The Ripple Effect of Crime: Coordinating a Collaborative Response to Victimization in Tribal Communities

February 13, 2014

The material presented during today’s Webinar session will be available on the OVC TTAC Web site.

*Please Note: Participants will remain on mute throughout the session.*

*The session will be recorded.*

*The session will begin shortly.*
Facilitator

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Presenter

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Agenda

• Webinar Tools and Assistance
• Learning Objectives
• Coordinating a Collaborative Response Presentation
• Q&A
Webinar Tools

**Chat Box:** Please use the chat box to submit questions during the session.

*All participants will remain on mute throughout the entire session*
Technical Assistance

As with all technology, we may experience a momentary lapse in the Webinar session. In the event of a problem, please be patient and remain on the line. The Webinar session will resume shortly.

Please contact Alex Barry if you have any issues during this Webinar session.

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Where are you from?
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

- The Office for Victims of Crime is charged by Congress with administering the Crime Victims Fund, a major source of funding for victim services throughout the Nation.

- OVC Supports:
  - State Victim Compensation and Assistance Programs
  - Assisting Victims in Tribal Communities
  - Responding to Terrorism and Mass Violence at Home and Abroad
  - National Scope Demonstration Projects
  - Training and Technical Assistance and Information Resources
OVC Mission

To enhance the Nation’s capacity to assist crime victims and to provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices in ways that promote justice and healing for all victims.
The Ripple Effect of Crime:
Coordinating a Collaborative Response to Victimization in Tribal Communities

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Learning Objectives

1. Summarize and define the different types and levels of collaborations.

2. Provide simple rules for being a team player and identify the gifts of collaboration.

3. Give examples of tribal community collaborative activities which include cultural emphasis to activities.

4. Describe the six process factors in building collaborations and identify some challenges in building collaborations.
CRIME VICTIM DEFINED:
“crime victim” includes a person, a group, business, or organization that has been harmed and/or injured due to criminal activity.

A “ripple effect” describes how the impact of crime can spread beyond the immediate victim throughout his or her family, friends, and community.
THE RIPPLE EFFECT OF CRIME

HOW CRIME AFFECTS OUR COMMUNITIES
CHILD ABUSE

- Foster Care Costs
- Child Welfare Workers
- Police Officers & Investigators
- Child Advocacy Centers
- Counseling for Parents and Children
- Court Personnel: Ct. Appt'd Atys. Guardian ad Litem Prosecutors
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- VICTIM ADVOCATE
- LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INVESTIGATION COSTS
- MEDICAL COSTS FOR INJURIES
- LOSS OF INCOME DUE TO INJURIES
- LONG TERM EFFECT ON CHILDREN
- COSTS TO JAIL OFFENDERS PROGRAMS
- TREATMENT FOR BATTERERS
- SHELTER COSTS
- COURTS: PROSECUTOR SUPPORT PERSONNEL; GUARDIANS AD LITEM
TRIBAL NATIONS, STATES, ADVOCATES, LAW ENFORCEMENT, and OTHER PARTNERS WORKING TOGETHER

1. Establish a relationship by learning each other’s job duties and cultures.
2. Dispel myths and misunderstandings
3. Identify your similarities as well as your conflicts
4. Resolve the differences
5. Creating culturally appropriate services and educating collaborative partners as to cultural issues
The Six Process Factors in Building Collaborations

- COMMUNICATION
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- UNDERSTANDING THE COMMUNITY
- LEADERSHIP
- RESEARCH AND EVALUATION
- SUSTAINABILITY
Is Establishing a Team a change for you?

CHANGE IS A PROCESS

• No way
• No because……..
• You know, maybe ……
• Not so bad after all.
Three conditions of change:

- We must be able to envision something better.
- We must be uncomfortable with the current situation.
- We must believe the vision is attainable.
The 80/20 Rule:

10% - Actively embrace change
10% - Actively resist change
80% - Wait and see

Where will you spend YOUR time and energy?
IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM!
Strengths of group problem solving:

- Diversity of problem solving styles, skills.
- More knowledge and information.
- Greater understanding and commitment.
- Tend to be focused.
- What are other strengths?
Stages

... of group development

Gathering the people → Working out differences

Getting things done ↓ Finding common ground
Problem Solving Styles

Collaborator = Big Picture
  (May neglect the details.)
Contributor = Task Oriented
  (May be short-sighted.)
Communicator = Builds Trust
  (May over-emphasize team climate.)
Challenger = Provides Reality Checks
  (May question relentlessly.)
Gathering people: Community of Interest

- Who shares your interest or concern?
- Who can help you make a change?
- Who might be affected by change?
Finding common ground

- Build on the positive
  (Is a vision emerging?)
- Identify commonalties
  (Common values?)
- Formalize
  - Agree on a Decision-Making Process
  - Plan Some Action Steps
  - Assign Responsibilities
  - Consider Writing it Down
Getting things done

• Try something
• Learn from mistakes
• Have fun!
• Celebrate small accomplishments

Coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress, working together is success.” -Henry Ford
What is a team?
- A number of people organized to function cooperatively as a group

What is a consensus?
- An opinion or position reached by a group as a whole
Working out differences: Consensus Building

- All members contribute knowledge and opinion
- Everyone’s input is considered
- All relevant information has been shared
- You are genuinely seeking new solutions
- You may make a personal sacrifice for the sake of the team
- All members support the action as if the decision was their own

Consensus ≠ Majority
EXAMPLES OF TRIBAL COMMUNITY TEAMS & ACTIVITIES
NATIVE VILLAGE OF BARROW/ARCTIC WOMEN IN CRISIS

DOWN WITH CHILD ABUSE

UP WITH HEALTHY FAMILIES
Gathering people:
The Circle of Community
“Never doubt that a small group of committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it’s the only thing that ever has.”

Margaret Mead

Power of Unity
Damian George - Tsleil-Waututh
FINAL EXERCISE:

- Make a list of your potential collaborative partners
- Draft a plan of how to bring them together

Photos above are Google Images of Various Tribal Meetings.
QUESTIONS

Thank You
Wado!

Wado is Cherokee for thank you