

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Tribal Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center

Tribal Youth and Substance Use

Application of Culturally Relevant Screening and Assessment Processes and Tribal Best Practices

Presented by:

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Host: OJJDP Tribal Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center





Welcome!
Let us open in a good way



Webinar Objectives:

1. Discuss Tribal Youth Substance Use and Addressing Need for Effective Screening, Assessment, and Treatment processes.
2. Examine of Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment, Approaches and Cultural Adaptation, Screening tools to support Tribal Youth.
3. Consider approaches to address Tribal youth use of illicit substances Tribal Best Practices (TBP) to support youth and communities.



Tribal Youth and Substance Use: Addressing Community Needs



Tribal Youth and Substance Use: Addressing Community Needs

- **American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) Youth initiate alcohol and substance use at earlier ages than their non-Native counterparts which places them at risk for escalating and problematic use.**
- **A recent study found higher average rates of marijuana, heroin, and OxyContin use amongst AI youth when compared to other national data.**

•Stanley, LR, Harness SD, Swaim RC, Beauvais F, Rates of Substance use of American Indian Students, in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades living on or near reservations: update,2009-2012, Public Health Rep 2014 March-Apr;129(2): 156-163.

Whitesell, Asdigian, Kaufman, Big Crown, Shangreau, Keane, Trajectories of Substance Use Among Youth American Indian Adolescents: Patterns and Predictors, Journal of Youth and Adolescence, March 2014, Volume 43, Issue 3, pp 437-453

Ibid.



Tribal Youth and Substance Use: Addressing Community Needs

- **AI/AN youth nonmedical use of opioids in AI/AN youth over the age of 12 were reported to be twice the rates of Whites and three times the rates for African Americans.**
- **In 2013, among persons aged 12 or older, the rate of substance dependence or abuse was higher among American Indians or Alaska Native (AI/AN) than any other population, and 38.7 percent of AI adolescents aged 12 to 17 years old had a **lifetime prevalence** of illicit drug use.**

Indian Health Board, White Paper; Opioids, Retrieved, <https://www.nihb.org/docs/09182017/Opioids%20One%20pager.PDF>

Substance Abuse and Mental Services Administration, American Indian and Alaska Native Data, https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/topics/tribal_affairs/ai-an-data-handout.pdf



Tribal Youth and Substance Use: Addressing Community Needs

- **Substance Use, Abuse, Dependence (SUAD) related health and social consequences include higher rates of morbidity and mortality due to illness and disease, injuries, suicide and homicide, and other health, social, and economic challenges.**

Radin et al., Community Perspectives on Drug/Alcohol Use, Concerns, Needs and Resources In Four Washington State Tribal Communities, J Ethn Subst Abuse. 2015; 14(1): 29–58.



Tribal Youth and Substance Use: Addressing Community Needs

- **Tribal Youth Substance Use is a major public health concern and reservation based youth report even higher rates of use than National and non-reservation based locations.**
- **Lifetime of consequences for individual and community without intervention and treatment.**

•Kelley et al., A review of Tribal Best Practices in Substance Abuse Prevention, Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Use (2017)

