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**FINAL REPORT:
PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION OF THE TRIBAL VICTIM
ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
AT THE
LUMMI NATION AND
PASSAMAQUODDY TRIBE**

GRANT NO: 2005-VR-GX-0101

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FINAL REPORT: PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION OF THE TRIBAL VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AT THE LUMMI NATION AND PASSAMAQUODDY TRIBE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The high rate of crime in American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities and/or against AI/AN people reflected in numerous studies in the last three decades, demonstrates the need for victim assistance programs in Indian Country to help victims cope with and heal from violent crime (Wolk 1982; Allen 1985; Sacred Shawl Women's Society, no date; McIntire 1988; DeBruyn, Lujan & May 1995; Norton & Manson 1995; Fairchild et. al 1998; Greenfield & Smith 1999; Alba, Zieseniss, et al 2003; Perry 2004). The U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) became aware of the lack of resources available to AI/AN crime victims living on Indian lands. OVC, acknowledging the intense and extensive need for culturally relevant resources on reservations, established the Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) Discretionary Program in 1988, which later became the Tribal Victim Assistance Program (TVA). OVC initiated this program to establish "on-reservation" victim assistance programs that would provide permanent, accessible, and responsive victim assistance services on tribal lands.

Recognizing the need for evaluation of promising victim services programs operating in Indian Country, OVC, in collaboration with the USDOJ National Institute of Justice (NIJ) supported an evaluation of two TVA programs—the Lummi Victims of Crime (LVOC) Program in Washington and the Passamaquoddy Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate (TVOA) Program in Maine. This report summarizes the results of the participatory evaluation conducted at these two sites.

METHODS

The overall evaluation purpose was to examine the process, results and outcomes of the Lummi Nation and Passamaquoddy TVA programs; and to provide assessments of each programs development, implementation and accomplishments. The evaluation focus was: 1) to examine the process used by each TVA Program to address identified problems; 2) to determine how well the TVA programs fit or met victim needs in each tribal community; 3) to understand the program impact on clients; and 4) to identify possible outcomes achieved by the program.

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The evaluation concentrated effort on characteristics of the program at four levels: individual, community, program, and system. These characteristics were assessed within the program context—the fit between the community needs and perceptions of crime victimization and the TVA program response to those needs; program determination—measurement of the achievement of project goals, objectives, philosophy, strategies, and desired outcomes; program process—how activities were developed, interpreted, and implemented both internally and externally; and program sustainability and replication—identifying successes and failures, challenges and support.

The study design incorporated empowerment evaluation principles so that the evaluation process itself would transfer and build program capacity (Fetterman 1995; 2000). Empowerment principles use evaluation concepts, techniques and findings to foster community and program improvement and self-determination. This approach demonstrates respect for what the program stakeholders and community bring to the evaluation process and includes them in developing solutions germane to their experience and that will work for their community. The empowerment principles further allowed project participants and community members to be actively involved in the evaluation process in order to learn about the benefits of evaluation and to learn how to evaluate future projects themselves. This approach helped to ensure that the TVA programs benefited from both a comprehensive understanding of the evaluation process and outcomes.

The evaluation included multiple tools for data collection, all developed, tested, and administered by the evaluation team. These tools included victim surveys, a community survey—the Indian Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) (conducted in Passamaquoddy only), staff interviews, program interviews, and talking circles or oral surveys. These oral surveys also referred to as talking circles by the two communities, were conducted with youth and adult tribal citizens. Other survey participants were selected randomly from either program participant lists or tribal census lists, depending on the type of survey. Sample sizes ranged from about 10-15 for focus groups and 100 participants for the ICVS. The local evaluation coordinators at each site identified respondents for the community meetings.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Program Theory for the TVOA Program

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The primary problem leading to creation of the TVOA program was the concern with growing property and violent crimes (other than domestic violence or partner violence) and the Tribe having no services to assist victims of these crimes (Downing 2004). The contributing factors were categorized into five main need areas: 1) advocacy and awareness, 2) system response, 3) victim services, 4) community safety and outreach, and 5) offender accountability. The program was guided by three goals to address the above problems and contributing factors. Goal 1 was to increase response to crime victims through coordinated crisis response and accurate assessment of crisis and ongoing victim needs. The program objectives, tasks and activities addressed contributing factors related to victim advocacy and awareness, system response, and victim services. The structural or formative element accomplishments included:

1. Obtaining OVC-TVA funding, which enabled hiring at least one staff person and setting up the office.
2. Increased visibility of the TVOA office strengthened by movement of the program next to the Tribal Court and becoming a court-annexed program.
3. Identifying and developing service offerings accompanied by basic guidelines to access the available TVOA services.
4. Establishing informal collaborations and interagency relationships aimed at increasing victim services and making better use of existing services through collaboration.

Goal 2 was to increase access to a variety of culturally relevant services and resources by crime victims and their families. The objectives, tasks and activities addressed contributing factors related to victim advocacy and awareness and victim services. The structural or formative element accomplishments included:

1. Establishment of direct services targeting victims of property or violent crime in Year 1, thereby filling a service gap not previously available in Passamaquoddy.
2. Expansion of victim services from ten in Year 1 to 37 by Year 2 in seven nationally identified core victim service areas.
3. Provision of services targeting different age groups and victimization types.
4. Development of victim materials relevant to property or violent crimes.

Goal 3 was to increase community outreach and awareness about tribal crime victimization problems, needs, concerns, and strategies to address them. The objectives, tasks and activities addressed contributing factors related to victim advocacy and awareness, victim services, and community safety and outreach. The structural or formative element accomplishments included:

1. Development of community education activities aimed at making the TVOA services and resources more visible and accessible to Passamaquoddy citizens.
2. Development and delivery of community education and awareness activities to inform citizens about crime victimization and victim rights.

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3. Development and delivery of home safety assessments targeting vulnerable populations, such as tribal elders.
4. Creation of a tribal volunteer corps comprised of cultural experts to assist with hands on teaching of various Passamaquoddy based arts and crafts activities.

Program Theory for the LVOC Program

The violent death of a Lummi woman was the catalyst for a grassroots effort to stop partner violence, family violence, and other violent crimes and resulted in the creation of the LVOC program in 1997.

However, ten years later there were still major community readiness issues limiting provision of culturally relevant and appropriate services for victims of domestic violence/partner violence (DV/PV) or sexual assault within the Lummi Nation (Finkbonner 2004). The contributing factors were categorized into five need categories: 1) tribal support, 2) program capacity and capabilities, 3) laws or public policies, 4) community education and involvement, and 5) offender accountability.

Goal 1 was to increase access to community-based victim services by establishing and developing a domestic violence shelter program and providing comprehensive services that are culturally relevant to all LVOC clients. The objectives, tasks and activities addressed the factors related to tribal support, program capacity and capabilities. The structural or formative element accomplishments included:

1. Maintaining ongoing tribal funding by the Lummi Indian Business Council (LIBC) to maintain the shelter and staff positions.
2. Obtaining OVC-TVA funding to provide staff and supplies to open the Ne-Alis-tokw Shelter on the Lummi Nation.
3. Expanded program capacity to meet the multiple and varied needs of DV/PV or sexual assault victims from five services to 40 in seven nationally identified core victim service areas.
4. Establishment of a written victim services manual outlining program guidelines.
5. Establishment of an electronic data management system capable of collecting client data, and secure storage of client data that can be retrieved and analyzed.
6. Established processes to assess victim needs to develop client service plans for outpatient or shelter care.

Goal 2 was to increase the LVOC Program's human resource capacity and capability by hiring culturally competent staff by Year 1 and providing training and personnel development each year. The objectives, tasks and activities addressed factors related to program capacity and capabilities and community involvement. The structural or formative element accomplishments included:

1. Provision of an all-Native staff for the Ne-Alis-tokw Shelter to provide relevant cultural or tribal-based services to shelter clients by culturally competent staff.
2. Infusion of culture-based approaches, methods, and practices in program offerings.
3. Provision of ongoing mandatory and/or discretionary training and development for staff and volunteers.
4. Establishment of a volunteer corps to man the helpline after hours and weekends.

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Goal 3 was to increase support for victims by improving services through public policy, collaboration, community education on violence and victimization. The objectives, tasks and activities addressed the contributing factors related to program capacity and capabilities, public laws and policy, program collaboration, and community education and involvement. The structural or formative element accomplishments included:

1. Leadership in developing tribal laws and policies addressing DV/PV, sexual abuse and elder abuse.
2. Establishing and maintaining diverse collaborations to assist with public policy development and passage of laws, program services, case management, and community education and awareness activities.
3. Monthly community-wide education events specifically addressing DV/PV or sexual assault.
4. Formal and informal interagency relationships to share costs and resources with community education and service delivery to DV/PV or sexual assault victims.
5. A shared vision for victimization response that included passage of strong legal codes to improve offender accountability.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Culturally appropriate and respectful strategies permeated the design to ensure that indigenous people were involved in the evaluation plan and implementation. The findings will be used to improve programmatic, public policy, and collaborative responses to victims needs. The approaches used methods sensitive to local customs and values of the two Indian communities. This knowledge will validate, refine or generate new approaches to improve victim response and lead to new research that contributes to better victim services and interventions for Indian crime victims.

Although some of the evaluation strategies were similar, the evaluation results were not comparable due to the different victimization focus areas of the two TVA programs. This evaluation provided evidence about the ways the programs developed their program theories and how these theories were used to craft relevant goals, objectives, task and activities linked to the problems identified.

The evaluation and research design provided effective strategies to collect the information needed for a descriptive analysis of each programs structure, the relationships with clients, stakeholders, political leaders, and community members. The evaluation provided information on how the OVC TVA funding has been used to respond to service gaps either to start a program or to expand services to meet identified gaps. This evaluation used descriptive analysis to describe promising results by the OVC

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funded programs. These type of evaluations need to be followed up by impact evaluations in order to determine whether the TVA programs are attributable for changes in victims' lives. The evaluation described the results of groups working together on public laws and policy. Further study is needed on the effectiveness of legislations, laws and other public policies and the impact they have on victim services.

The evaluation was conducted with two small tribal communities to describe the processes used and to document what was promising. There are 562 tribes with varying population and geographic sizes nationally, it is important for ongoing research and evaluation to occur with a representative sample of TVA grantees annually. This approach would be helpful to document the multiple ways TVA programs are meeting victims' needs, the numbers of victims being served, the culturally relevant strategies programs are using to help victims locally, and to capture how community readiness is being affected by TVA funding.

In conclusion, this project addressed important evaluation and research topics identified by the two participating TVA programs, which are also national concerns regarding effective response to crime and violence. The results and findings of these evaluations will have direct practical implications for improving tribal victim services programs, training and technical assistance, resource development, interagency and intergovernmental relationships, public laws, policy and practice, and the political and community support that are needed for effective system response.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Many rural and remote American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities are impoverished, isolated, and lack victim assistance services (Melton 1997; 2002). Victimization issues in Indian communities need to be understood from historical, political, economical, environmental and social perspectives. The impact of violence and victimization are not limited to individual victims, but extend to families and communities, and are not limited to current problems. The impact of historical trauma and cultural oppression by the dominant society has greatly contributed to the social problems existing in Indian communities today. This includes the new crime phenomena presented by Indian gangs, sex offenders and the escalation of violence against Indian women and children. Acknowledging the historical experience of tribes is important in understanding how social problems occur and how tribal governments are addressing problems.

Some of the unique issues tribes face in providing safety to crime victims include the lack of "safe houses" on tribal lands where Indian victims can receive shelter until the danger they face has subsided. In most AI/AN communities, everyone knows everything about everybody and the lack of anonymity creates problems for safety and protection. Intra-family violence threatens the make up of the extended Indian family because it can set up conflicting relationships by pitting family and clan members against one another. Violent altercations within the family can create strain and friction that often requires intervention from resources outside the family.

Some age groups are more susceptible to certain types of crimes. For example, young children and elders have been reported as easy targets of gang violence. These groups are not as able to protect themselves or are more likely to respond to gang intimidation. Elderly citizens are more subject to gang violence, theft, and property crimes than young children, but youth are more likely to feel threatened by gangs and pressured to join them and to commit crimes once they join (Melton 1998).

From other areas of victimization, such as domestic violence, child physical abuse, and child sexual abuse, we know that Indian crime victims have had difficulty getting their needs met (1990 Indian Child

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Protection & Family Violence Act; Hamby 2004). The inadequate response to victim needs include lengthy law enforcement response and investigation of incidents, no or poor prosecution of cases, lack of immediate medical attention or shelter care, and insensitivity to the cultural needs of victims and witnesses by federal, state, and tribal service providers.

Tribal, state, and federal agencies in varying degrees provide law enforcement in Indian communities. Most tribal law enforcement departments are small, rural, and responsible for large geographic areas. They generally cannot operate specialized crime units, therefore, tribal officers need continuous training in all aspects of law enforcement ranging from standard patrol to more specialized areas of investigation. The lack of adequate law enforcement impedes victim protection and safety. As a result of the Federal-Tribal trust relationship, there is overlapping and shared jurisdiction in Indian Country between tribes and the U.S. Department of Justice (USDOJ) through U.S. Attorneys and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI). These agencies play a major role in providing law enforcement, investigation and prosecution services to tribes including funding and technical assistance for enhancement of criminal justice systems. The overlapping jurisdictions in Indian Country have contributed to ineffective law enforcement from these agencies through: 1) the lack of coordination and communication among the tribal police, federal criminal investigators from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and FBI, and U.S. Attorneys; 2) the lack of clearly defined investigative responsibilities; 3) the inadequate training for all these agents; and 4) inhibiting the collection of standardized nation-wide statistics on crime in Indian Country, which makes it difficult to identify trends in criminal and juvenile delinquent activity and victimization.

II. NEED FOR TRIBAL-SPECIFIC EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

Every tribe is unique in its customs and traditions. What is socially correct in one tribal setting may be inappropriate in another. Each tribe has its own ceremonies, medicine, methods of conflict resolution, and ways of healing. These customs and traditions can be valuable tools for the intervention process and a source of great strength for victims and their families. The Federal government's current effort to include faith-based groups makes it essential for clear understanding and distinctions to be made between the organized structure of faith-based groups and the more fluid use of spirituality by tribes for healing and other purposes for victims. The primary foundation of Native spirituality and thus coping and healing from crime victimization is inseparable from the daily personal relationships, participation in spiritual practice and the affirmation of values and beliefs (Lee, 1996). Irwin notes that, "Unlike the monotheistic religions, Native religions are remarkably diverse, grounded in specific languages, places, life-way rites and communal; relationship, embedded in unique ethnic histories often overshadowed by the more common, pervasive history of religious and political suppression." Walters and Simoni (2002) indicate that among Indian women spiritual methods of coping with stress from historical trauma, discrimination and traumatic life events such as physical and sexual assaults and abuse have more successful outcomes than non-spiritual coping measures. Further, they note that immersion in traditional health and healing practices may have intrinsic benefits directly connected to positive health outcomes among Indian people.

Many Indian Nations are limited in resources to adequately respond to the problems and to identify the gaps in services to victims, and to effectively hold offenders accountable for their actions and obligations to victims and the community. A 2002 *Behavioral Health Needs & Gaps in New Mexico (NM)* study indicates that Indian people in NM have higher rates of poverty, unemployment, and uninsured rates, which increase the likelihood that victims will not receive or access services. American Indian populations' unique cultural attributes and strengths often affect their treatment and service needs. Many are bilingual and directly affect the services they receive and the practitioners available to serve them.

Victims of crime, and often their families and friends, undergo a traumatic experience and disruption in their lives as a result of the crime inflicted upon them. Sometimes the trauma is exacerbated by the way they are treated by the tribal police and tribal justice system, which may appear to victims to be

uncaring, insensitive institutions that have no interest in addressing their need for redress and safety and ensuring their rights. Important aspects of victim empowerment are for victims to be in control of their healing and for tribal institutions, such as tribal courts to be visibly and affirmatively engaged in addressing victim issues and needs. The above information provides an understanding of the magnitude of crime victimization problems faced by Indian people of all ages.

A. Significance of the Study

The high rate of crime in American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities and/or against AI/AN people reflected in numerous studies in the last three decades, demonstrates the need for victim assistance programs in Indian Country to help victims cope with and heal from violent crime (Wolk 1982; Allen 1985; Sacred Shawl Women's Society, no date; McIntire 1988; DeBruyn, Lujan & May 1995; Norton & Manson 1995; Fairchild et. al 1998; Greenfield & Smith 1999; Alba, Zieseniss, et al 2003; Perry 2004). There are a wide range of issues that include not only individuals but also tribal families and communities that tribes must address in order to meet Indian crime victim's needs (Melton 1998).

Among individual victims, many lack financial and family resources to leave their tribal community. Elderly victims are especially reluctant to leave, fearing they will be asked to leave their home thus preventing them from seeking assistance. Police, social services, probation officers, faith-based and traditional healers and other providers are often not adequately trained in victim response, which limits their ability to identify specific victim needs and provide adequate assistance. This contributes to victims not having confidence in the tribal response system due to lack of infrastructure, such as protection codes, adequate staff, and facilities to detain or incarcerate offenders or to provide safe havens or shelters for victims.

For tribal families, victims from multi-problem family situations are often ignored if other family problems appear more urgent or if the victim is perceived as having other more serious problems, e.g., alcoholism, drug addiction, unemployment, homelessness or behavioral health problems. Further, influence from non-Indian cultures, lifestyles, and negative peer influence has diminished the authority of parents to discipline children, provide guidance, and instill the cultural values, lifestyle, and traditions of their tribal communities. Another pressing issue involves the infiltration of gangs into the Indian community. Gangs have threatened the social fabric that constitutes the immediate and extended family

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relationships and cultural values that keep families together. Parents feel helpless against gangs' control of their children; including how to regain their leadership and authority status, prevent gang involvement, or how to protect children from gang violence.

Finally, for tribal communities, the rise in violent crime has left tribes unprepared to respond effectively. This has caused some tribes to minimize the violence and/or appear to have a tolerance for crime and violence. Without a concerted effort to mobilize the tribal community into action as a partner in combating violence, tribal systems have difficulty in achieving their goals to impose sanctions, rehabilitate offenders, appease victims and their families, and provide public safety. Tribal leaders are needed to demonstrate a committed concern for victim rights and needs and to provide leadership in institutionalizing victim assistance programs. Tribal leaders also need to model zero tolerance for violence in their community. Prejudice and bias is often felt in response systems because of power imbalances between the victim and offender or when the offender receives more support than the victim.

Often, Indian victims are refused services because non-Indian agencies have the perception that all "Indian problems" are the responsibility of the BIA or the U.S. Indian Health Service (IHS). Geographic isolation represents a unique issue as many tribes strain existing resources and limit the influx of new resources. Further, depressed tribal economies prohibit opportunities for employment and a tax base for tribes to acquire the financial resources to provide needed services to its citizens. Violent crime often creates long-term trauma and injury to victims and their families. Without any long-term service and advocacy programs for victims the ability to heal physically, emotionally, mentally and spiritually are prohibited and in some cases the trauma is increased and prolonged.

The lack of communication between internal and external agencies at all phases of case processing hinders the ability to track and monitor offenders and to provide victims with notification of case proceedings and outcomes. Most Tribes do not operate or have access to detention or correctional facilities and many do not have operational probation and/or aftercare programs. This makes it difficult to impose certain and immediate sanctions on violent offenders and to provide safety and protection to victims.

Due to the overlapping jurisdictions, Indian people are subject to tribal, state, and federal criminal jurisdiction, but often there is no communication with the tribe and victims when a violent offense occurs

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off tribal lands. This information is particularly important to share when the Indian victim and/or offender live in a tribal community. Services to victims are delayed when tribal prosecution of cases is delayed in order to await the outcome of federal prosecution. In addition, threshold requirements to provide federal assistance are too high for investigation and prosecution of cases and accessing victim assistance. The lack of criminal justice data management and collection systems make it difficult to establish a universe of reported violent crimes in Indian country. Much of what is known is collected in a fragmented fashion and pieced together to form an understanding of the crime, violence, and victimization issues in AI/AN communities.

This report presents evaluation findings and perspectives involving two tribal victim assistance programs working to address several of the issues and needs noted above.

III. OVERVIEW OF THE TRIBAL VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The U.S. Department of Justice established the Office for Victim's of Crime (OVC) in 1983 within the Office of Justice Program (OJP) to carry out recommendations from President Reagan's Task Force on Victims of Crime. In 1984 Congress passed the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), which provided financial resources to all victims of state or federal level crimes through the establishment of the Crime Victims Fund. However, no Indian tribes were accessing these funds available through state agencies. In the late 1980s, OVC became aware of the lack of resources available to AI/AN crime victims living on Indian lands, which was revealed by multiple victim molestations occurring in two southwest Tribes. OVC, acknowledging the intense and extensive need for culturally relevant resources on reservations, established the Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) Discretionary Program in 1988. OVC initiated the VAIC Program to establish "on-reservation" victim assistance programs that would provide permanent, accessible, and responsive victim assistance services on reservations governed by Federal criminal jurisdiction.

In 1989, \$1 million was made available to tribes under federal jurisdiction through existing state VOCA programs. However, for a variety of reasons this funding did not increase tribal access to the available funding. To remedy this problem, beginning in FY 1997, victim assistance services were funded directly to tribal programs from OVC rather than through the states. In 1999, initial funding allocated for the VAIC programs was \$1.3 million, with all grant programs located on reservations with federal criminal jurisdiction. This amount was insufficient to cover the needs of the over 562 AI/AN tribes nationwide. In FY 2003, the program was expanded to \$2.5 million and renamed the Tribal Victim Assistance (TVA) discretionary program, which included all federally recognized tribes in the United States. The OVC allocated \$3.5 million for the TVA Program in FY 2006. TVA grants are now awarded for three years and range from \$50,000 to \$150,000. In the last decade, OVC has also provided direct funding to federally recognized Tribes to operate their own programs whether or not they fall under federal criminal jurisdiction. The OVC decision to fund tribes directly helped to overcome the tribal and/or cultural barriers preventing tribal access to the federal resources available to mainstream victim services programs. This high-level OVC decision significantly improved access to funds that have created the type of TVA

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programs evaluated by this project.

TVA programs often provide services to victims of a variety of crimes (e.g. sexual assault, child physical abuse, child sexual abuse, domestic violence, homicide, drunk driving, assault/battery, property crimes, etc.). The provision of services to such a variety of victims requires advocates to be familiar with the dynamics of victimization in general and the dynamics involved in each specific type of violence as well. The TVA programs range from child advocacy to direct services to sexual assault victims and victims of domestic violence. The varying roles and responsibilities of TVA program staff and volunteers require special attention to financial resources, training, and technical assistance needs to support grantees with program operations, management and growth (OVC Report to Congress 1999, 2005, and 2008).

Direct funding to tribes or Indian-specific victim services programs has only occurred between 1997 and 2007, which may account for the lack of publications describing how TVA programs are doing. While OVC receives information about the numerous accomplishments of TVA programs through progress reports, there has been no national level evaluation to document success or outcomes of TVA programs operations, planning, and implementation and management strategies. Therefore, very little systematic knowledge exists about how best to serve tribal crime victims and the outcomes achieved with the resources invested.

Recognizing the need to support publication of promising victim services programs operating in Indian Country, OVC, in collaboration with the USDOJ National Institute of Justice (NIJ), provided support for evaluation of select TVA programs nationwide. This effort was launched with a first round of evaluability assessments conducted by the Urban Institute in 2004. With input from OVC, NIJ selected two TVA programs to include in a 2005 NIJ solicitation to conduct an evaluation —the Lummi Victims of Crime (LVOC) Program in Washington (WA) and the Passamaquoddy Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate Program (TVOA) in Maine (ME). American Indian Development Associates (AIDA) was awarded the evaluation grant, which was launched in mid-2006 after approval of the evaluation design by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) and NIJ.

The two tribal sites shared similarities, for example both are coastal tribes located at opposite ends of the U.S. and near the Canadian border. Both tribes have close tribal affiliations with their counterparts living in Canada. However, comparative analysis of the programs was not possible due in large part in the

differences in program focus. The Lummi Nation program targeted victims of domestic or partner violence (DV/PV) and sexual assault, while the Passamaquoddy program served primarily victims of property crime and violent crime, not specific to domestic or partner violence. However, both programs provided similar services and activities to their clientele and community.

A. Lummi Nation

The Lummi are Coast Salish people living on a peninsula in northwest WA. The Lummi Nation, located in western Whatcom County, is ten miles from Bellingham, about 100 miles north of Seattle and approximately 30 miles south of the Canadian Border. The tribal census or enrollment was 4,313 on April 30, 2008, with the gender breakdown approximately half female and half male. The median age is 30 years of age with approximately 26% under 17 years of age.

The General Council is comprised of Lummi citizens over 18 years of age who elect members to the Lummi Indian Business Council (LIBC). The governing body is the LIBC consisting of 11 elected members serving a three-year term. The Executive staff is comprised of the Tribal Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary and Treasurer who are elected by the LIBC members. The tribal government is responsible for administration of a variety of services and programs for Lummi citizens and residents.

1. Summary of Lummi Victims of Crime Program

The violent death of a Lummi woman was the catalyst for grassroots effort to stop partner and family violence as well as other violent crimes, which was coalesced into the Lummi Victims of Crime program. The program was formally established in 1990 with acquisition of a state VOCA grant to the Lummi Nation. In FY 1997, the program was one of the first programs to receive VAIC funding, which allowed it to grow and maintain OVC funding to the present. The program began by providing direct services to victims of crime by assisting victims with access to compensation, court services, and crisis intervention, which included referrals for shelter care. As the program evolved and better ways of assessing needs were implemented, the program began addressing long-term sustainability strategies. These strategies included ways to meet services gaps, victim advocacy and rights, public policy, cultural relevance and appropriateness in services and policy, interagency and intergovernmental relationships, and political and community support. The LVOC serves all victims regardless of tribal citizenship, race or ethnicity. However, the primary service targets are Lummi citizens and residents, specifically women, children,

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youth, and elders. Through ongoing and focused work, the LVOC services have grown. Notably, the LVOC operates the only Indian-specific domestic violence shelter located on tribal lands in WA. The program provides comprehensive services to crime victims targeting victims of sexual assault, partner violence, and child abuse. More detailed information about the LVOC program is discussed in the following sections.

B. Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point

The Sipayik (Pleasant Point) Passamaquoddy Tribe is located seven miles from Eastport, the easternmost region of the United States and is 125 miles from Bangor, ME, which has the closest international airport. The Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Tribe is comprised of two distinct tribal groups divided between two principal locations: Pleasant Point on the Passamaquoddy Bay and Indian Township near the St. Croix River in ME. Historically the Tribe was part of the Wabanaki Confederacy and is now the largest federally recognized tribe in New England. The St. Croix River (previously known as the Passamaquoddy River) served as the United States/Canada International boundary, which ran through the middle of the Passamaquoddy homelands. The Passamaquoddy have occupied this watershed region for more than 600 generations or approximately 12,000 years. Creation of the United States/Canadian border resulted in many Passamaquoddy tribal citizens living on the other side of the St. Croix River in Canada.

A total of 3,369 tribal citizens are listed on the tribal census rolls with 1,364 on the Indian Township census and 2,005 listed on the Pleasant Point census. The Passamaquoddy Tribe obtained federal recognition in 1975. About two-thirds of enrolled citizens live off tribal lands, due to the lack of employment and housing. Most people living in Pleasant Point work for the tribal government or other federally funded programs, such as the Indian Health Service, schools, or at nearby private or non-profit businesses on tribal lands.

The Passamaquoddy Tribe operates under a Joint Tribal Council with separate councils at Pleasant Point and Indian Township. The governing body for Pleasant Point is the Tribal Council comprised of a Governor (Sakom), Lieutenant Governor and six Tribal Council members. The Joint Council structure allows each tribal community to function as separate government entities with their own government apparatus. Tribal government is responsible for the administration of a variety of services and programs,

including the TVOA program for the Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy people, which do not include services to the Indian Township community.

1. Summary of Passamaquoddy Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate Program

The TVOA program was initiated in 2004 in response to growing concerns about victimization in the Passamaquoddy community. Of particular concern was with the lack of general victim services for victims of property crime and violent crime, identified through a service gap analysis conducted by the Tribe (Downing 2007). The TVOA was among the second group of tribes funded by the OVC for a three-year cycle. The TVOA program addresses the following types of victimization: identity theft, property crime, elder abuse, sexual assault, gang violence, and other violent crimes. The TVA grant is used almost entirely to provide services to Indian victims of property or violent crimes and those exposed to witnessing violence, and includes support for victims' families. More detailed information about the program is discussed in the following sections.

IV. METHODS

In October 2005, NIJ awarded AIDA a contract to conduct a participatory evaluation of the Lummi and Passamaquoddy TVA Programs. The overall evaluation purpose was to examine the process, results and outcomes of the two TVA programs; and, secondly, to provide assessments of each programs development, implementation and accomplishments. The two purposes were accomplished using empowerment evaluation principles so that the evaluation process itself would transfer and build program capacity (Fetterman 1995; 2000). These purposes helped to ensure that the TVA programs benefited from a comprehensive understanding of the evaluation process and outcomes. The empowerment principles allowed project participants and community members to be actively involved in the evaluation process in order to learn about the benefits of evaluation and to learn how to evaluate future projects themselves.

The evaluation focus was: 1) to examine the process used by each TVA Program; 2) to determine how well the TVA programs fit or met victim needs in each tribal community; 3) to understand the program impact on clients; and 4) to identify possible outcomes achieved by the program.

A. Evaluation Design

The structural principles of empowerment evaluation (Fetterman 1995; 2000) guided the development of a participatory evaluation design at each tribal site. Empowerment principles use evaluation concepts, techniques and findings to foster community and program improvement and self-determination. This approach demonstrates respect for what the program stakeholders and the community bring to the evaluation table and includes them in developing solutions germane to their experience and that will work for their community. It does not replace other forms of evaluation; rather it meets a specific need of many community-based programs, as noted below:

1. The evaluation process itself transfers and builds the capacity of the program.
2. The project participants are actively involved in the evaluation process.
3. The project participants learn about the benefits of evaluation.
4. The project participants learn how to evaluate or set up future evaluation projects themselves.
5. The evaluation process helps participants improve practices and develop and sustain viable programs.

Empowerment principles enable participants to find new opportunities, see existing resources in a new way, and redefine their identities and future roles by adhering to ten structural principles. The

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empowerment evaluation principles and the ways they were incorporated into the evaluation design are described below:

1. Improvement – means the evaluation designed included ways for people to improve their program. At every juncture the evaluation team sought concurrence with staff, the Tribal Councils at each site, and other stakeholders about the evaluation purposes, use of evaluation results and findings. Meetings were conducted regularly with program directors and staff to inform them of progress and to enlist their assistance in addressing unexpected situations and developing viable solutions. Documented input using face-to-face interviews with program staff and allied agency staff were used to obtain perspectives of program appropriateness and support from tribal leadership and the community.
2. Community ownership – means the program and other community members were involved shaping the design of the evaluation from the start. The evaluation process included strategies to obtain input from program staff, allied agency staffs and community talking circles. These activities were helpful to define and pulse the appropriateness of interventions and services provided by each TVA program. Program personnel at each site was involved at critical points, such as obtaining victim consent and participation in personal interviews conducted by the AIDA evaluation team. To increase victim participation, staff scheduled the interviews and provided transportation to and from the interview site or escorted AIDA interviewers to respondent homes.
3. Inclusion – means including as many stakeholders as feasible to participate in evaluation activities. From the drafting of the evaluation proposal to initial implementation and throughout the project period, important steps were developed to ensure community participation and input into the evaluation process. This input occurred through recruitment of tribal members from each site to be members of the evaluation team serving as local Evaluation Coordinators and as Indigenous Researchers. An Evaluation Advisory Committee (EAC) was established at each site within two months. The EAC was comprised of tribal program staff and citizens. The EAC role was to review and provide input to research design and implementation strategies, and data collection instruments (DCI) as well as setting up safe victim interview sites, and suggesting strategies for presenting findings to their communities. TVA staff participated with the EAC in

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reviewing and providing input to the evaluation process.

4. Democratic participation – means that participants have a say in how the evaluation participants interact and make decisions about various aspects of the evaluation process and how to use the information produced. Program staff and stakeholders were enlisted to identify the flow of victim cases at each site. This process helped to identify strengths, gaps and solutions and to identify ways that programs could work together to improve case processing strategies.
5. Social justice – means the evaluation is focused on addressing the crime and violence affecting tribal citizens by ameliorating the social justice needs of DV/PV or sexual assault victims.
Program staff, the EACs and community participants agreed on the need for the TVA programs in meeting the needs of crime victims with quality service from tribally operated programs and systems.
6. Community knowledge – means the evaluation respects and uses the community knowledge of community members. The project included several evaluation and research activities to obtain community perspectives and knowledge through a community survey, victim interviews, talking circles or oral surveys. Talking circles were conducted at evaluation symposiums conducted at each site at the conclusion of the evaluations. The talking circles were important to provide an alternate way of obtaining input from community members, especially elders who might otherwise not participate in written surveys or personal interviews. The focus groups were used as a way to contextualize the fit of the TVA programs using community knowledge to verify the reasons for its creation and services it ultimately provided.
7. Evidence-based strategies – means the program and evaluation identifies strategies that have worked in other settings to the problems being addressed. The project included ways to review strategies in place and methods followed to implement needed policy changes, address services gaps, and cultural appropriateness and relevance of interventions, services, and policy. A critical component of both programs were the incorporation of culture-based interventions, services, and activities. While the evidence needed could only be found in each Tribe's oral tradition, each of the TVA programs' cultural components could be traced by tribal-based teachings, philosophies, traditions and practices.

