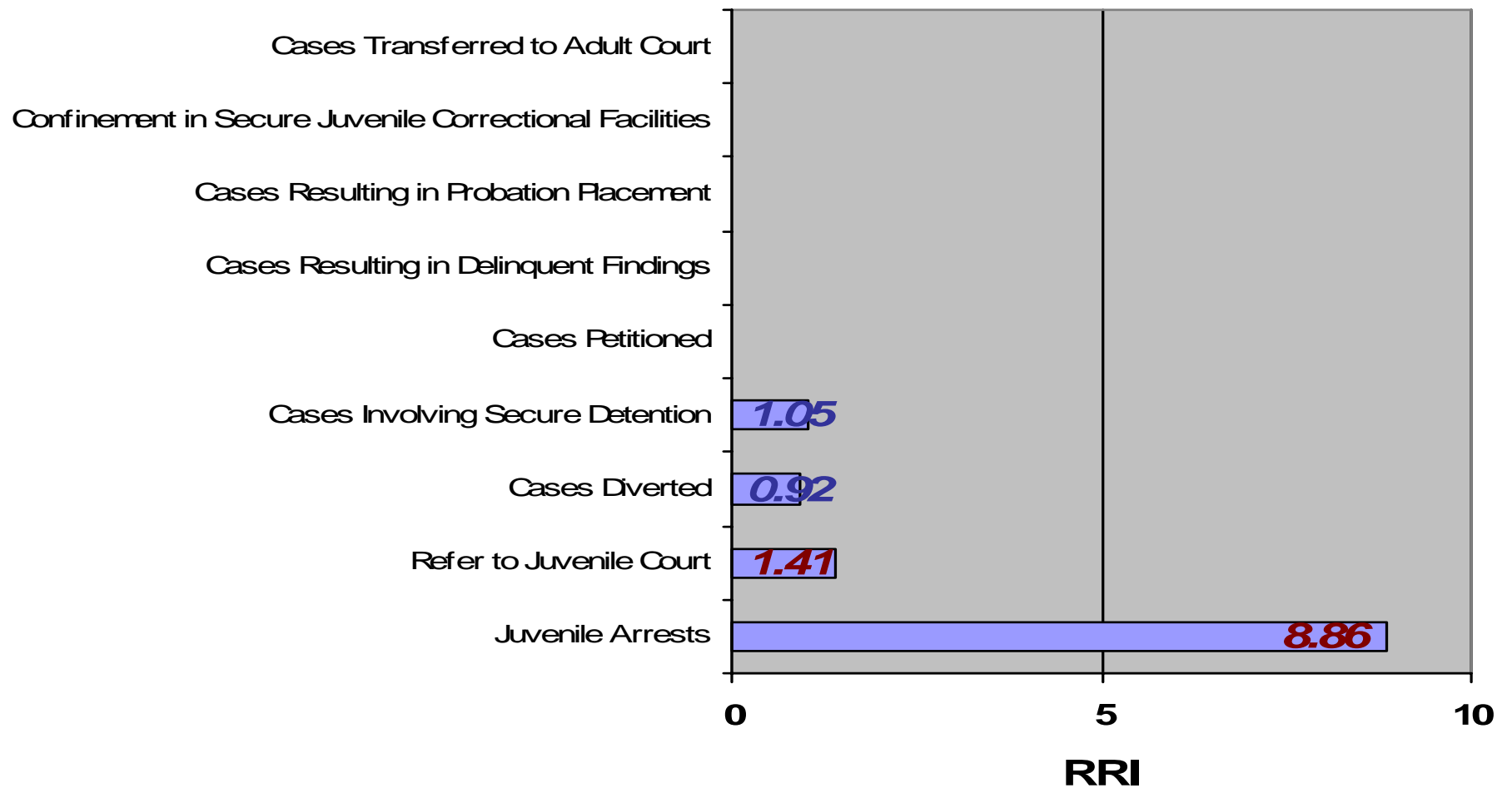
Sawyer County

RRI Values in Sawyer County, 2005 At youth as compared to all other youth



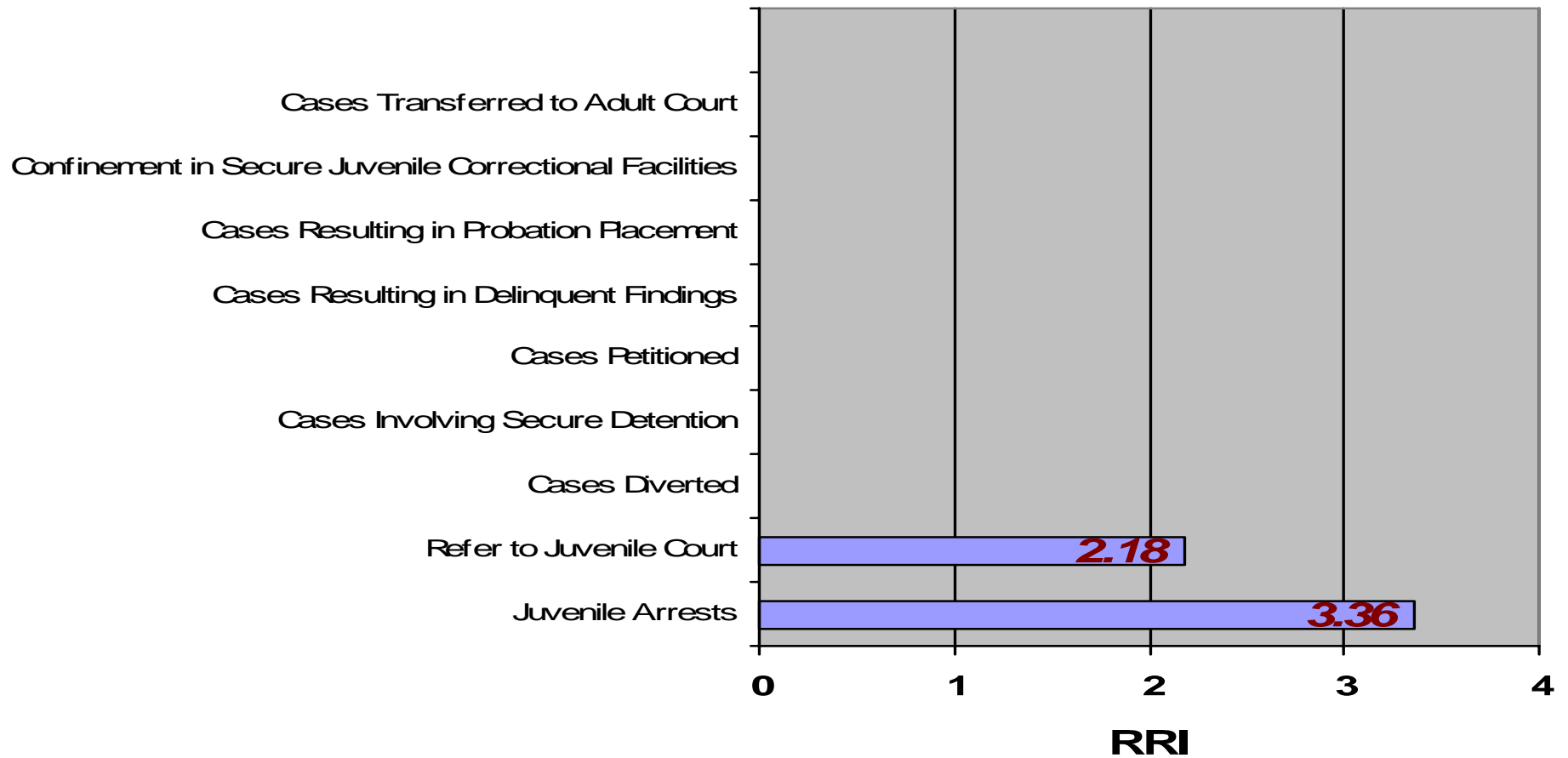
Vilas County