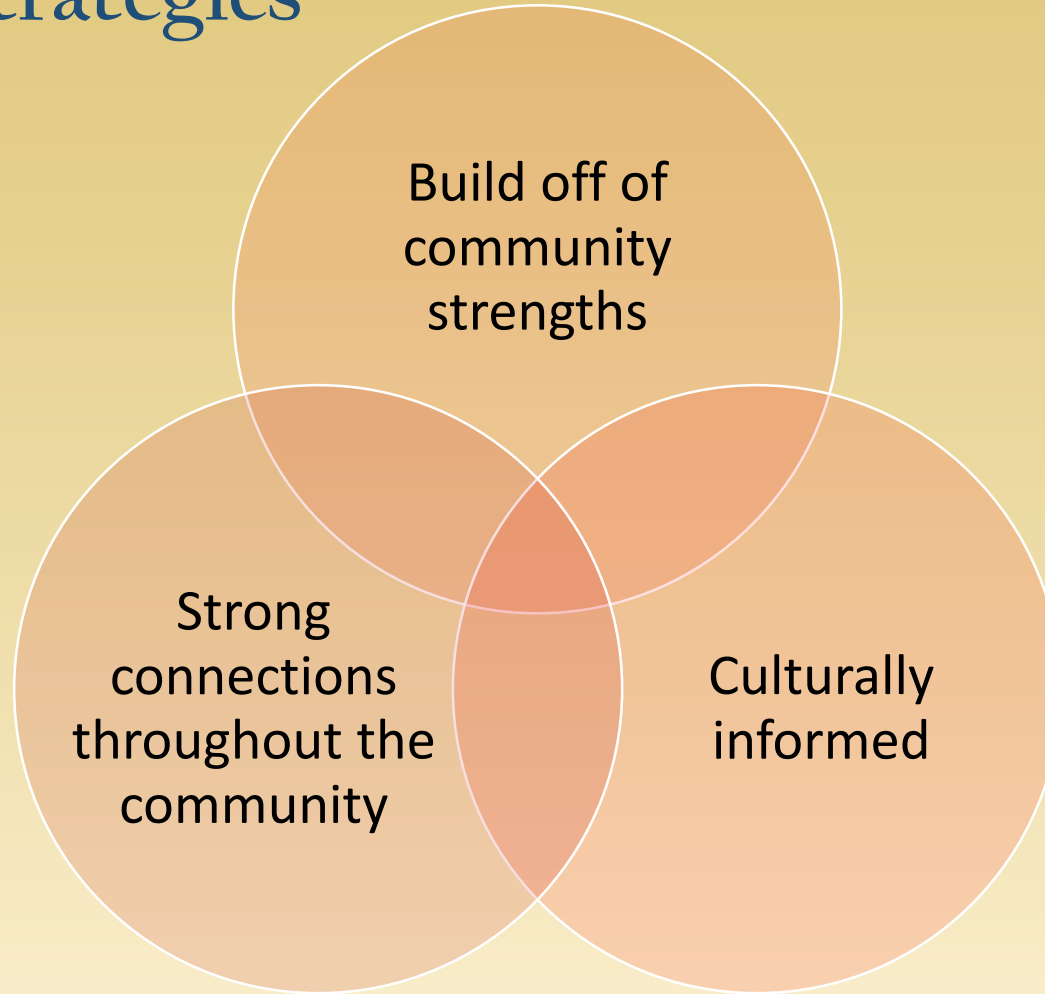


Challenges Addressing Community Needs

- **Impacts of Historical Trauma**
 - Increased daily traumas
 - Unresolved grief
 - Learned behaviors and negative coping skills
 - Disconnected from culture, values and indigenous knowledge
- **The challenge of implementing Evidence Based Practices (EBP)**
 - Mixed messages of EBP and the use of cultural practices
 - Data collection and reporting impact



Strategies to Address Community Needs with Community Based Strategies



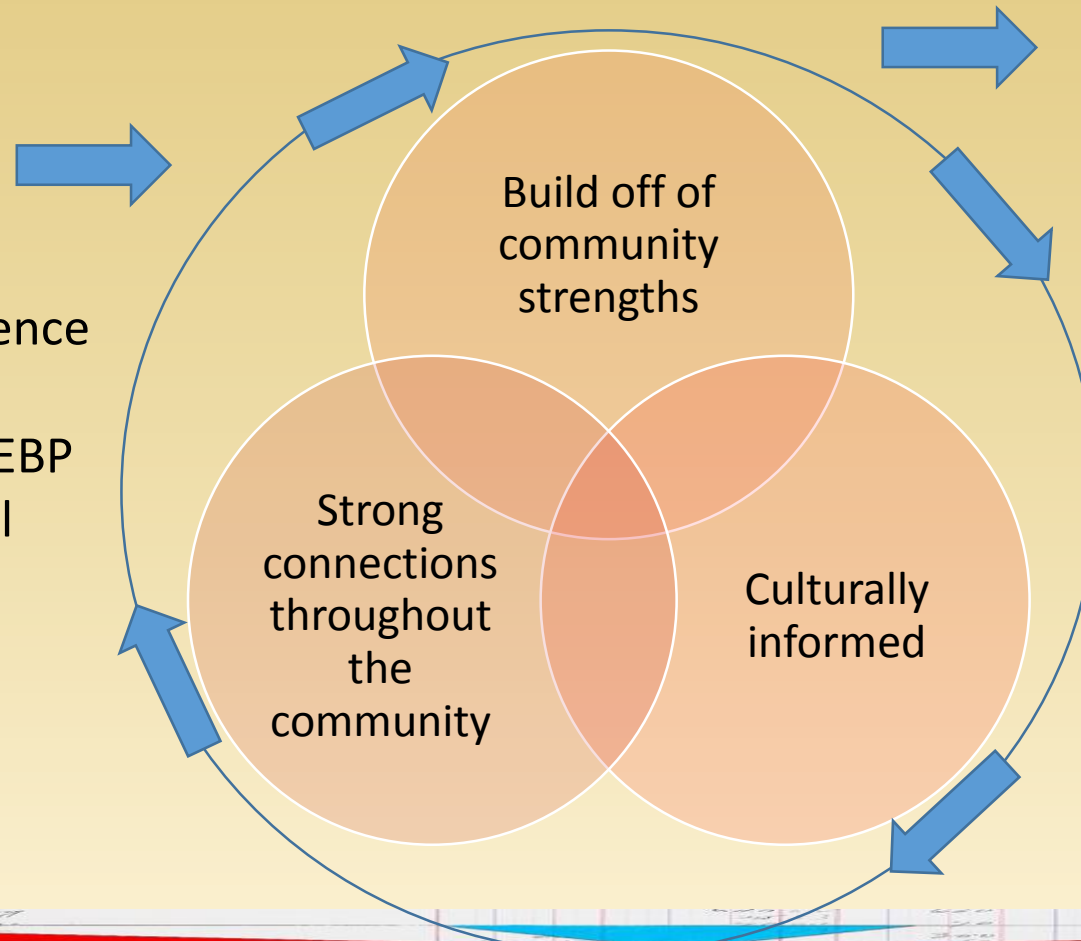
Strategies to Address Community Needs with Community Based Strategies