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8. Capacity building – means including as many opportunities to teach and transfer knowledge and skills to program staff to enable their own program evaluations. While included in the design, strategies to build capacity were not as successful as anticipated. The main weakness was the lack of training on evaluation processes for program staff and other stakeholders. Although there was extensive participation, the project did not include training events. Most working group sessions were facilitated events where program issues, concerns and solutions were discussed. While learning occurred, it was not quantified. An evaluation symposium was conducted at each site at the conclusion of the evaluation, but did not include enough instruction on conducting program evaluations. The main focus was on data collection, which at one site led to development of a database for collecting program data electronically and at the other site extracting data for meaningful analysis from an existing database.
9. Organizational learning – means creating a community of learners that use the evaluation findings to make program adjustments, corrections or improvements. Feedback to program staff on evaluation discoveries helped staff to make adjustments and program improvements. For example, at one site, the lack of extensive program data immediately resulted in the program coordinator creating electronic files to capture the needed information for all service recipients and allied agency partners. Interviews with external program staff also helped to document service and policy gaps, which resulted in staff creating new policies and procedures, and/or to begin discussions about ways to address gaps. As an ongoing activity post-evaluation, each site intends to conduct work sessions or training events to identify strategies to implement evaluation findings and to incorporate ongoing evaluation processes in their program plans.
10. Accountability – means promoting strategies for program staffs to internalize oversight responsibilities to make sure programs achieve goals. Each Tribe was approached by the funding agency (OVC and NIJ) to allow the TVA evaluations to occur. The evaluation project itself was a first step by each Tribe to promote accountability not only by the program, but also the tribal government. At several meetings with the governing bodies at each site, Tribal Council members expressed support for identifying relevant accountability strategies and commitment to use the evaluation results to make program improvements. Ongoing post-evaluation sessions are

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planned to institutionalize the evaluation processes developed.

The evaluation focused effort on four levels:

1. Individual – Victim surveys were conducted at both sites.
2. Community – Community talking circles were conducted at both sites and an Indian Crime Victimization Survey was conducted at Passamaquoddy using indigenous interviewers.
3. Program – Program interviews were conducted with TVA staffs and with allied agency staffs at each site.
4. System characteristics were examined to see how the project affected people at different participation levels: Direct victim services and outreach.

The evaluation design along with data collection instruments (DCI) were submitted to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) for final review and approval of the overall evaluation design, which included:

- The client questionnaire (Victim Survey).
- The Indian Crime Victimization Survey (community survey administered only at Passamaquoddy).
- The consent document and procedure for adults age 18 and over and emancipated minors age 16-17 years old.
- The parents' or guardians' permission document and youth assent document, and the procedures for permission and assent, for un-emancipated 16-17 year olds.
- Programmatic data collection instruments.

The following components guided the process evaluation.

1. Program context: This component tried to define the fit between the community needs and perceptions of crime victimization and the TVA program response to those needs. The following methods were used to measure the fit. This included talking circles/oral surveys, victim interviews, and a community survey of 100 randomly selected tribal citizens living in Passamaquoddy.
2. Program determination: The component focus was to measure achievement of project goals, objectives, philosophy, strategies, and desired outcomes. This assessment was done through creation of program logic models, which helped to identify linkages to problems, concerns and needs related to program context findings.
3. Program process: How activities were developed, interpreted, and implemented both internally and externally was the focus of this component and measured through review of program tasks and activities and site visits.
4. Program sustainability and replication: This component focused on identifying successes and

failures, challenges and support using external program interviews with allied agency staff on and off tribal lands, key informant interviews, and staff interviews.

B. Cultural Aspects

An evaluation advisory committee was established at each site to guide the evaluation team. The EAC members met at least four times at each site. Their roles and responsibilities were to review and provide input with the evaluation design, methods and approaches, data collection instruments and strategies. They provided advice on strategies to obtain community input and recommended the use of talking circles as an alternative to written questionnaires, which occurred at both sites. In Passamaquoddy the use of a general crime victimization survey was recommended to help the community gain a better understanding about the different victimization types occurring in the community and to determine whether the victim service programs in place corresponded to the needs found by the survey. The ICVS was selected to reduce the time for creation of a new survey and because it had been used in another tribal community for the same purposes of understanding the victimization types existing in the community. The EAC also gave advice on best strategies to present the findings back to their respective tribal councils and tribal citizens.

In Passamaquoddy, indigenous interviewers were hired as recommended by the EAC and Tribal Council to administer the ICVS. The use of indigenous interviewers was important to promote respondents participation. The EAC felt that respondents would feel more comfortable being approached by a community member familiar with the tribal environment, the cultural nuances, and the people; rather than a stranger, even if the person was a Native from another tribe. Indigenous interviewers would also be able to convey the importance of the study to tribal citizens using familiar terms or in the Passamaquoddy language. Interviewers were provided 40 hours of training on interviewing, data coding, and human subject protections, supplemented by Indian specific information regarding research in Indian communities.

In Lummi, AIDA was instructed to provide AI/AN professionals skilled in interviewing victims to conduct the victim surveys. The rationale for not training local indigenous interviewers to conduct the interviews was based on the sensitive nature of the interviews. The Lummi EAC, LVOC staff, and LIBC members felt that it was important and as a safety precaution to have skilled and seasoned Native

interviewers talk to victims. In respect for this request, two senior AIDA staff with many years of conducting interviews with victims administered the surveys. Both were Native with advanced degrees in criminal justice.

C. Sampling Strategy for the Victim Survey

Personal interviews with a sample of crime victims served by each TVA program were conducted. The responders were selected from a random subset of clients from the TVA client rolls from calendar year 2006 of clients who were 16 years of age or older. The TVA administrators and staff at each site reviewed the list to make sure no one on it would either 1) be put at increased risk of victimization (for instance, as retribution by a perpetrator of domestic violence) if the client was contacted by the TVA program or the AIDA evaluation team, or 2) not have the mental capacity to consent or answer the questions.

The TVA staff informed each client on the remaining list about the program evaluation and asked the clients' consent to be interviewed. The script to ask for the client's participation emphasized that the client could decide not to take part in the interview and that the TVA program would not change in any way its provision of services. Further, the TVA programs would not be told what any individual client said in the interview.

The TVA programs provided the names and contact information of those who agreed to be interviewed to the AIDA evaluation team. The evaluators requested each person's consent to participate in the interview verbally and in writing and repeated the same assurances cited by the TVA contact person regarding anonymity, service provision, and confidentiality (See Appendix - Consent Forms). The evaluation team followed suggestions from both TVA programs for the best ways to contact each client, including when and where to interview the victims in order to minimize the potential risk of victimization.

D. Lummi Victim Survey Sampling Strategy

The LVOC database permitted extraction of client information, which was used to identify clients by age and sex and stratified potential participants into three age groups: 16 to 17 years of age, 18 to 54 years of age, and those ≥ 55 years of age (See Table 1). The goal was to interview between 40 and 60 randomly selected clients who had used the LVOC services for victimization related to DV/PV or sexual assault. The number of potential participants on the initial list was increased by 20% to account for people

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that might decline to participate. The final list of potential participants was provided to each TVA program for its review, as described above.

The overall Lummi sample included 1,701 case numbers, representing 1,219 individuals the LVOC served and whose cases were entered in the LVOC database between 2005 and the first quarter of 2007. Although the LVOC program serves victims of other types of violent crime, such as homicide, vehicular homicide, child abuse, and child sexual abuse, the sample was drawn from the selection criteria for the following victimization types: DV/PV or sexual assault, age and gender, and year of service (2006). This decision was also based on the allowed uses of the TVA funding. Two other case codes—assault and battery and elder abuse—were included because they were believed to be DV/PV related cases. For 2006, 189 of 193 cases (98%) had codes that matched the selection criteria. Prioritizing respondent selection solely on DV/PV and/or shelter use identified 101 persons. Of the 101 cases, 88 were female and 13 male, 89 fit the age criteria, and the majority (86) were 19 to 54.9 years of age (only 3 were \geq 55 years of age). To further increase the number of participants, additional respondents were drawn from cases occurring during the first quarter of 2007 and the last quarter of 2005.

Some difficulties encountered during this process were the ability to easily extract clients using current victim coding methods, locating identified clients, and obtaining sex and age representation in the sample due to missing data, such as birthdates and the number of victim codes (49) identifying the victimization type. A simpler victim coding process would have eliminated confusion about victim types along with fewer codes.

The LVOC did not have up-to-date contact information such as addresses and phone numbers of past clients, which resulted in approximately 30 clients being purged from the original random selection of 101 cases. This was discovered after letters sent by the LVOC were returned with no forwarding address available. The LVOC representatives contacted the 60 clients that were interviewed through personal phone calls or in person. Other problems encountered were the inability to contact elder clients and male clients and to obtain consent from those who were reached. These problems resulted in only one male victim being interviewed. Elder clients contacted did not agree to personal interviews, but were willing to participate in the oral surveys with other elders.

Sixty victims between 19 and 54 years of age were interviewed and 9 interviews eliminated because

they did not fit the selection criteria.

Table 1. Data Gathering Strategies at Lummi

Description	Victim Surveys	Staff Interviews	Program Interviews	Talking circles
Target Populations	N = 60, 7 not used	N = 9	N = 16	N = 29 Adults N = 18 Youth
Targeted Respondents	All available clients	All available LVOC Staff	Allied state and tribal agencies	Open invitation
Interviewers	AIDA Interviewer	AIDA Interviewer	AIDA Interviewer	AIDA Facilitator
Number of Questions	66 Item questionnaire	150 Item questionnaire	36 Item questionnaire	Open-ended questions
Length of Activity	45-60 min.	40-60 min.	30-45 min.	2 hours

E. Passamaquoddy Victim Survey Sampling Strategy

The sampling process for Passamaquoddy followed the Lummi plan. However, there were several key differences in program characteristics and service population. The Passamaquoddy program served mostly crime victims of property crime and violent crime, which included sexual assault and elder abuse, but not domestic or partner violence although there were a few cases tangentially related to DV/PV (another tribal program, Peaceful Relations handles DV/PV cases). Outreach is another TVOA program component that provides victimization-related services to clients. This includes home safety assessments and installation of deadbolts or sensor lights for elders' homes as well as several support groups for adults and youth.

The TVOA program had only been in operation for two years. Delays in program start up and a break in services also contributed to a limited number of clients and thus potential respondents. There were 89 clients during the fourth quarter of 2004 to the end of 2006; of those, only 30 fit selection criteria established for Passamaquoddy. Clients served under the outreach component were excluded from the sample. All remaining clients were included and, of these, five could not be located, 25 interviews were completed, and eight were later excluded because participants were found not to fit the selection criteria (See Table 2).

Table 2. Data Gathering Strategies at Passamaquoddy

Description	Victim Surveys	Indian Crime Victimization Survey	Program Interviews	Talking circles
Target Populations	N=25, 8 not used	N=100	N=9	N=34 Adults N=30 Youth
Targeted Respondents	All available clients	Random Sample using Tribal Census	Allied state and tribal agencies	Open invitation
Interviewers	AIDA Interviewer	Indigenous Interviewers	AIDA Interviewer	AIDA Facilitator
Number of Questions	66 Item questionnaire	150 Item questionnaire	36 Item questionnaire	Open-ended questions
Length of Activity	30-45 min.	40-60 min.	30-45 min.	1 to 2 hours

F. Talking Circle/Oral Survey Sample

To obtain community perspectives, focus groups referred to as talking circles by the two communities were conducted with youth and adult tribal citizens. In Passamaquoddy, two youth groups, two adult groups, and one session with the Tribal Council and EAC were conducted. In Passamaquoddy youth participants in the 9th to 12th grades participated. Of the 30 participants 10 were female and 20 were male. Age information was not collected from the 34 adult focus group participants, however 19 females and 15 males participated in the sessions. Youth and adult sessions were held in the evening to allow maximum participation, although, severe winter weather conditions impacted participation for both events.

At Lummi, 9th to 12th grade students participated in two youth groups with 6 females and 12 males; two adult groups with 29 participants had 21 females and 8 males. One combined group session occurred after the Evaluation Symposium where of the 100 people that attended the symposium approximately half later participated in the facilitated talking circle.

Additionally, two facilitated meetings with the Tribal Councils at each site occurred after each tribal election and change of administration. At Passamaquoddy, a total of 12 tribal council members participated in the two different sessions, and at Lummi a total of 14 tribal council members participated in two different sessions.

Talking circles occurred in facilitated sessions with different age groups and addressed issues related to victim response systems at each site. The talking circles assisted in understanding the community's perspective on victimization in their own communities. Participants were asked to comment

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on the problems associated with violence, existing community strengths to address the problem, barriers to more effective response systems, and community-based solutions to help improve response to victimization. This type of cultural documentation demonstrated respect for community knowledge and allowed for alternate participation by respondents who did not want to respond to a written survey. This process was also an effective way to obtain theoretical constructs from traditional tribal policymakers, adult and elder citizens that while unwritten could potentially enhance theoretical frameworks for research and evaluation in tribal settings.

The local Evaluation Coordinators at each site identified respondents for the community meetings. While participation was voluntary, extensive efforts to encourage respondents to participate in meetings was done by providing incentives for participation, which included light snacks and conducting meetings at convenient locations, during evenings or weekends to allow working citizens to participate.

V. RESULTS AND FINDINGS OF THE PASSAMAQUODDY TRIBAL VICTIM OUTREACH

ADVOCATE PROGRAM

A. Program Theory for the TVOA Program

The primary problem leading to creation of the TVOA program was the *concern with growing property and violent crimes (other than DV/PV) and the Tribe having no services to assist victims of these crimes* (Downing 2004). These victims were referred to as the “crack people” because they were not being assisted by any existing Passamaquoddy tribal program (Downing 2007). The Tribe had the Peaceful Relations program to address DV/PV victims and the Human Services Department addressed child abuse and neglect and child sexual abuse, however, there were no services to help victims that fell into other victimization categories. The contributing factors to this concern or problem were:

1. The lack of victim advocacy and awareness related to property and violent crimes.
2. The lack of coordinated and collaborative system response to property or violent crimes.
3. The lack of specific victim services available to victims of property or violent crimes other than DV/PV.
4. Little to no community awareness or education and ways for citizens to protect themselves from property or violent crime.
5. Poor offender accountability by tribal and state institutions.

The contributing factors to this problem were categorized into five main areas identified as needs: 1) advocacy and awareness, 2) system response, 3) victim services, 4) community safety and outreach, and 5) offender accountability. *Victim advocacy and awareness* factors included the lack of help for property or violent crime victims to receive help from programs located on or off the Passamaquoddy reservation. Assistance needs included help financially, emotionally, for physical injuries or harm and legal assistance. This contributed to few victims reporting crimes, unwillingness to cooperate with investigations and/or prosecutions, and resulted in poor recognition or application of victims’ rights. Related to advocacy was the lack of *victim services* for victims of property or violent crimes in Passamaquoddy. Victims did not access victim services available off tribal lands because they were not aware of what services were available or how to access them. Also these services were not culturally sensitive. This identified the need for a long-term program to address victim needs in Passamaquoddy.

System response factors referred to the fragmented response to property and violent crimes by tribal agencies. This played a role in victims’ perception that tribal agencies, such as law enforcement do not

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want to help victims. The poor collaboration and coordination among tribal agencies factored into victims falling through the cracks. The lack of governmental and/or program policies, procedures and a comprehensive victim services plan contributed to this identified need. Other government factors included the limited economic capacity of the Tribe to build an infrastructure to support victim programs.

Community safety and outreach factors included the poor self-protection knowledge of community members in various victimization areas. Community-wide crime intervention strategies were lacking, which contributed to community apathy to crime victimization, decreasing the cultural value of trust, and fear of community involvement.

Issues related to *low offender accountability* included few offenders prosecuted by the tribal and state courts, poor offender compliance with court orders, repeat offending, and alcohol or drug related property or violent crimes. Although noted, this last area was not included in the strategies to address the above contributing factors due to OVC restrictions that do not allow TVA programs to use grant funds for offender-related programs or services.

B. Program Implementation

The TVOA program was among the first to receive direct funding from OVC under the renamed Victim Assistance in Indian Country Program. The initial grant was awarded on September 1, 2003, but the actual start date was January 5, 2004. When the TVOA program started, it was located under the Sipayik Human Services Department, but was transferred under the Tribal Court due to programmatic conflicts resulting from a six-month break in services a year after the program began (from about January 11, 2005 to June 6, 2005). No replacement or temporary transfer of duties and responsibilities occurred during this time. This situation pointed out the dire need for collaboration across the tribal agencies serving victims to fill service voids when a related program is inactive for long time periods. At the time of the evaluation, the TVOA program had one staff person serving as the Victim Outreach Advocate. The Tribal Court Administrator provided limited administrative support and supervision to the program.

TVOA Mission and Goals

The TVOA mission has been “to assist victims through the criminal justice system.” And to provide “on-scene response, victim notification, and trial advocacy to explain the court process and support during court.” One aspect, *debriefing of groups of people affected by a crisis or disaster*, included in the original

program was eliminated during the first year of operation. The two primary program goals remained the same over the three-year funding cycle. However, the goal statements were refined and objectives added to activities to enable measurement of progress and goal attainment. Additional goal statements and objectives were added to align service activities and incorporate those not captured in the two original goals. Activities were listed as objectives but were not articulated in the proposal or program documents. The additional refined and/or added goals and objectives were developed during preparation of the *Start-up Profile and Baseline Data* questionnaire along with a logic model prepared collaboratively by the Victim Advocate and the AIDA evaluation team at the start of the evaluation.

1. Attainment Process for Goal 1

Goal 1: Respond to crisis needs of victims (original goal statement) was refined to: *Increase response to crime victims through coordinated crisis response and accurate assessment of crisis and ongoing victim needs.*

The following objectives were added under this goal:

Objective 1: Provide immediate victim advocate contact with victims through coordinated crisis response and ongoing service strategies.

Objective 2: Develop and implement tools to assess immediate and ongoing victim needs.

Objective 3: Establish a coordinated referral and service delivery system.

Objective 4: Develop human resource capacity and capabilities to address the multiple and varied needs of crime victims.

The intended outcomes included: Improvement with immediate support to crime victims, increasing immediate linkage to victim services provided by other tribal or state agencies, improved working relations between the TVOA program and other tribal agencies that respond to crime victimization, and increasing staff capacity and capabilities to assist victims with multiple and varied needs.

2. Summary of Accomplishments for Goal 1

The Goal 1 objectives, tasks and activities contributed to the formative aspects of the program and were directly linked to addressing the problem of interest and contributing factors related to victim advocacy and awareness, system response and victim services. The structural or formative element accomplishments included:

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1. Obtaining OVC-TVA funding, which enabled hiring at least one staff person and setting up the office.
2. Increased visibility of the TVOA office strengthened by movement of the program next to the Tribal Court and becoming a court-annexed program.
3. Identifying and developing service offerings accompanied by basic guidelines to access the available TVOA services.
4. Establishing informal collaborations and interagency relationships aimed at increasing victim services and making better use of existing services through collaboration.

3. Discussion of Accomplishment Indicators for Goal 1

Contact with victims through coordinated response: To determine whether the TVOA program was reaching all those victims in need, the program strategies used to reach victims were reviewed. First year activities targeted development of relationships with the Passamaquoddy Police Department to identify victims of property or violent crimes. This resulted in informal agreements for training and partnership support. The Victim Advocate noted positive relationships with tribal law enforcement, nonetheless, coordination and collaboration for crisis, or on scene response, were erratic from year to year. Within the first program year, the Victim Advocate developed basic guidelines and forms for officers to use for referrals, however there was little to no evidence of officers using these forms. This problem made it difficult to measure the level of law enforcement collaboration. Also missing was documentation of referrals from other intended groups such as Adult and Juvenile Probation and the Tribal Court. During initial informational meetings conducted by the Victim Advocate in Year 1, tribal law enforcement officers were informed about victim needs and about the 24-7 availability of services, including on-scene response services. This type of program outreach occurred during each program year, however, several factors contributed to the inconsistency of this practice, which included the previously noted six-month break in TVOA services during Year 2 and police officer turnovers.

One factor that assisted victim access was the location of the program office. Relocation of the TVOA program from the Human Services Department to the Tribal Court increased the program's visibility and supported easy access to crime victims and outreach clients. This transfer identified it as a court-annexed program, which made it easier for the Victim Advocate to find out about victim-related cases. While not definitively supported by policy, four separate court observations indicated that there were verbal referrals to the Victim Advocate by the Court Clerk. A second observed practice was the Victim Advocate's attendance at all court arraignments where victim-related cases could be identified, which

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were followed by outreach activities such as personal contact, including personal phone calls, or home visits by the Victim Advocate. A third practice was the undocumented referral process for victims to obtain assistance from the Tribal Prosecutor.

By Year 1 and 2, the TVOA program was located next to the tribal courtroom, which shortened contact with victims. However, on-scene response had diminished substantially due to officers not contacting the Victim Advocate during the initial crisis or report of a crime occurrence.

Development of written guidelines: The guidelines served four purposes: to identify service offerings, eligibility criteria and usage, service delivery, and to articulate victim rights. By Year 1, minimal guidelines had been developed covering: 1) Victim eligibility, 2) Service hours, 3) Service listings, 4) Victim impact statements, 5) Victim rights, 6) Referral processes, and 7) Criteria for court attendance. The guidelines were a loose collection of steps the Victim Advocate took to process victim requests. This included use of an intake form to document victim needs and actions taken. This practice became more formalized after the evaluation pointed out the need for better recordkeeping to track the provision of client services, client progress, evidence for services provided, tracking cost for shelter care, victim compensation, or victim expenses such as property repairs or replacements.

Capacity and capabilities to address multiple and varied needs of crime victims: Working sessions with the evaluation team and several victim-related service providers, law enforcement and tribal court staff were held to map the flow of victim cases. This exercise supported the need for joint planning and training because the work session identified several overlapping areas with service delivery. Participants understood that while victims of different crimes, ages and gender had varying needs, there were many areas where service providers required the same information, knowledge, abilities and skills that could be learned together. Program interview results identified only one event where 22% of program staff had participated in joint training. It was recognized that joint training often supports collaboration and coordination, and 78% of respondents indicated a desire to participate in joint training sessions. Two shared community events were identified: one was the annual community-wide health fair and the other a Youth Camp.

Although the TVOA program identified training events for each program year, they were not based on an assessment of staff training needs. In this small community such an assessment could be a

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collaborative effort with the Peaceful Relations program and Human Services that could be shared with other allied agencies and programs.

Guidelines were also used to inform other programs about the TVOA program, as a way to access resources available from other programs, and to promote comprehensive response to victim needs.

These guidelines were used to reach out to existing programs and agencies, such as the:

1. Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Police Department
2. Peaceful Relations (DV/PV Program)
3. Pine Tree Legal Office (Prosecution services)
4. Passamaquoddy Tribal Court
5. Sipayik Human Services Department
6. Wabanaki Youth & Recreation Center
7. Boys & Girls Club
8. BRS Elementary School
9. Indian Health Service, Behavioral Health Program
10. Passamaquoddy Senior Center
11. Superior Court of Maine
12. State of Maine VOCA program

Situational partnerships were developed with several tribal programs to support services related to marketing for the home safety outreach component; donations for victim care packages; and for presentations at informational meetings, support group meetings, and other community education events. At least one partnership was formalized during the Program's first year with the Pleasant Point Housing Authority with a letter of commitment to support property repair service. The relationship stayed intact throughout the project period. This relationship resulted in donations of labor, some supplies, and purchase of supplies at wholesale costs, saving the program money to use for other crime victims.

4. Results of External Program Interviews Relevant to Program Collaboration

Select findings from the external program interviews with administrators are included in this section to indicate concurrence with TVOA program efforts for agency collaboration and coordination. Program interviews were conducted with nine respondents from nine of 12 agencies contacted to determine levels of service coordination and program collaboration. All nine respondents indicated they had a working relationship with the TVOA program, with 22% indicating that it was a limited relationship that could be improved, and 78% indicated the relationship was good to very good. Reasons given in support of having relationships were categorized into the following three areas:

1. Improved Management of Services

- Collaboration among victim service programs.
- Reduction in service duplication.
- Better use of existing victim services in Passamaquoddy.
- Improving the quality of services available to victims.
- Address the Tribe's wish to fill a sorely needed service gap by the tribal programs that respond to victimization, such as the Police Department, Peaceful Relations, Human Services, Tribal Court, the TVOA program, including the IHS Health Center.

2. Improved Victim Outcomes

- Increased resources to clients (elders).
- Increased victim compensation support.
- Prosecution of violent crime.
- Support victim access to justice.
- Operationalize tribal principles and beliefs in working as one to solve needs of tribal citizens or all people that have been hurt or harmed.

3. Increased Awareness among Programs about the impact of Property and Violent Crime on Victims

- Awareness of property, violent crime, DV/PV and other victimization needs prevalent in Passamaquoddy.
- Increased community outreach regarding victim services and resources.
- Increased community education and awareness.

On average, relationships with TVOA had existed for four years. Most (78%) noted having an informal relationship, with one program having a formal relationship guided by written program policy. At least 54% of referrals between programs were verbal, either by phone or through personal meetings; 23% indicated using a standardized program referral form; and 23% not exchanging any referrals. The latter programs indicated participation with TVOA was for community outreach and education services. Where referrals were shared, forms included personal identifier information of the victim; background information on the victim, such as past victimization, service, treatment, or intervention history; physical injuries; and lethality or safety concerns. Information about the perpetrator included personal identifier information, perpetrator whereabouts or at large information, danger or lethality risk, and custody information. Verbal and documented referrals included information about the type of services needed, safety risk information, needs of children or other family members, risk to community, written service plans, and written follow-up plans.

Three programs provide victimization services for violent crimes resulting from DV/PV (handled by the Peaceful Relations Program), child physical abuse, child abuse, or child sexual abuse (handled by

Human Services) and sexual assault and other violent crimes such as DUI (vehicular homicide) or assault and/or battery (handled by the TVOA program). Each program has a clear target population, so there is minimal service overlap or duplication. From 2004 to 2006, the TVOA program provided direct services to only five DV/PV cases and no child maltreatment cases. However, some DV/PV or child maltreatment victims may have participated in support groups or received minimal services under the TVOA Home Safety Assessment Program.

5. Attainment Process for Goal 2

Goal 2: Establish a resource base for victims of crime. The refined goal statement was changed to: *Increase access to a variety of culturally relevant services and resources by crime victims and their families.*

The following objective statements were added to the above goal statement:

Objective 1: Establish a resource bank for crime victims.

Objective 2: Create informational materials for public access regarding victim services provided by TVOA and general information on crime victimization.

The intended outcomes included: Increasing the multiple and varied services a property or violent crime victim needs, increasing culturally relevant and appropriated elements or features in services and resources, and increasing visibility of the TVOA program as a resource to victims of property or violent crime.

6. Summary of Accomplishments for Goal 2

The Goal 2 objectives, tasks and activities contributed to the formative aspects of the program and were directly linked to addressing the problem of interest and contributing factors related to victim advocacy and awareness and victim services. The structural or formative element accomplishments included:

1. Establishment of direct services targeting victims of property or violent crime in Year 1, thereby filling a service gap not previously available in Passamaquoddy.
2. Expansion of victim services from ten in Year 1 to 37 by Year 2 in seven nationally identified core victim service areas.
3. Provision of services targeting different age groups and victimization types.
4. Development of victim materials relevant to property or violent crimes.

7. Discussion of Accomplishment Indicators for Goal 2

Services provided by the TVOA program were reviewed to determine whether the TVOA program was providing the services victims needed. Several access factors were considered such as community knowledge of available victim services, type of services, program visibility, and program location.

Resource bank development: National groups have identified that victim needs fall into the following seven categories (Stevenson et al. 2002; NOVA 2003). It is thought that AI/AN victims likewise need and would benefit from these services.

1. Emergency services.
2. Counseling services.
3. Advocacy and support services.
4. Claims assistance.
5. Court-related services.
6. System-wide services.
7. Post-sentencing services.

At the start of the program, the TVOA program provided the following services:

1. Emergency or crisis relief services, including lodging or shelter stays, clothes, food, locks, property repair, transportation, and legal referrals.
2. Emergency care packages.
3. Protection order assistance.
4. Victim liaison and assistance through criminal justice systems.
5. Traditional healing resources and services.
6. Transportation to court, mediation, medical services and counseling.
7. Childcare services for clients.
8. Needs assessment during intake.
9. Information and referrals to other service programs.
10. Teen violence awareness training.

By Year 2, the TVOA Program provided 37 services that fell into the seven nationally identified service areas. For example, emergency services provided by the TVOA included food pantry, door/window repair, emergency shelters and cell phones, and on-scene response (See Table 3). The program provided counseling services, emotional support, safety planning, referrals, and parent relief. For advocacy/support groups, the program provided assistance with Victim Impact Statements, Protection from Abuse Complaint (for those involved in domestic violence), harassment protection, crime victim's rights, and witness statements were offered.

The TVOA participated in return of property, restitution, and compensation for victims needing claims assistance. The program likewise offered court-related services that covered everything from court accompaniment to court preparation, notification, and support during court proceedings. In addition,

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calling cards, childcare, deadbolt locks, care packages, hearing and visual aids were offered under system-wide services. Finally, TVOA was on hand to offer post-conviction advocacy and support groups for violent and property crime victims. Table 3 indicates the category and services provided and the applicable victimization types for property or violent crime.

Table 3. TVOA Victim Services

Emergency services	Counseling services	Advocacy & Support Services	Claims assistance	Court-related services	System-wide services	Post-sentencing services
Assistance with food pantry Property & Violent Crimes	Emotional Support Violent Crime	Assistance with a Victim Impact Statement Property & Violent Crimes	Assistance in Return of Property Personal property	Case Status Investigatory Property & Violent Crimes	Calling Card Violent Crime	Post conviction advocacy Violent Crimes
Door and window repair or replacement Property & Violent Crimes	Safety Planning Violent Crimes	Assistance with a voluntary or witness statement complaint Property & Violent Crimes	Assistance with Restitution Property & Violent Crimes	Case Status Court Property & Violent Crimes	Child Care Property & Violent Crimes	Support Groups Violent Crimes
Emergency cell phone Violent Crimes	Referral Services Property & Violent Crimes	Defendant or Offender Release Violent Crimes	Provides information on victim compensation Property & Violent Crimes	Court Accompaniment Property & Violent Crimes	Deadbolt locks Property & Violent Crimes	
Emergency Shelter Violent Crimes	Parent Relief Violent Crimes	Information on Crime Victim's Rights Property & Violent Crimes		Court Preparation Support Property & Violent Crimes	Care packages Violent Crime	
On-scene response Violent Crimes		Assistance with Protection from Abuse Complaint (DV only) Violent Crime		Court Notification Property & Violent Crimes	Hearing Aid Property & Violent Crimes	
		Assistance with Protection from Harassment (non-DV) Property & Violent Crimes		Court Proceedings Property & Violent Crimes	Eye Glasses repair and or replacement Property & Violent Crimes	
		Victim Liaison Property & Violent Crimes			Information on TVA Services Property & Violent Crimes	
					Sensor Lights	

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Emergency services	Counseling services	Advocacy & Support Services	Claims assistance	Court-related services	System-wide services	Post-sentencing services
					and Deadbolts	
					Property & Violent Crimes	
					Transportation	
					Violent Crimes	

Victim services provided: A compilation of re-constructed client files from 2004 to 2006 revealed that, approximately 89 clients, 31 adults (87% female) and 5 youth (80% female), received TVOA services for a property or violent crime. The remaining 53 were clients receiving services under the Home Safety Program or were support group participants. The program responded to victims experiencing the following crime types. Of the 36 clients (victims), 16% experienced property crimes such as Theft, Criminal Mischief, Trespassing, Burglary, and Property Damage; and 30% were violent crimes, such as DUI, DV/PV, Sexual Assault, Violation of Protection Orders, Harassment, and Unlawful Contact with a Minor. Of the adult victimization types, 43% were property crimes with Trespassing (17%) being the highest, followed by Criminal Mischief (10%). Of youth victimization types, 91% were violent crimes, 36% Sexual Assault, and 18% Assault.

While the services were identifiable, client files that could be used to verify services or to track client progress were absent or limited. Extensive effort was required of the Victim Advocate to help the evaluation team trace documents, such as receipts or purchase orders to pay for supplies for property repairs, and shelter stays at hotels, transportation expenses, and other victim-related expenses. The explanation for keeping minimal client information was that a training event attended by the Victim Advocate instructed attendees to minimize the amount of victim information maintained by programs. It was thought that program records could be subpoenaed and that information contained in the record could be harmful to the victim or that it could be used against the victim. After reviewing the concerns related to service accountability identified by the evaluation, the Victim Advocate agreed that certain types of victim information and documentation were necessary to guide case management decisions and for accountability.

This issue required construction of case files for past clients that would be kept up for future clients.

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A decision was made to modify the database being used by the evaluation team to capture program data, as a new tool for the TVOA program. An expanded version of the database was provided, but some user application problems arose that required additional programming. Once the database is free of structural problems, it will be left for the program to use. In the meantime, the Victim Advocate created an Excel spreadsheet to capture victim information, which can be converted to the client database once it is available.

Infusion of culturally relevant features with services and resources: An important service feature was the infusion of culturally relevant and appropriate elements into activities, events, and services. Established practice and oral tradition guided much of what and how the TVOA program incorporated culture into services and activities. Most of the cultural aspects were included in the support groups provided by the program, which were embedded in weekly sessions as activities or for individual referrals to medicine people or spiritual healers. From the start, care packages and support group meditation bags included cultural accoutrements, such as scallop smudge shells, white sage, cedar, native teas, and Native flute meditation music. These items were familiar to victims and conveyed support for their tribal background.

Program visibility and victim access: The TVOA office location next to the Tribal Court room provided direct access to information on available services and brochures and materials on various victimization topics. The entrance to the Court and TVOA Office was regularly re-stocked with informational materials. During each site visit a minimum of 10-20 brochures or pamphlets covering various victimization issues were prominently displayed. The Victim Advocate regularly coordinated informational materials to coincide with national campaigns addressing crime victim awareness, such as the National Victim's Rights Week, Take Back the Night, Elder Abuse Week, the National Teen Violence Awareness and Prevention Week, and supported other areas related to child abuse and neglect, and violence against women.

Although the location supported access, the actual office space was cramped and provided no privacy to conduct client meetings. Office space in the Tribal Court area was limited, which hindered the ability to keep victims out-of-the-way of perpetrators. However, the way in which office space is used could be re-structured to maximize support for victims with privacy, diminish intimidation from

perpetrators, and store the materials used by the Victim Advocate.