RRI Values in Vilas County, 2005 At youth as compared to all other youth



Ashland County

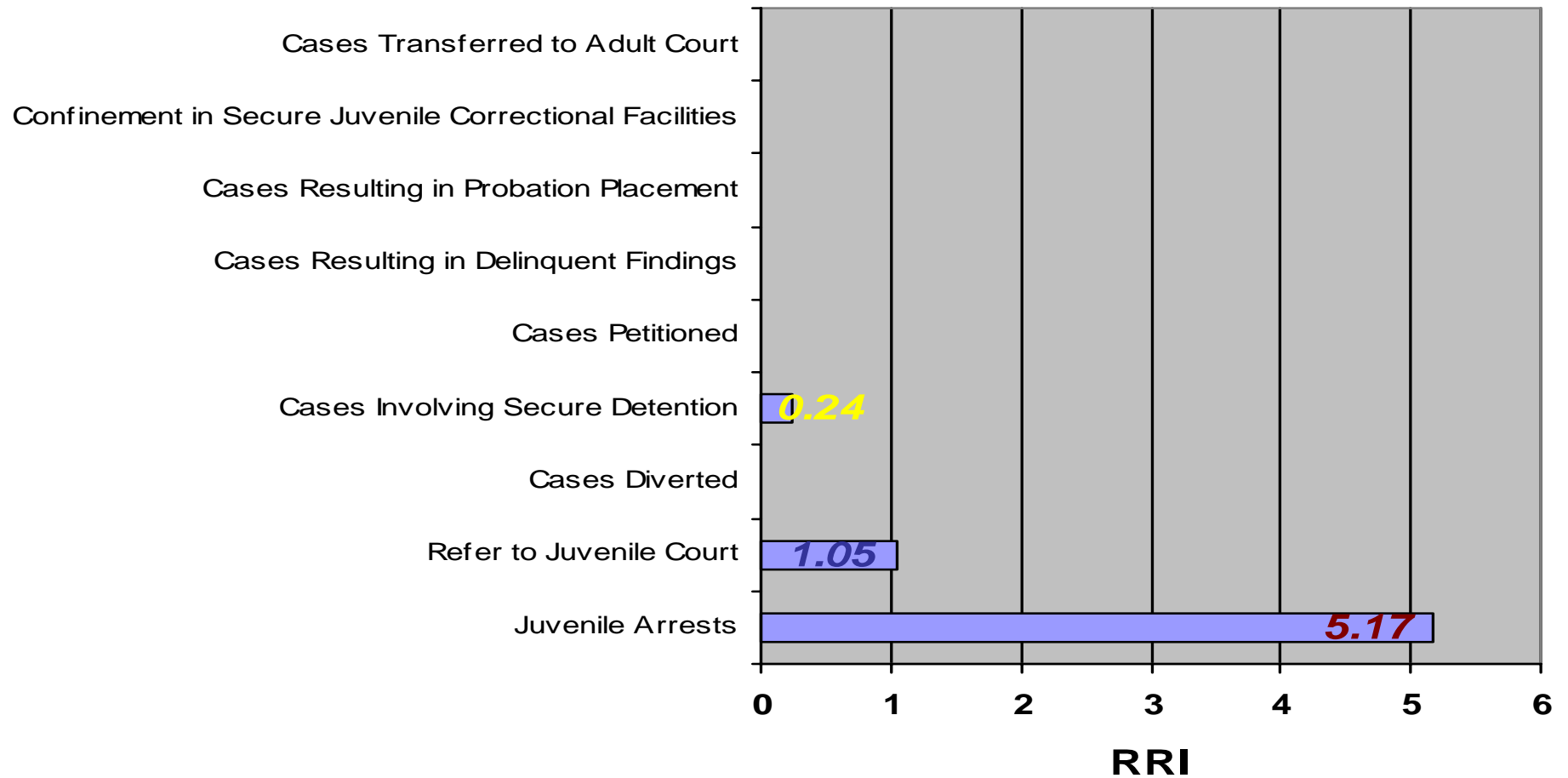
RRI Values in Ashland County, 2005 At youth as compared to all other youth