Existing Challenges

Impacts of Historical Trauma

The challenge of implementing of Evidence Based Practices (EBP)

- Mixed messages of EBP and the use of cultural practices
- Data collection and reporting impact



Build on RESILIENCE!

Cultural Adaptation of EBP

PBE – Practice Based Evidence

TBP – Tribal Best Practice



Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Tribal Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center

Dialogue: Screening Brief Intervention and Referral to
Treatment (SBIRT)
Best Practices and Approaches/Cultural Adaptation

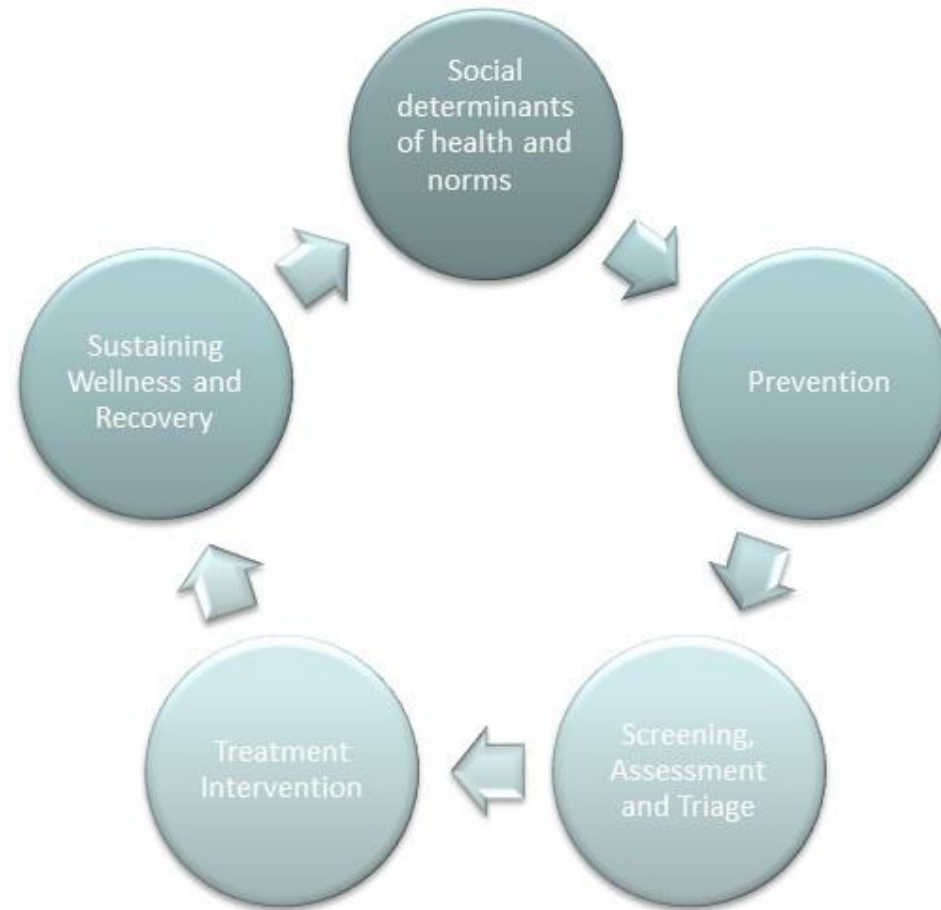
Evan Elkin, PhD, Reclaiming Futures



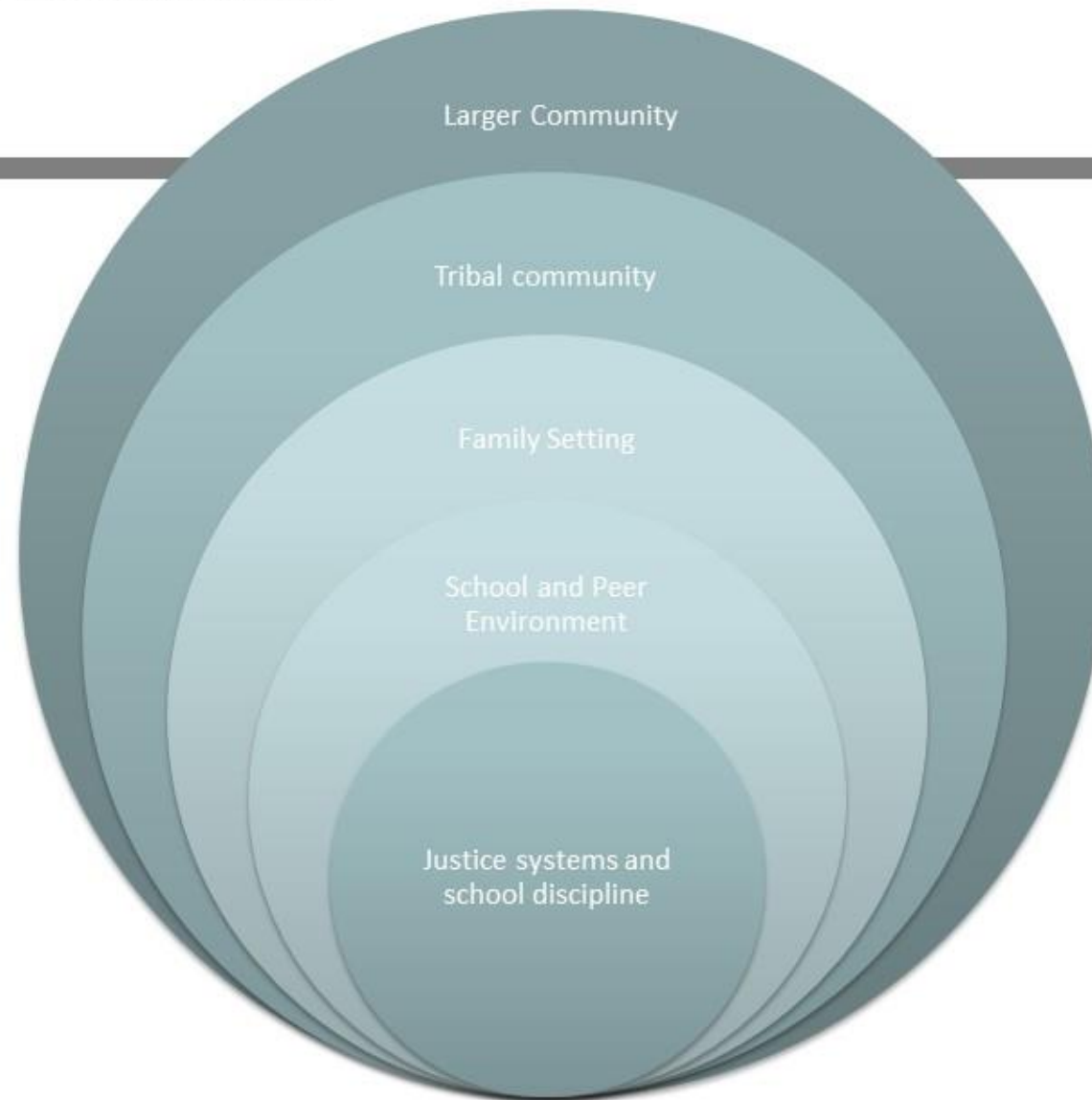
Roadmap for this part of the discussion

- ▶ Discuss the importance of implementing prevention and treatment strategies that are culturally resonant and effective from a public health and multi-systems perspective
- ▶ Describe our work collaborating with tribal communities to build culturally informed adaptations of “screening and brief intervention”

The Public Health Lens



Where does public health live?