8. Results of Victim Survey Relevant to Victim Services

In a section of the Victim Survey, victims were asked to indicate what services were needed immediately after their victimization experience. Respondents who were victims of property and violent crimes indicated the greatest need for law enforcement services (67% and 29%, respectively). Table 4 shows that violent crime victims indicated a need for medical attention (19%), financial support (10%), clothing (5%), and crisis counseling (29%); property crime victims did not need medical attention or clothing, but did want counseling (8%) as well as financial support (25%). Neither violent or property crime victims needed food or childcare following victimization. Finally, victims of violence sought domestic violence programs and spirituality while victims of property crime did not.

Table 4. Services Needed Immediately after Victimization (n=17)

Victim Services	Property Crime (%)	Violent Crime (%)
Law enforcement services	67	29
Medical attention	0	19
Financial support	25	10
Food	0	0
Clothing	0	5
Childcare	0	0
Crisis counseling	8	29
Other, specify: DV program, spirituality	0	10

The victim survey asked what needed services were sought from the TVOA program related to *emergency relief* (e.g., intake/assessment and property repair), *intervention services* (referrals, compensation, and transportation), and *legal services* (protection order, child custody/support, and criminal case advocacy). Table 5 shows that among emergency relief services, intake/assessment was sought most by both violent and property crime victims (16% and 24%, respectively). For intervention services, compensation was most regarded by victims of property crimes (12%) and support groups for violence victims (11%). Finally, for legal services, both types of victims most often sought criminal case advocacy.

Table 5. Services Victim’s Sought from TVOA (n=17)

Service Type	Property Crime (%)	Violent Crime (%)
Emergency Relief Services		

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Service Type	Property Crime (%)	Violent Crime (%)
Crisis intervention	6	5
Intake or Assessment	24	16
Information	9	16
Property Repair	12	5
Locks	9	5
Intervention Services		
Referrals to other programs	6	5
Victim compensation help	12	0
Support group	6	11
Transportation to court	0	5
Legal Services		
Protection order	6	5
Criminal case advocacy	9	14
Divorce	0	3
Child custody	0	5
Child support	0	3

Although some of the numbers of TVOA services used by victims appear low, this percentage when applied to the entire sample or associated population implies a large absolute number of services sought by victims.

9. Attainment Process for Goal 3

The goal and objectives were added to cover the activities and tasks conducted by the TVOA to increase the community's awareness of crime victimization problems and what the tribal citizens are doing to address victim needs.

Goal 3: Increase community outreach and awareness about tribal crime victimization problems, needs, and concerns and strategies to address them.

Objective 1: Design, develop, and deliver culturally relevant and appropriate community education curricula and materials on various victimization topics.

Objective 2: Develop dissemination plan for informational materials that contain pertinent information about victim rights, services, resources, and other TVOA information.

Objective 3: Develop volunteer corps to assist with outreach activities.

The intended outcomes included: increasing community awareness about different crime victimization problems; increasing citizens knowledge about what to do when they are a crime victim or witness crime victimization; increasing public dissemination sites to display crime, violence and victimization information or issues; and increasing community volunteer participation.

10. Summary of Accomplishments for Goal 3

The Goal 3 objectives, tasks and activities contributed to the formative aspects of the program and were directly linked to addressing the problem of interest and contributing factors related to victim advocacy and awareness, victim services, and community safety and outreach. The structural or formative element accomplishments included:

1. Development of community education activities aimed at making the TVOA services and resources more visible and accessible to Passamaquoddy citizens.
2. Development and delivery of community education and awareness activities to inform citizens about crime victimization and victim rights.
3. Development and delivery of home safety assessments targeting vulnerable populations, such as tribal elders.
4. Creation of a tribal volunteer corps comprised of cultural experts to assist with hands on teaching of various Passamaquoddy based arts and crafts activities.

11. Discussion of Accomplishment Indicators for Goal 3

Community education: This component had established practices in place, but lacked a written policy or a work plan to prioritize what crime areas would be selected for program activities. For the most part, all outreach activities identified in the continuation proposals were conducted during the project period. These included education and outreach activities in Table 6:

Table 6. Community Outreach and Awareness Activities

Title	Activity	Target Population	Purpose
Community Outreach			
Victims' Support Group	Ongoing activity w/ talking circles, cultural arts and crafts.	Adults	Support Group that brings victims and community members together to express views concerning crimes against them and in the community.
Crime Victims Retreat	Activity	Adults	Provide an opportunity for victims to share experiences for overcoming victimization impact.
Teen Healing Through Cultural Arts Program	Ongoing activity w/ talking circles, cultural arts & crafts.	Teens	Develop peer support system for teens to discuss issues of victimization and help for healing.
Teen Support Group: Award Banquet	Activity of Teen Support Group	Teens	Honor participants of their accomplishments.
Home Safety Assessment	Service	Community Home Owners	To identify security weaknesses of homes and provide written prevention assessment and safety items to prevent victimization
Women's Support Group	Ongoing activity and talking circles, cultural arts & crafts.	Adult female survivors of abuse.	Provide ongoing peer support for adult women to share experiences to overcome victimization impact.

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Title	Activity	Target Population	Purpose
Community Education			
1 st Nat'l VOCA TVA & Compensation Conference	Training	Program Staff	Develop program action plan at national training event.
Identity Theft Prevention	Presentation	Community	To provide information on identity
Healing Through Music Workshop	Presentation	Adult Crime Victims' Support Group	To present music as a resource in dealing with victim trauma and healing resource.
Alcohol is Everywhere: Steps to Make the Right Choices	Presentation	Teens	Increase awareness and prevent underage drinking.
Stalking	Presentation	Community	Discuss elements of stalking and how victim service agencies can respond to victim needs.
Elder Abuse	Presentation	Community	Promote awareness of the signs and dangers of abuse and neglect.
Teen Violence: Awareness on the Effects of the Choking Game	Presentations	Teens	Discuss myths about gangs, reasons youth are joining gangs, and focus on proactive approaches to prevention and intervention.
Know Your Victims' Rights	Presentation	Community	Provide information to community about victim rights, TVA Program and services and legal services available to assist victims.
TVOA Training for Law Enforcement	Presentation	Law Enforcement	Inform law enforcement of TVOA services available to victims.
Pleasant Point Health Fair: Display	Presentation	Community	Provide information to community about victim rights, TVOA Program and services available to assist victims.

Relevant presentation materials and resources along with agendas accompanied all the community awareness and outreach activities. The Victim Advocate estimated that researching victim topics selected for presentations took about 40 hours each. Compilation of materials, which includes reproduction of selected materials into pamphlets for handouts, took approximately 10-30 hours depending on the size of the target population for each event. Another 3-4 hours for each event was spent identifying and recruiting presenters and/or instructors and 2-4 hours preparing snacks and beverages. About 1-2 hours was spent on meeting logistics, preparing meeting sites, and room set up.

Community education and awareness included articles in tribal newsletters, along with program brochures, fact sheets, or pamphlets disseminated through different tribal program offices. It was a

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normal practice of the Victim Advocate to deliver notices or information door-to-door to inform the community about events (noted in the Program Baseline Questionnaire). This was a culturally acceptable way to inform the community of services and also helped citizens to become personally familiar with the TVOA program and Victim Advocate.

Community outreach: The TVOA program conducted three different support groups targeting youth, adult females, and the general adult population. These groups consisted of 12 sessions each, with 2 sessions per week for 6 weeks. Support groups occurred in cycles (women's group and teen groups), with at least two support groups occurring each year. The sessions were generally structured into three segments:

1. Formal presentations or talking circles on selected topics or issues.
2. A social aspect with snacks.
3. A cultural learning activity, such as beading, drum making, sweat grass braiding, preparing dream catchers, and traditional regalia construction—shawls, bone chokers, headbands, flat fans, earrings, ribbon shirts or dresses, and other appropriate regalia items.

By practice, most presentations and support group cycles included brief evaluation and feedback questionnaires, which were reviewed for the Teen Healing through Cultural Arts program. The results and feedback were used to make improvements to sessions. At least one feedback result commenting on the length of sessions for teen support groups at ten months was heeded and resulted in shortened group cycles to six weeks.

Culturally competent and relevant activities: Standard practice was recruitment of cultural experts knowledgeable in cultural arts, crafts, music, history, and lore to teach classes, hold talking circles, or conduct presentations. During separate onsite visits the AIDA evaluation team observed several sessions where cultural experts provided instruction during an adult women's support group (2 sessions) and a teen support group (2 sessions). An added feature to all these events was the provision of food and drink, which is considered a cultural standard in many tribal communities. Another cultural standard was the practice of invoking the spiritual realm through prayer and thanksgiving at all group meeting sessions at the start of meetings, prior to consumption of food, and at the conclusion of meetings. This same practice was used during all the Tribal Council and EAC meetings conducted by the AIDA evaluation team.

During the women's support group instruction was provided on construction of traditional shawls.

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This aspect of the support group meeting started with the sharing of food and transitioned into a hands-on activity. A Passamaquoddy culture expert taught the shawl making skill by demonstrating how to prepare the cloth and use the tools provided. During the first hour, participants were engrossed in learning and applying their newly acquired skill. The culture expert was soft spoken and displayed admirable patience in repeating instructions and/or showing how to use the tools. The relaxed atmosphere helped participants to joke and laugh about the mistakes they were making while applying their new skills. The culture expert took these opportunities to praise individual efforts and to point out individual strategies a participant could use to improve their abilities. She also encouraged participants to share learning strategies with one another. As the session proceeded and participants became more confident with their skill, conversations become more relaxed, there was much laughter, and several recollections of how this art was taught in the “olden days”.

When individually asked about the activity’s contribution to the support group, several participants indicated that it provided an opportunity for participants to process the “heavy” victim topics presented during the formal presentations and/or during the talking circles. One person said, “...The cultural activity portion helps me to breathe better because it takes me to a peaceful place in my mind and heart at the same time; then I can breathe better, concentrate better and for awhile I am not thinking about what happened to me...because that [sexual assault] haunts me everyday of my life.” Another person noted that, “...every time I learn a new cultural craft as an adult, I feel better about myself and feel proud that I can do something that is *Indian* [Passamaquoddy] and it is something that I can pass on to my grandchildren.” Another noted that the cultural activities helped her identify ways the culture can help a person to heal. She said, “ I am very happy to be making a shawl, using the old stitching and knotting designs used by the old ones. When I finish my shawl, I am going to wrap it around me and my granddaughter and it will represent the love we have for one another, and it will symbolize protection and safety.”

The youth support groups provided an opportunity to hear from young people the importance of the Healing Arts Program. Several noted that this was an effective way to learn about their culture through the hands-on activities. Similar to the adult group, youth used this time to think about the topics or discussions preceding the cultural component. Several liked that they were able to take something *Indian*

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home with them after the six-week session was over. Others liked that elders and/or adults were taking the time to teach them, and that "...they weren't mean or grumpy!" One said, "I don't mind doing whatever they are telling me to do...I get it that they care about me learning Indian ways!" It seemed to matter to the youth that the culture experts were from Passamaquoddy and not some other tribe. Several youth said it was important for youth to be taught Passamaquoddy arts and crafts. Participants (50%) indicated presenters and instructors of the Teen Healing through Cultural Arts program made them feel welcome, with 50% indicating that they enjoyed the art activities, and 49% indicating that activities gave them a sense of cultural identity (Francis 2006).

Community volunteers: Local volunteers recruited by the Victim Advocate supported the outreach activities. Several were professionals working for the Passamaquoddy Tribe, such as the Prosecutor and the Court Clerk. Professionals from tribal and external agencies assisted with educational activities and presentations. Elders and/or cultural experts were recruited to assist with the cultural activities included in the support group sessions to teach the cultural arts and/or crafts being taught, such as beading, shawl making, etc. At least three to four volunteers assisted regularly during the cultural components of the six-week support groups held separately for women and youth.

C. Additional Victim Survey Results

Victim survey results indicated that the majority of violent and property crime victims were Passamaquoddy and lived on the reservation. Property crime was reported by 53% of respondents and 47% reported violent crimes. Fifty percent of violent crime and 67% of property crime victims indicated that this was the first time they had been victimized. Interestingly, property crime victims were 100% female. Violent crimes victimization, conversely, involved 25% male and 75% female. Most property crimes were against those owning (67%) rather than renting (11%) their residences. Also, victims of property crimes were older, on average, than victims of violence (50 years of age and 38 years of age, respectively).

According to the survey, in 78% of property and 100% of violent crimes, victims knew the perpetrator. Victimization due to property crimes occurred in the home 64% of the time and 27% at other residences. Violent crime victims report victimization occurring 31% at home 15% each at school, work, or other residences (such as a relative or friend's home). At least 90% of property crimes occurred on tribal

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lands (80% Passamaquoddy, 10% another tribe). For violent crimes, 83% occurred on tribal lands and 17% off-reservation (58% Passamaquoddy, 25% another tribe).

Alcohol has been noted as a contributing factor in many crimes committed in Indian country. In 67% of property crimes and 88% of violent crimes, victims reported perpetrators being under the influence of alcohol or drugs. In 33% of property crimes and 13% of violent crimes, victims did not know about the perpetrator's use of alcohol or drugs.

The Passamaquoddy people live in a small community where everyone knows each other. Therefore it is important that the TVOA program incorporate community based conflict resolution strategies that promote victim safety and protection. This requires collaboration with programs that work with offenders to conduct victim-offender mediation sessions for property crimes. And to explore indigenous justice methods that may enable effective ways to involve the extended family members and/or community members to assist with victim safety and support resources, or to encourage offenders to obtain help for their substance abuse related problems.

The ways in which the TVOA program helped victims immediately after their victimization experience fell into three categories:

Services—Victims noted the quick response in obtaining repairs to damaged property, replacement of stolen property, and obtaining financial support.

Advocacy support—The Victim Advocate facilitated quick response from tribal programs to address needs. In particular, receiving services from law enforcement, cooperating as a witness, and knowing that the offender would be prosecuted.

Victim support—Victims appreciated the availability of a knowledgeable person working expediently on their needs. Several noted that it was helpful to just have someone listen, understand their anger, help them calm down, which made them feel safer, and willing to prosecute and/or attend court proceedings as witnesses or to provide victim impact statements.

Victims' comments regarding TVOA assistance since receiving services fell into the following categories:

Justice served—Victims felt vindicated by having their rights enforced by the Tribe through the TVOA program. One person was still feeling good about her needs being taken seriously saying, "my needs

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mattered to someone and I wasn't alone during that dark period of reporting the violence, facing the 'perp' and his family, and going to court."

Victim support—Several applauded the Tribe's creation of the program, referring to it as "forward thinking". Others noted having "a sense of safety in the community", "a better outlook because the TVOA exists and law enforcement and the courts responded", "I can still call [the Advocate] when I am feeling down or discouraged by what happened to me...I am reminded, it wasn't my fault!"

Among the things most helpful with the TVOA assistance received, victim comments fell into the following categories:

Victim support—Most victims felt that genuine concern for their needs was conveyed. Several felt the Victim Advocate was very accessible and could call her night or day. Emotional support was as important to victims as was obtaining compensation or restitution.

Victim advocacy—Victims indicated that without the advocacy support through the tribal and/or state justice system several would not have asserted their rights. Transportation and accompaniment to court hearings and dealing with law enforcement were essential to victims "sticking it out". One victim noted that her case was taken more seriously by law enforcement when the Advocate became involved.

Some needs that were not met by the TVOA program included:

Legal remedies—Some victims felt that the TVOA program was not able to obtain or influence imposition of harsher offender sentences, such as longer incarceration terms or banishment from the reservation. Others included the inability to push law enforcement to file charges, to make the tribal court schedule and process cases faster, prompt prosecution, or to minimize court delays.

Long-term remedies—The Advocate could not obtain ongoing services or resources for clients needing long-term medical care due to injuries resulting from the victimization, such as physical therapy and new job skills.

Victim compensation—In some cases, victims felt they did not receive adequate compensation or restitution for damages resulting from their victimization.

Other comments noted that law enforcement and TVOA didn't work together to share information, which contributed to poor management of the victim's case and delayed access to needed services, such as replacement of damaged windows and a door.

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Victims were asked information about law enforcement, court systems and other systems for which they received services related to their victimization experience. Two victims did not use any other program or system for assistance. Only one victim indicated receiving help from another program. Table 7 describes victims' rating of services received from the Passamaquoddy Police Department, the Tribal Court, and State Superior Court. Less than 50% of respondents of both types of crime thought that tribal law enforcement was very helpful, responsive, or effective. In fact, between 50%-58% thought they were not helpful, responsive, or effective as expected or at all. For tribal court, most of the sample (50%-67%) found this institution helpful or responsive only somewhat or not at all. Half of violence and property victims were satisfied with the effectiveness of courts however. Fifty percent of violence victims were likewise satisfied with helpfulness, responsiveness, and effectiveness of state court.

Table 7. Assistance from Criminal Justice Systems (n=17)

System	Property Crimes	Violent Crimes
Tribal Law Enforcement (No other law enforcement agencies indicated)		
How helpful was tribal law enforcement	Very helpful = 38% Helpful = 0 Somewhat = 13% Not as expected = 25% Not helpful = 25%	Very helpful = 29% Helpful = 14% Somewhat = 0 Not as expected = 29% Not helpful = 29%
How responsive was tribal law enforcement	Very responsive = 38% Responsive = 0 Somewhat = 13% Not as expected = 25% Not responsive = 25%	Very responsive = 14% Responsive = 29% Somewhat = 0 Not as expected = 29% Not responsive = 29%
How effective was tribal law enforcement	Very effective = 38% Effective = 0 Somewhat = 13% Not as expected = 25% Not effective = 25%	Very effective = 14% Effective = 29% Somewhat = 0 Not as expected = 29% Not effective = 29%
Tribal Court		
How helpful was tribal court	Very helpful = 20% Helpful = 20% Somewhat = 20% Not as expected = 0 Not helpful = 40%	Very helpful = 0 Helpful = 50% Somewhat = 0 Not as expected = 0 Not helpful = 50%
How responsive was tribal court	Very responsive = 33% Responsive = 0 Somewhat = 0 Not as expected = 50% Not responsive = 17%	Very responsive = 50% Responsive = 0 Somewhat = 0 Not as expected = 0 Not responsive = 50%
How effective was tribal court	Very effective = 33% Effective = 16%	Very effective = 50% Not effective = 50%

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System	Property Crimes	Violent Crimes
	Somewhat = 0 Not as expected = 33% Not effective = 16%	
State Court		
How helpful was state court	0	Very helpful = 50% Somewhat = 50%
How responsive was state court	0	Somewhat = 50% Not as expected = 50%
How effective was state court	0	Somewhat = 50% Not as expected = 50%

Victims indicated that law enforcement met the following needs:

Investigatory services—Law enforcement were credited by some victims for being prompt in their investigation of crimes that led to quick filing of charges and quick court appearances. Officers helped to document crimes and collect evidence, such as fingerprints, pictures, and victim statements. Good documentation and investigation led to the recovery and return of stolen property and in determining compensation and/or restitution. They were helpful in explaining what the investigation process would entail.

Offender arrests—Law enforcement investigations led to quick apprehension and detainment of suspects, which made victims feel safe.

Needs not met by the law enforcement system included the following:

Investigation—Some victims thought officers were not thorough with their investigations, which led to cases not being prosecuted due to the lack of evidence. Poor evidence included officers not talking to victims and instead, talking to perpetrators before making a decision not to file charges in DV/PV situations. Poor or no investigation resulted in no suspect or charges being filed, even after the victim provided ample information about the perpetrator.

Victim support—Some victims felt that poor investigation resulted in perpetrators not being held accountable for their violent behavior. Further that law enforcement chose to ignore DV/PV in the community. Others felt offenders especially for DUI resulting in injuries to victims should not be allowed to bail out of jail. Some felt that investigations took too long, which delayed “justice for victims”, “made me fear for the safety and protection of me and my family”, and prolonged their mental and emotional well-

being. Several indicated that officers did not provide any information on victim services available in the community.

The needs met by court systems included:

Justice served—Swift prosecution, hearings and sentencing resulting in faster recovery for victims, offenders receiving jail terms, including compensation and/or restitution to victims. Victim requests and/or need for protection orders occurred immediately, which provided a mechanism to call on law enforcement if the perpetrator violated the conditions. Case dispositions brought closure for some victims. Some victims felt that they were kept informed of case status and notices about offender hearing dates, i.e., for sentencing and to provide victim impact statements.

The needs not met by court systems included:

Court process issues—Some respondents indicated that the slowness of the court process with scheduling cases and postponements delayed acquisition of financial needs and emotional closure for victims and their families. Some noted the lack of advance notice of court dates, making it difficult to obtain work leave approvals and to arrange transportation to off-reservation courts.

Sentencing issues—Some respondents were disappointed at the short length of jail sentences offenders received. Most victims were not aware of the sentencing limits placed on tribal courts by the national Indian Civil Rights Act. When informed, they felt the national Indian policy “got in the way of what their Tribal Court should be able to do to put offenders away for longer periods and hold them accountable for their violence.”

Prosecution—Some victims felt that victimization cases had declined because of not wanting to prosecute tribal members. While others felt they had no say in what was prosecuted and did not know if they could file their own charges. Having no control or input into the prosecutorial decision caused victims to “give up on the court or justice system” to help them with their case. Some felt that their case was not taken seriously or “wasn't as important” to prosecute on its own merits.

Court compliance—Some victims indicated that court orders were not being enforced for restitution, which resulted in the victim never obtaining relief from their victimization.

Needs met by other programs included provision of long-term services for medical care, counseling to deal with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) from current and past violence, and financial support.

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Needs not met by other programs included the lack of long-term financial support in the form of general assistance to offset prolonged absence from work due to victimization.

Respondent comments about what the tribal government and/or tribal leadership should do for crime victims fell into the following categories:

Community talking circle—Respondents felt that it was important for tribal leadership to interact more with tribal members through structured sessions where victimization and overall crime and violence could be discussed. Several indicated that natural leaders in the community should be used to facilitate at least one annual event. Having such leaders was thought to be an appropriate tribal based approach for the community to let the tribal leadership know about their needs, concerns, and share ways to solve problems. Several noted that it could stimulate the community to be more involved if they felt the leadership listened and that they [tribal citizens] had a meaningful role in solving the Tribes crime and violence problems. The results of such an event could then be used to develop a community-wide violence prevention plan.

Tribal leadership education and awareness—In order to gain more victim support, respondents felt that it was important to educate tribal leadership and tribal programs about victimization with facts about its occurrence in Pleasant Point and Indian Township. In addition, respondents felt that it was important to provide adequate information about the dynamics of different victimization types for DV/PV, child maltreatment, other violent crimes, and property crimes. It was thought that, “an informed leader is more equipped to make good decisions about things that will help people that have been hurt by another person’s bad behavior”. Further, that educating leaders would help them to “...enforce and address [victim] issues and not sweep them under the rug.” Such education was thought to help leaders understand that “...victimization is a life changing event, that often takes years to overcome.”

Public policy—Respondents felt that by educating leadership, stronger laws and public policy addressing victimization would occur. For example, “no violence” policies would help to decrease tolerance of victimization in the work place, public office, and the community. Public forums/meetings were recommended to have discussions about legal remedies to banish tribal felons as a way to hold offenders accountable, protect citizens and “...to keep Pleasant Point a safe community for everyone.”

To be supportive of victims, tribal leadership was expected to create policies that would ensure equal

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treatment of victims by all tribal programs regardless of their past or the length of time they had lived on the reservation. Another policy would be support for paid leave for victim recovery.

Victim Services—All respondents indicated the need to maintain and expand the TVOA program. Several thought the program helped victims obtain victim services from the State that otherwise would not have been accessed. Several thought it was important to coordinate the three victim services programs so that they had “...a unified message about victimization and that ...they stood as one to address violence in the community.” As an outreach effort, the program should start educating children in elementary to help youth with victimization problems to get help early.

Culture based remedies—Respondents encouraged the use of cultural and/or tribal-based activities. Several recommended expansion of cultural approaches and methods to hold offenders accountable to make amends and restore relationships. To several, tribal culture held many of the answers the program needed to help victims, while at the same time address offender misconduct or violent behavior.

Respondent comments about what the tribal community can do to help crime victims revealed the following:

Community education and awareness—Respondents felt that ongoing awareness and education opportunities had to continue because the frequency encouraged people to do something about victimization in their own lives or in the community. It was important that education materials about crime and violence occurring in Passamaquoddy be available, including what victims in Passamaquoddy needed from its own government, the State government and the community. Educating the community was thought to be “a shared responsibility of the Tribal Council, TVOA, Peaceful Relations and Human Services.”

Community involvement—Several respondents noted that the community does not know what to do to be helpful. Small meetings should be done in neighborhoods to help them identify strategies that would work for them in their area, for example, a neighborhood watch program. These meetings would encourage people to help one another. Community education needed to have more instruction on what to do to report crime, including family violence; what to expect from tribal programs and what to do if tribal programs don't respond as expected.

Respondents felt that greater use of community elders in teaching and talking about cultural values,

especially communal values, and how to treat one another was important. This would help to convey to the community that, "...violence and not doing anything about it when you see it is not acceptable in the Passamaquoddy culture." It was thought that inclusion of elder instruction in community-wide education and awareness events would increase citizen responsibility for reporting crime and "breaking the silence when it comes to family violence."

Community oriented policing—Some respondents felt that better use of law enforcement would be to encourage more community oriented policing so that officers are more approachable for citizens to report crime. Several felt that law enforcement needed to be more visible in areas of the reservation where more crimes occurred.

Early education on victimization—Respondents felt that early education for children was essential to break the cycle of abuse. Both outreach and involvement in community safety are necessary prerequisites for this to be effective.

D. Community Survey – Passamaquoddy Indian Crime Victimization

Research and Survey Processes—The AIDA evaluation team obtained permission from the Passamaquoddy Tribal Council to conduct the evaluation research component and for access to tribal census information, i.e., names, ages, addresses of Passamaquoddy citizens living on tribal lands. Upon the advice of the EAC and Indigenous Researchers, personal contact was made with respondents rather than contact by a mailed letter. It was felt that the ICVS was important and this needed to be explained thoroughly in person by the interviewers, either by phone or in person. A script was provided to the researchers to inform respondents of the research and inviting them to participate. This script included required elements of informed consent for the research component including information about the process for youth assent and parent permission for respondents 16 to 17 years old. The initial contact resulted in appointments scheduled to conduct the interviews. Most if not all the interviews with youth were conducted at the Passamaquoddy Youth Center. Adult and elder interviews occurred in their homes, with only a few elders being interviewed at the Passamaquoddy Senior Center.

Survey Participants—The first part of the Passamaquoddy ICVS survey asked participants about demographic characteristics, particularly characteristics that might be associated with risk for crime victimization, such as age, income level, and living situation. A total of 100 tribal citizens, all from the

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Passamaquoddy Tribe, participated in the survey process with equal participation (50-50) of both males and females. Participants ranged in age from 16 to 83 years old with a mean of 42 years old. One fourth of participants (25%), were age 60 or older and about one-fifth (17%) were less than 21 years of age. About a third of participants were married or living with a partner (32%), about a third were divorced, widowed, or separated (28%), and about a third were single (40%).

About a third of participants (32%) had not completed high school; some of the participants were still in school. A third (33%) had a high school degree or equivalent, and about a third (35%) had education beyond high school. When asked about personal income, of those who responded, 73% reported an income of \$25,000 per year or less. Most participants (90%) had a telephone and all participants reported having at least one vehicle with 44% having two or more cars.

Participants were asked about their spiritual/religious beliefs both in terms of preferences and, among crime victims, its role in healing. Most (73%) indicated a preference for a church-based religion, while 16% indicated a preference for traditional Native practices, and 11% had no preference.

Participants were asked about the homes they lived in and how long they had lived in their current home. About half (56%) lived in a permanent private house, with the remainder living in situations that ranged from mobile homes, to residential facilities, to being homeless. Almost two thirds (69%) indicated they owned the property in which they live and that they have lived there anywhere from less than a year to more than 40 years.

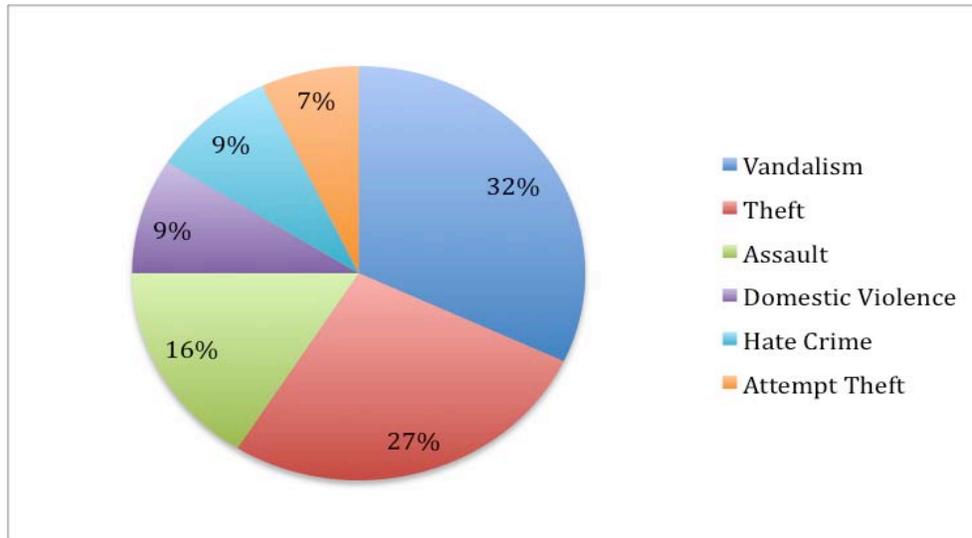
Crime Victimization Overview

The survey asked participants about their experiences with seven different categories of crime – vandalism, theft, attempted theft, assault, domestic and partner violence, hate crimes including discrimination, and being a witness to a crime. Almost half of respondents (44%) reported one or more incidents of approximately 75 different crimes. A majority of those victimized (58%) reported property crimes such as vandalism or theft, 27% reported a crime against their person (assault, violence) and 15% reported being a victim of both types of crime. Of the total number of crimes reported, 32% were incidents of vandalism, 27% theft, 16% assault, 9% domestic violence, 9% hate crimes, and 7% attempted thefts (Figure 1).

Crime victims, regardless of type of crime, were compared with those who did not report a crime.

There were no significant differences between the two groups based on characteristics such as age, sex, education, housing or income. Differences between victims and those who have not been victimized were most apparent when examined by type of crime.

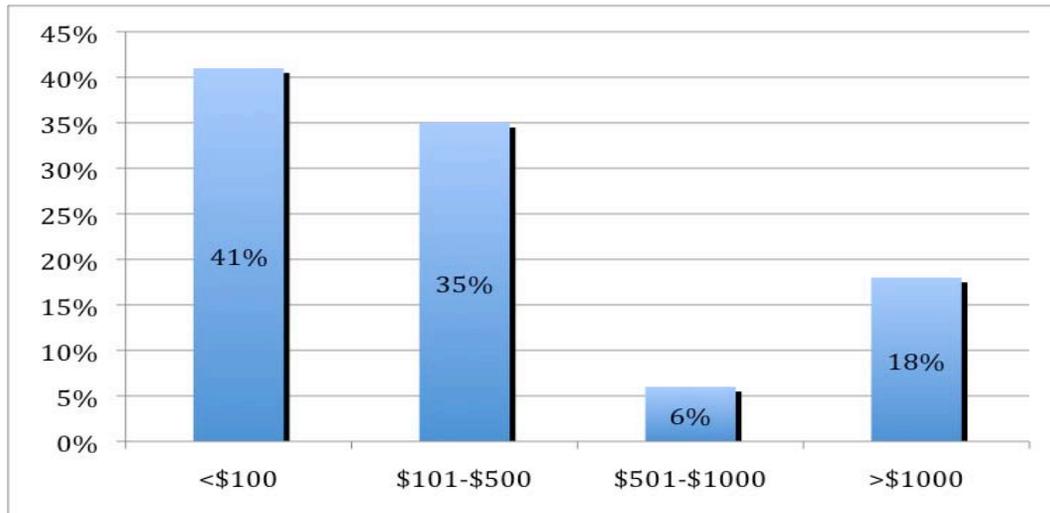
Figure 1. Percent of Crimes by Type (n=100)



Vandalism

Participants were asked about acts of vandalism and deliberate damage to their homes, vehicles and personal property. About one fourth of respondents (24%) reported more than 36 separate incidents including broken windows, damage to motor vehicles, mailboxes, clothing, and bicycles, destruction of property such as a yard or garage, and injury to animals belonging to the respondent. Most incidents (91%) occurred on the reservation at the victim's home. The remainder of reported incidents occurred at other locations such as a friend's home or while the respondent was out shopping. In more than half of reported incidents (61%) victims knew the perpetrators. Figure 2 shows that property damage, as a result of victimization, ranged from less than \$20 to over \$1,000. When compared to other participants, victims of vandalism were significantly more likely to work at night ($p \leq .0004$), to live alone ($p \leq .0261$), and to be adults rather than youth ($p \leq .05$). There was no difference with regard to sex, income, education, or marital status.