Bayfield County

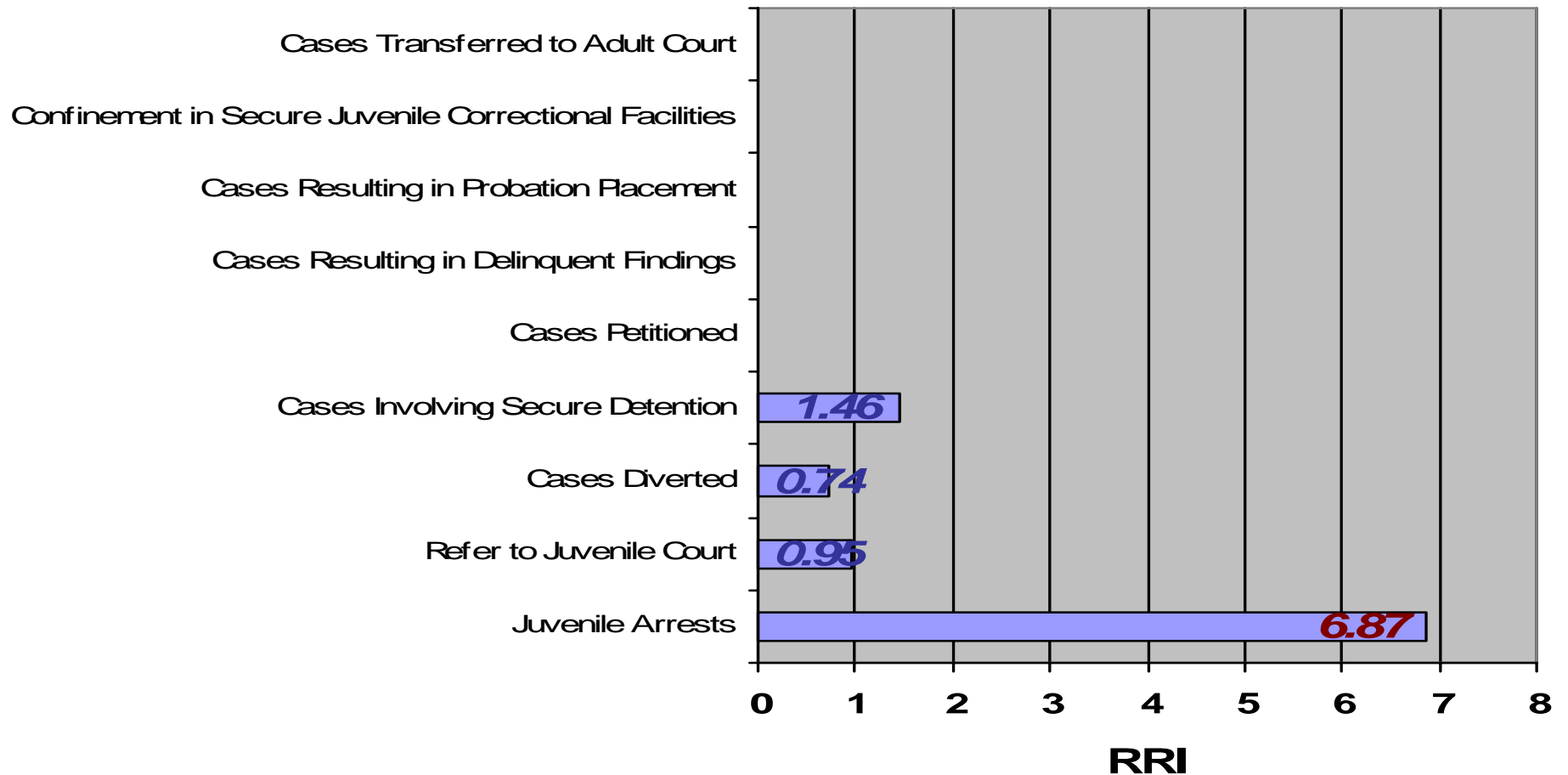
RRI Values in Bayfield County, 2005
All youth as compared to all other youth