Examining assets, risks and the interplay between domains

- ▶ Over-reliance on any one domain is a sign the system is out of balance
- ▶ We have over-relied on the juvenile justice system to address behavioral health
- ▶ We have under-utilized family and cultural strengths to support youth
- ▶ The outcomes for tribal youth and youth of color bear this out
- ▶ Leveraging true collaboration/participation across domains is critical

A word about SBIRT

- ▶ Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to...
- ▶ A compass not a map
- ▶ Screening
 - ▶ About noticing signs
 - ▶ Putting them into context
- ▶ Motivating or empowering the person to take the next step toward wellness
- ▶ Can include parent/family in the process

Our work in Screening and Brief Intervention: Why we chose to focus our attention there

- ▶ We most often think of screening as a means of detection or prediction
- ▶ Screening can also function as an engagement tool
- ▶ An opportunity for the youth and community to participate with the youth-serving systems in defining problems and solutions
- ▶ The brief intervention is about putting problems and solutions into personal and cultural context
- ▶ Can serve as a bridge between youth, family and community and the systems that serve them

Adapting SBIRT for Tribal Communities

- ▶ We saw SBIRT's flexibility as an opportunity to engage tribal communities in the creation a culturally resonant adaptation
- ▶ Understood that tribal communities are not empowered to use tribal concepts and practices around wellness in justice system contexts
- ▶ We were honored to be able to offer support in building resources for tribal communities

Our methodology



”Path forward”: our collaborative work with the Yurok community

- ▶ Background for invitation
- ▶ Stakeholder convenings and cross system work
- ▶ Values and planning
- ▶ Youth input
- ▶ Piloting and implementation in Healing to Wellness Court

PRINCIPLES AND VALUES THAT INFORMED “PATH FORWARD”:

- ▶ **ENGAGEMENT:** Screening as an engagement opportunity
- ▶ **TRUST AND RESPECT:** A clearly communicated attitude of trust, respect and appreciation for the youth's perspective
- ▶ **DISCOVERY:** Exchanging the usual assessment framework for one of coached but self-directed discovery for the youth
- ▶ **CULTURAL RESONANCE:** Walking the “Path Forward” emerged as a powerful metaphor to use

PRINCIPLES AND VALUES THAT INFORMED “PATH FORWARD”:

- ▶ **EMPOWERING:** Trusting youth to make choices & chart their own life path is empowering.
- ▶ **HEALING:** Acknowledgement that the path forward may require healing and support
- ▶ **COMMUNITY SUPPORT:** Not about the youth alone – acknowledges role of family and community
- ▶ **RESTORATIVE** A circle process that addresses the need to restore ties and to mobilize support

Path Forward:

A 3-session Tribal Youth SBIRT Model

SCREENING
Discovery
ENGAGING
Empowering
Relationships



SHARING
Giving and Getting
Healing
MOVING FORWARD

RELATIONSHIPS
Support
Expanding circles
Inviting a Circle
Preparing

Questions?

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Cultural Adaptation Screening Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment



Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Tribal Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center

Dialogue: Tribal Best Practices and Youth Substance Use Prevention

Allyson Kelley, DrPH, MPH, CHE





TRIBAL BEST
PRACTICES
AND
PREVENTION

HISTORY

- Tribal Prevention Initiative (TiPI) is a 5- year SAMHSA funded substance abuse prevention grant in six tribal communities in Montana and Wyoming
- Message: Culture is prevention
- Evaluation: Documenting TBP's
- Approach: Tribal and community-based
- Evidence: Grandmother's test



TiPI Program Staff and Little Shell Tribe

OUR OBJECTIVES

- Document how TBPs are documented in the literature
- Determine how tribes are using TBPs in prevention contexts
- Document TBP examples from three tribal communities
- Advocate for TBPs in the scientific community



Fort Peck Creators Game

METHODS

- TBP training with Carolyn Cruz May 2016
- Systematic review of TBPs in substance use prevention
- Documenting TBPs used in TiPI prevention
- Sharing results



Little Shell Tribe Drum Group Great Falls, MT

NEXT STEPS

- Continue to utilize TBP's from within
- Strengthen capacity of tribes
- More rigorous evaluation?



Northern Cheyenne Basketball Clinic Lame
Deer MT

Wrap Up and Closing

Questions/Comments



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Thank you for your participation

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TUESDAY APR 30 1908

		TOTAL	Quarry Cr.	Hardware Cr.	Implement Cr.	Plumbing Shop Cr.	Tin Shop Cr.	Electric Cr.
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1681 7	Aug 3rd	20.00		20				
1682 5	Aug 4th	292.57		50				
1683 3	Aug 5th	14.5		14.5				
1684 14	Aug 6th	100		100				
1685 14	Aug 7th	35		35				
1686 13	Aug 8th	214		16				
1687 12	Aug 9th	88		10				
1688 5	Aug 10th	285.50		77.5				
1689 2	Aug 11th	10		10				
1690 1	Aug 12th	40.07		40				
1691 13	Aug 13th	24.5		24.5				
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1693 7	Aug 15th	300		660				
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