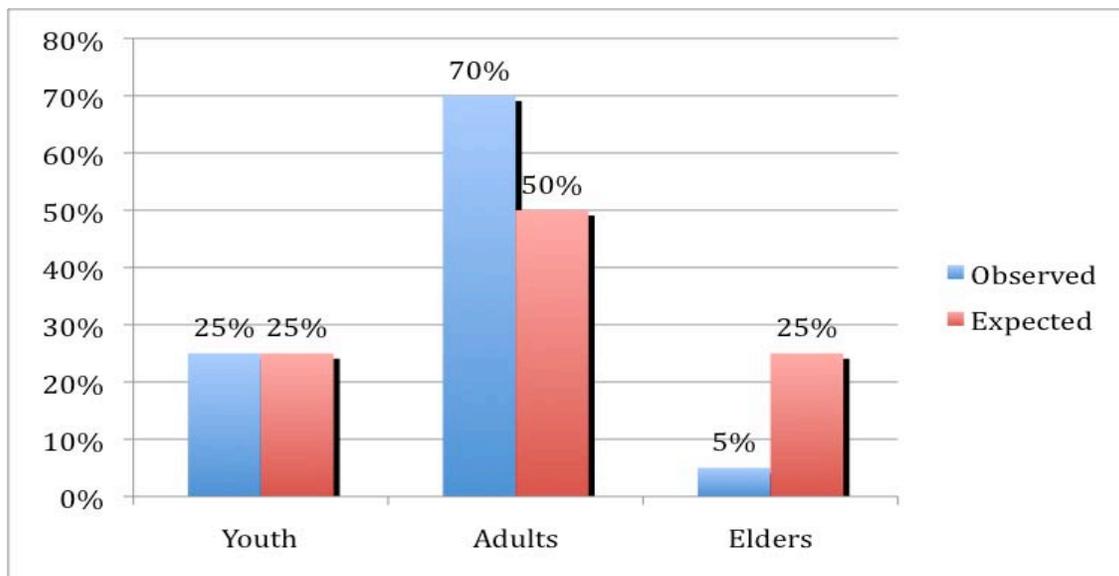
Figure 2. Cost of Vandalism Incidents (n=24)



Theft

One fifth of respondents (20%) reported one or more incidents of theft including bicycles, motor vehicle parts, contents of motor vehicles, credit cards, clothing, toys, medications, and purchased merchandise. Most thefts occurred on the reservation (95%) and at the victim's home (85%). Of the remaining incidents, 10% occurred at the victim's workplace or school, and 5% were thefts from inside the victim's motor vehicle.

Figure 3. % Observed and % Expected Thefts



Almost half of victims (40%) knew the perpetrator, and 10% of incidents included some act of

violence by the perpetrator. When compared to other participants, victims of theft were significantly more likely to be younger ($p=.0334$), live alone ($p\leq.0124$), and work at night ($p\leq.0357$). Figure 3 compares the number of actual thefts with the number of thefts expected to occur if there was no association with age. There was no difference with regard to sex, marital status, education or income, although the number of participants with incomes less than \$25,000 was higher than expected.

Attempted Theft

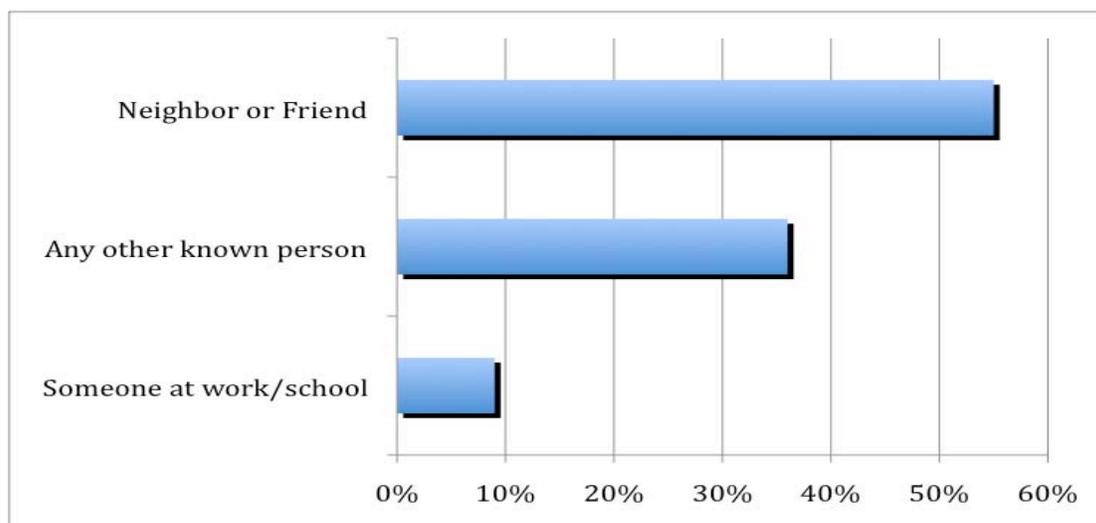
Participants were asked about incidents of attempted theft. There were 5 attempted thefts of property reported and 4 attempted break-ins of either the person's home or garage. Almost all respondents who reported an attempted theft (89%) indicated that the incident occurred on the reservation at their home, and 60% said they knew the perpetrator. When asked what prevented an actual theft, all respondents indicated that the theft was thwarted by the presence of an individual – either themselves, someone in an official capacity, or a neighbor. The number of attempted thefts was too small for additional analysis.

Assault

There were 12 reported assaults including eight (66%) incidents where the victim was hit, 3 where the victim was sexually assaulted and/or stalked (25%), and one (9%) where an object was thrown at the victim. Almost half of the assaults were reported by a participant less than 21 years of age and one incident was reported by an elder (60+). Almost all of victims (91%) knew the offender who was most often a friend or known acquaintance (See Figure 4). Three quarters (75%) of the reported assaults occurred on the reservation. Half (50%) occurred at the victim's home, with the remainder occurring at a friend's home, at work or school, or while shopping. The majority (75%) of victims indicated they were injured as a result of the assault with two being severely injured.

When compared to other participants, victims of assault who brought home people they didn't know very well were significantly more likely to be assaulted ($p\leq.0092$). There was no difference with regard to age (although the number of assaults among elders was lower than expected), sex, marital status, education, income, or whether the victim worked at night.

Figure 4. Relationship between perpetrators and victims of assault (n=12)



Interpersonal Violence

Participants over 18 years of age were asked about incidents of domestic violence and participants under 18 years of age were asked about incidents of dating violence. There were seven reports of domestic violence but no reports of dating violence. Incidents of domestic violence included emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual assault, stalking, and threats of violence but most were not severely injured. Incidents involving physical and emotional abuse and threats were more likely to include alcohol and/or drug use by the offender. Sexual assaults and stalking incidents were less likely to involve offender alcohol and drug use. (Note: Due to the small number of respondents this analysis is limited.)

A majority of the victims of interpersonal violence sought help, primarily from tribal resources such as the Tribal Court, tribal law enforcement, and tribal social services, however most incidents were not reported to law enforcement. When asked why victims did not report to law enforcement and or available support services, responses included:

- Felt the problem would go away on its own.
- Fear of offender.
- Saw it as a family matter or personal matter.
- Lack of trust/confidence in service providers.
- Fearful of outcomes resulting from reporting.
- Not aware of support services.
- Incident occurred outside Tribal jurisdiction.

Participants were asked if they had ever witnessed and/or reported an incident of interpersonal violence. Most respondents indicated they had not. Those who did witness interpersonal violence

generally did not report the incident. However those who had witnessed child maltreatment were far more likely to report the incident.

Participants over 18 years of age were asked about several indicators of a controlling and potentially abusive relationship that might have occurred between themselves and a person they depended upon such as a spouse or caretaker. Participants under 18 years of age were asked the same questions with regard to a close friend (Table 8). Descriptive results show that 12% of youth reported isolation as an indicator of an abusive relationship. They likewise reported control of finances and decision-making as well as personal threats of pain/death as indicators. For adults, indicators included those reported by youth but also include denial of medical care, fear, substance use, and threats of property.

Table 8. Percent of Abusive Relationships among Sample Adults and Youth (n=7)

Indicator	% Adult	% Youth
Controlled the person's finances/money	2	5
Denied medical care to the person	2	0
Controlled the person's decisions	5	5
Tried to isolate the person	7	12
Made the person feel afraid	2	0
Forced the person to use alcohol or drugs	1	0
Threatened the person's property	1	0
Threatened the person with pain or death	2	5

Adult participants were asked if they thought domestic violence was a problem for the community. Of those who responded to the question, 46% thought domestic violence was a big problem, 28% said it was somewhat of a problem, and the remainder weren't sure. Respondents under 18 years of age were asked if they thought dating violence was a problem in the community. Of those who responded, 60% said it was, and 40% weren't sure.

Hate Crime/Discrimination

Participants were asked if they were ever a victim of a hate crime or the victim of certain types of discrimination. Approximately 10% of respondents reported 12 incidents described as hate crimes, half of which occurred on the reservation. Half of these incidents were attributed to the victim's race and half to the victim's gender or a disability.

Participants were asked if they had ever been denied credit, insurance, a job, housing, or medical care due to their race, gender, disability, or beliefs. Participants were also asked if any type of law

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enforcement official had ever treated them unfairly, including tribal police. Table 9 indicates that about 12% of respondents reported one or more suspected acts of discrimination and 9% reported being harassed by law enforcement.

Table 9. Discrimination

Type of Discrimination	% Reporting
Denied credit	1%
Denied a job	4%
Denied Insurance	1%
Denied Housing	2%
Denied Medical care	2%
Harassed by Law Enforcement	9%

Witness Crime

Participants were asked if they had ever witnessed a crime and about one-fifth (21%) said they had. The witnessed crimes included illegal drug or alcohol use, violence or an assault, theft or vandalism. More than half of the incidents (57%) occurred on the reservation with 62% being in a public setting. Participants who reported witnessing a crime were asked if they reported the crime, and if not, why not. About half of participants indicated they reported the crime and half of these individuals were pleased with the eventual outcome. Those who did not report the crime they had witnessed indicated several reasons for not reporting including: not wanting to get involved, apathy, fear of retribution, or because someone else had already reported the crime.

Risk and Protective Factors

Participants were asked a series of questions regarding factors and behaviors that might increase their risk for crime victimization. For most items, the majority of the participants indicated the lower risk response. Some notable exceptions are the number of respondents who keep a large amount of jewelry in their home, use outside ATMs, hitchhiking or pick up hitchhikers, drive with very little gas in their vehicle, and lock car doors. Table 10 shows that about 50-60% of the sample kept a lot of jewelry in the home, carried identifying information such as ATM codes, and drove with very little gas. Almost 40% reported that they frequently used outside ATMs and failed to lock car doors thus putting them at greater risk for victimization. Also, between 20-25% of the sample indicated that they wore a lot of jewelry in public, carried more than \$50 in cash and carried more than one credit card. The same percent of the

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sample reported that they did not have security devices on their doors (e.g., deadbolt) or caller ID and did not know how to change a tire.

Participants were also asked about whether they keep firearms in their homes and 19% indicated that they did, but half indicated the firearms were kept not loaded and in a secure location. Since firearms are viewed both as a risk (in situations of domestic violence) and a deterrent for crime, this factor is not included in Table 10 below.

Table 10. Risk and Protective Factors

Factor	Higher Risk Response %		Lower Risk Response %	
Wear a lot of jewelry in public	Yes	20	No	80
Keep a lot of jewelry at home	Yes	55	No	45
Carry more than \$50 in cash	Yes	22	No	78
Able to change a tire	No	21	Yes	79
Carry more than one credit card	Yes	26	No	74
Frequently use an outside ATM	Yes	38	No	62
Carry identifying info (ATM codes)	Yes	57	No	43
Work at night	Yes	18	No	82
Ever hitchhike or pick up hitchhikers	Yes	54	No	46
Taken a self defense class	No	70	Yes	30
Have a watch dog	Yes	55	No	45
Bring home strangers	Yes	7	No	93
Have a telephone	No	10	Yes	90
Have a locking mailbox	No	11	Yes	89
Have peephole in front door	No	9	Yes	91
Have security device (deadbolt)	No	25	Yes	75
Lock car doors	No	38	Yes	62
Drive with very little gas	Yes	60	No	40
Have emergency key	No	85	Yes	15
Have caller ID	No	27	Yes	73
Belong to a neighborhood watch	No	93	Yes	7

To better understand the relationship between risk factors and the possibility of being a crime victim in this population, a composite variable of seven risk factors was created that yielded a risk assessment score. A participant’s risk level was compared to the probability of being a crime victim. First, risk was compared with all crimes and while not statistically significant ($p = .14$) the number of participants who scored “higher” risk and reported being a victim of a crime was higher than expected. Each individual crime category was also examined individually. Crimes against persons were not associated with a participant’s risk score. This is likely due to the risk factors being focused primarily on protecting property. Among property crimes, however, the number of crime victims in this group who had a higher risk score

was greater than expected in every category and, in the case of theft, was statistically significant ($p < .0095$).

Coping with Crime Victimization

Participants were asked several questions designed to better understand how victims felt about their victimization and what helped the victims cope. After being a victim of crime, most respondents reported feeling anger, shock or disbelief. Others reported feelings of confusion, helplessness, shame and guilt. Those participants who knew the perpetrator in their victimization indicated they felt betrayed, hurt, and confused. Several said they thought they could have or should have been able to prevent the crime. Many of the participants who reported being a crime victim indicated they experienced anxiety, depression, and had trouble sleeping or eating as a result of their victimization.

Participants who indicated they relied on either their religious faith or the traditional belief system found their faith very helpful in dealing with their victimization. They indicated that their faith and prayer helped them feel better by helping to reduce stress, and provided a sense of calm, hope and forgiveness. Of those participants who indicated they relied on traditional healing practices to help them cope with their victimization, most (33%) found it helpful in a variety of ways. Traditional practices such as sweat lodge ceremonies were helpful in dealing with stress or anger and improving feelings of relief, strength, and self-esteem.

Participants were asked if, as a result of their victimization, whether their confidence in their families, the justice system or victim/social services had changed. While most indicated no change, those who did note a change were more likely to have increased confidence in their families and victim/social services but less confidence in the justice system. However when asked what was or might have been helpful, many participants said that law enforcement was very helpful.

Community Solutions to Reduce Crime Victimization

Participants were asked what type of services and strategies would help reduce crime and the impact of crime victimization. Some of the services participants thought would be helpful aligned with services the TVOA program currently provided:

1. Community education and awareness:
 - Informational materials on victim rights and resource guides on what to do when victimized,

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- and how to access services
- Workshops, meetings, and newsletters
- Community-wide public forums or meetings to learn about victim needs
- Outreach to help youth and troubled teens

2. Victim services:

- Counseling for victims and victim support groups
- Services for victims, e.g., restitution, counseling
- Feedback on any investigation related to the crime
- Police assistance in contacting appropriate programs for victim services
- More legal services
- Outreach through existing services
- Advocates for crime victims

3. Crime reporting:

- Crime Hotline
- Crime prevention programs
- Neighborhood crime watch
- Police presence and enforcement
- Encouragement of people to report crimes

4. Tribal or culturally appropriate assistance:

- Native American advocate for rights and justice
- A safe place, someone to talk to who understands
- Traditional healing
- Maintaining communication with tribal leaders
- Help from Tribal Government

Participants were asked to think about strategies that would help reduce crime in their community.

Some of the strategies to reduce crime included:

1. Addressing substance abuse related problems

- Reducing substance abuse
- Alcohol/drug free reservation
- Drug and alcohol treatment

2. Community education and awareness on crime and victim services

- Help for people to be more outspoken
- Self help programs to deal with anger
- Community involvement and activities
- Warnings about bringing outsiders home
- Community members to get involved and to report crimes
- Neighborhood crime watch group
- Educational services for domestic violence
- Community gatherings

3. Justice system

- Increase police officers, especially Indian officers with adequate training

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- Increase Native police officers to develop more positive relationships
- Police bike patrols and foot patrols
- Pursuit of investigation of crimes committed
- Court system improvements by making the person pay restitution with money for the first offense

4. Tribal government

- Political support for crime victims
- Information and stricter laws
- Harsher punishment/change and laws dealing with victimization
- Increase employment
- Tribal government should be more involved with the people

5. Family strengthening

- Intervention with parents
- Activities for children and teens

6. Environmental prevention strategies

- Well lit residential areas and streets

E. Conclusions and Recommendations for the TVOA Program

The process evaluation identified the program theory guiding the TVOA program. This theory explained why the TVOA program was created, what the program was going to address, how the program was structured and operated, and the processes the program used to implement goals and objectives. Through the creation of a program logic model the evaluation was able to link past and ongoing program activities to program results and to the problem identified. The discernable strategies employed by the TVOA to address the concern or problem and contributing factors were categorized into four areas corresponding with the contributing factors noted above.

1. Establishing victim advocacy and awareness projects,
2. Improving system response through service coordination and program collaboration,
3. Establishment and delivery of culturally relevant victim services, and
4. Creating community awareness campaigns and mobilization.

It was found that the goals, objectives, task and activities were linked to the problems and contributing factors. Within two years the program had served 89 clients, with 40% receiving direct victim services and 60% receiving home safety assessments or participating in support groups. While initial efforts to establish collaborative working relationship with several tribal-based programs had begun, only one resulted in a formalized relationship, the relationship with tribal law enforcement was inconsistent and most programs noted only having an informal relationship with the TVOA program. However, all programs

pointed out the importance of relationships and formalizing them to improve victim services.

The program was successful in establishing 10 services specifically to address property or violent crime victim needs within the first year and to expand those services to 37 by year two. The services provided were consistent with seven areas nationally identified as core services. Community education and awareness campaigns aligned with identified needs for service awareness, and specific areas covering property or violent crimes.

The process evaluation revealed that while several important program features were in place, program structure was lacking in several areas. However, we note that these are not insurmountable deficiencies and due to the office being a one-person operation. These included program management and operations specifically with policy and procedure, and data management; program planning and development; service delivery; and staff and volunteer corps development. With focused technical assistance most if not all can be achieved in a relative short time. This would improve the program infrastructure and provide more effective guidance to allied internal and/or external programs or agencies.

The program included culturally relevant and appropriate elements in activities, events, and services. Established practice and oral tradition guided much of what and how the TVOA program incorporated culture into services and activities. The Victim Advocate gained knowledge about cultural or tribal-based beliefs, traditions and practice through regular consultation with tribal elders and/or cultural experts in the Passamaquoddy community or neighboring Wabanaki communities. This process was consistent with the oral tradition practice to pass on customs, traditions, and beliefs by visiting and talking with Passamaquoddy elders. Traditional protocols were used to request cultural remedies by making such requests in person and offering tobacco or sweet grass to “seal the deal”. Otherwise, it would have been inappropriate for the Victim Advocate to provide a *written referral* to a healer or spiritual leader. In most instances the only way to compensate a healer or spiritual leader was through traditional payment, such as tobacco or sweet grass, traditional crafts such as baskets, handmade traditional clothes, other crafts, art, or food items. The role of the Victim Advocate in these situations was to support family members to make the service requests and to provide the necessary compensation items.

1. Program Recommendations for Passamaquoddy

The following recommendations were aligned with the program strategies in place in support of

improving and strengthening the existing TVOA Program:

1) Advocacy and Awareness

- Formalize service coordination and program collaboration through formal agreements covering compliance, enforcement, and consequences.
- Update program guidelines that can be shared with allied service agencies.

2) System response

- Identify the role of tribal leadership and government regarding public policy, program support, and involvement in creating a comprehensive victims services plan.
- In collaboration with tribal leadership, tribal programs and citizens develop a comprehensive services plan to establish a consistent vision to providing services to victims and creating a shared vision for responding to victim needs and upholding victim rights.
- Map or update victim flow chart annually or as needed and use it as a tool for planning and maintaining program collaborations.
- Develop program guidance documents for management decisions,
- Maintain a client and program data collection, storage, retrieval and sharing system.
- Conduct annual training and technical assistance (TTA) assessments annually and request assistance of the OVC TTA provider to provide what is needed.
- Conduct joint staff training needs assessments with other victim services providers to promote cost sharing while increasing intra-agency and multidisciplinary collaboration.
- Conduct joint training to complement each other's services and share costs to obtain information, knowledge, abilities and skills that could be learned together.

3) Victim services

- Evolving services—Analyze victim services data to identify victim and/or service trends and use this information to determine new service areas or expansion of services in existing offerings.
- Incorporated a process to obtain victim feedback regarding the services they received that can be used to make program improvements.

4) Community awareness and mobilization

- Develop strategies to obtain community input on crime or violence concerns, needed services, and ways to participate in addressing crime victimization.
- Develop a volunteer plan that includes components for recruitment, retention, development and support.

5) Offender accountability

- Work with other tribal programs to develop community or cultural based conflict resolution or problem-solving methods aimed at restoring and repairing damaged relations from property or violent crimes and offenders making amends to victims.

VI. RESULTS AND FINDINGS OF THE LUMMI VICTIMS OF CRIME PROGRAM

A. Program Theory for the LVOC Program

The violent death of a Lummi woman was the catalyst for a grassroots effort to stop partner violence, family violence, and other violent crimes and resulted in the creation of the Lummi Victims of Crime program in 1997. However, ten years later there *were still major community readiness issues limiting provision of culturally relevant and appropriate services for victims of domestic violence/partner violence or sexual assault within the Lummi Nation* (Finkbonner 2004). The contributing factors or readiness issues to this concern or problem were:

1. The lack of tribal political and/or financial support for Lummi victims of DV/PV or sexual assault crimes.
2. Limited program capacity and capabilities with provision of culturally relevant and appropriate services available on tribal lands.
3. The lack of public laws and/or policies to hold offenders accountable.
4. Limited community education and awareness targeting DV/PV and/or sexual assault.
5. No effective ways to obtain community input or strategies to enlist their involvement in addressing DV/PV or sexual assault victim needs.
6. Poor offender prosecution, sentencing alternatives, and enforcement of tribal or state court orders.

The contributing factors were categorized into the following need areas: 1) tribal support, 2) program capacity and capabilities, 3) public laws and policies, 4) community education and involvement, and 5) offender accountability.

Tribal support: In order to stop violence against Lummi women, tribal support was needed for the LVOC program to be able expand. In particular support was needed to acquire land, a building or house to provide shelter care, and to hire more staff. Without this support the LVOC ability to provide needed services was limited in scope and quantity.

Program capacity and capability: One of the most critical needs to better assist DV/PV violence was establishment of a DV/PV shelter located on the Lummi Nation. Before this occurred, crime victims needing shelter care were referred to off-reservation shelters. Although readily available, Indian victims frequently refused or were reluctant to access shelter care and other services due, in part, to a lack of trust and racial discrimination experienced by Lummi people over many years. Historical trauma factors linked to relocation, termination, and forced boarding school have contributed to the mistrust of Lummi victims to seek and/or accept assistance from outside agencies. Other reasons included the lack of

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cultural sensitivity and competence by non-Native shelter staff, access to culture based resources, and distance of shelters from victims' homes on the Lummi Nation. Victims often left off-reservation shelters with short stays, some leaving only after one night. Native women reported that their children had difficulties getting along with other children in the shelter. To address this problem, victims were sometimes sent to off-reservation motels, which presented other problems. Sometimes victims did not have transportation, which made victims vulnerable and alone without support, feeling isolated because they could not get around town to keep appointments, or take their children to school or provide them a safe place to play. Lummi women felt traumatized by a system set up to help them.

The lack of adequate funding for a shelter in Lummi required development of multiple funding streams from tribal, state and federal sources. Funding was also needed to hire staff with skills to manage a shelter.

Public laws and policies: The lack of community readiness to address violence and victimization was linked to a high tolerance for violence and victimization as evidenced by the lack of public policies such as codes addressing DV/PV, teen violence, elder abuse, and sexual assault.

Community education and involvement: High tolerance for violence against women was also attributed to the lack of community education and awareness about the short- and long-term effects of violence and victimization on people's lives. The community was uninformed about safety, social, health, and welfare problems and other trauma that victims faced due to family violence. Further an uninformed community was thought to be less likely to get involved, report crime, access resources and services, or help solve the problem.

Offender accountability: Without strong criminal codes, the criminal justice system was limited in their ability to prosecute offenders and apply effective sentences for their violence, thereby limiting victim protection from abusers. It appeared that nothing was being done to hold offenders accountable.

B. Program Implementation

The LVOC program was formally established in 1990 with acquisition of a state VOCA grant to the Lummi Nation. In FY 1997, The LVOC was among the first to receive direct funding from OVC under the renamed Victim Assistance in Indian Country Program, which allowed it to grow and maintain OVC funding to the present. The program began by providing direct services to crime victims by assisting them

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with access to victim compensation, court support services, and crisis intervention, which included referrals for shelter care. As the program evolved and better ways of assessing needs were implemented, the LVOC program began addressing long-term sustainability strategies. These included ways to address service gaps to increase victim services and advocacy, victim rights, public policy, cultural relevance and appropriateness in services and policy, interagency and intergovernmental relationships, and political and community support.

In 2003 the LVOC had six staff members, which has since grown to 11 staff. The TVA grant has funded three positions, the Assistant Program Manager/Coordinator/Advocate (1 FTE), an Office Manager/Administrative Assistant (½ FTE), and a Victim Advocate (1/4 FTE). Other state and tribal resources provide supplemental funding for the latter positions. The remaining positions include two Advocates, two Attorneys, one Legal Assistant, one Shelter Manager/Advocate, and two Big Sisters who work at the DV/PV shelter. The Tribal Chief of Police provides administrative oversight to the program. The LVOC is a law enforcement-annexed program.

LVOC Mission and Goals

The FY 2003 TVA funding was sought to address one of the most urgent victim needs— establishment of a shelter on the Lummi Nation for Indian victims of DV/PV and sexual assault. With joint support by the Lummi Nation providing a house for use as a shelter and OVC funding, the LVOC accomplished establishment of a shelter located on the Lummi Nation. However, funds were needed to hire shelter staff and to cover other operational costs. The OVC-TVA funding was used to address the problems highlighted above, specifically to provide a local shelter, address public policy gaps, and increase local victim services. With the understanding that too often the needs and rights of crime victims go unrecognized and unmet, the LVOC developed their mission. The mission has been “to provide healing resources and support to crime victims and to help them uphold their legal rights” This is done “... by providing culturally appropriate services, which contribute to the empowerment of victims and their families. While upholding victims’ rights, program staff shall also assist and support justice for victims through successful prosecution of suspected offenders. Through direct client services, public education, and active networking, the program shall contribute to an environment at Lummi, which is less conducive to criminal activities.”

1. Attainment Process for Goal 1

The 12 program goals remained the same over the three-year funding cycle. However, the goal statements were more descriptive of activities so they were revised down to three main goals. Objectives, task, and activities were refined to enable measurement of progress and goal attainment. Additional goal statements and objectives were added to align service activities and incorporate those not captured in the original goals. The refined goals and objectives were revised during preparation of the *Start-up Profile and Baseline Data* questionnaire prepared collaboratively with the LVOC Program Coordinator and the AIDA evaluation team at the start of the evaluation. Services provided to victims of DV/PV and sexual assault by the LVOC program were reviewed to determine whether the LVOC program was providing the services victims needed. We considered several access factors such as community knowledge of available victim services, type of services, program visibility, and program location.

Goal 1: The refined goal statement was changed to: ***Increase access to community-based victim services by establishing and developing a domestic violence shelter program and providing comprehensive services that are culturally relevant to all LVOC clients.***

The following objectives were added under this goal.

Objective 1: Establish domestic violence shelter and operations by year one.

Objective 2: Establish crisis assistance for food, clothing, and emergency property repair services and ongoing service needs for clients.

Objective 3: Conduct victim needs assessment at intake to develop effective and culturally relevant service plans.

Objective 4: Develop a program accountability system to manage client records and data.

Intended outcomes included: increased capacity to provide local shelter services and expanded victim services on the Lummi Nation, increased accuracy in providing relevant services to DV/PV or sexual assault victims, and increased data management capacity for the program.

2. Summary of Accomplishments for Goal 1

The Goal 1 objectives, tasks and activities contributed to the formative aspects of the program were directly linked to addressing the problem of interest and contributing factors related to tribal support, program capacity and capabilities. The structural or formative element accomplishments included:

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1. Maintaining ongoing tribal funding by the Lummi Indian Business Council (LIBC) to maintain the shelter and staff positions.
2. Obtaining OVC-TVA funding to provide staff and supplies to open the Ne-Alis-tokw Shelter on the Lummi Nation.
3. Expanded program capacity to meet the multiple and varied needs of DV/PV or sexual assault victims from five services to 40 in seven nationally identified core victim service areas.
4. Establishment of a written victim services manual outlining program guidelines.
5. Establishment of an electronic data management system capable of collecting client data, and secure storage of client data that can be retrieved and analyzed.
6. Established processes to assess victim needs to develop client service plans for outpatient or shelter care.

3. Discussion of Accomplishment Indicators for Goal 1

Tribal support: The Lummi Nation through the LIBC demonstrated its support for DV/PV or sexual assault victims by providing a four-bedroom house for the LVOC to use as a shelter and funding for two positions. The shelter housing occurred in 2003 along with funding for the position. Provision of these resources enabled the LVOC program to leverage other financial resources from state and federal funding agencies. The LVOC has been successful in maintaining the LIBC funding, which supports shelter operations by sharing costs for utilities, furnishings, food, maintenance and repairs, and shelter staff. Ongoing tribal support for funding is essential to leverage and/or match funding from other governmental and non-governmental sources.

Program capacity and capability: With the OVC and other federal, state and tribal funding, the LVOC established several services that were previously only accessible from off-reservation sources. This included staffing for the shelter to open, support groups, legal services, and emergency support for property damage.

Victim access to services: The LVOC location supports victims with easy access being adjacent to the Lummi Police Department and within walking distance to the Lummi Tribal Court. However, the office space was cramped and provided minimal privacy to conduct client meetings. The cramped office also hosted multidisciplinary meetings, stored client files, supplies for the office and victims, such as the clothing and food banks. The shelter was at an undisclosed location on the Lummi Nation and provided four bedrooms, but had limited office space and little storage for shelter supplies and victim belongings. Improving the office and shelter infrastructure were among the ongoing development needs being addressed by the LVOC Coordinator.

Expansion of victim services: At the start of the program, the LVOC program provided services in the

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following five areas:

- Emergency or crisis intervention, including off-reservation lodging or shelter stay as well as clothes, food, locks, and property repair
- Victim compensation assistance from the state VOCA program
- Court support services and referrals for legal services
- Transportation to court or for other legal services and counseling
- Information and referrals to other service programs

National groups were used as a source to identify essential services requested or required by DV/PV or sexual assault victims in general. The following seven service categories were identified.

1. Emergency services
2. Counseling services
3. Advocacy and Support Services
4. Claims assistance
5. Court-related services
6. System-wide services
7. Post-sentencing services

By 2006, the LVOC Program was providing services that fell into the above seven areas. Table 11 indicates the category and services provided. As the table shows, services range from a crisis hotline and education support for victims and children to job assistance and ongoing medical services. The OVC-TVA supported services in six of the seven categories, with court related services being provided through other grant funds.

Table 11. LVOC Victim Services

Emergency services	Counseling services	Advocacy and Support Services	Claims assistance	Court-related services	System-wide services	Post-sentencing services
On scene response	Intake and assessment	Victim liaison	Victim compensation	Protection orders	Code review & revisions	Victim notification
Emergency shelter for women and their children	Referrals to substance abuse Tx: inpatient & outpatient	Crime victim's rights and information on LVOC services	Victim impact statement	Court preparation support	Community education on DV/PV & sexual assault	Safety planning
Medical services & exams	Links to tribal, state and county programs.	Education support for victims and children	Filing claims	Accompaniment to court proceedings	Cultural services programming	Follow-up
Care packages, food & clothing	Therapy & mental health counseling	Ongoing medical services	Retrieval of property	Filing CR complaints	Interagency relationships	
Property repair	Support groups	Rent or housing		Filing CV petitions	Inter-governmental agreements	

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Emergency services	Counseling services	Advocacy and Support Services	Claims assistance	Court-related services	System-wide services	Post-sentencing services
Safety planning	Job assistance	Transportation		Child custody	Governance	
Crisis hotline		Financial assistance		Court notification		

Of the three TVA funding focus areas (expanding services, staff development, and public policy), the LVOC sought to address the need to provide on-reservation shelter services. Table 12 provides statistics of shelter services provided by LVOC over eight years. From 2000 to 2003, the LVOC used off-reservation resources to provide emergency shelter and/or motel vouchers to DV/PV victims with the highest referrals (96%) occurring in 2003. The numbers of shelter clients changed dramatically in 2004 when the Ne-Alis-tokw (My Sister's Place) Shelter was opened. Within the first year, there was a 29.2% increase in the number of DV/PV clients served by LVOC.

Table 12. LVOC DV/PV Clients and Shelter Clients by Year

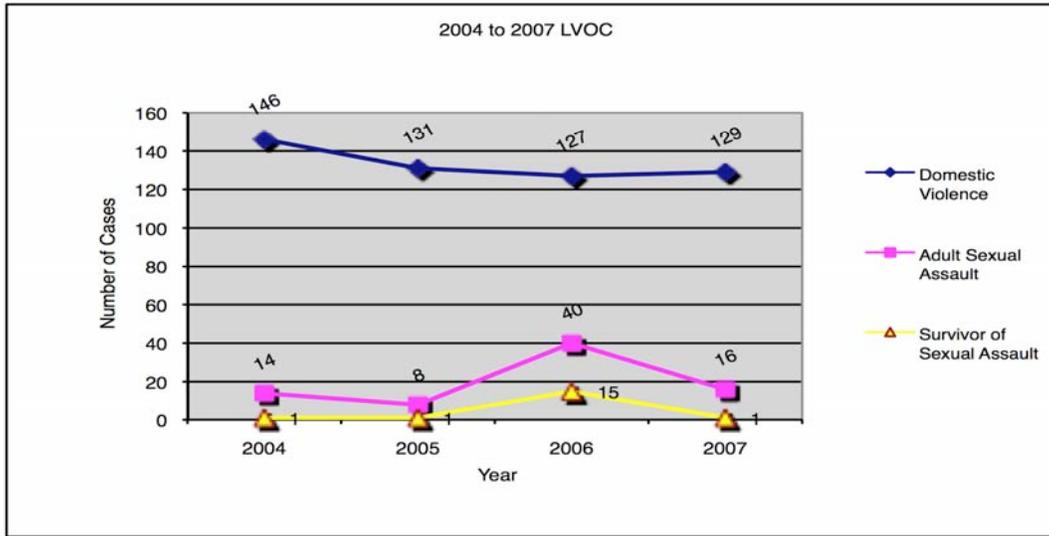
Clients by Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
DV Clients	53	83	145	113	146	131	127	129
Outside Shelter Services	20.8%	27.7%	39.3%	95.6%	-	-	-	-
LVOC Shelter Services	0	0	0	0	95.2%	77.1%	85.8%	17.1%
No Shelter Service Used	79%	72%	61%	4%	5%	23%	14%	83%

While the numbers of clients decreased slightly from 2004 to 2007, on average 133 clients were served each year (n=533); compared to 98 clients from 2000 to 2003 (n=394). Overall, there was a 35.2% increase in the number of DV/PV clients seen by the LVOC program. The number of DV/PV clients accessing and/or receiving shelter services also increased from an average of 49.8 clients from 2000 to 2003 (n=199) to an average of 92.8 clients from 2004 to 2007 (n=371). There was an 86.4% increase in shelter clients served by LVOC over this time.