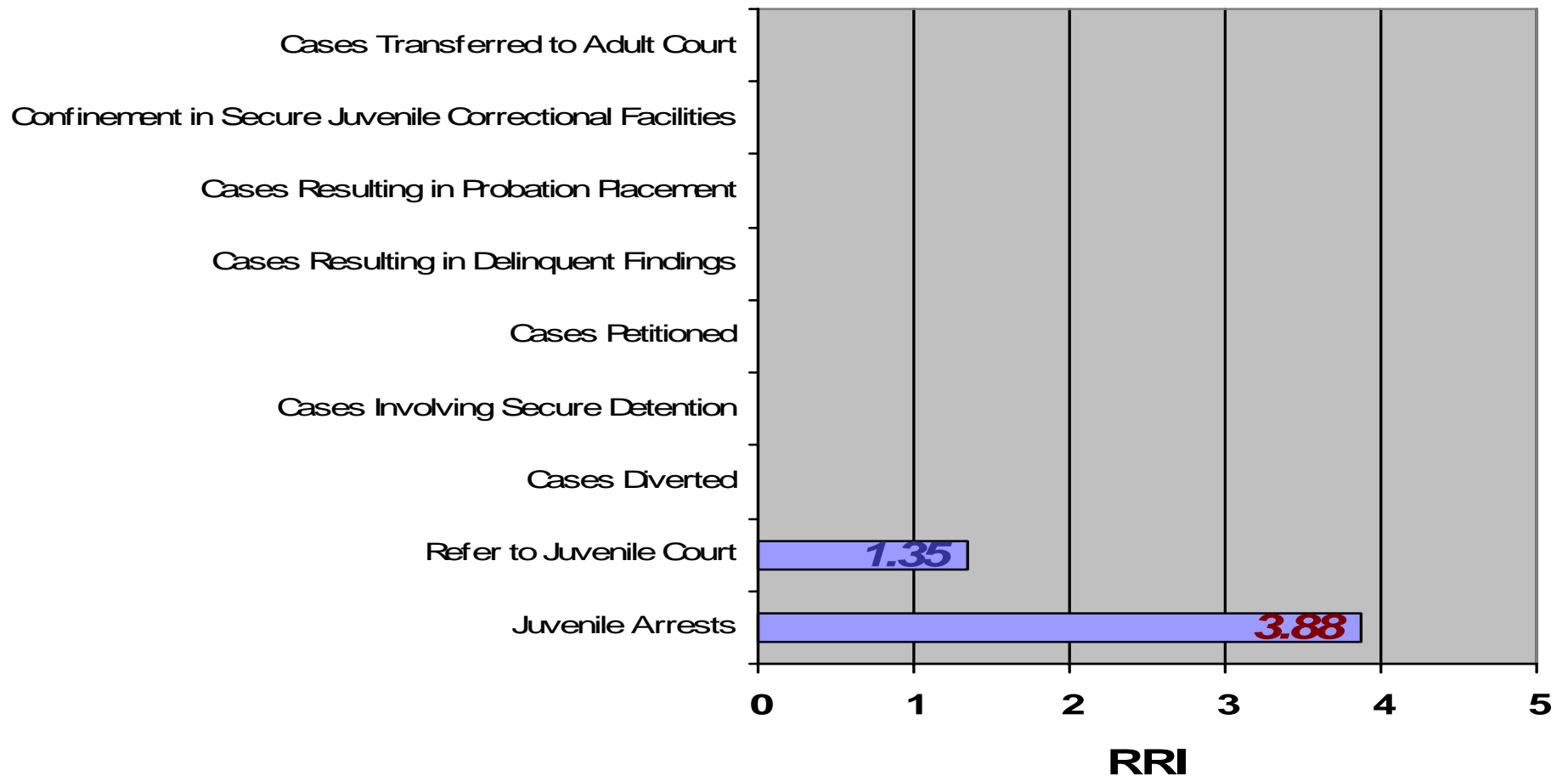
Forest County

RRI Values in Forest County, 2005
At youth as compared to all other youth



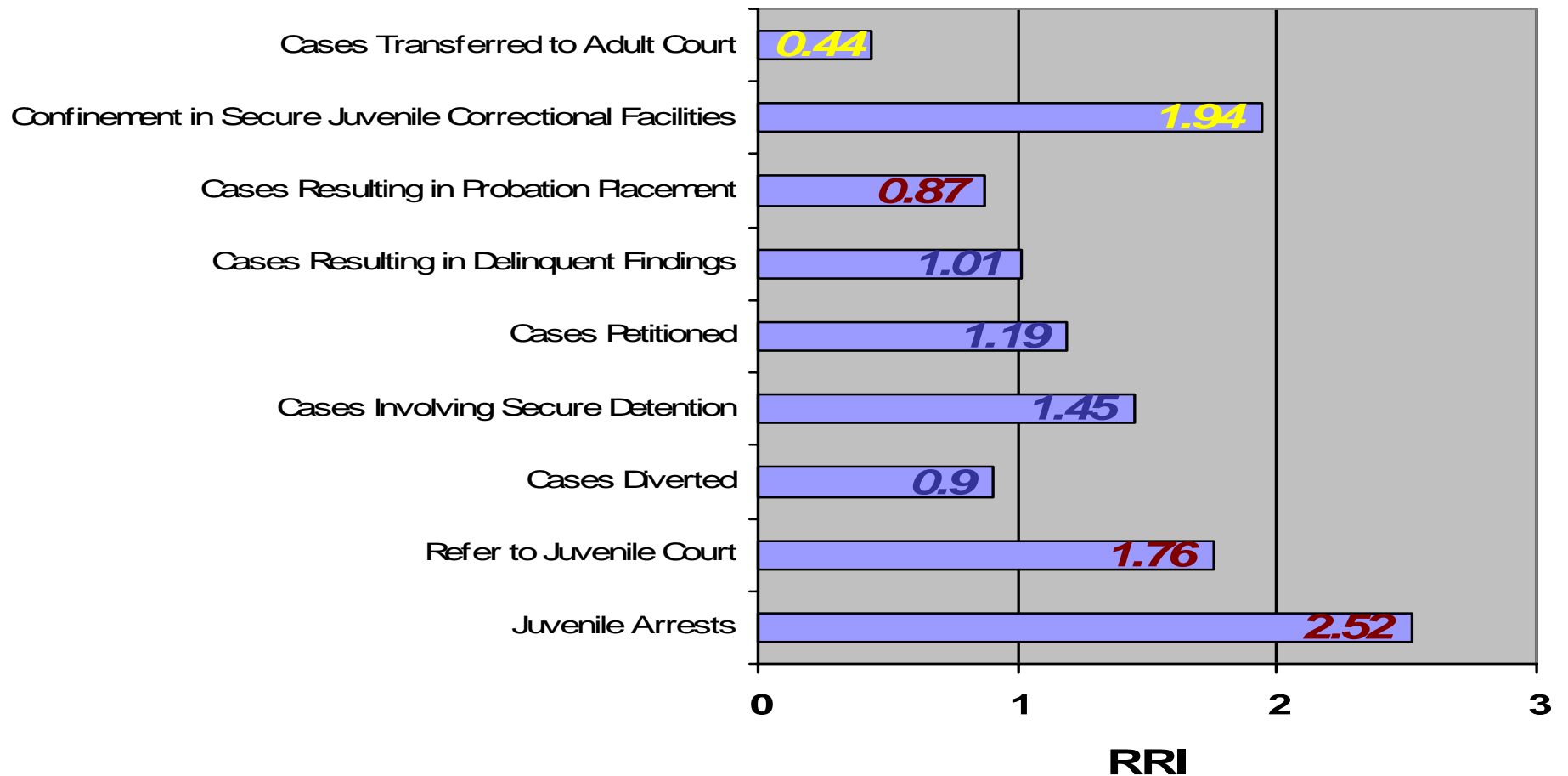
Jackson County