Program data for analysis: A master file system was kept for paper files using an alphanumeric log to assign unique case identifications. A computerized Microsoft Access database maintained electronic information captured on several forms comprising the Client Intake Packet. The database was used to store records and to produce minimal descriptive program statistics. Data can be retrieved for staff use,

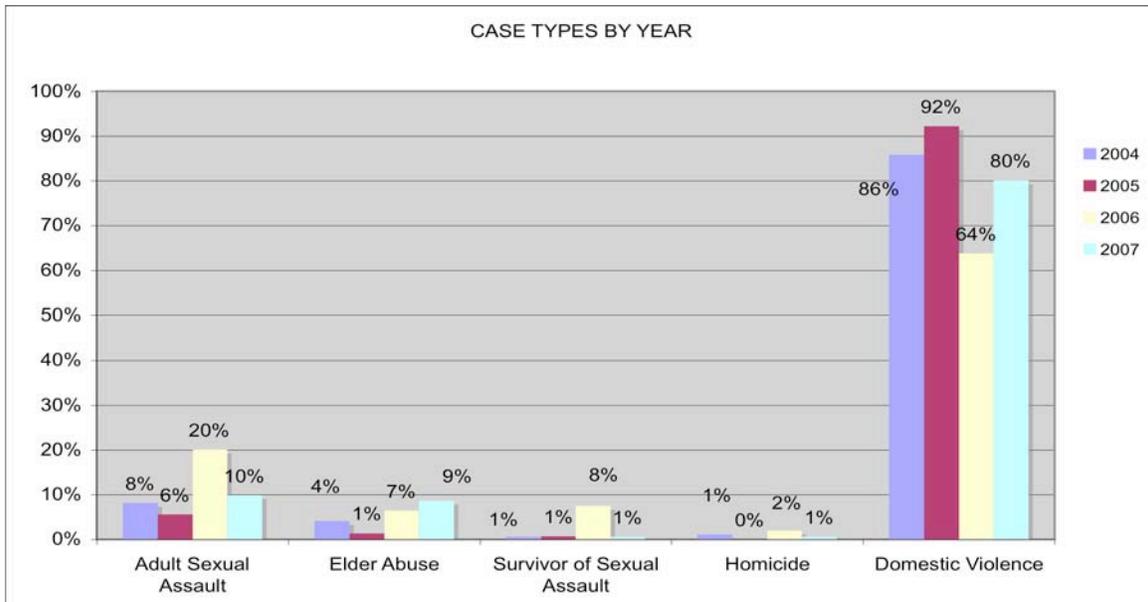
but client data is not shared electronically with anyone outside the LVOC program. A review of data for 2004 to 2007 indicates, by far, DV/PV cases were the highest among three case types as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. 2004-2007 Victimization Cases



Adding elder abuse and homicide (Figure 6), DV/PV outnumbered the number of case types handled by LVOC from 2004 to 2007.

Figure 6. 2004-2007 Victimization Case Types with Elders and Homicides



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Established process for client needs assessment and case management: The LVOC maintains case management records in manual and electronic formats. Record reviews of 2006 client files (n=57 randomly selected using the victim sampling total of 189) revealed, with only a few exceptions, a completed Client Intake Packet containing client demographic information, client needs, and services captured on the following forms:

- *Intake Evaluation*—This section contained personal identifier information, response agencies, legal action taken, offender information, referral [to LVOC] source, victimization history, victimization type, and effect of victimization.
- *Services Provided*—This form captured the types and frequency of services provided to primary and/or secondary victims and their families.
- *Progress Notes*—This form was used to record service notes recorded by LVOC staff.

In addition to the above forms, shelter files contained the following forms:

- Orientation Checklist
- Specific Shelter Intake
- Client Medication Log
- Advocacy Case Plan
- Advocacy Support Plan
- Emergency [Housing] Assistance Crisis Certification
- Incident Log

The Shelter also maintained a schedule for sweeping, mopping, dusting, etc. to distribute household cleaning chores with residents and staff. Handwritten notes were also kept of weekly residents and staff meetings.

The following forms were used to inform clients about LVOC responsibilities regarding client confidentiality, reporting requirements, and educating clients about their rights, including service complaints.

- Client Confidentiality Policy
- Rights and Responsibilities and Client Rights
- Client Complaint Policy and Procedures
- Reporting Requirements

Most of the forms provided check boxes to simplify recording of information. There was minimal information about the actual incident whether it was an emergency situation or a referral for ongoing abuse or victimization. A summary statement at the beginning of the Intake Evaluation would have made it easier to understand the initiating circumstances and as a basis for service decisions at the beginning and during the duration of service, which would also be useful for subsequent victimizations.

One task that was difficult for the LVOC staff was to store and maintain an accurate inventory of

donated clothing, toiletries, toys, and other household items. This was due to the lack of staff and volunteers to assist in maintaining an inventory and the general lack of storage space. Four different observations by AIDA evaluators noted that clients and other community members dropped into the LVOC office to pick out needed items for family members, such as infant clothing, jackets and shoes for children, games and stuffed animals. Maintaining an inventory or storing the donations in an organized fashion seemed to be a Herculean task weighed against other daily tasks and activities to provide direct client services. Not having a documented inventory made it difficult to tally the amount and types of donations, as well as donor sources that could be used to identify donation gaps. A visual account indicated that there was not a shortage of items, but without an inventory, it was not possible to determine how long certain items stayed and what items were sought most. Donated items were used in part for the clothing bank.

4. Results of Victim Survey Relevant to Victim Services

In a section of the Lummi Victim Survey, victims were asked to indicate what services were needed immediately after their victimization experience. Table 13 indicates that crisis counseling (27%) and law enforcement services (25%) were services most needed immediately after victimization.

Table 13. Services Needed Immediately after Victimization (n=53)

Victim Services	Violent Crime (%)
Law enforcement services	25
Medical attention	13
Shelter care	10
Financial support	7
Food	7
Clothing	7
Childcare	5
Crisis counseling	27

Services provided to victims in three major categories for emergency relief, interventions services, and legal services totaled 280 (See Table 14). Of these, 54% of emergency relief services were sought from LVOC, followed equally by intervention services and legal services at 23%. In 41% of cases, advocates were helpful in providing referrals to other programs to help victims obtain financial support, housing, medical care, therapy and many other needs. Advocates were able to diagnose and refer to the

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appropriate agencies and/or programs equipped to help victims with their needs. Another important service provided by LVOC was the acquisition of temporary or emergency restraining orders (38%). Advocates used the in-house LVOC Attorneys to assist victims immediately with this important safety and protection measure. Victims reported receiving LVOC assistance in the following service categories:

Table 14. Services Victim's Sought from LVOC

SERVICE TYPE	DV/PV, SA CASES (%)
Emergency Relief (n=151 of 280)	54
Crisis hotline	10
Crisis intervention	15
Intake or Assessment	21
Information	18
Hotel or shelter stay	9
Food	9
Clothing	11
Property repair	3
Locks	1
Transportation for medical services	5
Intervention Services (n=64 of 280)	23
Transportation for therapy	16
Transportation to court	20
Referrals to other programs	41
Victim compensation help	3
Support group	16
Childcare support	5
Legal Services (n=65 of 280)	23
Protection order	38
Divorce	12
Child custody	20
Child support	11
Criminal case advocacy	18

5. Attainment Process for Goal 2

Goal 2: The refined goal statement was changed to: ***Increase the LVOC Program's human resource capacity and capability by hiring culturally competent staff by year one and providing training and personnel development each year.***

The following objective statements were added to the above goal statement:

Objective 1: Develop and implement competent and culturally sensitive staffing structure for shelter.

Objective 2: Establish a volunteer corps for hotline and shelter support.

Objective 3: Develop a professional development plan for each staff member.

The intended outcomes included: increasing the quality of victim service delivery by highly skilled

and knowledgeable Native staff and volunteers, and increase community participation through volunteers.

6. Summary of Accomplishments for Goal 2

The Goal 2 objectives, tasks and activities contributed to the formative aspects of the program and were directly linked to addressing the problem of interest and contributing factors related to program capacity and capabilities and community involvement. The structural or formative element accomplishments included:

1. Provision of an all-Native staff for the Ne-Alis-tokw Shelter to provide relevant cultural or tribal-based services to shelter clients by culturally competent staff.
2. Infusion of culture-based approaches, methods, and practices in program offerings.
3. Provision of ongoing mandatory and/or discretionary training and development for staff and volunteers.
4. Establishment of a volunteer corps to man the helpline after hours and weekends.

7. Discussion of Accomplishment Indicators for Goal 2

Staffing structure: With funding from tribal and state sources staff for the shelter included three TVA grant funded positions for the Assistant Program Manager/Coordinator/Advocate (1 FTE), an Office Manager/Administrative Assistant (½ FTE), and a Victim Advocate (1/4 FTE). Other state and tribal resources supplemented funding for the part-time positions along with a Shelter Manager/Advocate and two Big Sisters who worked at the DV/PV shelter. Shelter clients also had access to the two attorneys and one Legal Assistant for legal advocacy services.

Cultural relevance and competence: The most important cultural factor was provision of onsite shelter care for DV/PV or sexual assault victims. Cultural respect, relevance and appropriateness were illustrated by the name of the shelter, *Ne-Alis-Tokw (My Sister's Place) Women's Shelter*. This included the ability to staff the shelter with Lummi people and/or citizens from other Indian nations since its 2004 opening. Further, shelter employees were referred to as *Big Sisters* rather than advocates. The name and staff references tried to evoke family and community support. The on-reservation shelter also enabled access to Lummi healers to provide culture-based treatments and remedies, counseling and spiritual support to residents. These services were also available to non-shelter clients.

Cultural protocols guided personal requests for traditional remedies. Often, a healer or spiritual leader was compensated with tobacco or food items as well as traditional crafts such as handmade baskets, clothes, or blankets bearing Northwest Coastal Indian designs. The role of the Victim Advocate

or Big Sister was to support family member's service requests and provide requested compensation. Care packages for victims included cultural accoutrements (e.g., sage, tobacco, cedar, native teas, and Native music) thus acknowledging and respecting the client's heritage.

Cultural experts were recruited to perform healing sessions such as sweats, brushings and smudging, and other cultural ceremonies or events. These experts were skilled in cultural arts, crafts, music, history, and native lore, and leading talking circles. These presentations provided food and drink to attendees, a traditional standard in many tribal communities. These events further evoked the spiritual realm through prayer and thanksgiving at the beginning and at the end of meetings and prior to the serving of refreshments. Prayer and thanksgiving practices were also used during all the Tribal Council and EAC meetings conducted by the AIDA evaluation team.

Volunteer corps: Six to ten regular volunteers supplement the shelter staff by providing support with a 24-hour helpline after office hours, on weekends and holidays. Volunteers were not available for the program staff interviews. Few written resources were found that targeted volunteer recruitment, retention, development or support.

8. Results of Program Staff Interviews Relevant to Staff Development

Program staff interviews (n=9) were conducted to obtain their input and comments on support received from their supervisors. Over 50% of staff indicated they received affirmation and feedback on performance for their work from program leadership. Most staff (66.7%) felt that average case management processes were provided. Over half felt debriefing support was more than adequate. Over half of staff felt they could provide input on program operations and management and felt they had strong support for training and technical assistance to improve knowledge, skills and abilities.

LVOC practice allowed staff to have weekly one-hour sessions for a mental health break and self-care. Staff members were encouraged to talk to mentors or a counselor or therapist for self-care purposes. Additionally, the Lummi Nation allowed staff to use the tribal fitness center three 30-minute sessions per week in support of self-care. Half the staff indicated using the available services during their work week, while the other half indicated that they could not use the resources because they could not leave their job site or that resources were not available during night or graveyard shifts.

The LVOC program provided opportunities for staff to attend training events at local, regional and

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national sites. Training occurred monthly and varied in length, topics and locations. All 11 staff members had opportunities to attend the training listed below. All staff indicated that this was an important aspect of their jobs and felt that ongoing training was essential for their personal development and to provide them with the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities to perform their roles and responsibilities. All staff indicated being able to use the training they received immediately to their daily work.

2005 Training

1. Elder Abuse training at the clinic
2. Vicarious Trauma and Crisis Prevention
3. Monthly presentations during DV Task Force Meeting
4. Monthly shelter staff training on various victimization topics
5. WA DV program's training online, teleconferences
6. Annual WA Victim's Academy Training
7. Annual OVC VOCA-TVA Conference

2006 Trainings

1. Sexual Assault Workshop at the NWIC log building
2. Lummi Coordinated Community Response DV Conference
3. Monthly staff training on various victimization topics
4. Washington State training online, teleconferences
5. Annual OVC VOCA-TVA Conference
6. OVC Indian Nations Conference
7. Annual Sacred Circle Training
8. Shelter Management Learning Network
9. Annual WA Victim's Academy Training
10. Annual Tribal Wellness Conference

2007 Trainings

1. LVOC Journey to Healing – Inter-Tribal Domestic Violence Conference
2. Monthly training on various victimization topics
3. Annual OVC VOCA-TVA Conference
4. Shelter Management Learning Network
5. Washington State training online, teleconferences
6. DV and Sexual Assault Legal Issues
7. Women's Care in Shelters

A formal training needs assessment had not been conducted, however, the LVOC Coordinator met with staff regularly through weekly meetings that were used to debrief cases and to identify group concerns, such as training and/or technical assistance needs. Most staff (77.8%) indicated that their positions do not require any licensing or certification requirements. The only positions requiring licensing were for the two attorneys. The majority of staff expressed a desire to obtain continuing education credits for training they attended. The below list indicates the types of training and technical assistance desired

by program staff.

Training	Technical Assistance
<p>Victimization Topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal specific and/or culture-based responses to victimization, especially DV/PV or sexual assaults • DV/PV child custody trial training • Ongoing refresher courses on DV/PV • Ongoing refresher courses on sexual assault • Updates on Indian law related to victimization • Responding to victims with disabilities <p>Case Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis response and safety planning • Interviewing techniques for intake • Case management techniques • Ongoing self-care workshops • Case management standards <p>System Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional development training for supervisors • Internal training on policy development and implementation 	<p>Victimization Topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of culture-based approaches and remedies in DV/PV or sexual assault cases • Development of a formal community outreach and mobilization plan annually <p>Case Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies to improve victim intake processes and procedures and managing paperwork <p>System Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computerized case management system for administrative purposes • Strategies for data collection, storage and retrieval • Strategies to improve reporting of program data and statistics to various funding agencies and political leaders • Conducting a formal training needs assessment • Developing staff development plans • Thorough review and update of LVOC policies and procedures • Information sharing between LVOC and criminal justice agencies, such as law enforcement, courts, probation, and detention facilities

The most frequently requested training was for tribal specific and/or culture-based sessions in all aspects of victim response, however, most indicated needing it most for DV/PV and sexual assault. All staff supported ongoing internal cross training because it helped them to understand and learn about each other's roles and responsibilities and helped to identify ways to support one another. All staff indicated the need for community-based training to address difficulties with travel to offsite locations, funding limits on the number of staff that can be trained, and consideration for staff that cannot leave their posts.

System improvements were the most requested technical assistance especially for a computerized case management system that could be used for administrative and personnel management.

9. Attainment Process for Goal 3

Goal 3: The refined goal statement was changed to: ***Increase support for victims by improving services through public policy, collaboration, community education on violence and victimization.***

Objective 1: Develop codes addressing DV/PV, sexual assault, and elder abuse.

Objective 2: Collaborate with internal and external agencies.

Objective 3: Develop targeted educational materials dealing with DV/PV, child abuse, teen violence and elder abuse.

10. Summary of Accomplishments for Goal 3

The Goal 3 objectives, tasks and activities contributed to the formative aspects of the program and were directly linked to addressing the problem of interest and contributing factors related to program capacity and capabilities, public laws and policy, program collaboration, and community education and involvement. The structural or formative element accomplishments included:

1. Leadership in developing tribal laws and policies addressing DV/PV, sexual abuse and elder abuse.
2. Establishing and maintaining diverse collaborations to assist with public policy development and passage, program services, case management, and community education and awareness activities.
3. Monthly community-wide education events specifically addressing DV/PV or sexual assault.
4. Formal and informal interagency relationships to share costs with community education and service delivery to DV/PV or sexual assault victims.
5. A shared vision for victimization response that included passage of strong legal codes to improve offender accountability.

11. Discussion of Accomplishment Indicators for Goal 3

Public laws and policy: The LVOC addressed the need for codes to adequately address violence and victimization problems affecting Indian children, adolescents, women and elders. The LVOC program was the lead agency for the code development. They were responsible for forming specific task forces and recruiting members, convening meetings, preparing drafts for review, and assisting with public hearings. Some of the collaborations described below were used to develop tribal codes relating to elder abuse (passed in 2006), sexual assault (stalking) (passed in 2006), and to enhance the domestic violence code (passed in 2004 and amended in 2005).

Community education: Further support from community members was lacking due to insufficient knowledge about the high level of violence and victimization problems occurring in Lummi. Victims do not access the services and resources available in Lummi because they are unaware of them, including what the Nation does to address victim needs. For the most part, all outreach activities identified in the continuation proposals were conducted during each project year. These included information displays or distributions, media advocacy, community activities and events, and community education and

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awareness. Informational activities involved library displays of books related to DV/PV, sexual assault, teen dating violence, as well as the Kwina Mile brochures and handout, both of which provided information on specific victimization areas and LVOOC victim services. Media advocacy focused on submission of articles on various victimization topics for publication by the Lummi newspaper, the *Squol Quol*.

There were several community activities and events targeting the general population as well as elders and families. For example, information booths at the Elder information fair, Head start health fair, Whatcom County festival, Dream Space fashion show, YESS Easter egg hunt served to increase awareness of specific DV/PV and sexual assault problems. Also, candlelight vigils, End Sexual Violence fun run/walk, LVOOC pow wow, LVOOC men's basketball tournament, LVOOC cell phone drive and clothing giveaway, a Swinomish Tribe site visit, and the Coast Salish Gathering V all provided DV/PV and sexual assault information to the community. Community education and awareness targeted first responders; service providers; college, high school and middle school students; elders and families; adult females; and the general population through presentations at various sites. These included presentations at the Marietta Fire Department, Western Washington University, Bellingham DSHS, Vista Middle School Lummi Housing, the Healthy Marriages program, the Northwest Indian College conference, and the elder diabetes group.

Collaboration with internal and external programs: Through collaboration with outside agencies in Bellingham, WA, the LVOOC provided sexual assault support group sessions for female youth and adults during separate sessions. The need for the sessions increased the number of sessions conducted each year.

2005 Support Groups

- March to June Teen Girls Sexual Assault Group – with Brigid Collins (weekly) 12 weeks

2006 Support Groups

- March to June Teen Girls Sexual Assault Group – with Brigid Collins (weekly) 12 weeks

2007 Support Groups

- January to February Women's Survivor of Childhood Sexual Assault Group (weekly) 8 weeks
- March to May Teen Girls Sexual Assault Group – with Brigid Collins (weekly) 12 weeks
- April to June Women's Survivor of Childhood Sexual Assault Group (weekly) 10 weeks
- September to October Women's Survivor of Childhood Sexual Assault Group (weekly) 8

weeks

- September to December Teen Girls Sexual Assault Group – with Brigid Collins (weekly) 12 weeks

The LVOC staff participated and hosted several collaborations with internal tribal agencies, and with county, state, and federal agencies. The following were active collaborations during the project period.

Community Collaborations

1. DV Task Force Meetings (Monthly)
2. Elder Abuse Task Force Team (Monthly)
3. Bellingham/Whatcom/Tribal prosecutors meeting (Weekly)
4. Interdepartmental Training on DV/PV and sexual assault
5. National TVA Advisory Board
6. VOCA/TVA Working Group
7. Whatcom Co. DV and Sexual Assault Services group
8. Brigid Collins Support Group collaboration meetings
9. FBI Victim/Witness Assistance Indian Working Group
10. Lummi Judicial Team

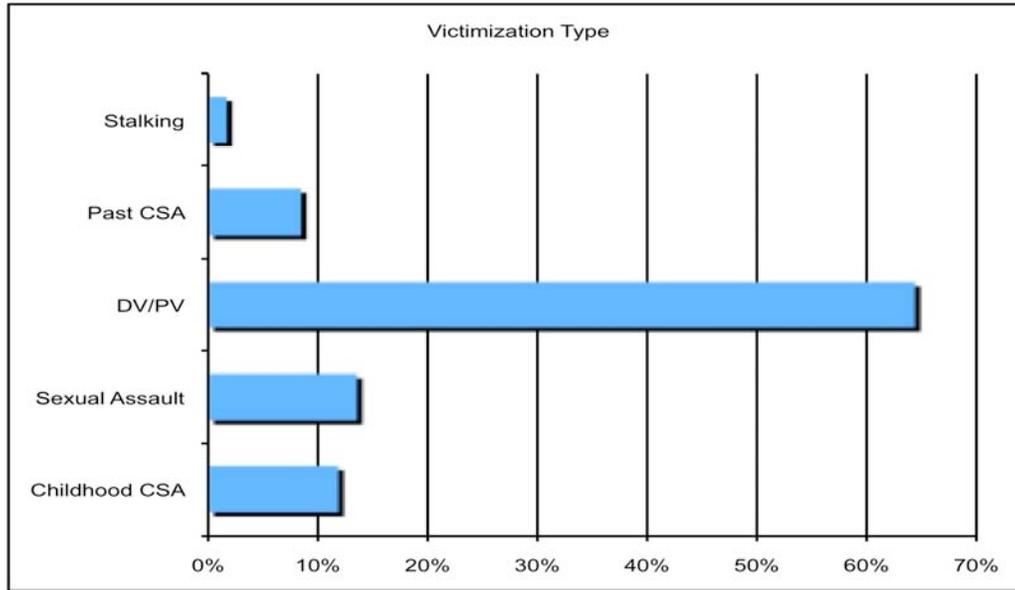
The overall collaboration purpose was to develop and maintain positive working relationships that would increase services to victims, improve the quality of victim services, and make better use of available resources. An important purpose was to provide input on culturally respectful, relevant, and appropriate strategies in cases, in service delivery, public policy, and other areas affecting Lummi victims. Other collaboration purposes were to provide input in the handling of cases involving Lummi women, their children, or adolescent female victims and their families.

C. Additional Victim Surveys Results

The majority of crime victims included Lummi citizens (96%) and lived on the reservation. The majority of respondents were female (98%) with an average age of 36, (range = 17to 71 years). About 29% had completed high school or GED with 39% having some college or trade school training, and 14% hold a college degree. Most victims had an income (89%) and most rented (63%) rather than owned their home. On average, victims had lived in their same residence about 4.4 years, the minimum at one month to a maximum of 42 years, and most respondents reporting one year. Most had reliable transportation and phones.

Figure 7 shows that approximately 64% of victimization types were DV/PV, followed by sexual assault (14%), with 12% reporting child sexual abuse. Forty-nine percent of respondents indicated that this was the first time they had experienced the reported victimization, but not the only time it occurred.

Figure 7. Reported Victimization Types by Lummi Clients (n=53)



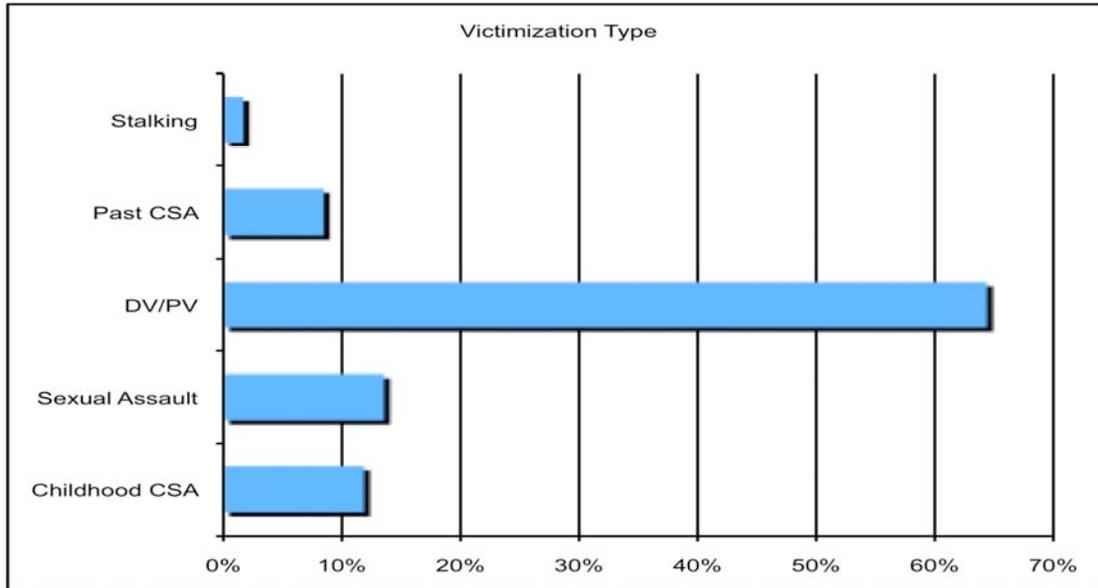
At least 63% of respondents indicated that the abuse occurred all the time, 19% reporting that it occurred once a month, and 16% that it occurred \geq two to 5 times a month. Respondents indicated the abuse occurred in their home 76% of the time, with work and another residence being equal at 11% of the time. Most victimization (42%) occurred on the Lummi Nation, 21% on other reservations, and 37% off Indian lands.

Of the DV/PV victimization types 36% was physical abuse, 25% mental abuse, and 24% verbal abuse, 15% other types, which included control, stalking, sexual assault, financial control, spiritual abuse, and abuse of children (Figure 8). Most of these occurred simultaneously to the main victimization type victims experienced. In 98% of cases, victims knew the perpetrator. In 60% of cases, the perpetrator was a spouse or partner and 35% were other relatives.

Alcohol has been noted as a contributing factor in many crimes committed in Indian country. In 60% of cases, victims reported perpetrators being under the influence of alcohol or drugs. In 11% of cases, victims did not know about the perpetrator's use of alcohol or drugs. Some respondents (33%) indicated being under the influence of alcohol or drugs during the victimization. Of these, 33% indicated alcohol or drug use was not a major factor. Another 22% indicated alcohol or drug use were no longer issues because they received substance abuse counseling or treatment through an

LVOC referral for treatment. The rest stopped using on their own and felt it contributed to positive changes in their lives.

Figure 8. Reported Types of DV/PV Victimizations (n=53)



The ways in which the LVOC program helped victims immediately after their victimization experience fell into three categories:

Victim services—Victims noted the quick response in obtaining services for medical needs and to help with emotional and mental stress in dealing with the victimization and other responsibilities. Referrals to behavioral health resources for the victim and children witnessing violence were helpful in dealing with trauma. Financial support eased immediate need to pay bills, which were supplemented by the food and clothing banks. Shelter support was immediate and included care for children. Transportation support also helped clients obtain needed medical and mental health treatment.

Victim safety through legal advocacy—The LVOC Advocates and Attorneys facilitated quick response to obtain law enforcement intervention, emergency protection orders, file criminal petitions and maintain custody of children. These services helped victims feel safe and protected from further abuse by known perpetrators.

Victim support—Victims appreciated the availability of knowledgeable and caring persons who were

accessible to them 24/7. Several pointed out that Advocates were compassionate, which made it easier to trust them and accept the help they were offering. The first contact was important to some who felt that it facilitated their decision to seek long-term help to stop the violence occurring in their lives and/or to deal with past abuse. Others indicated that it lessened their feelings of being “alone”, “unworthy of being treated right”, “hopeless”, “embarrassed” and to “realize that domestic violence behavior was not acceptable and ...not her fault.”

Victims’ comments regarding LVOC assistance since receiving services fell into the following categories:

Continuing victim services—Several victims indicated that they received ongoing services to obtain assistance with long-term needs. These included individual therapy, family counseling and participation in support groups on and off the reservation. Most felt they could call on their Advocate anytime, even though they were no longer in the program.

Not alone—Often because victimization occurred in private, victims felt alone and that know one would or could understand their despair. However, upon entering the LVOC program or shelter, they saw that other women, “just like me” who were DV/PV or sexual assault victims. There were women experiencing similar problems, with similar needs, and who were connected by “one wish, ...to end the violence” in their lives. Several noted gaining strength by watching how others got out of bad situations and “lived to tell about it.” Victims emphasized the important role the LVOC program had in helping them know that they did not have to face the violence alone anymore.

Facilitated stability and self-esteem—Victims described their lives before LVOC as being “chaotic”, “unpredictable”, “going from one [bad] extreme to the other [penitent]” and full of fatigue because “living in fear is a tiring thing.” After LVOC, victims felt they were finally able to get a grasp of their lives and that “they got their self-esteem back”, “could walk taller”, “not afraid”, “do things on their own”, and were “given their life back.” For many, the LVOC program helped them restore or gain stability in their lives, which helped them to make decisions for future direction of their lives and those of their children. For some, it meant entering into inpatient treatment for alcohol or drug addictions as well as the ability to get their own apartment or house, get a job, start school, stay in counseling, be in a healthy relationship, and be happy.

Ended violence—An important outcome for most victims was that the LVOC program facilitated the

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end of violence in their life. Violence ended in several ways, some victims left an abusive partner while others set conditions for staying in a relationship with the abusive partner. These conditions included court ordered counseling for the abusive partner upon release from custody or jail. Several underscored the importance of tribal protection or restraining orders (emergency and permanent orders) to stop the violence. Victims believed explicit conditions in tribal court orders contributed to perpetrators not re-offending. Victims also indicated that safety plans helped them to set new boundaries for themselves, mainly “not to stick around when all hell is about to break lose on me!” For several, DV/PV education and counseling helped them to recognize red flags. This enabled them to make better choices about staying in a potentially abusive relationship by confronting their partner “in a good way” or to “leave in search of a healthier one [relationship].”

Most victims (70%) felt that the LVOC program met most of their needs. Some needs that were not met by the LVOC program included:

Financial remedies—Some victims stressed the devastating impact DV/PV has on women and families once they decide to leave an abusive relationship. Several pointed out that they could not just go out and find jobs without an education to get a high paying position. Several left with nothing and agreed to take nothing, just to be able to leave, others said they were “keeping or getting half the assets they had” to start a new life for themselves and their children. Many could not afford to pay for children’s needs, such as clothes, school lunches, toys, childcare, etc.; or household bills such as rent, groceries, or utilities with one paycheck or with general assistance. They pointed out that the LVOC program did not provide adequate assistance with financial planning, financial literacy and budgeting before they left the shelter or program. Other needs not met included support to obtain new job skills and to have supplemental income to make ends meet while going to school or receiving training.

Long-term remedies—The LVOC could not obtain ongoing services or resources for clients needing long-term therapy or mental health counseling to deal with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) resulting from their victimization.

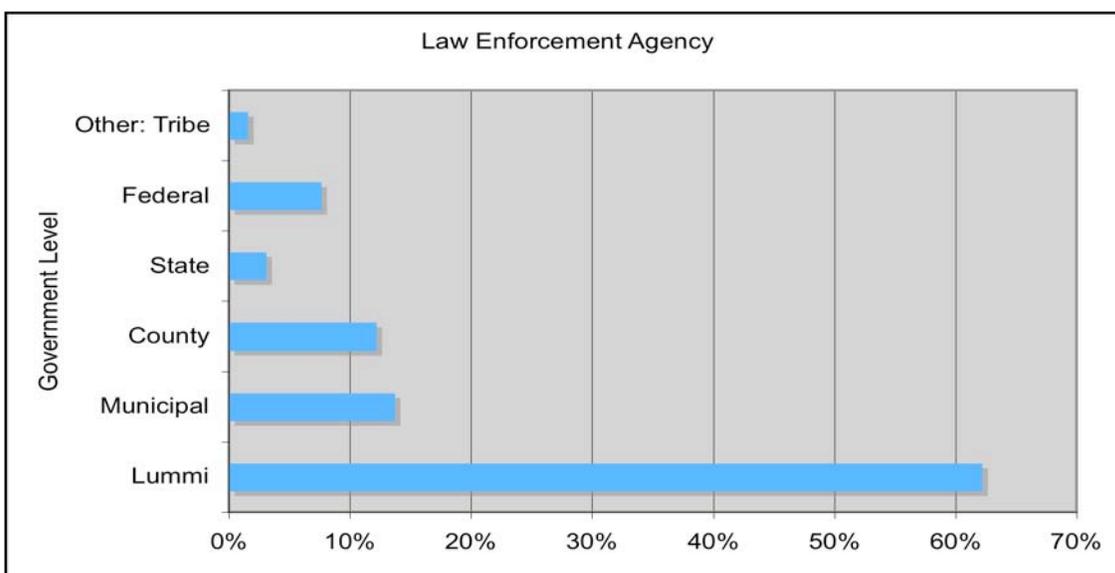
Victim compensation—In some cases, victims felt they did not receive adequate compensation or restitution for damages resulting from their victimization.

Adequate service—Some victims felt they did not get all the services they needed because they

were competing with other clients. Most blamed it on the high caseloads and job duties they perceived that took up an Advocate’s time away from helping them. Others felt there was no follow-up by Advocates once a person left the shelter or that the follow-up was too long after departure. This contributed to clients being re-victimized or stopping their counseling or therapy plan.

Victims were asked information about the law enforcement and court systems and other systems that provided services for needs related to their victimization experience. Most victims (62%) received assistance from the Lummi Tribal Police Department and about equally from municipal and county law enforcement agencies (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Law Enforcement Agencies Serving Victims (n=53)



Descriptive results indicate that 34%-38% of the sample found tribal law enforcement to be helpful, responsive, or effective. The same percentages perceived the tribal courts in the same positive way. A range of 14%-20%, conversely, found tribal courts to be less helpful, responsive, or effective than expected or not at all.