RRI Values in Jackson County, 2005 At youth as compared to all other youth



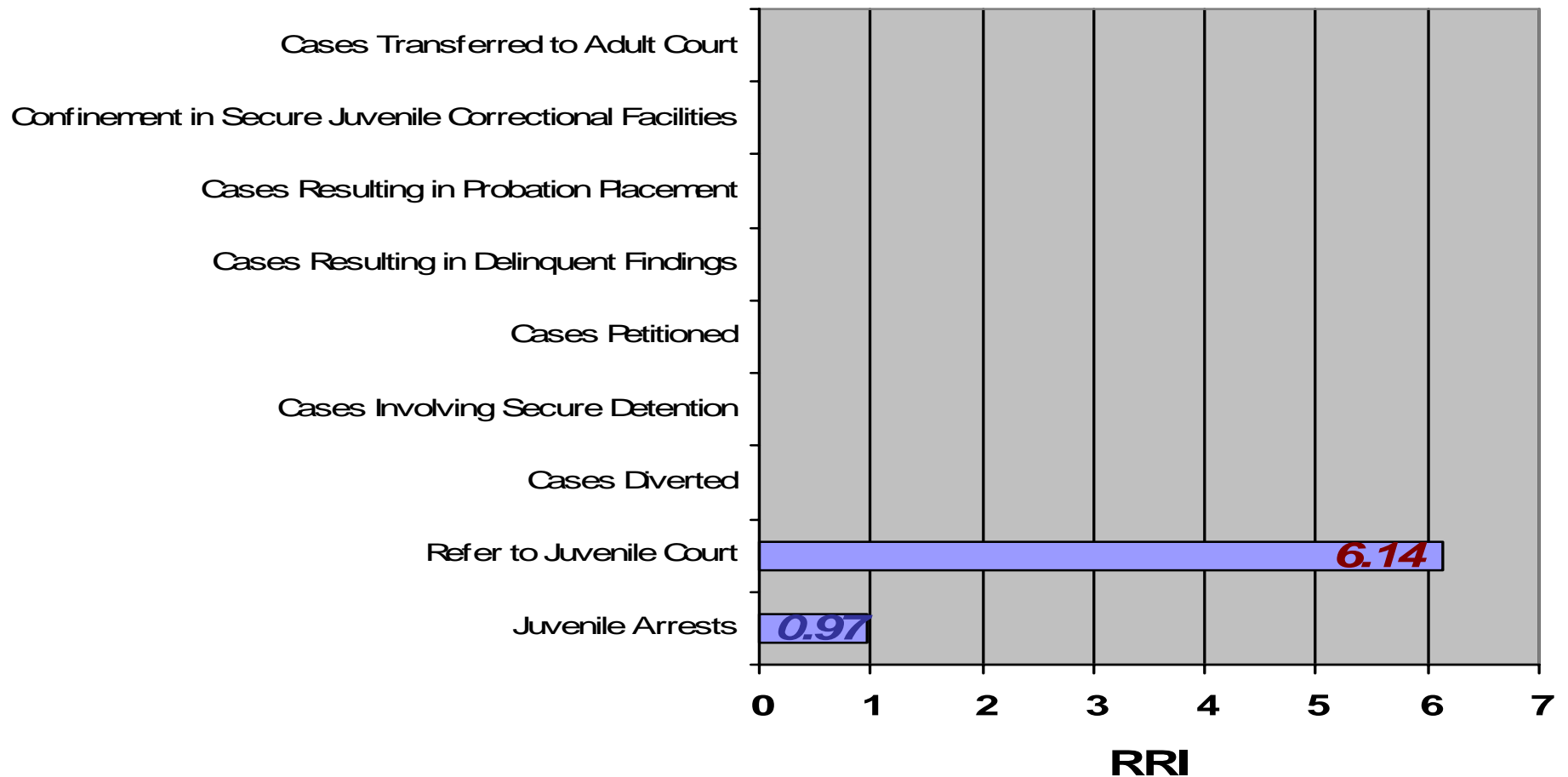
Outagamie County

RRI Values in Outagamie County, 2005 All youth as compared to all other youth



Douglas County

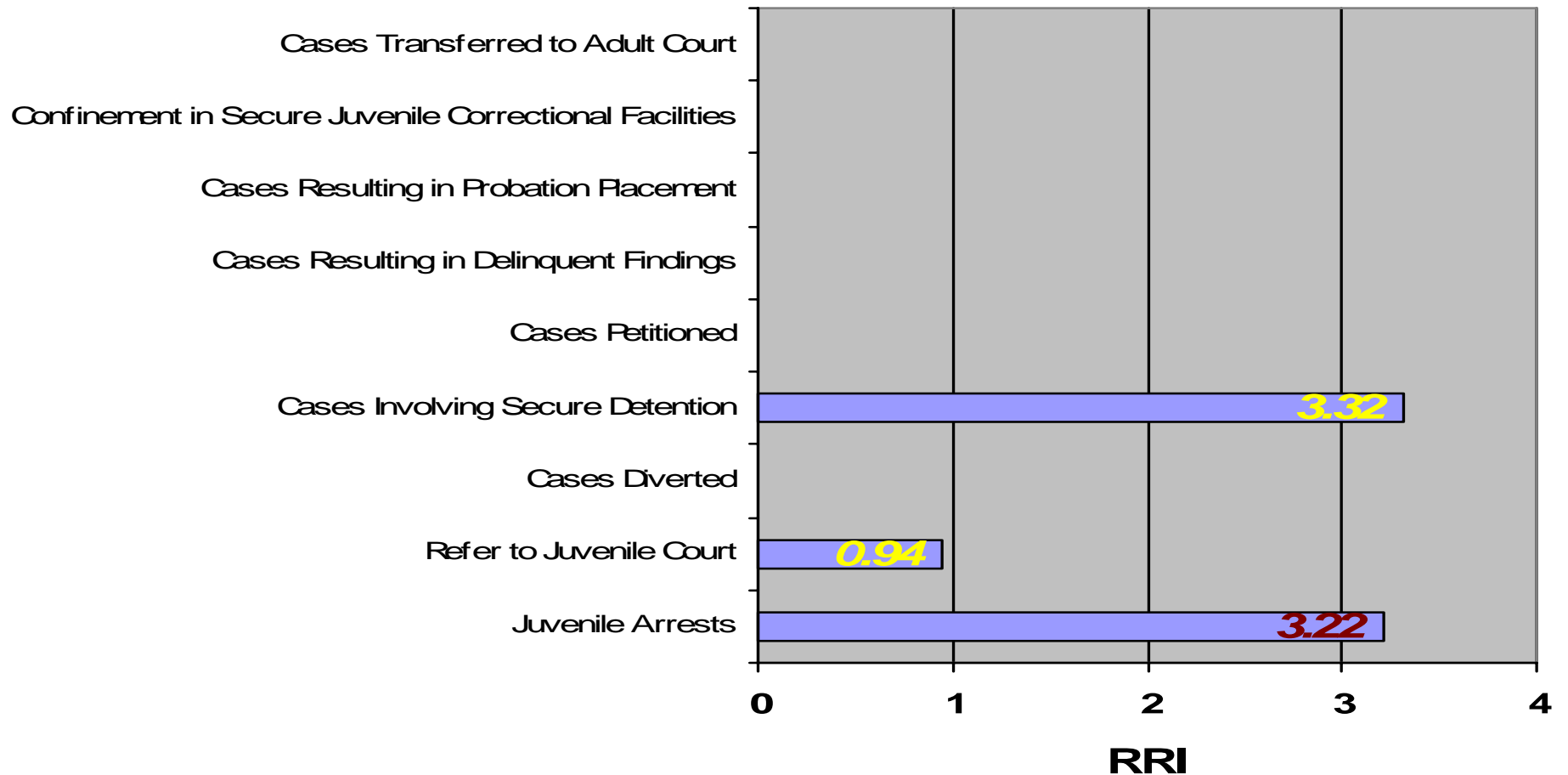