Law Enforcement System

Of those using law enforcement services, 54% indicated their needs were met in the following ways:

Investigation and arrests—Law enforcement investigations led to quick apprehension and detainment of suspects, which made victims feel safe. Persistent and thorough investigations also led to

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offender arrest. Officers responded quickly to incidents and took victim statements, which were useful in obtaining emergency protection or restraining orders.

Linkage to victim services—Victims felt law enforcement facilitated access to services available on and off the reservation, especially the LVOC shelter and legal assistance available through the program. Officers were also helpful in enlisting other family members to help the primary victim and making sure that victims had a safe place to stay.

Enforcement of orders—Officers were seen as helpful with enforcement of protection orders and arresting offenders in violation. In other instances, officers escorted violators from the victim's home.

Safety checks and support—Victims expressed fear of the abuser after reporting an incident, especially when the perpetrator was not immediately arrested or posted bail. Officers were described as understanding, sympathetic, and “taking her need and fear seriously”, which increased victim's sense of safety and faith that something would be done to apprehend and prosecute offenders. Officers conducted periodic safety checks and made themselves available to victims.

Victims also commented on needs not met by the law enforcement system. These fell into the following categories:

Investigation—Delays in investigations resulted in perpetrators getting away for periods of time, only to return and repeat victimization, which made the perpetrator more brazen and increased victim fear. Delayed investigations also prevented or delayed the filing of charges, new injury and harm to victims and their children, increased perpetrator lethality, and unwilling witnesses. Some victims thought officers were not thorough with their investigations, which led to cases not being prosecuted due to the lack of evidence. Ultimately, poor or no investigation enabled perpetrators and put victims at greater risk.

Dual arrests—For reasons not clear to victims, officers arrested the victim and the abuser. Some victims attributed these decisions to lack of officer experience, lack of knowledge about the dynamics of DV/PV, seeing the victim's defensiveness as aggressor-like behavior, and officer fear of the perpetrator, due, in some cases, to perceived “political connections.”

Discriminatory action—A few victims felt they experienced “racist” behavior from some non-Indian municipal officers who treated them poorly and were “accusatory”. They felt “looked down on” and “blamed her” for the victimization. Others indicated a lack of trust in law enforcement because they didn't

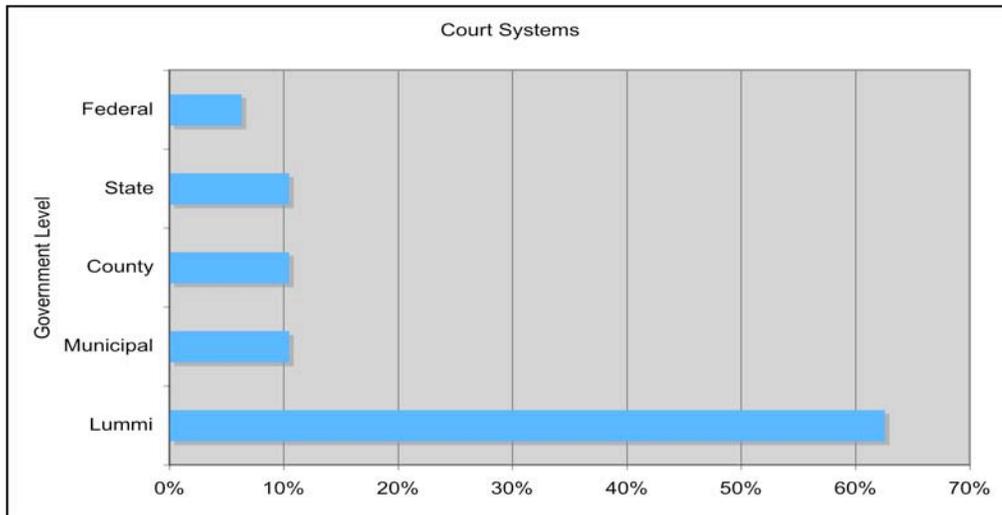
do much to protect the community, especially children. Some victims felt that officers did not take family disputes seriously, therefore, did not respond to them. It seemed to some that officers did not respond to incidents involving politically connected perpetrators.

Poor victim support—Some victims felt that officers were not very helpful because they didn't know how to treat victims in crisis and showed no compassion towards victims or their situation. Officers did not ask victims about their needs, and they were not informed of available services or offered referral services. Officers did not explain what was going on to victims regarding the investigation, perpetrator whereabouts, and little was done to help victims obtain emergency protection orders. Victims indicated inconsistency among officers regarding response to DV/PV.

Court Systems

Most victims (just over 60%) used the tribal court for assistance in several matters as shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10. Court Systems Providing Victim Services (n=48)



Of the victims using court services (n=48), 57% felt that their needs had been met. Needs met by court systems fell into the following categories:

Protection orders—Of those that sought court services, 38% were granted protection orders. Overwhelmingly, victims cited quick processing of temporary or emergency restraining orders as being helpful in keeping perpetrators away and providing a mechanism to call on law enforcement if the

perpetrator violated the conditions.

Justice served—Swift and certain prosecution contributed to victims feeling that justice had been served. Victims felt they obtained rulings in line with parenting plans, child custody, and ending violent relationships through divorce or separations. Case prosecutions and dispositions brought closure for some victims. Concurrent prosecutions also occurred, which enabled victims to seek relief through the Lummi Tribal Court and LVOC program while cases were being prosecuted in state or federal courts. The latter two were lengthy, which could have delayed access to victim services. Instead victims were supported with services while they awaited state or federal prosecutions to be completed.

Victims also commented on needs not met by the court systems. These fell into the following categories:

Court process issues—Some respondents indicated that the slowness of the court process with scheduling cases and postponements delayed victim compensation, access to victim services, and bringing emotional closure for victims and their families.

Compliance with court orders —Some victims indicated that court orders were not being enforced for restitution, counseling, offender substance abuse treatment, and probation conditions. This hindered offender accountability and in some instances increased perpetrator lethality. Not only were offenders not being accountable, the criminal justice system was also unaccountable.

Response to Victimization

Respondent comments about what the tribal government and/or tribal leadership should do for victims fell into the following categories:

Rally community involvement—Respondents felt tribal leadership had an important role and responsibility in rallying community support for victims and that it should be their “number one priority.” Several highlighted the difference it makes when they see nation/tribal leaders at events talking about the violence and victimization occurring on the Lummi Nation. Several felt the LIBC had a shared responsibility with the LVOC, law enforcement and courts to educate the community about Lummi victimization problems and concerns. Lummi Nation leaders also needed to inform the community about the successes in addressing crime and violence. Several felt that an involved nation/tribal leadership would mobilize the community and expand the shared responsibility for public safety with the government

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and the people. Community and tribal leader partnership was thought to be essential to lessen community tolerance of crime and violence.

Tribal leadership education and awareness—It was important that tribal leaders be informed about DV/PV and sexual assault as it occurred in Lummi, to talk knowledgeably to tribal citizens, and to lead them towards creating a violent-free community. Education on DV/PV and sexual assault and other victimization types were needed for tribal leaders to gain support for public policy supporting victim rights, stronger laws for offender accountability, and greater collaboration among tribal agencies responsible for victim response.

Victim services—All respondents indicated the need to maintain the LVOC program and expanding it in all aspects. Many felt that without the program being in Lummi, it was unlikely that they would have sought help. It was important for the shelter to be expanded to serve more clients with children. More services were needed for financial support, housing, long-term medical and mental health therapy, childcare, and more varied and frequent support groups.

Offender accountability—Respondents felt that more needed to be done by the Lummi tribal government, especially law enforcement and court to hold offenders accountable. Stricter laws with stiffer penalties were needed. Several thought that mandatory jail time along with treatment and/or counseling were important to include in offender sentences. The latter was important because some felt “offenders also need healing and help to deal with their violent behavior, otherwise it will never end for me.” Better enforcement of existing laws would make them more effective and “put some teeth into what we already have”. It was thought that poor enforcement of laws enabled perpetrators rather than protecting victims.

Building capacity—Respondents felt it essential for tribal leadership to support building program capacity for the LVOC program, tribal court and law enforcement systems. It was important for the LIBC to fund LVOC program growth with the shelter, office space, and storage. Respondents stressed that the LIBC require victim response programs to work together to minimize conflicts with their “missions to help victims” and to reduce “turfism”. Other areas included more cross-disciplinary training, especially for law enforcement, tribal judges, and probation to increase their knowledge of victim needs; and that it takes the entire criminal justice system to fulfill them.

Respondent comments about what the tribal community can do to help crime victims revealed the

following:

Community mobilization—Several respondents noted that the community needs guidance and support to work as one, “to be united” to work at reducing DV/PV and sexual assault in Lummi. It was important for the community “to stand up for victims, become more aware about what is going on with molestation of girls and beatings of their mothers”. Respondents stated that the community could no longer afford to be ignorant because it was “having a paralyzing effect and appearance that the Lummi people don’t care about what is happening to Lummi girls and women.” The community also needed to be involved as volunteers and in fundraising to increase LVOC program and shelter growth because “it is a community responsibility to provide care for Lummi people that have been hurt by another Lummi person.” Small meetings should be done in neighborhoods to help them identify strategies that would work for them in their area. These meetings would encourage people to help one another.

Community education and awareness—Respondents felt that while the LVOC had put on many events, the information provided needed to be more relevant to what was going on in Lummi. Several expressed the need for Lummi statistics to be shared at community events or through media available to Lummi. Community education needed to have more instruction on what to do to report crime, family violence, what to expect from tribal programs, and what to do if tribal programs don’t respond as expected. To some, “more was not enough” in that the community had not been saturated with information that would “help to get the violence out into the open, for all to see and deal with.” By making DV/PV and sexual assault visible, the community would quit choosing not to see it [DV/PV and sexual assault] and make them talk about it ...by not saying creates more victims.” Respondents also noted that much more needed to be done with community outreach, marketing the available LVOC services by posting more “we can help you” signs throughout the community, and not waiting for victims to come to LVOC and other tribal offices.

Culture based remedies—Respondents encouraged the use of cultural and/or tribal based activities. More involvement of tribal healers in program design would make the program even more appealing. It was “not enough to have tribal members working in the program or at the shelter,” they needed to be more culturally informed to make their services more culturally robust. It was important for Lummi spiritual beliefs, traditions and practices to be part of the program. More ceremonies such as sweats and

brushings involving family and relatives were also important. Culturally based and community-wide healing was an important way to “involve the entire Lummi community young and old, tribal leaders and spiritual leaders to come together as a united Lummi Nation working to get rid of violence against women and children.”

Offender accountability—Respondents felt that more needed to be done by the community to hold offenders accountable. This needed to start with families holding abusive members of their own families accountable for their violent behavior instead of “hushing up victims”. It was important to involve family members of perpetrators in sentencing solutions, especially to enlist their help with enforcing protection orders or to comply with court-ordered treatment and/or counseling. More family involvement was necessary to stop the cycle of violence existing in some abusers’ families.

D. Conclusions and Recommendations for the LVOC Program

The process evaluation identified the program theory guiding the LVOC program. This theory explained why the LVOC program needed to expand program services, what the program was going to address, how the program expansion would occur, and the processes the program used to implement goals and objectives. The problem and contributing factors supporting this concern were ascertained by DV/PV or sexual assault victims informing the AIDA Evaluation team about the experiences they were having using off-reservation victim shelters and services. Compilation of a client needs assessment conducted during the evaluation highlighted the gap in services and victim needs.

Through creation of a program logic model the Evaluation team was able to link past and ongoing program activities to program results and to the problem identified. The strategies employed by the LVOC to address the primary problem and contributing factors were categorized into areas corresponding with the contributing factors noted above. These included:

1. Establishing and maintaining ongoing tribal political and financial support for a shelter located on Lummi tribal lands.
2. Improving program capacity and capability by increasing services and staff to provide the multiple and varied needs of DV/PV or sexual assault victims with services located on tribal lands.
3. Improving system response through formalized interagency and intergovernmental agreements to ensure service coordination and program collaboration.
4. Leading interagency working groups to develop public laws and policy aimed at increasing offender accountability and enabling better prosecution and sentencing outcomes.
5. Establishment and delivery of culturally relevant DV/PV or sexual assault victim services.
6. Creating community awareness campaigns and mobilization.

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The process evaluation found that the goals, objectives, task and activities were linked to the problems and contributing factors forming the LVOC program. During the project period the Ne-Alis-tokw Shelter was opened with tribal and OVC-TVA funding. Shelter services were provided to 374 DV/PV or sexual assault victims from 2004 to 2007. The growth in program capacity and capability during this same period enabled the program to provide services to 533 DV/PV or sexual assault victims, a 35.2% increase compared to 394 from 2000 to 2003. Bringing services, especially the shelter care to Lummi, significantly changed access of these services by DV/PV or sexual assault victims. Locating these services in Lummi and having an 82% Native staff alleviated concerns with cultural relevance and competency. The majority Native staffing also enabled guidance and immediate feedback on service delivery to the non-Native staff to help them make their services more culturally appropriate and competent. The infusion of cultural elements in service delivery, policy, staff training, and community presentations enabled the staff to make the LVOC services more culturally robust.

While the program had established collaborative working relationships, the focused work of these collaborations during 2004 to 2007 resulted in unprecedented changes in the law. These seminal laws addressing domestic violence, sexual assault and elder abuse provided the foundation needed for the LVOC program and its partners to improve public policies that will enable better law enforcement and protection for crime victims in future years. In part, the collaborations were successful due to formal agreements in place for program collaboration and service coordination.

The LVOC program was successful in growing the number of services from five provided before 2004 to 40 services categorized into seven areas nationally identified as core victim services. Community education and awareness campaigns aligned with identified needs for service awareness, and specific areas covering DV/PV or sexual assault crimes.

The process evaluation revealed a good program structure that could only be improved with refinements in program management and operations; more investment in staff and volunteer development; and new advancements with data management, data usage and analysis. One of the more expensive investments would be with infrastructure to add office space and storage at the LVOC headquarters and for the shelter.

1. Program Recommendations for the Lummi

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The following recommendations were aligned with the program strategies in place to address the primary problem and contributing factors and are recommended in support of improving and strengthening the existing LVOC Program.

1) Maintaining Tribal Support

- Maintain relationships with the LIBC by providing ongoing briefings to share program accomplishments, inform the LIBC of problems and/or service gaps, victimization trends that include growth or reductions in victimization types, violent crimes trends, and emerging crime and victimization areas.
- Develop meaningful ways the LIBC members can participate regularly in LVOC program activities.
- Celebrate LIBC contributions to the LVOC program.
- Develop an annual strategy to inform new LIBC members about the LVOC program.

2) Program Capacity and Capabilities

- Update program guidelines that can be shared with allied service agencies.
- Develop policies to cover practice in service delivery areas.
- Simplify the victim coding process by reducing the number of victim codes used.
- Enhance the existing database to provide better records management and case tracking.
- Expand the database to provide better administrative support for workload inputs and outputs by staff, workload distribution of cases, to track workload activity and to use for other administrative purposes for grants management.

3) Public Laws and Policies

- Develop implementation policies for existing laws passed for elder abuse, sexual assault, and DV/PV amendments to ensure criminal and juvenile justice practitioners, and victims are using all the provisions.
- Continue to identify gaps or loopholes in public laws and policies.

4) Community Education and Involvement

- Develop strategies to obtain community input on crime or violence concerns, needed services, needed legislation, and ways to participate in addressing crime victimization.
- Develop a volunteer plan that includes components for recruitment, retention, development and support.
- Develop different opportunities for volunteer participation.

5) Offender Accountability

- Develop implementation policies and procedures to accompany laws passed to promote the use of supportive victim laws by tribal agencies, such as law enforcement, tribal judges, prosecutors, probation officers, and other service providers.
- Continue to identify and address gaps or loopholes in public laws and policies.
- Involve offender-based service providers to participate in the collaboration groups established to discuss victim services, case management, safety planning, victim notification, and other victim related activities.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

This TVA evaluation provided information about the processes that two AI/AN tribes used to address specific victimization types affected by particular crimes in their communities. The Lummi Victims of Crime Program focused on crimes involving DV/PV or sexual assault and the Passamaquoddy Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate Program targeted property and/or violent crimes. Further, the two TVA programs addressed victim service gaps.

Culturally appropriate and respectful strategies permeated the design to ensure that indigenous people were involved in the research design and implementation. The evaluation provided clear and practical implications for the participating tribes because it occurred in their communities. The findings will be used to improve programmatic, public policy, and collaborative responses to victims needs. The approaches used methods sensitive to local customs and values of the two Indian communities. This research met several NIJ objectives to conceptualize and examine the provision of victim services using culturally relevant and scientifically sound data collection methods and instruments. This knowledge will validate, refine or generate new approaches to improve victim response and lead to new research and evaluation that contributes to better victim services and interventions of Indian crime victims.

Although some of the evaluation strategies were similar, the evaluations results were not comparable due to the different focus areas of the TVA programs. This evaluation provided evidence about ways the programs developed their program theories and how these theories were used to craft relevant goals, objectives, task and activities linked to the problems identified.

The evaluation and research strategies used provided effective strategies to collect the information needed to describe each programs structure, the relationships with clients, stakeholders, political leaders, and community members. The evaluation provided information on how the OVC TVA funding has been used to respond to service gaps either to start a program or to expand services to meet identified gaps. Through the personal victim interviews we learned about the experiences Indian crime victims had in obtaining needed services through the TVA programs and from other providers located on or off tribal lands. What was not measureable was the degree to which the TVA programs had changed victims' lives for the long-term. Future evaluations are needed that set up follow up interviews with past clients to find

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out how clients' lives were changed by the services or interventions provided by TVA programs. More research is needed to find out whether victims knew how and/or where to access available medical, legal, social services, crisis intervention resources, knew their legal rights, reported their victimization, and were satisfied with the services provided. There is an ongoing need for this information to document what works in tribal communities and to make that information available to tribes across the country. This evaluation used descriptive analysis to describe promising impacts resulting from the OVC funded programs. Impact evaluations are needed to determine whether the TVA programs are attributable for changes in victims' lives.

While victimization often occurs in isolation, it takes the whole tribal community to respond effectively. The evaluation identified varying levels of community collaboration and coordination with internal and external programs and agencies at various governmental and nongovernmental levels. More community level studies are needed to examine the most important elements needed to form relationships, to sustain them, and that yield the most benefits for victims, or that contribute to community safety and protection. The evaluation described the results of groups working together on public laws and policy. More research is needed on the effectiveness of legislations, laws and other public policies and the impact they have on victim services and for victims.

The evaluation was conducted with two small tribal communities to describe the processes used and to document what was promising. There are 562 tribes nationally, it is important for ongoing research and evaluation to occur with a representative sample of TVA grantees annually. This approach would be helpful to document the multiple ways TVA programs are meeting victims' needs, the numbers of victims being served, the culturally relevant strategies programs are using to help victims locally, and to capture how community readiness to address violent victimization against AI/AN women is being affected by TVA funding.

In conclusion, this project addressed important evaluation and research topics identified by the two participating TVA programs, which are also national concerns regarding effective response to crime, violence, and victimization. The cultural aspects of the evaluation design ensured cultural relevancy with meaningful roles for participation by tribal leaders, service providers, community members, and Indian crime victims. This design met the NIJ goal for conducting a rigorous participatory evaluation of victim

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assistance programs in AI/AN communities. The results and findings of these evaluations will have direct practical implications for improving tribal victim services programs, training and technical assistance, resource development, interagency and intergovernmental relationships, public laws, policy and practice, and the political and community support that are needed for effective system response.

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IX. APPENDICES

- A. Victim Survey
- B. Indian Crime Victimization Survey
- C. TVA-DCI Program Staff Questionnaire
- D. TVA DCI External Program Questionnaire
- E. Start-Up Profile and Baseline Data
- F. IRB Informed Consent Forms 1 to 4

APPENDIX A: VICTIM SURVEY

TRIBAL VICTIM ASSISTANCE EVALUATION - VICTIM SURVEY

Section I. Victimization Experience

In this first section we would like to know information about the victimization you experienced.

1. What type of victimization did you experience? _____

2. Was this the first time you experienced this type of victimization?

- Yes No

3. How often has the same type of victimization occurred? For example, have you been victimized only once or more times in a day, a week, month or in a year.

4. Where did the victimization occur? Please check all that apply

Check	Site of Victimization	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Your home	<input type="checkbox"/> Other residence, please specify:
<input type="checkbox"/>	School	<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Work	

5. Where is the location of the victimization—on or off the reservation? Please check the frequency of victimization at the locations identified.

Location	Only	Mostly	Sometimes	Never
On Lummi or Passamaquoddy reservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Indian reservation, please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Off Indian lands, please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Do you know the offender?

- Yes No

7. What is your relationship to the offender?

- Yes, Specify relationship: _____
 No

8. If the victimization you experienced was inflicted by a person with whom you have a long-term relationship, how has that abusive behavior changed?

9. Why do you think the abusive behavior has or has not changed?

14. Services Requested from TVA Program	15. How quickly after you or someone on your behalf requested services did you receive the services you needed?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim compensation help			
Intervention Services	Minutes to Respond	Hours to	Days to
<input type="checkbox"/> Support group			
<input type="checkbox"/> Childcare support			
Legal Services			
<input type="checkbox"/> Protection order			
<input type="checkbox"/> Divorce			
<input type="checkbox"/> Child custody			
<input type="checkbox"/> Child support			
<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal case advocacy			
Other Services, please			
<input type="checkbox"/> _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> _____			

16. How were the services that you didn't ask of the TVA program met?

17. How did the TVA program help you to obtain other needed services?

18. How long did you receive assistance from the TVA program?

Hours	Days	Weeks	Months	Years

19. How did the assistance you received help immediately after your experience?

20. Its been _____ months since the victimization occurred, how is the assistance you received helping you now?

21. What was most helpful with the assistance you received?

22. Why was the assistance you received helpful?

23. What needs were not met?

24. Why were they not met?

25. What current needs do you have related to or resulting from the victimization?

26. Has the TVA program been able to help you with your additional needs?

27. How would you rate the overall responsiveness of the TVA program? Please circle one.

1. Very good 2. Good 3. Neither good or poor 4. Poor 5. Very poor

28. How would you rate the overall effectiveness of the TVA program?

1. Very good 2. Good 3. Neither good or poor 4. Poor 5. Very poor

Section III. Criminal Justice System Experience

In this section we are interested in understanding your experience seeking assistance from law enforcement and court systems.

29. Which law enforcement system, if any, did you go to for assistance? Check all that apply.	30. How would you describe the assistance from law enforcement?				
	Very helpful	Helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not as helpful as expected	Not at all helpful
<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal					
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal					
<input type="checkbox"/> County					
<input type="checkbox"/> State					
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:					

31. What needs were met by the law enforcement system?

32. What needs were not met by the law enforcement system?

33. How would you rate the overall responsiveness of law enforcement in addressing your needs?	Very helpful	Helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not as helpful as expected	Not at all helpful
<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal					
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal					
<input type="checkbox"/> County					
<input type="checkbox"/> State					
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:					

34. How would you rate the overall effectiveness of law enforcement in addressing your needs?	Very helpful	Helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not as helpful as expected	Not at all helpful
<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal					
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal					
<input type="checkbox"/> County					
<input type="checkbox"/> State					
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:					

35. Which court system, if any, did you go to for assistance? Check all that apply.	36. How would you describe the assistance from the court system?				
	Very helpful	Helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not as helpful as expected	Not at all helpful
<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal					
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal					
<input type="checkbox"/> County					
<input type="checkbox"/> State					
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:					

37. What needs were met by the court system?

38. What needs were not met by the court system?

39. How would you rate the overall responsiveness of the court system in addressing your needs?	Very helpful	Helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not as helpful as expected	Not at all helpful
<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal					

<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal					
<input type="checkbox"/> County					
<input type="checkbox"/> State					
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:					

40. How would you rate the overall effectiveness of the court system in addressing your needs?	Very helpful	Helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not as helpful as expected	Not at all helpful
<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal					
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal					
<input type="checkbox"/> County					
<input type="checkbox"/> State					
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:					

Section IV. Other Services Experience

In this section we are interested in understanding your experience seeking assistance from other tribal or local service providers.

41. What other programs if any did you go to for assistance? Please identify the organizational unit. If none, skip to Section V	Tribal	County	State	Federal	Non-profit	Private Provider
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						

42. How would describe the assistance from the above other programs?	Very helpful	Helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not as helpful as expected	Not at all helpful
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

43. What needs were met by other programs?

44. What needs were not met by other programs?

45. How would you rate the overall	Very	Helpful	Somewhat	Not as	Not at
------------------------------------	------	---------	----------	--------	--------

responsiveness of these programs in addressing your needs?	helpful		helpful	helpful as expected	all helpful
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

46. How would you rate the overall effectiveness of these programs in addressing your needs?	Very helpful	Helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not as helpful as expected	Not at all helpful
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

Section V. Additional Views on Victim Support

In this section we would like to obtain your thoughts about what helped or did not help you deal with the victimization you experienced.

47. What do you think contributed to your ability to recover from the experience?

48. What strengths that you have helped you the most?

49. In what ways did your family help you?

50. What do you believe the tribal government should do for victims of crime?

51. What do you think the tribal community can do to help crime victims?

52. What more do you think could have been done to help you?

Section VI. Household and Personal Information

In this last section we would like to ask some questions about your household and some personal demographic information, which may be helpful in understanding risk to different age and gender groups and to understand what household characteristics may be linked to crime.

53. Please check appropriate gender: _____ Male _____ Female

54. What is your age? _____

55. What race do you most identify with:

American Indian, please specify your tribe and enrollment status:

Tribe: _____

Enrolled tribal
citizen:

Yes
 No

- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Other, please specify: _____

56. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some high school | <input type="checkbox"/> Masters Degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GED | <input type="checkbox"/> Doctoral Degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High School Diploma | <input type="checkbox"/> Some college or trade school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Technical/Vocational Degree | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelors Degree | _____ |

57. Did you have an income during the last 12 months?

- Yes, please specify your income sources: _____
- No

58. What is your current marital status?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Married | <input type="checkbox"/> Live-in partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Separated | <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced | <input type="checkbox"/> Single, never married |

59. How many children do you have? _____

60. Is the home you live in: Please check one.

- Owned
- Inherited by you or a family member
- Rented
- No cash rent
- Other, please specify: _____

61. How many years have you lived at this home? _____ # Years

62. How many times have you moved in the last 5 years? _____ # Times

63. How many people live in this household with you (*indicate number of individuals in each category*)

	Partner/spouse		Mother
	Father		Children under age 10
	Children aged 10-17		Children over age 18
	Grandmother		Non-relatives
	Other, specify:		Other relatives (aunt, uncle, cousin, sister, brother etc)
	Live alone. Do neighbors or community members know you live alone?		
	Yes _____		No _____

64. Did you have dependable transportation to obtain the victim services you needed?

- Yes
- No

65. Did you have access to a telephone to communicate or obtain the victim services you needed?

- Yes
- No

66. Are you a member of a church or spiritual group that you attended regularly?

- If yes, did this help you deal with the victimization you experienced? Please explain:

- No

This concludes our interview. Thank you very much for your time to participate in this interview. Your information will be used to better understand the needs of crime victims and provide insight about the best ways victim services can be improved.

APPENDIX B: INDIAN CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

18. On average, how much of your shopping is off the reservation?

- All
- Most
- About half
- Some
- None

19. On average, during the last 12 months, how many times per month did you spend the evening out, away from home for work, school, entertainment, church, or something else?

Location	Local (e.g., tribal community)	>30 miles (e.g., nearby town)	>100 miles (e.g., large city)
No. of times per month			

20. On average, how much of your time out in the evening is off the reservation?

- All
- Most
- About half
- Some
- None

21. Do you work at night?

- Always
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

22. On average, in the past 12 months, how often did you ride on some type of public transportation (bus, train, airplane)? Check all that apply.

Transportation Mode	Frequently	Occasionally	Hardly Ever	Never
Bus:				
Train:				
Airplane:				
Other:				

23. Do you regularly walk or drive the same route to and from a common destination?

- Yes
- No

24. Do you hitchhike?

- Yes
- Yes, but only with someone I know
- Never

25. Do you pick up hitchhikers?

- Yes
- Yes, but only with someone I know
- Never

NOW WE ARE GOING TO ASK YOU ABOUT SEVERAL DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRIME, AND WHETHER YOU HAVE BEEN A VICTIM OF ANY OF THESE CRIMES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

IV. VANDILISM

First, we would like to ask about any acts of vandalism that may have been committed against your property. Vandalism is deliberate, intentional damage or destruction of property such as breaking windows, slashing tires, and painting graffiti.

26. In the last 12 months, has anyone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by you or someone else in your household?

Yes

No (SKIP TO Section V.)

27. Please indicate the number of times you were vandalized and the type of property damaged or destroyed by the vandalism? (Give the number of times for all that apply.)

No. of Times	Type of Property
	Motor vehicle (including parts)
	Bicycle (including parts)
	Mailbox
	House window, screen or door
	Yard or garden (fence, trees, shrubs, etc.)
	Furniture, other household goods
	Clothing
	Animal (pet, livestock, etc.)
	Other, Specify:

28. What kind of damage was done in this/these act(s) of vandalism? (Check all that apply.)

Incident Type	Type of Damage						
	Broken glass: window, door, windshield, mirror	Defaced: dirtied marred, graffiti,	Burned: use of fire, heat or explosives	Drove into or ran over with vehicle	Other tearing or breaking	Injured or killed animals	Other, specify:
Motor vehicle (including parts)							
Bicycle (including parts)							
Mailbox							
House window, screen or door							
Yard or garden (fence, trees, shrubs)							
Furniture, other household goods							
Clothing							
Animal (pet, livestock, etc.)							
Other, Specify:							

29. Where did each incidence of vandalism occur? (Check appropriate box for each occurrence.)

Incident Type	At home including the porch or yard	At a friend relative or neighbor's home	At work or school	In places like a storage shed or laundry room	On the street or in a parking lot	While riding in any vehicle	At a restaurant, bank, or airport	At a shopping center or at the mall	At places like a party, theater, gym, picnic area	While fishing or hunting	Other: Specify
Motor											

Incident Type	At home including the porch or yard	At a friend relative or neighbor's home	At work or school	In places like a storage shed or laundry room	On the street or in a parking lot	While riding in any vehicle	At a restaurant, bank, or airport	At a shopping center or at the mall	At places like a party, theater, gym, picnic area	While fishing or hunting	Other: Specify
vehicle (including parts)											
Bicycle (including parts)											
Mailbox											
House window, screen or door											
Yard or garden (fence, trees, shrubs.)											
Furniture, other household goods											
Clothing											
Animal (pet, livestock, etc.)											
Other, Specify:											

30. Did the vandalism occur on or off the reservation? (Check appropriate box for each occurrence of vandalism.)

Indicate for each time	On the reservation	Off the reservation where:
Motor vehicle (including parts)		
Bicycle (including parts)		
Mailbox		
House window, screen or door		
Yard or garden (fence, trees, shrubs, etc.)		
Furniture, other household goods		
Clothing		
Animal (pet, livestock, etc.)		
Other, Specify:		

31. What was the total dollar amount of the damage caused by this/these act(s) of vandalism? (Use repair costs if the property was repaired for each occurrence.)

Indicate for each time	Dollar Amount	Don't Know	No Cost
Motor vehicle (including parts)	\$		
Bicycle (including parts)	\$		
Mailbox	\$		
House window, screen or door	\$		

Indicate for each time	Dollar Amount	Don't Know	No Cost
Yard or garden (fence, trees, shrubs, etc.)	\$		
Furniture, other household goods	\$		
Clothing	\$		
Animal (pet, livestock, etc.)	\$		
Other, Specify:	\$		

32. Do you know the person who committed the vandalism in each occurrence?

Indicate for each time	Yes	No
Motor vehicle (including parts)		
Bicycle (including parts)		
Mailbox		
House window, screen or door		
Yard or garden (fence, trees, shrubs, etc.)		
Furniture, other household goods		
Clothing		
Animal (pet, livestock, etc.)		
Other, Specify:		

33. In each occurrence of vandalism was alcohol or drug use a factor for the perpetrator?

Indicate for each time	Yes	Somewhat	No	Don't Know
Motor vehicle (including parts)				
Bicycle (including parts)				
Mailbox				
House window, screen or door				
Yard or garden (fence, trees, shrubs, etc.)				
Furniture, other household goods				
Clothing				
Animal (pet, livestock, etc.)				
Other, Specify:				

34. In each occurrence of vandalism was alcohol or drug use a factor for you when you were victimized?

Indicate for each time	Yes	Somewhat	No
Motor vehicle (including parts)			
Bicycle (including parts)			
Mailbox			
House window, screen or door			
Yard or garden (fence, trees, shrubs, etc.)			
Furniture, other household goods			
Clothing			
Animal (pet, livestock, etc.)			
Other, Specify:			

V. THEFT

Now we would like to ask about any incidents of theft in the past 12 months. We define theft as someone taking something that belongs to you without your permission.

35. In the past 12 months, was something belonging to YOU stolen? (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Things that you carry – like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, backpack
<input type="checkbox"/>	Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools
<input type="checkbox"/>	Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture
<input type="checkbox"/>	Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games
<input type="checkbox"/>	Your identification
<input type="checkbox"/>	Your cell phone or phone card
<input type="checkbox"/>	Your credit cards or money
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clothing or jewelry
<input type="checkbox"/>	Car or motorcycle
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap
<input type="checkbox"/>	Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bicycle or sports equipment
<input type="checkbox"/>	Animals or livestock
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	No theft (SKIP TO NEXT SECTION VI.)

36. Tell me about the where each incidence of theft occurred?

Incident Type	Home including the porch or yard	Friend relative or neighbor's home	Work or school	Places like a storage shed or laundry	On the street or in a parking lot	While riding in any vehicle	Restaurant, bank, or airport	Shopping center or at the mall	Places like a party, theater, gym, picnic area	While fishing or hunting	Other: Specify
Things you carry – like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, backpack											
Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools											
Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture											
Things belonging to children like											

INDIAN CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

ICVS#: _____

Incident Type	Home including the porch or yard	Friend relative or neighbor's home	Work or school	Places like a storage shed or laundry	On the street or in a parking lot	While riding in any vehicle	Restaurant, bank, or airport	Shopping center or at the mall	Places like a party, theater, gym, picnic area	While fishing or hunting	Other: Specify
toys or video games											
Your identification											
Your cell phone or phone card											
Your credit cards or money											
Clothing or jewelry											
Car or motorcycle											
Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap											
Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs											
Bicycle or sports equipment											
Animals or livestock											
Other:											

37. Did the theft occur on or off the reservation? (Check appropriate box for each occurrence of theft and where it occurred off the reservation.)

Indicate for each type:	On the reservation	Off the reservation WHERE:
Things that you carry – like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, backpack		
Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools		
Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture		
Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games		

Indicate for each type:	On the reservation	Off the reservation WHERE:
Your identification		
Your cell phone or phone card		
Your credit cards or money		
Clothing or jewelry		
Car or motorcycle		
Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap		
Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs		
Bicycle or sports equipment		
Animals or livestock		
Other:		

38. In each occurrence did you know the person who committed the theft?

Indicate for each time	Yes	No
Things that you carry – like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, backpack		
Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools		
Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture		
Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games		
Your identification		
Your cell phone or phone card		
Your credit cards or money		
Clothing or jewelry		
Car or motorcycle		
Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap		
Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs		
Bicycle or sports equipment		
Animals or livestock		
Other:		

39. In each occurrence did the theft include violence or threat of violence by the offender?

Indicate for each time	Yes	No
Things that you carry – like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, backpack		
Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools		
Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture		
Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games		
Your identification		
Your cell phone or phone card		
Your credit cards or money		
Clothing or jewelry		
Car or motorcycle		
Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap		
Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs		
Bicycle or sports equipment		
Animals or livestock		
Other:		

40. In each incidence of theft was alcohol or drug use a factor for the perpetrator?

Indicate for each time	Yes	Somewhat	No	Don't Know
Things that you carry – like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, backpack				
Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools				
Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture				
Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games				
Your identification				
Your cell phone or phone card				
Your credit cards or money				
Clothing or jewelry				
Car or motorcycle				
Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap				
Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs				
Bicycle or sports equipment				
Animals or livestock				
Other:				

41. In each incidence of theft was alcohol or drug use a factor for you when you were victimized?

Indicate for each time	Yes	Somewhat	No
Things that you carry – like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, backpack			
Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools			
Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture			
Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games			
Your identification			
Your cell phone or phone card			
Your credit cards or money			
Clothing or jewelry			
Car or motorcycle			
Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap			
Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs			
Bicycle or sports equipment			
Animals or livestock			
Other:			

VI. ATTEMPTED THEFT

We would like to ask you about any attempts to steal from you in the past 12 months. This includes anyone caught in the act of stealing or who was stopped before they succeeded.

42. In the past 12 months, did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything from you, such as: (Check all that apply and the number of times this occurred.)

No. of Times	Type of Attempt
	Things that you carry – like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, backpack
	Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools
	Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture
	Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games

No. of Times	Type of Attempt
	Your identification
	Your cell phone or phone card
	Your credit cards or money
	Clothing or jewelry
	Car or motorcycle
	Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap
	Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs
	Bicycle or sports equipment
	Animals or livestock
	Other, specify:
	No attempted theft (SKIP TO NEXT SECTION VII.)

43. Tell me about the where each incidence of attempted theft occurred?

Incidence Type	Home including the porch or yard	Friend relative or neighbor's home	Work or school	Places like a storage shed or laundry room	On the street or in a parking lot	While riding in any vehicle	Restaurant, bank, or airport	Shopping center or at the mall	A gym, party, theater, picnic area	While fishing or hunting	Other: Specify
Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools											
Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture											
Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games											
Your identification											
Your cell phone or phone card											
Your credit cards or money											
Clothing or jewelry											
Car or motorcycle											
Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap											
Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs											
Bicycle or sports equipment											

Incidence Type	Home including the porch or yard	Friend relative or neighbor's home	Work or school	Places like a storage shed or laundry room	On the street or in a parking lot	While riding in any vehicle	Restaurant, bank, or airport	Shopping center or at the mall	A gym, party, theater, picnic area	While fishing or hunting	Other: Specify
Animals or livestock											
Other, specify:											

44. Did the attempted theft occur on or off the reservation? (Check appropriate box for each occurrence of theft and where if off the reservation.)

Indicate for each time	On the reservation	Off the reservation WHERE:
Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools		
Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture		
Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games		
Your identification		
Your cell phone or phone card		
Your credit cards or money		
Clothing or jewelry		
Car or motorcycle		
Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap		
Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs		
Bicycle or sports equipment		
Animals or livestock		
Other, specify:		

45. In each occurrence did you know the person who committed the attempted theft?

Indicate for each time	Yes	No
Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools		
Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture		
Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games		
Your identification		
Your cell phone or phone card		
Your credit cards or money		
Clothing or jewelry		
Car or motorcycle		
Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap		
Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs		
Bicycle or sports equipment		
Animals or livestock		
Other, specify:		

46. In each occurrence did the attempted theft include violence or threat of violence by the offender?

Indicate for each time	Yes	No
Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools		
Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture		
Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games		
Your identification		
Your cell phone or phone card		

Your credit cards or money		
Clothing or jewelry		
Car or motorcycle		
Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap		
Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs		
Bicycle or sports equipment		
Animals or livestock		
Other, specify:		

47. In each incidence of attempted theft was alcohol or drug use a factor for the perpetrator?

Indicate for each time	Yes	Somewhat	No	Don't Know
Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools				
Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture				
Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games				
Your identification				
Your cell phone or phone card				
Your credit cards or money				
Clothing or jewelry				
Car or motorcycle				
Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap				
Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs				
Bicycle or sports equipment				
Animals or livestock				
Other, specify:				

48. In each incidence of attempted theft was alcohol or drug use a factor for you when you were victimized?

Indicate for each time	Yes	Somewhat	No
Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools			
Things outside your home – like a garden hose or lawn furniture			
Things belonging to children in the household – like toys or video games			
Your identification			
Your cell phone or phone card			
Your credit cards or money			
Clothing or jewelry			
Car or motorcycle			
Vehicle parts – like a tire, tape deck, or hubcap			
Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs			
Bicycle or sports equipment			
Animals or livestock			
Other, specify:			

49. What stopped the attempted theft from taking place?

Don't know

50. In the past 12 months, has anyone done any of the things below:

Type of incident	Yes	# of times	No
------------------	-----	------------	----

Broken in or ATTEMPTED to break into your home by forcing a door or window, pushing past someone, jimmying a lock, cutting a screen, or entering through an open door or window?			
Has anyone illegally gotten in or tried to get into a garage, shed, or storage room?			
Illegally gotten in or tried to get into a hotel or motel room or vacation home where you were staying?			

VII. ASSAULT

In this section we are going to ask you about any type of assault or physical violence you may have experienced. Assault is a physical attack on you (not your property) intended to cause harm. It may or may not end in major injury or pain.

51. In the past 12 months, has anyone (other than a partner or relative) attacked or threatened you in any of the following ways: (Not telephone threats. Check and indicate number of times.)

Type of attack:	No. of Times
<input type="checkbox"/> With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife	
<input type="checkbox"/> With anything like a baseball bat, scissors, or stick	
<input type="checkbox"/> Any rape or attempted rape	
<input type="checkbox"/> Any attack or threat or use of force	
<input type="checkbox"/> By grabbing, punching, or choking	
<input type="checkbox"/> Any other type of sexual attack or unwanted sexual activity	
<input type="checkbox"/> Any face to face threats (verbal)	
<input type="checkbox"/> By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:	
<input type="checkbox"/> No assault (SKIP TO NEXT SECTION VIII.)	

52. In each type of attack, did you know the perpetrator? (Check appropriate boxes for each.)

Type of attack:	Knew perpetrator	Did not know perpetrator
<input type="checkbox"/> Attack with any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife		
<input type="checkbox"/> Attack with anything like a baseball bat, scissors, or stick		
<input type="checkbox"/> Any rape or attempted rape		
<input type="checkbox"/> Any attack or threat or use of force		
<input type="checkbox"/> By grabbing, punching, or choking		
<input type="checkbox"/> Any other type of sexual attack or unwanted sexual activity		
<input type="checkbox"/> Any face to face threats (verbal)		
<input type="checkbox"/> By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:		

53. If yes, was the assault committed by someone at work or school, a neighbor or friend, or another person you've met or known answer for each type of attack? (Check appropriate boxes for each type of attack.)

Type of attack:	Someone at work or school	A neighbor or friend	Any other person you've met or known
<input type="checkbox"/> Any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife			
<input type="checkbox"/> Anything like a baseball bat, scissors, or stick			
<input type="checkbox"/> Any rape or attempted rape			
<input type="checkbox"/> Any attack or threat or use of force			
<input type="checkbox"/> By grabbing, punching, or choking			
<input type="checkbox"/> Any other type of sexual attack or unwanted sexual			

Type of attack:	Someone at work or school	A neighbor or friend	Any other person you've met or known
activity			
<input type="checkbox"/> Any face to face threats (verbal)			
<input type="checkbox"/> By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:			

54. Where did the assault occur?

Incident Type	Home including the porch or yard	Friend relative or neighbor's home	Work or school	A storage shed or laundry room	On the street or parking lot	While riding in any vehicle	Restaurant, bank, or airport	Shopping center or at the mall	A party, theater, gym, picnic area	While fishing or hunting	Other: Specify
With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife											
With anything like a baseball bat, scissors, or stick											
Any rape or attempted rape											
Any attack or threat or use of force											
By grabbing, punching, or choking											
Any other type of sexual attack or unwanted sexual activity											
Any face to face threats (verbal)											
By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle											
Other, specify:											

55. Did the assault occur on or off the reservation? (Check appropriate box for each occurrence and where it occurred.)

Indicate for each type:	On the reservation	Off the reservation WHERE:
With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife		
With anything like a baseball bat, scissors, or stick		
Any rape or attempted rape		
Any attack or threat or use of force		
By grabbing, punching, or choking		
Any other type of sexual attack or unwanted sexual activity		

Indicate for each type:	On the reservation	Off the reservation WHERE:
Any face to face threats (verbal)		
By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle		
Other, specify:		

56. In each occurrence did you know the person who committed the assault?

Indicate for each time	Yes	No
With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife		
With anything like a baseball bat, scissors, or stick		
Any rape or attempted rape		
Any attack or threat or use of force		
By grabbing, punching, or choking		
Any other type of sexual attack or unwanted sexual activity		
Any face to face threats (verbal)		
By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle		
Other, specify:		

57. In each occurrence did the assault include violence or threat of violence by the offender?

Indicate for each time	Yes	No
With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife		
With anything like a baseball bat, scissors, or stick		
Any rape or attempted rape		
Any attack or threat or use of force		
By grabbing, punching, or choking		
Any other type of sexual attack or unwanted sexual activity		
Any face to face threats (verbal)		
By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle		
Other, specify:		

58. In each incidence of assault was alcohol or drug use a factor for the perpetrator?

Indicate for each time	Yes	Somewhat	No	Don't Know
With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife				
With anything like a baseball bat, scissors, or stick				
Any rape or attempted rape				
Any attack or threat or use of force				
By grabbing, punching, or choking				
Any other type of sexual attack or unwanted sexual activity				
Any face to face threats (verbal)				
By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle				
Other, specify:				

59. In each incidence of assault was alcohol or drug use a factor for you when you were victimized?

Indicate for each time	Yes	Somewhat	No
With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife			
With anything like a baseball bat, scissors, or stick			
Any rape or attempted rape			
Any attack or threat or use of force			
By grabbing, punching, or choking			
Any other type of sexual attack or unwanted sexual activity			

Any face to face threats (verbal)			
By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle			
Other, specify:			

60. Were you injured during each incidence? (Check degree of injury for each type.)

Indicate for each time	Yes, mildly	Yes, moderately	Yes, Severely	No
With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife				
With anything like a baseball bat, scissors, or stick				
Any rape or attempted rape				
Any attack or threat or use of force				
By grabbing, punching, or choking				
Any other type of sexual attack or unwanted sexual activity				
Any face to face threats (verbal)				
By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle				
Other, specify:				

61. Did you seek medical care? (Check for each type.)

Indicate for each time	Yes	No
With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife		
With anything like a baseball bat, scissors, or stick		
Any rape or attempted rape		
Any attack or threat or use of force		
By grabbing, punching, or choking		
Any other type of sexual attack or unwanted sexual activity		
Any face to face threats (verbal)		
By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle		
Other, specify:		

VIII. DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE, ABUSE AND NEGLECT (18 AND OLDER ONLY)**

*Domestic violence, abuse, and neglect are problems for many families. It can occur between spouses and/or partners, and to children and youth or elders in the family. We would like to ask you about your experiences with domestic violence, abuse, or neglect. **IF PARTICIPANT IS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD – SKIP TO NEXT SECTION IX.*

62. In the past 12 months, did you experience any of the following (check all that apply):

No. of Times	Type of abuse	No. of Times	Type of abuse
	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical abuse		<input type="checkbox"/> Stalking
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual abuse		<input type="checkbox"/> Emotional or psychological abuse
	<input type="checkbox"/> Threats of violence		<input type="checkbox"/> No domestic violence (SKIP TO Q. 81)

63. Was the other person using drugs or alcohol at the time of the abuse? (Check all that apply)

Type of abuse	Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical abuse		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual abuse		
<input type="checkbox"/> Threats of violence		
<input type="checkbox"/> Stalking		

Emotional or psychological abuse | |

64. Did you seek help for the violence or abuse you experienced (most recent incident)?

Type of abuse	Yes	No (GO TO Q. qqq)
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical abuse		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual abuse		
<input type="checkbox"/> Threats of violence		
<input type="checkbox"/> Stalking		
<input type="checkbox"/> Emotional or psychological abuse		

65. If yes, please indicate the type of assistance you sought below. (Check all that apply and organizational level of service.)

Check all that apply.	State	Tribal	County	Other, specify
<input type="checkbox"/> Social services				
<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Victim’s Advocate Program				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other victim services				
<input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement - police				
<input type="checkbox"/> Medical care – doctor, nurse, CHR				
<input type="checkbox"/> Court system				
<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter assistance				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:				

66. If you did not seek help from a service agency, why not? (ANSWER ONLY IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO Question qqq.)

- Fear of retribution from abuser
- There was nothing service providers COULD do
- Felt that service providers WOULD do nothing
- Other, specify: _____

67. If you reported your victimization to law enforcement please indicate if were you satisfied with the result of your report?

- Yes
- No
- Results are pending
- Don’t know what happened
- Did not report

68. If you did not report your victimization to law enforcement, why not?

69. What might have been more helpful?

70. If you reported your victimization to victim services, specifically the Tribal Victim’s Advocated program please indicate if were you satisfied with the result of your report?

- Yes
- No
- Results are pending
- Don’t know what happened
- Did not report

71. If you did not report your victimization to the Tribal Victim’s Advocates program, why not?

72. What might have been more helpful?

73. In the past 12 months, have you been a witness to any kind of domestic/family violence, abuse, or neglect?

- Yes No (GO TO Q. qqq)

74. If yes, did you report it?

- Yes (GO TO Q.84) No

75. If you did not report it, why not?

76. How big a problem do you think domestic violence is in your community?

- Not a problem Not sure (maybe) Somewhat A big problem

77. In the past year, has anyone you think should be helping you (family member, friend, caretaker, etc) done any of the following:

(Check all that apply.)	Yes	No	Not Sure	Don’t know	Refuse to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> Controlled how your money was spent or made financial decisions without your consent?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Denied you medical care or medicine?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Controlled your decisions or forced you to make decisions against your will?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Tried to isolate you from other family members or friends?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Made you feel afraid in a place you feel you should be safe?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Forced you to use alcohol or other drugs against your will?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened to take away, ruin or break your property?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened to hurt you or kill you?					

IX. PARTNER VIOLENCE AND ABUSE – UNDER 18 YEARS OLD ONLY

Violence and abuse between young people who are dating is a growing problem. Many young people find themselves in relationships where their partners physically, sexually, or emotionally abuse them. We would like to ask you about your experiences with dating violence or abuse.

78. How big a problem do you think dating violence/abuse is in your community?

- Not a problem Not sure (maybe) Somewhat A big problem

79. In the past 12 months, did you experience any of the following from someone you are/were in a relationship with? Please include casual, one time, or serious relationship (check all that apply):

No. of Times	Type of abuse
--------------	---------------

<input type="checkbox"/>	Physical abuse
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sexual abuse
<input type="checkbox"/>	Threats of violence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stalking
<input type="checkbox"/>	Emotional or psychological abuse
<input type="checkbox"/>	No partner violence (SKIP TO Q. qqq)

80. Was the other person using drugs or alcohol at the time of the abuse? (Check all that apply)

Type of abuse	Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical abuse		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual abuse		
<input type="checkbox"/> Threats of violence		
<input type="checkbox"/> Stalking		
<input type="checkbox"/> Emotional or psychological abuse		

81. Did you seek help for the violence or abuse you experienced (most recent incident)?

Type of abuse	Yes	No (GO TO Q. qqq)
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical abuse		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual abuse		
<input type="checkbox"/> Threats of violence		
<input type="checkbox"/> Stalking		
<input type="checkbox"/> Emotional or psychological abuse		

82. If yes, please indicate the type of assistance you sought below. (Check all that apply and organizational level of service.)

Check all that apply.	State	Tribal	County	Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Social services/Victim services				
<input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement - police				
<input type="checkbox"/> Medical care – doctor, nurse, CHR				
<input type="checkbox"/> Court system				
<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter assistance				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:				

83. If you did not seek help from a service agency, why not? (ANSWER ONLY IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION qqq.)

- Fear of retribution from abuser
- There was nothing service providers COULD do
- Felt that service providers WOULD do nothing
- Other, specify: _____

84. If you reported your victimization to law enforcement please indicate if were you satisfied with the result of your report?

- Yes
- No
- Results are pending
- Don't know what happened
- Did not report

85. If you did not report your victimization to law enforcement, why not?

<input type="checkbox"/> Controlled your decisions or forced you to make decisions against your will?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Tried to isolate you from other family members or friends?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Made you feel afraid in a place you feel you should be safe?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Forced you to use alcohol or other drugs against your will?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened to take away, ruin or break your property?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened to hurt you or kill you?					

X. HATE CRIMES

Sometimes crime is related to dislike for a group of people. Good people may become victims of someone else's fear, hatred, or stereotypes. We would like to know if you have ever experienced this type of crime in any way.

98. Do you think any of the victimization you have experienced in the past 12 months was because of your:

- Race
- Religion
- Ethnic background
- Gender
- Sexual orientation
- Physical or mental disability
- None of the above (SKIP TO Q. qqg)

99. Which of these categories best describes why you believe the victimization was motivated by dislike? (Check all that apply.)

- Offender made negative comments or used other hate or abusive language about the group
- Hate symbols were present. (for example, graffiti, Indian caricatures, a swastika, etc)
- You believe the offender was a member of a group known to have committed similar acts
- Investigation by the police confirmed that the incident was motivated by dislike of a particular group
- Incident occurred at or near a location, place, or building commonly associated with a specific group (For example, a building such as an Indian center or a gay bar)
- Other similar incidents have happened to you or in the area/neighborhood
- Your feeling, instinct, or perception, without specific evidence
- Other, specify: _____

100. Did the hate crime occur on or off the reservation?

- On the reservation
- Off the reservation, specify: _____

101. Have you ever been denied [financial] credit because of:

- Race
- Religion
- Ethnic background
- Gender
- Sexual orientation
- Physical or mental disability
- No
- Don't know

102. Have you ever been denied employment because of:

- Race
- Religion
- Ethnic background
- Gender
- Sexual orientation
- Physical or mental disability
- No
- Don't know

103. Have you ever been denied medical insurance because of:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Race | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical or mental disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic background | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gender | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

104. Have you ever been denied housing because of:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Race | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical or mental disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic background | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gender | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

105. Have you ever been denied medical care because of:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Race | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical or mental disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic background | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gender | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

106. Have you ever been harassed by law enforcement in a way you believe was related to hate for your group?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, tribal law enforcement | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, state law enforcement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, city law enforcement | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, FBI |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, county law enforcement | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

XI. CRIME REPORTING

In this section we would like to ask you a few questions about reporting crimes. We want to understand why certain types of crimes are reported or not reported within a community.

107. In the last 12 months, did you witness an event you thought was a crime?

- Yes, I witnessed an event I thought was a crime
 No, I did not witness a crime (SKIP TO NEXT SECTION XII)

108. Was the crime:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism to a home | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Assault |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism to a vehicle | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Assault |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cruelty to animals | <input type="checkbox"/> Family Violence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Theft | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

109. Did you report the crime to the police?

- Yes (GO TO Q. qqq) No (SKIP TO Q. qqq)

110. Were you satisfied with the result of your report?

- Yes No Don't know what happened

111. Why didn't you report the crime to the police?

- There was nothing police COULD do Felt that police WOULD do nothing

Fear of perpetrators Other: _____

112. Did the crime you saw occur on or off the reservation?

On the reservation Off the reservation, specify where: _____

113. Did the crime you saw occur in public or in private?

Public Private

XII. VULNERABILITY AND RISK

In this section we would like to know more about things that may put people at a higher risk for crime victimization.

114. How much cash do you usually carry with you?

Rarely carry any cash Carry about \$51 - \$200
 Carry about \$20 - \$50 Carry over \$200

115. How many credit cards do you carry? (Visa, MasterCard, American Express, department store cards)

None ATM Card only 1-2 credit cards 3 or more credit cards

116. Do you ever use outside ATM machines after dark?

Yes No Do not have an ATM card

117. Do you carry identifying information such as your phone number, social security number, bank, or ATM codes written down in your wallet or purse?

Yes No

118. Do you wear a lot of jewelry in public?

Yes Sometimes No

119. Do you keep a lot of jewelry or other valuable collections in your home?

Yes No

120. Do you have a car alarm?

Yes No Do not own a car (SKIP TO Q.qqq)

121. Do you often drive on less than a quarter (1/4) tank of gas?

Yes Sometimes No

122. Do you drive with your car doors unlocked?

Yes Sometimes No

Don't know No such group in our community**XIV. CULTURE AND TRADITION**

Belief systems and support systems can be helpful to crime victims. We would like to ask you a about the ways your culture or faith may have affected your victimization experience, and if you relied on tribal resources.

135. How traditional in your tribe's beliefs, customs, and culture do you consider YOURSELF?
 Very traditional Somewhat traditional Not at all traditional
136. How traditional in your tribe's beliefs, customs and culture is your FAMILY?
 Very traditional Somewhat traditional Not at all traditional
137. How deeply religious or spiritual do you feel you are?
 Very spiritual Somewhat spiritual Not at all spiritual
138. How important is your Indian/tribal identity to you?
 Very important Somewhat important Not very important Non-Indian (SKIP TO Q. qqq)
139. Did you rely on your Indian culture to help you deal with the victimization you experienced?
 A great deal
 Somewhat
 A little

 No (SKIP TO Q. qqq)
 No victimization (SKIP TO Q. qqq)
140. In what way?**141. Did you rely on your spirituality/faith to help you deal with the victimization you experienced?**
 A great deal
 Somewhat
 A little

 No (SKIP TO Q. qqq)
 No victimization (SKIP TO Q. qqq)
142. In what way?**143. Did you use traditional healing, ceremonies, or other traditional practices to help you deal with the victimization you experienced?**
 Yes, traditional ceremonies and practices were very helpful
 Yes, traditional ceremonies and practices were somewhat helpful
 No, traditional ceremonies and practices were not helpful
 I did not use traditional ceremonies or practices
 No victimization

XV. VICTIMIZATION

Now that we've talked about several different forms of victimization that you may have experienced, in this last section we would like to ask you a few questions about how your experiences made you feel.

144. If no victimization was reported, check box and SKIP TO QUESTION qqq.

145. How did you feel after you were victimized? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fearful | <input type="checkbox"/> Denial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Helpless | <input type="checkbox"/> Angry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Confused | <input type="checkbox"/> Ashamed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty, blamed self | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shocked & disbelieving | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |

146. If you knew the perpetrator, how did being victimized by that person make you feel? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hurt | <input type="checkbox"/> I believe I SHOULD have prevented it |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Betrayed | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Confused | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown perpetrator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I believe I COULD have prevented it | |

147. Did you experience any of the following in the time after you were victimized?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anxiety (worry) | <input type="checkbox"/> Depression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trouble sleeping | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Suicidal thoughts | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trouble eating | |

148. As a result of your victimization have you changed your level of confidence in the healing/helping abilities of:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Family or friends | <input type="checkbox"/> less confidence | <input type="checkbox"/> no change | <input type="checkbox"/> more confidence |
| Justice system | <input type="checkbox"/> less confidence | <input type="checkbox"/> no change | <input type="checkbox"/> more confidence |
| Social & victim services | <input type="checkbox"/> less confidence | <input type="checkbox"/> no change | <input type="checkbox"/> more confidence |

149. What services, resources, or information would have been most helpful to you as a victim of crime?

150. What do you think can help reduce crime in your community?

This is the end of our interview. Thank you very much for participating.

I. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

We would like to begin this interview with some questions about your household. We want to understand what household characteristics may be linked to crime.

1. What type of house do you live in?

- Farm
- Private home
- HUD scattered
- Mobile Home
- HUD cluster
- Other

2. Is this property:

- Owned or being bought by you or a family member
- Rented from an Individual
- Inherited by you or a family member
- No cash rent
- Rented from a rental company
- Other: _____

3. How many years have you lived at this home?

_____ # Years (if greater than 5 years, SKIP TO Q. 5)

4. How many times have you moved in the last 5 years?

_____ # Times

5. Who lives in this household with you? (Please indicate the number of individuals in each category)

	Partner/spouse		Mother
	Father		Children under age 10
	Children aged 10-17		Children over age 18
	Grandmother		Non-relatives
	Other, specify:		Other relatives (aunt, uncle, cousin, sister, brother etc)
	Live alone.		
	Do neighbors or community members know you live alone?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

6. What is the total number of useable or dependable motor vehicles (cars, trucks, motorcycles) owned by you or any other member of the household during the past 12 months?

_____ Total # of motor vehicles

7. Does this household have a telephone?

- Yes
- No

8. What is your total annual household income?

- Less than \$10,000
- \$10,000 to < \$25,000
- \$25,000 to < \$40,000
- \$40,000 to < \$55,000
- \$55,000 to < \$70,000
- \$70,000 to < \$85,000
- \$85,000 to < \$100,000
- \$100,000 to < \$125,000
- \$125,000 and over
- Not Sure

II. RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

In this next section we would like to ask you a few questions about yourself.

9. What is your age? _____ Years

APPENDIX C: TVA-DCI PROGRAM STAFF QUESTIONNAIRE

If you have any questions about the questionnaire, please call Ada Pecos Melton at (505) 842-1122.

All the information you provide will be kept confidential and will not be disclosed in identifiable form to anyone, but the American Indian Development Associates (AIDA). Once the data has been collected and analyzed, the summarized results will be available through the Lummi Victims of Crime (LVOC) Program or AIDA.

Today's date: _____

Name of Respondent: _____

In this section, we would like to find out about your role in the organization and the services provided.

1. What is your current position/title: _____
2. How long have you been in this position? _____
3. Past LVOC positions: _____ How long in this position? _____
Past LVOC positions: _____ How long in this position? _____
Past LVOC positions: _____ How long in this position? _____
4. What is the primary LVOC organizational mission and purpose?

5. What types of victimization cases do you handle for LVOC?

6. Please describe any specialized areas of services you provide?

7. What is your primary role in handling the above victimization cases? (E.g., your duties and responsibilities, etc.)

8. How do victims find out about the LVOC program and the available services?

9. Please describe how you are assigned clients?

10. In what ways does the above process work or not work for you?

11. What can be done to improve the process?

12. Please describe the screening instruments you use.

In this section we are interested in the use of Lummi or Native American culture in approaches or services to help victims.

13. How often do you use traditional, tribal-based or culture-based approaches to help victims?

1 = Never 2 = Rarely 3 = Sometimes 4 = Frequently

14. Please describe how you use traditional, tribal-based or culture-based approaches to help victims?

15. Describe the benefits to clients from traditional, tribal-based or culture-based approaches.

16. How often do you use other faith-based approaches to help victims?

1 = Never 2 = Rarely 3 = Sometimes 4 = Frequently

17. Please describe how you use faith-based approaches to help victims?

18. Describe the benefits to clients from faith-based approaches.

In this section we are interested in learning about the relationships the LVOC Program has with other organizations.

19. What agencies do you work with to provide services to LVOC clients? Please indicate how frequently you use the agency or program, in terms of rarely, sometimes, often, or all the time and how long the relationship has existed.

Agency or Program	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	All the time	How long? Mos/Yrs.

20. What prompted the relationship to develop?

Agency or Program	Prompting for Relationship

21. How does the relationship exist? (Check only one.)

Agency or Program	Informal	Formal w/ policies and procedures	Formal - Interagency agreement	Contractual agreement

22. Please indicate whether or not training or technical assistance is needed to develop effective relationships with other programs?

- No training is needed.
- No technical assistance is needed.
- Yes, the following areas of training and/or technical assistance are needed regarding relationship development.

Topical Areas	Training	Technical Assistance

23. Please list the types of cross-disciplinary training and/or technical assistance you would like to receive? (Disciplines could be social service, law enforcement, medical, counseling, prosecution, or probation, etc.)

- No training is needed.
- No technical assistance is needed.
- Yes the areas of training and/or technical assistance listed below are needed

Topical Areas	Training	Technical Assistance

In this section, we are interested in how you share and exchange victim information internally and with other agencies or programs.

This next section, deals with referrals you send to other agencies.

24. Please describe how you send referrals to other agencies? (Check **all** that apply).

Verbal phone referrals	Clients are recommended to access the other agency's or program's services or resources.
Verbal face-to-face referrals	Other, please describe:
Using standardized forms	

25. What type of information about the victimization do you provide referral agencies or programs for written or verbal referrals? Please check all that apply.

Victim Information		Perpetrator	
Location of victimization		Perpetrator whereabouts or at large information	
When victimization occurred		Danger or lethality risk	
Injuries		Custody information	
Lethality or safety issues		Other, please describe:	
Other, please describe:			

26. What type of information about the services requested do you provide for written or verbal referrals?

Type of services needed	Written service plan
Safety risk information	Written follow up plan w/ referral agency or program
Needs of children or other family members	Other, please describe:
Risk to community	

27. Is the referral process when you send client referrals to other agencies or programs guided by written policy?

We follow the LVOC organizational policies and procedures.	We follow established informal practices not covered by policy.
We follow a joint policy between the referral agency or program and LVOC.	The program needs written policies and procedures to guide the referrals from LVOC.
We have an MOA, outlining our referral policies and procedures with other agencies.	Don't know.

This next section, deals with referrals you receive from other agencies.

28. What type of information about the victim and/or perpetrator do you usually receive for written or verbal referrals from other agencies or programs?

Victim Information		Perpetrator	
Personal identifiers, such as name, age, DOB, SSN, address, marital status, etc. of the victim.		Background information about the perpetrator, such as criminal history, past victimization, service, treatment, or intervention history about the perpetrator.	
Background information about the victim, such as past victimization, service, treatment, or intervention history about the victim.		It is my responsibility to obtain this information.	
Personal identifiers, such as name, age, DOB, SSN, address, marital status, etc. of the perpetrator.		Other, please describe:	
It is my responsibility to obtain this information.			
Other, please describe:			

29. What type of information about the victimization do you receive from other agencies or programs for written or verbal referrals?

Victim Information		Perpetrator	
Location of victimization		Perpetrator whereabouts or at large information	
When victimization occurred		Danger or lethality risk	
Injuries		Custody information	
Lethality or safety issues		It is my responsibility to obtain this information.	
It is my responsibility to obtain this information.		Other, please describe:	
Other, please describe:			

30. What type of information about the services requested do you receive from the referral agency for written or verbal referrals?

Type of services needed		Written service plan
Safety risk information		Written follow up plan for our organization and TVA
Needs of children or other family members		Other, please describe:
Risk to community		It is my responsibility to obtain this information.

31. Is the referral process when you receive referrals guided by written policy?

We follow the LVOC organizational policies and procedures.		We follow established informal practices not covered by policy.
We follow a joint policy between the referral agency or program and LVOC.		The program needs written policies and procedures to guide the referrals from other agencies or programs.
We have an MOA, outlining our referral policies and procedures with other agencies.		Don't know.

32. What steps do you take to involve or consult with other agencies regarding mutual clients?

33. What steps do you take to stay involved or consult with referral agencies regarding clients you referred to another agency or program?

In this section we are interested in the support for program staff and volunteers.

34. Please rate the program staff support using a scale from one to five with 1 being I strongly disagree and 5 being I strongly agree with the following statements.

Support for Program Staff and Volunteers	Strongly Disagree				Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
The LVOC program provides affirmation to staff and volunteers for work performance.					
The LVOC staff and volunteers receive effective feedback on performance from supervisors.					
The LVOC program provides staff and volunteers with effective case management processes.					
The LVOC program provides effective training support for staff and volunteers.					

Support for Program Staff and Volunteers	Strongly Disagree				Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
The LVOC program provides effective debriefing support for staff and volunteers.					
The LVOC staff has effective ways to provide input on program operations and management.					
The LVOC program provides effective technical assistance support for staff and volunteers.					
The LVOC program provides effective self-care support for staff and volunteers.					
The LVOC program uses the self-care support available.					
The LVOC staff and volunteers receive guidance in working out personnel conflicts.					
The LVOC staff and volunteers use the grievance procedures effectively.					

35. What can be done to improve support for program staff and volunteers?

This section address training and technical assistance support to staff and volunteers.

36. What training regarding DV did you receive in the last year? Please check the frequency of the training and whether it was mandatory or self-selected training.

Type	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-Annual	Annual	Mandatory	Self-select

37. What areas of training and/or technical assistance for domestic violence are needed to enhance access to your programs services and resources? Please only list areas that have not been identified in pervious sections.

Topical Areas	Training	Technical Assistance

- No DV training is needed for our staff or volunteers.
- No DV technical assistance is needed for our staff or volunteers.

38. What areas of training and/or technical assistance for sexual assault are needed to enhance access to your programs services and resources?