RRI Values in Douglas County, 2005 At youth as compared to all other youth

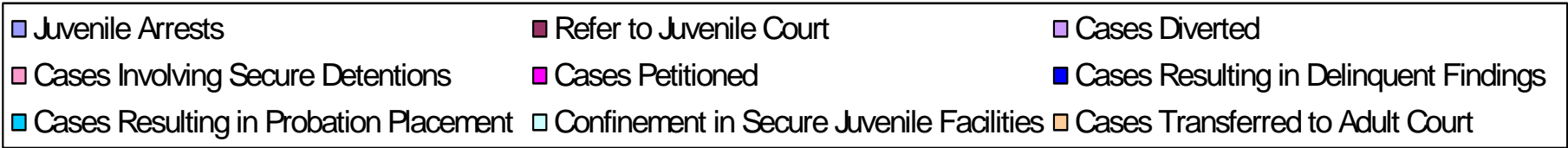
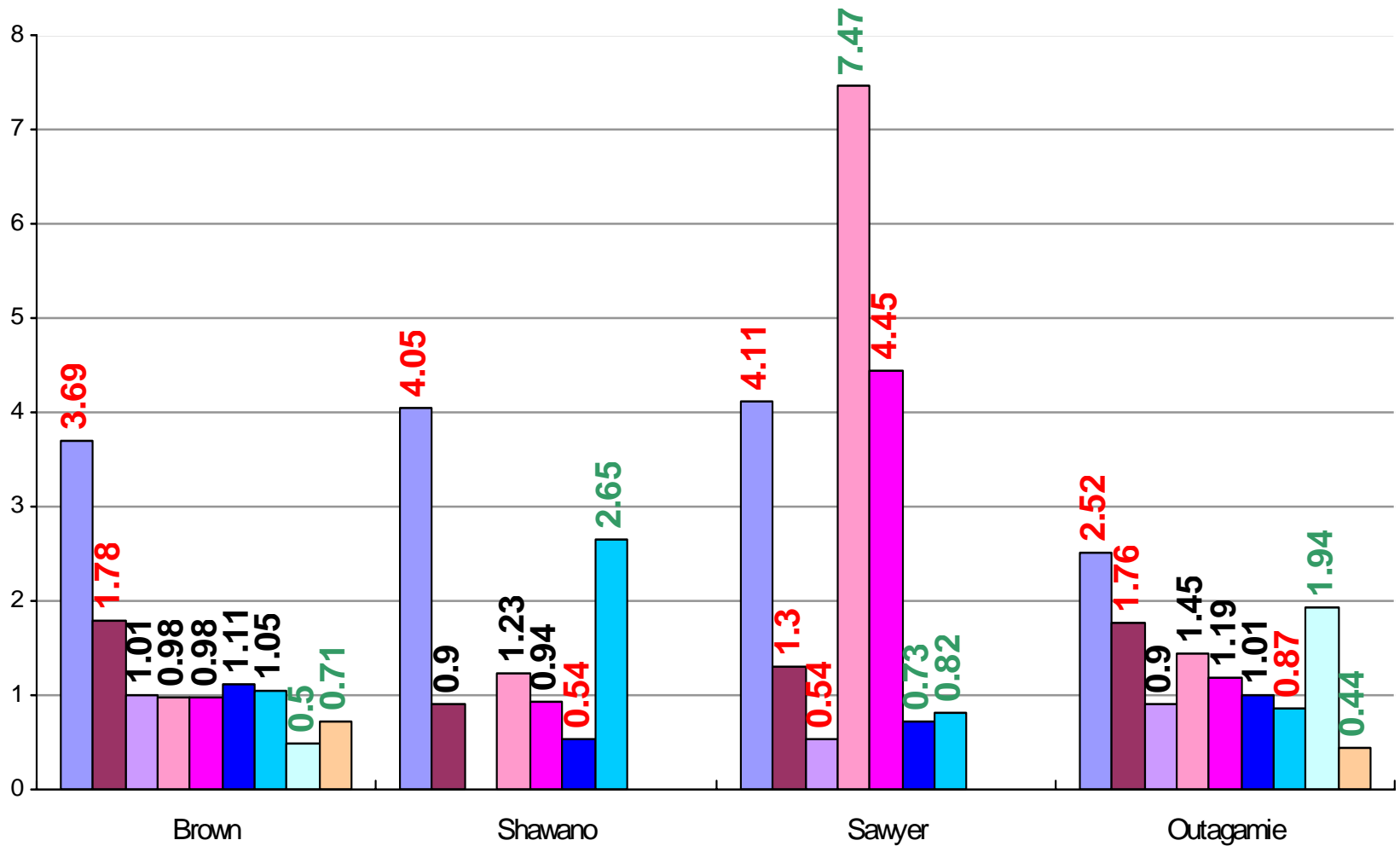
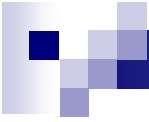




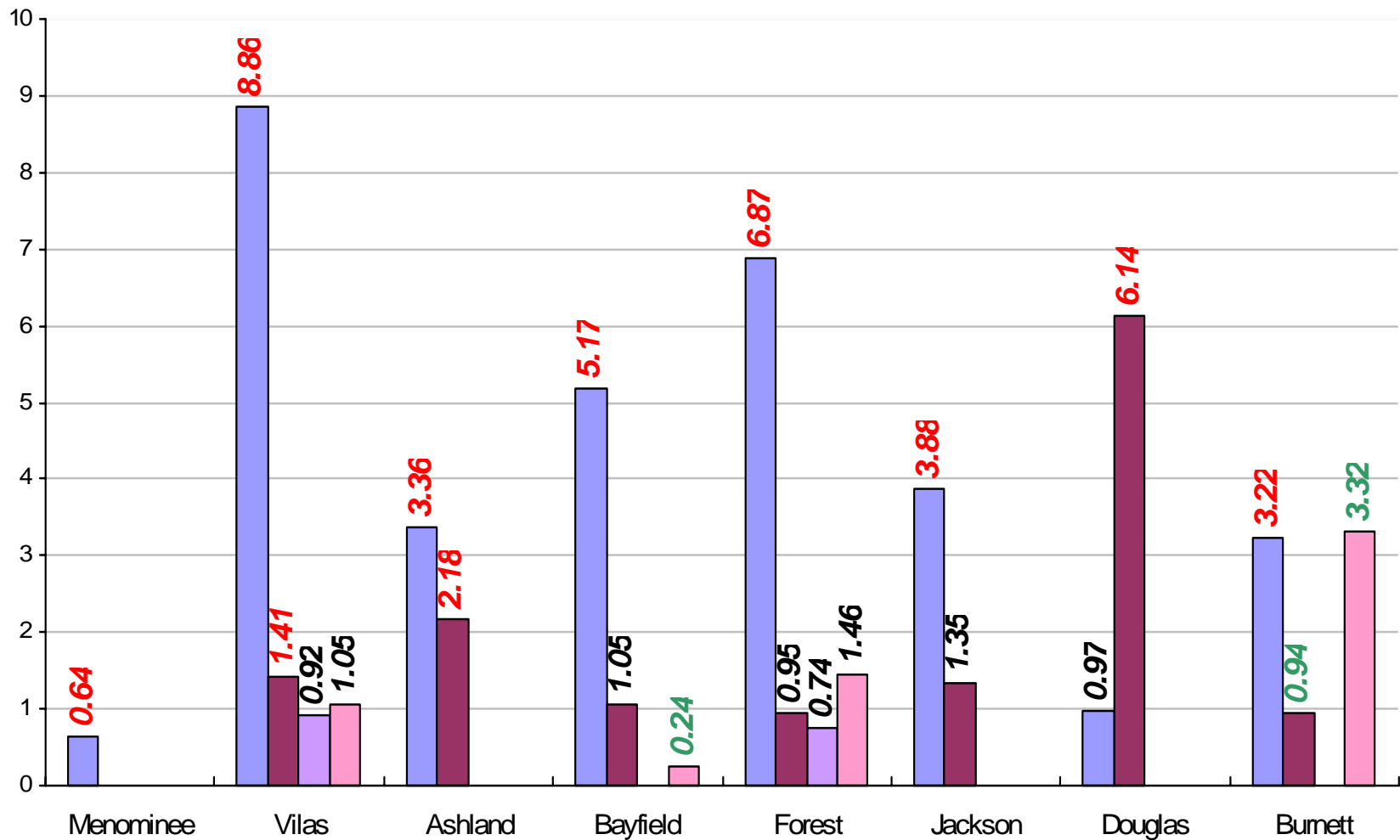
Burnett County

RRI Values in Burnett County, 2005
At youth as compared to all other youth





RRI Results for Counties



■ Juvenile Arrests
 ■ Refer to Juvenile Court
 ■ Cases Diverted
 ■ Cases Involving Secure Detentions



Tribal Semi-Structured Interview Instrument

- ❑ 12 open ended questions
- ❑ Criminal jurisdiction
- ❑ The juvenile referral process
- ❑ Support services and programs available beyond the juvenile justice systems
- ❑ Cultural approaches to dealing with juveniles
- ❑ Enrollment requirements for juvenile justice or other Tribal services to Native youth
- ❑ Perspectives on DMC (reasons for and how to improve)
- ❑ How Tribes and counties interact with each other
- ❑ 10 ranking questions (SA, A, D, SD, N/A)




Tribal Participants & Findings

- Of the 11 Wisconsin Tribes contacted to participate in the study, nine responded to our interview and provided data over the phone, during a face-to-face interview, or faxed over responses to BPC
- This is a 81.8% response rate
- 56% of respondents provided “artifacts” beyond their responses to the interview and had transcripts typed up for their interview
- Nearly half of the respondents completed the interview as a group process



Tribal Findings with Ranking Questions

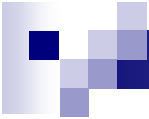
There is a high level of coordination between county agencies and the tribe in dealing with issues of law with tribal youth	66% disagreed or strongly disagreed
There is excellent communication between county agencies and the tribal agencies	55% disagreed
The county agencies share resources with tribes	55% disagreed or strongly disagreed
The county agencies deal with tribal juveniles with respect and consideration	66% disagreed or strongly disagreed
The county agencies deal with tribal parents with respect and consideration	56% disagreed
The county agencies deal with tribal workers/ agencies with respect and consideration	55% agreed or strongly agreed
The county agencies understand the differences between/ among Tribal Nations	88% disagreed or strongly disagreed
The county agencies understand the culture of the tribe	100% disagreed or strongly disagreed
The county agencies have high expectations of tribal juveniles	88% disagreed or strongly disagreed
The county agencies have positive relationships with the tribal agencies	55% disagreed



Open-Ended Question Finding: It is critically important for non-Indians to understand that there are real cultural and geographic differences among and across Native Americans living in WI

- Geographic
- Linguistic
- Cultural
- Community/Social
- Family
- Parenting
- Philosophical
- Religious
- Economic
- Educational

These cultural differences within and across Tribal/ non-Tribal race/ethnic lines affect communication styles, discipline styles, philosophies, approaches to rehabilitation, intervention, and prevention strategies, and conflict resolution



These cultural differences can cause gaps in communication, participation, expectations of Native youth, and contribute to long-standing differences that impact how Native juveniles are handled by Tribes and counties

- *“Most of them [still] don’t understand because I work regularly with them in five areas of WI.....I usually have to start from base one and educate them....I think some training would be pleasing [to me].”*
- *“Racism, discrimination, and stereotyping of Indians has caused the Tribe’s communication and cooperation with counties to break down....I feel our Tribe and the Tribes in WI have gone out of their way to correct this but the counties haven’t.”*



More Tribal Findings...

- Approx. 45% of Tribal participants agree that there are instances of positive working relationships, good communication, and respectful interactions with a Tribal office or person on issues related to Native American youth in the juvenile justice system.
- However, these policies, agreements, and other formal structures are not seen consistently within or comprehensively across the 11 Tribes.
- Relationships between Tribes and counties were similarly reported by nearly 1/2 of participants that ***“often [relationships] are dependent on whom the main contact person is in the Tribe and the county and if they get along.”***



More Tribal Findings...

- 100% of the Tribes interviewed reported that they had cultural elements to their juvenile justice services.
- Often cultural leaders, traditional teachers, and traditional stories, customs, or activities were interwoven with services Tribes gave to juveniles at risk and/or who were already in the juvenile justice system.
- One Tribe reported that, ***“It is more often that the cultural aspect of the services is the one that reaches the child than the threat or real punishment of the juvenile justice systems [tribal or county].”***



100% Tribal participants reported that more prevention and intervention services are used prior to formally putting a Native American youth into the juvenile justice system.

Services noted include:

- Economic support
- Tutoring or homework support
- Transportation
- Mentoring
- Cultural teachings
- Job training and rehabilitation services
- Social services
- Community service or volunteerism
- Medical services (dentist, doctor, chiropractor, etc.)
- Behavioral or Mental Health services (counseling, psychiatry, etc.)
- Alcohol, Tobacco and other Drug Abuse services and treatment centers



More Tribal Findings...

- Most of the Tribal interviewees (9 of 11) felt that ***“Tribes give more chances than the county”*** and ***“Tribes take a larger look at all the issues”*** that lead to Native American youth being incarcerated.
- One Tribal participant said, ***“It is easier for them [counties] to believe that Native youth or Indians in general are ‘bad’ than it is for them to believe that we live with more risk factors than any other group in the nation.”***



Data Limitations

■ Quantitative

- Lack of data in some cases
- Varying definitions
- Compared to ‘all other youth’ rather than ‘white youth’

■ Qualitative

- Lack of voice beyond adult tribal agency employees
- Varying definition of “American Indian”
- Data is only from Tribal Reservation sources
- Data across various geographic contexts could not be tracked and therefore off reservation populations (nearly 88%) of 10-17 year olds was not gathered from urban, rural, and suburban areas



Future Areas of Study to Consider

- In-depth case studies of promising Tribe/county partnerships for policy/program replication and information dissemination
- Collection of data on all major race/ethnic groups in WI to do the next Native DMC study
- Data collection across time (last 3 to 5 years) to better study longer trends
- Collection of data on Native American youth in rural, urban, and suburban areas in WI
- Interviews that include Native youth, Native families, and county service providers
- Collect and document the policies, ordinances, and other formal agreements that Tribes have with Counties
- In-depth case studies of counties with highest Native DMC trends to identify issues: fiscal, human resource, structural, systemic, program, political, and/or cultural



Discussion, Question, & Answer

- Your turn 😊
- For a copy of the PowerPoint please call Melanie Shively at 715-526-9240 or email her at mshively@nbowmanconsulting.com
- For a copy of the full Native American DMC report please contact Phillip Rangsuebsin at the WI OJA at 608-261-6620 or email him at phillip.rangsuebsin@wisconsin.gov
- Thank you for your time and attention