Topical Areas	Training	Technical Assistance

- No sexual assault training is needed for our staff or volunteers.
- No sexual assault technical assistance is needed for our staff or volunteers.

39. What is the most effective method for receiving training? Please indicate locations (Where) training should occur; the frequency (weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, annual); and the duration (hours, days, or weeks).

Check all applicable	Method	Where	Frequency	Duration
	General conferences			
	Specialized Seminars			
	Audio/Teleconferences			
	Video conferences			
	Distance learning (web-based, computer-based)			
	Other:			
	Other:			

40. Please rate the leadership support for the LVOC program using a scale from one to five with one (1) being I strongly disagree and five (5) being I strongly agree with the following statements.

Leadership Support for the Victim Services Program	Strongly Disagree				Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
The victim services system has a strong director.					
The victim services system has a strong administrator.					
The Law & Justice Commission support the LVOC program.					
Spiritual leaders support the LVOC program.					
Political leaders support the victim services program.					

41. What is needed to enhance leadership roles for each area:

Director:
Administrator:
Law & Justice Commission:
Spiritual:
Political:
Other:

Program Support in Various Components

42. Who are mentors in your community that you can talk to when things are stressful or difficult for your program?

43. Please rate management support using a scale from one to five with one (1) being I strongly disagree and five (5) being I strongly agree with the following statements.

Management Support for the Victim Services Program	Strongly Disagree				Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
The LVOC program has strong management.					
There is tribal leadership support for management.					
Spiritual leaders support the LVOC program or component.					
Management is fair to staff and volunteers.					
Management has the resources need to operate an effective program.					
Management is committed to program improvement.					
Management is willing to increase LVOC services for our community.					

44. What is needed to enhance management roles and responsibilities:

45. Please rate governance support using a scale from one to five with one (1) being I strongly disagree and five (5) being I strongly agree with the following statements.

Governance or Authority Support for the LVOG Program	Strongly Disagree				Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
The LVOG program has clear authority lines.					
The LVOG system makes effective use of tribal sovereignty to help victims.					
The LVOG program has effective relationships with the local government.					
The LVOG program has effective relationships with the state government.					
The LVOG program has effective relationships with the federal government.					
The LVOG program collaborates with multiple governmental agencies to access resources and services for crime victims.					
The LVOG program collaborates with multiple private and public agencies and organizations to access resources and services for crime victims.					

46. What is the most difficult authority or governance issue that you deal with when working on victimization cases?

47. What is needed to enhance governance for the program?

48. Please rate community support for the program using a scale from one to five with 1 being I strongly disagree and 5 being I strongly agree with the following statements.

Community Support for the DV and/ Sexual Assault Victim Services Program	Strongly Disagree				Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
The community is aware of DV and sexual assault victimization problems.					
The community is involved in DV and sexual assault policy development.					
The LVOG program has effective relationships with the community.					
The LVOG program collaborates with multiple governmental agencies to access resources and services for crime victims.					
The LVOG program collaborates with multiple private and public agencies and organizations to access resources and services for crime victims.					

49. What is needed to improve community support related to victimization?

In this section we are interested in understanding the structure framework of your program.

50. Please rate the policies, procedures and protocols using a scale from 1 to five with 1 being I strongly disagree, and 5 being I strongly agree with the following statements.

Victim Services Policies, Procedures, and Protocols	Strongly Disagree				Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
The LVOC program has effective policies.					
The LVOC program has effective procedures.					
The LVOC program has effective policies.					
The LVOC program has clear program standards for staff qualifications.					

51. What is needed to enhance policies, procedures, and protocols?

52. Please rate the roles and responsibilities using a scale from one (1) to five (5) with 1 being I strongly disagree and 5 being I strongly agree with the following statements.

Victim Services Roles and Responsibilities	Strongly Disagree				Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
The LVOC program staff clearly understands their roles.					
The LVOC program staff clearly understands their responsibilities.					
The LVOC program has clear standards for staff qualifications.					
The LVOC program has clear roles and responsibilities for collaborating with other organizations and agencies.					
Other agencies and organizations clearly understand the LVOC roles and responsibilities.					
Clients clearly understand the LVOC roles and responsibilities.					
The community clearly understands the LVOC roles and responsibilities.					

53. Please indicate your thoughts regarding the program framework using a scale from 1 to five with 1 being I strongly disagree and 5 being I strongly agree with the following statements.

Victim Services Framework	Strongly Disagree				Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
The LVOC program has clear and measurable goals.					
The LVOC program has clear and measurable objectives.					
The LVOC program has clear benchmarks and indicators.					
The LVOC program clearly identifies expected results and outcomes.					
The LVOC program has clear standards for program success.					
The LVOC program has an effective records management system.					
The LVOC program uses its own data to conduct analysis.					
The LVOC program conducts periodic and yearly program evaluations.					

54. Please identify framework areas that need further development?

In this last section we would like to know a little bit about you.

55. How many years have you been in your field? _____

56. What are the licensing or certification requirements for your position? Check all that apply.

	None		Continuing education (CEU) hours:
	Continuing legal education hours:		License or certificate:
	Other:		Other:

57. What is your educational level?

High School	Certificate Program	Associates	Bachelors	Masters	PhD. or JD	Other (e.g. some college)

Thank you for your time and for this information!

APPENDIX D: TVA DCI EXTERNAL PROGRAM QUESTIONNAIRE

If you have any questions about the questionnaire, please call Ada Pecos Melton at (505) 842-1122.

Today's date: _____

Name of Respondent: _____ Position or title: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

Name of Agency: _____

Mailing address for agency: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip code: _____

All the information you provide will be kept confidential and will not be disclosed in identifiable form to anyone, but the American Indian Development Associates (AIDA). Once the data has been collected and analyzed, the summarized results will be available through the Tribal Victim Assistance Program or AIDA.

In this section, we would like to find out about your organization and the services provided.

1. What is the organizational affiliation?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Tribal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Municipal
<input type="checkbox"/>	County	<input type="checkbox"/>	State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Federal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Private non-profit
<input type="checkbox"/>	Private organization or business	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, please specify:

2. What is the primary organizational mission and purpose? (Copies of your mission and/or purpose statements are appreciated).

3. What is the major focus of your organization or agency? (For example, prosecution, victim/witness services, shelter care, victim services, counseling, education, health, etc.)

4. How long has the organization or agency provided services to victims?

_____ Years _____ Months

5. Please indicate the target population(s) for the victim-related services provided by your organization? (Check **all** that apply.)

Check	Victim-Related	Explain any criteria applied, e.g. felonies, misdemeanors, DV, Medicare eligible, income, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	All victims (regardless of gender, ethnicity, age or victimization type)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	All adult males	
<input type="checkbox"/>	All adult females	
<input type="checkbox"/>	All juvenile males	
<input type="checkbox"/>	All juvenile females	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only Indian victims	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only Indian victims living on tribal lands	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, please describe:	

6. Please indicate the target population(s) for the offender or perpetrator-related services provided by your organization? (Check **all** that apply.)

Check	Offender-Related	Explain any criteria applied, e.g. felonies, misdemeanors, DV, Medicare eligible, income, etc.
	All offenders (regardless of gender, ethnicity, age or victimization type)	
	All adult males	
	All adult females	
	All juvenile males	
	All juvenile females	
	Only Indian offenders	
	Only Indian offenders living on tribal lands	
	Other, please describe criteria:	

7. What types of victimization cases does your organization accept? (Check **all** that apply.)

	Child abuse		Stalking
	Child sexual abuse		Gang violence
	Child neglect		Homicides
	Elder abuse		Bullying
	Elder neglect		Hate crimes
	Intimate partner violence		Vandalism/property damage
	Family violence		Other, please describe:
	Sexual assault		

8. What is the number of staff or volunteers in your program?

Positions (You may also provide an organizational chart or staff directory.)	Paid Staff		Volunteers	
	Full Time	Part-Time	Full Time	Part-Time

9. How do victims find out about your program and available services? (Check all that apply.)

	Brochures		Community outreach
	Informational letters		Newsletters
	Newspapers		Billboards
	Radio announcements		TV announcements
	Other agencies		Word of mouth
	Other:		

In this section, we would like to know more specific information about services provided to Indian crime victims, particularly those from <Passamaquoddy Tribe or Lummi Nation>.

10. How does your program identify Indian victims? (Check all that apply.)

	Self-identification
	Verify tribal affiliation through documented sources, such as tribal census card, CIB, etc.
	Other method, please describe:
	No, specific process in place.

In this section we are interested in learning about the relationship between your organization and the <Lummi or Passamaquoddy Tribal Victim Assistance (TVA)> Program. This includes understanding the way information sharing and data exchange occurs between the Passamaquoddy TVA and your agency.

11. Please describe your organization’s working relationship with the TVA.

12. How long has the relationship existed? _____ Months _____ Years

13. What prompted the relationship to develop?

14. How does the relationship exist? (Check only one.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Informal relationship
<input type="checkbox"/>	Formal relationship guided by written policies and procedures
<input type="checkbox"/>	Formal relationship via an intergovernmental agreement
<input type="checkbox"/>	Formal relationship via an interagency agreement
<input type="checkbox"/>	Formal relationship via a contractual agreement
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, please describe:

15. Please describe how your program receives referrals from TVA? (Check **all** that apply).

<input type="checkbox"/>	Verbal phone referrals
<input type="checkbox"/>	Verbal face-to-face referrals
<input type="checkbox"/>	Using standardized forms
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clients are recommended to access your program’s services or resources.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, please describe:

16. What type of information about the victim and/or perpetrator does the TVA program usually provide for written or verbal referrals?

Victim Information		Perpetrator Information	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Personal identifiers, such as name, age, DOB, SSN, Address, marital status, etc. of the victim.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Personal identifiers, such as name, age, DOB, SSN, Address, marital status, etc. of the perpetrator.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Background information about the victim, such as past victimization, service, treatment, or intervention history about the victim.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Background information about the perpetrator, such as criminal history, past victimization, service, treatment, or intervention history about the perpetrator.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, please describe:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, please describe

17. What type of information about the victimization does the TVA provide for written or verbal referrals?

Victim Information		Perpetrator	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Location of victimization	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perpetrator whereabouts or at large information
<input type="checkbox"/>	When victimization occurred	<input type="checkbox"/>	Danger or lethality risk
<input type="checkbox"/>	Injuries	<input type="checkbox"/>	Custody information
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lethality or safety issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, please describe:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, please describe:	<input type="checkbox"/>	

18. What type of information about the services requested does the TVA program provide for written or verbal referrals?

Type of services needed	Written service plan
Safety risk information	Written follow up plan for your organization and TVA
Needs of children or other family members	Other, please describe:
Risk to community	

19. Is the referral process guided by written policy?

We follow our own organizational policies and procedures.	We have an MOA, outlining our referral policies and procedures with TVA.
We follow the TVA policies and procedures.	We follow established informal practices not covered by policy.
We follow a joint policy between our organization and TVA.	The program needs written policies and procedures to guide the referrals from TVA.

20. Similar to the above TVA referral questions, please describe how your program sends referrals to TVA? (Check **all** that apply).

Verbal phone referrals	Clients are recommended to access your program's services or resources.
Verbal face-to-face referrals	Other, please describe:
Using standardized forms	

21. What type of information about the victim and/or perpetrator does your organization or agency usually provide to TVA for written or verbal referrals?

Victim Information	Perpetrator
Personal identifiers, such as name, age, DOB, SSN, address, marital status, etc. of the victim.	Personal identifiers, such as name, age, DOB, SSN, address, marital status, etc. of the perpetrator.
Background information about the victim, such as past victimization, service, treatment, or intervention history about the victim.	Background information about the perpetrator, such as criminal history, past victimization, service, treatment, or intervention history about the perpetrator.
Other, please describe:	Other, please describe:

22. What type of information about the victimization does your organization provide to TVA for written or verbal referrals?

Victim Information	Perpetrator
Location of victimization	Perpetrator whereabouts or at large information
When victimization occurred	Danger or lethality risk
Injuries	Custody information
Lethality or safety issues	Other, please describe:
Other, please describe:	

23. What type of information about the services requested does your organization or agency send to the TVA program for written or verbal referrals?

Type of services needed	Written service plan
Safety risk information	Written follow up plan for our organization and TVA
Needs of children or other family members	Other, please describe:
Risk to community	

24. Is the referral process guided by written policy?

<input type="checkbox"/>	We follow our own organizational policies and procedures.
<input type="checkbox"/>	We follow the TVA policies and procedures.
<input type="checkbox"/>	We follow a joint policy between our organization and TVA.
<input type="checkbox"/>	We have an MOA, outlining our referral policies and procedures with TVA.
<input type="checkbox"/>	We follow established informal practices not covered by policy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	The program needs written policies and procedures to guide the referrals from TVA.

25. What type of services did your program provide to victims? (Check **all** that apply and identify the percentage of victims served).

Check	Service Type	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter care	Safety planning
<input type="checkbox"/>	Crisis intervention	Food
<input type="checkbox"/>	Court advocacy	Transportation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Case prosecution	Financial assistance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Family counseling	Housing assistance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Couples counseling	Employment assistance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Individualized therapy	Education assistance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group Counseling	Property repair/replacement
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medical assistance	Other services, please describe
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sexual abuse treatment	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Substance abuse counseling	

26. What is the average length of time victims receive services? _____

27. What screening instruments does your program or agency use?

28. How often does your program use traditional or tribal-based approaches to help victims?

1 = Never 2 = Rarely 3 = Sometimes 4 = Frequently

29. Please describe how your program uses traditional or tribal based approaches to help victims?

30. What steps are taken to involve or consult with the TVA regarding victims who receive services from your program or agency?

31. What steps does your organization take to stay involved or consult with the TVA regarding victims your program or agency referred to TVA?

32. What types of training and or technical assistance did the staffs from the TVA and your agency participate in together in the last 12 months?

Training Events	Technical Assistance
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

33. Please describe the types of coordinated victim service delivery that occurs between the TVA and your agency?

Service	Start Date	Status (date or ongoing effort)	Description

34. Please describe the types of coordinated community events or activities that the TVA and your agency sponsor or work on together?

Community events or activities	Start Date	Status (date or ongoing effort)	Description

35. What other agencies does your program typically network with to obtain services or resources victims need?

36. Is there anything else you would like to inform us about that has a bearing on services to Indian or non- Indian victims living on the Passamaquoddy reservation?

Thank you for your time and for this information!

APPENDIX E: START-UP PROFILE AND BASELINE DATA

**START-UP PROFILE AND BASELINE DATA FOR
FOR THE PASSAMAQUODDY VICTIMS OF CRIME PROGRAM
(A TRIBAL VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TVAP)**

The following questions provide baseline information for your program. Today's date: _____

Name of individual providing information: _____ Position or title: _____

1. Name of your TVAP Program: _____

Mailing address for TVAP: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP Code: _____ Phone: _____ FAX: _____

E-mail address: _____

TVAP Program Profile

2. What are the objectives of this TVAP program? (Check **ALL** that apply)

3. When did this TVAP program begin providing the above mentioned kinds of services to victims?

____/____/____
mm/dd/yy

4. What was the total number of staff in your agency for calendar year (CY) 2004 (including all full and part-time staff)? _____

5. How many staff did you employ to provide TVAP services in CY 2005? _____

6. How many TVAP staff were full time in CY 2005? _____

7. How many TVAP staff were part-time in CY 2005? _____

8. How many of these TVAP staff devote part of their workweek to other programs? _____

9. What percentage of time for TVAP staff who support more than one program is dedicated to the TVAP? _____

10. What is the minimum educational level required for TVAP staff?

1 = HS diploma or GED

2 = Bachelor's degree

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

(Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselor, etc.)? _____

12. As a result of this grant, does this TVAP plan to add more staff or volunteers? If yes, how many staff and what kind of staff or volunteers?

13. In addition to the academic training that staff receive, is there a training plan for staff and volunteers? If yes, describe briefly:

14. Please list the type of training your TVAP staff has received and check the criteria that applies.

Training Event	Duration (4, 8, 16 hrs, etc.)	Mandatory		Location		Certification (CEUs, etc.)
		Yes	No	Onsite	Offsite	

15. Please provide a copy of your curriculum/training plan to the program office.

Budget Information

16. What is your TVAP budget? \$ _____

17. What was your recurring annual budget for before you received the TVAP grant? \$ _____

18. Please list all sources of funding during for the TVAP program (including grants, client fees):

19. How much of that funding was non-recurring money? (temporary, limited for specific things/timeframes)?

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

20. How much will your recurring annual funding increase as a result of the TVAP grant?

\$ _____

21. Are clients required to pay for the services they receive?

1 = yes

2 = no

22. If clients do pay for services, what is the protocol for payment?

1 = Fixed fees

2 = Sliding scale
(depending on income
of victim and/or his
family)

3 = Other, please explain:

23. Did the payment protocol change as a result of the TVAP grant?

1 = yes

2 = no

24. If yes, how did the payment protocol change?

Service Protocol

25. What types of services does your TVAP provide?

26. What is the primary method for providing these services?

1 = Individual sessions

2 = Group sessions

3 = Other, what?

27. In what ways do you include Indian culture in the services your TVAP provides?

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

28. To what extent is Indian culture included in the sessions?

29. Are all of these services provided on the grounds of this TVAP program or are some provided in other locations away from the office? Please describe as appropriate.

30. When does this TVAP program provide these services?

(Check **ALL** that apply)

8 AM to 5 PM, Monday through Friday

Evenings, Monday through Friday

Saturdays from _____ to _____

Sundays from _____ to _____

Staff are on call for afterhours crisis intervention

31. Does this program use a crisis intervention hot line?

1 = yes

2 = no

32. As a result of the TVAP grant, did this agency expand its hours of service? If yes, how?

33. During the last calendar year, how did this program make victims and their families aware of the services it provides? (Check **ALL** that apply)

Notices in newsletters or tribal newspapers

Professionally-made posters

Brochures (i.e., handouts)

"Flyers" (i.e., usually single color, less professionally-made posters)

Public service announcements on local radio station

34. Please provide copies of your program description(s) such as brochures or other informational materials to

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

35. Do you currently advertise or market this TVAP program? If not, please explain.

36. How will you advertise or market the TVAP program next year?

37. Please explain if there are no plans to advertise or market the TVAP program next year?

38. With what agencies do you have formal relationships (MOA (memorandum of agreement) or MOU (memorandum of understanding) to provide and/or access services for your clients.

Agency:	Access or Services Provided:

39. With what agencies do you have informal relationships (MOA (memorandum of agreement) or MOU (memorandum of understanding) to provide and/or access services for your clients.

Agency:	Access or Services Provided:

40. Please describe the informal relationships you have with other agencies to provide and/or access services for your clients.

Program Evaluation

41. Prior to receiving the TVAP grant, on a scale from 1 to 10, how successful do you think your agency was in providing services to victims in need?

Very poor 1 2 3 4 Medium 5 6 7 8 9 Superior 10

42. Briefly explain your rating:

43. What is working well TODAY in your program in terms of results or impacts of the TVAP program?

44. What is NOT working well TODAY in your program in terms of results or impacts by the TVAP program?

45. How do you measure progress or improvements in your clients' situation?

46. How are outcomes established for your clients?

- 1 = goals are established by agency staff
- 2 = goals are established by the client
- 3 = goals are reached by agreement between client and staff

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

47. Every program experiences problems in implementing its procedures. What were some problems or barriers you experienced in the TVAP program during initial implementation?

48. How do you plan to address these problems or barriers in upcoming years?

49. Programs and agencies routinely evaluate how they are providing services. How does your agency evaluate itself?

50. What kind of data does your TVAP program currently collect?

51. What additional data would you like to collect?

52. What do the data your TVAP program is currently collecting indicate about the quality of services your TVAP program is providing?

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

53. At anytime in the past, has your program been formally evaluated (by an evaluator outside of your agency)?

1 = yes, 2 = no, 3 = unsure

54. If your program has been formally evaluated, please provide a copy of the most recent evaluation to the program office.

55. If not formally evaluated by others, has the TVAP program evaluated itself?

1 = yes, 2 = no, 3 = unsure

56. If the TVAP program has evaluated itself, what were the results of that self-evaluation?

57. Please provide a copy of that self-evaluation.

58. What is unique, innovative, or special about your TVAP program?

59. Has your program been integrated into other programs? If yes, where and how?

60. What aspects of this program do you think could be replicated in other tribal communities?

61. Have any aspects of this TVAP program been replicated elsewhere? If yes, where?

Support from Other Agencies

62. In what ways do other programs such as (schools, mental health programs, alcohol or drug treatment programs, group homes, shelters, tribal and or local police, tribal or local courts, or others) support your program?

Agency:	Support Provided:

Restructuring Service Delivery/Institutionalizing New System

63. Most TVAP programs are involved in changing their systems of service, such as code development, or designing new programs or early intervention programs. What kinds of training or technical assistance has your TVAP program received from TTAC or others to help your program make these changes?

TA Event	Provider	Duration	Location		In use? If not, why?
			Onsite	Offsite	

64. Have you had planning sessions with key stakeholders in the systems change or program design process?

65. Who attended these planning sessions?

66. Was consensus reached on a direction?

67. Were roles, activities, and timelines identified?

Client Characteristics and Services

68. How many different victims received services from this TVAP in calendar year 2005? _____
(Regardless of how many sessions a client receives count each juvenile only once.)

69. What is your estimate of how many different victims you will serve in calendar year 2006? _____

70. Please fill in data in the eight (8) tables attached at the back of this questionnaire. Please complete one set (all eight (8) tables) for the services this TVAP program provided in CY 2005.

On each of the tables you will see the columns "Q" (meaning quarter) and "YTD" (meaning year-to-date). The quarters for which data are collected are the typical calendar quarters: January 1st - March 31st, April 1st - June 30th, July 1st - September 30th, and October 1st - December 31st. For a first quarter report the "Q" and "YTD" numbers will be the same. For the second quarter, the "Q" data will pertain to that second quarter and the "YTD" numbers will represent combined data from the first two quarters. For the third quarter, the "Q" data will pertain to the third quarter, and the "YTD" numbers will represent combined data from the three quarters. And for the fourth quarter, the "Q" data will pertain to the fourth quarter, and the "YTD" numbers will represent combined data for the whole (calendar) year.

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

Section 01 – Quantitative Client Information*			
Intake Information		Q	YTD
1.	INITIAL CONTACT:	0	0
2.	Telephone		
3.	Walk-in		
4.	Mail		
5.	REFERRED BY:	0	0
6.	Addiction Treatment Program		
7.	Court		
8.	Law Enforcement		
9.	Educational Agency (School)		
10.	Employer (EAP)		
11.	Faith Community		
12.	Self-referral		
13.	Individual, Parent or Relative		
14.	Juvenile Corrections or Detention		
15.	Labor (Job Corps, etc.)		
16.	Medical Care Agency		
17.	Mental Health Agency		
18.	Outreach Program		
19.	Probation		
20.	Promotional (Mass Media)		
21.	Public Defender		
22.	Social Service Agency		
23.	Other		

*Different clients, count each individual only once.

Glossary of Terms:

TVA = Tribal Victim Assistance Program

Q = Quarter

YTD = Year-to-date

Form completed by: _____ Reporting Period: _____ to _____

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

Section 02 – Quantitative Client Information				
Intake Information			Q	YTD
1.	INTAKES BEGUN:			
2.	Intakes completed*			
3.	Re-Admits for Services			
4.	RACE ETHNICITY:		0	0
5.	Passamaquoddy Indian			
6.	American Indian or Alaska Native, other than Passamaquoddy			
7.	Not American Indian or Alaska Native			
8.	Do not know race/ethnicity of client			
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.	GENDER		0	0
13.	Male			
14.	Female			
15.	Pregnant/Post Partum			
16.	Not Pregnant/Not Post Partum			
17.	Unknown			

*Different clients, count each individual only once.

Glossary of Terms:

TVA = Tribal Victim Assistance

Q = Quarter

YTD = Year-to-date

Form completed by: _____ Reporting Period: _____ to _____

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

Section 03 – Quantitative Client Information			
Intake Information		Q	YTD
1.	AGE:	0	0
2.	7 years old		
3.	8 years old		
4.	9 years old		
5.	10 years old		
6.	11 years old		
7.	12 years old		
8.	13 years old		
9.	14 years old		
10.	15 years old		
11.	16 years old		
12.	17 years old		
13.	18 years old		
14.	PRIMARY DRUG ABUSE PROFILE:	0	0
15.	None		
16.	Alcohol		
17.	Cocaine		
18.	Crack		
19.	Marijuana/Hashish		
20.	Heroin		
21.	Non-prescription Methadone		
22.	Other Opiates and Synthetics		
23.	PCP		
24.	Other Hallucinogens		
25.	Methamphetamine		
26.	Other Amphetamine		
27.	Other Stimulants		
28.	Benzodiazepine		
29.	Other Tranquilizers		
30.	Barbiturates		
31.	Other Sedatives or Hypnotics		
32.	Inhalants		
33.	Over-the-Counter Drugs		
34.	Unknown		
35.	Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)		

*Different clients, count each individual only once.

Glossary of Terms:

TVA = Tribal Victim Assistance Program

Q = Quarter

YTD = Year-to-date

Form completed by:

Reporting Period:

to

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

Section 04 – Quantitative Client Information			
Intake Information		Q	YTD
1.	LIVING ARRANGEMENT	0	0
2.	Independent (living on own)		
3.	Dependent (living with parents)		
4.	Homeless		
5.	Public Housing		
5a.	Unknown		
6.	MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME	0	0
7.	None		
8.	Parent’s/Guardian’s Wages/Salary		
9.	Youth’s Wages/Salary		
10.	Public Assistance		
11.	Illegal		
12.	Disability		
13.	Other		
14.	PRE-ADJUDICATION PROBLEMS		
15.	Mental Disorder		
16.	Disability		
17.	HIV/AIDS		
18.	Physical Disease		
19.	CO-EXISTENCE WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE		
20.	Mental Disorder		
21.	Disability		
22.	HIV/AIDS		
23.	Physical Disease		

*Different clients, count each individual only once.

Glossary of Terms:

TVA = Tribal Victim Assistance Program

Q = Quarter

YTD = Year-to-date

Form completed by: _____ Reporting Period: _____ to _____

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

Section 05 – Quantitative Client Information			
Intake Information		Q	YTD
1.	WAITING LIST		
2.	Average number of individuals waiting each day to enter the TVAP		
3.	Average number of individual’s wait from first contact to entering the TVAP for care.		

*Different clients, count each individual only once.

Glossary of Terms:

TVA = Tribal Victim Assistance Program

Q = Quarter

YTD = Year-to-date

Form completed by: _____ Reporting Period: _____ to _____

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

Section 06 – Quantitative Client Information						
SERVICES PROVIDED TO CLIENTS			Total TVAP Clients			
			CAP	CEN	Q	YTD
1.	Total Youth Receiving Services					
2.	Services Provided**					
3.	Anger Management					
4.	Case Management					
5.	Court Advocacy					
6.	Crisis Intervention					
7.	Employment Counseling					
8.	Family Counseling					
9.	Family Planning					
10.	Foster Care					
11.	Gang Intervention					
12.	Group Home					
13.	HIV/AIDS Counseling					
14.	Mentoring					
15.	Parenting Classes					
16.	Psychiatric Hospitalization					
17.	Recreation					
18.	Reintegration					
19.	Sexual Abuse Counseling					
20.	Drug Testing					
21.	Truancy Intervention					
22.	Wilderness Excursion					
23.	Other:					
24.	Other:					
25.	Other:					
26.	Modality of Providing Services*					
27.	Individual Counseling (Western)					
28.	Individual Counseling (Traditional)					
29.	Group Counseling (Western)					
30.	Group Counseling (Traditional)					
31.	CENSUS (Total Clients receiving services on last day of quarter)					

*Different clients count each individual only once.

**Categorize by primary reason client sought services or was referred.

Glossary of Terms: TVA = Tribal Victim Assistance, Q = Quarter, YTD = Year-to-date,
 CAP = Capacity, CEN = CensusNA = Not applicable to program

Form completed by: _____ Reporting Period: _____ to _____

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

SECTION 07 QUANTITATIVE CLIENT INFORMATION*																	
SUMMARY STATUS REPORT		QUARTER							YEAR-TO-DATE								
		S	Dropped Out						CS	S	Dropped Out						CS
			PR	RE	IN	DE	UN	TOT			PR	RE	IN	DE	UN	TOT	
1.	TOTAL CLIENTS*																
2.	Services Provided**																
3.	Anger Management																
4.	Case Management																
5.	Court Advocacy																
6.	Crisis Intervention																
7.	Employment Counseling																
8.	Family Counseling																
9.	Family Planning																
10.	Foster Care																
11.	Gang Intervention																
12.	Group Home																
13.	HIV/AIDS Counseling																
14.	Mentoring																
15.	Parenting Classes																
16.	Psychiatric Hospitalization																
17.	Recreation																
18.	Reintegration																
19.	Sexual Abuse Counseling																
20.	Drug Testing																
21.	Tuancy Intervention																
22.	Wilderness Excursion																
23.	Other:																
24.	Other:																
25.	Other:																

*Different clients count each individual only once.
 **Categorize by primary reason client sought services or was referred.

Glossary of Terms:
 TVA = Tribal Victim Assistance Program
 Q = Quarter
 YTD = Year-to-date

CS = Completed services goals/plan, DE = Deceased,
 IN = Incarcerated, PR = Program Request,
 RE = Referred Elsewhere for Treatment, S = Started Services (admitted),
 TOT = Total Dropouts, UN = Unknown

Form completed by: _____ Reporting Period: _____ to _____

Start-up Profile and Baseline Data for TVAP Program

Section 08 – Quantitative Client Information					
SERVICES PROVIDED TO CLIENTS				Total TVAP Clients	
		CAP	CEN	Q	YTD
1.	Total Youth Receiving Services				
2.	Referrals out for:**				
3.	Anger Management				
4.	Case Management				
5.	Court Advocacy				
6.	Crisis Intervention				
7.	Employment Counseling				
8.	Family Counseling				
9.	Family Planning				
10.	Foster Care				
11.	Gang Intervention				
12.	Group Home				
13.	HIV/AIDS Counseling				
14.	Mentoring				
15.	Parenting Classes				
16.	Psychiatric Hospitalization				
17.	Recreation				
18.	Reintegration				
19.	Sexual Abuse Counseling				
20.	Drug Testing				
21.	Truancy Intervention				
22.	Wilderness Excursion				
23.	Other:				
24.	Other:				
25.	Other:				
26.	Modality of Providing Services*				
27.	Individual Counseling (Western)				
28.	Individual Counseling (Traditional)				
29.	Group Counseling (Western)				
30.	Group Counseling (Traditional)				
31.	CENSUS (Total Clients receiving services on last day of quarter)				

*Different clients count each individual only once.

**Categorize by primary reason client sought services or was referred.

Glossary of Terms:

 TVA = Tribal Victim Assistance Program

 Q = Quarter

 YTD = Year-to-date

CAP = Capacity, CEN = CensusNA = Not applicable to program

APPENDIX F: IRB INFORMED CONSENT FORMS 1 TO 4

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OFFICE FOR THE PROTECTION
OF RESEARCH SUBJECTSUNLV
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA LAS VEGAS

INFORMED CONSENT

American Indian Development Associates

American Indian Research and Education Center



TITLE OF STUDY: Evaluation Of The Tribal Victim Assistance Programs At The Lummi Nation And Passamaquoddy Tribe: American Indian Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)

INVESTIGATOR(S): Michelle Chino, Ph.D., PI CONTACT PHONE NUMBER: 702-895-2649

Purpose of the Study

You are invited to participate in a research study. The American Indian Development Associates (AIDA) in collaboration with the Tribal Victim Assistance Program and the American Indian Research and Education Center at the University of Nevada Las Vegas, is conducting research on criminal victimization on the reservation. This research will look at some of the challenges tribal citizens face in understanding and addressing issues of crime, violence and victimization. This project was designed by American Indian researchers to learn more about the nature of criminal victimization in tribal communities. The results of this research will help to develop more effective crime prevention strategies and victim support for Indian country. We would like to invite you to participate in this important project.

Participants

Your name was randomly selected from a list of community residents. We are hoping to interview youth, adults, and elders living in the tribal community for a total of about 150 people. The interview process will take about 45 minutes and will be completely confidential. No one other than the research team will know you participated or know what your answers were. There are no direct benefits to you for participating, however, the information you provide may help develop ways to improve the criminal justice response in tribal communities.

Procedures

If you volunteer to participate in this study, you will be asked to complete a survey about crime victimization. The questions we will ask you to answer are from an Indian Crime Victim Survey designed specifically for tribal communities. Some of the questions ask for general information about who you are and the community you live in. Other questions ask about experiences you may have had being a victim of crime. A few of these questions ask about sensitive information such as alcohol, drugs and violence. Although we hope you will answer every question, you do not have to answer any question you do not want to answer.

Benefits of Participation

There are no direct benefits to you for participating, however, the information you provide may help develop ways to improve the criminal justice response in tribal communities.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA LAS VEGAS

INFORMED CONSENT

American Indian Development Associates

American Indian Research and Education Center



TITLE OF STUDY: Evaluation Of The Tribal Victim Assistance Programs At The Lummi Nation And Passamaquoddy Tribe: American Indian Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)

INVESTIGATOR(S): Michelle Chino, Ph.D., PI **CONTACT PHONE NUMBER:** 702-895-2649

Risks of Participation

There are risks involved in all research studies. This study may include only minimal risks. We believe the risks to participating in this research are minimal but you may feel uncomfortable answering some of the questions. There is also a remote chance that confidential information may be revealed or that someone may be able to identify your responses. To reduce the chances of this happening, we will not put your name on the answer sheet and we will not link your name with your answers in any way. Only project staff will have access to the data and the list of people who participate. All reports to the funding agency (the National Institute of Justice) and to the public will only contain general responses or anonymous quotes if they reflect the general thoughts of the group.

Cost /Compensation

There will *not* be any financial costs to you to participate in this study. There is no cost to you other than your time. The study will take 45 minutes of your time. To compensate you for your time, you will receive \$10 upon completion of the interview. The University of Nevada, Las Vegas may not provide compensation or free medical care for an unanticipated injury sustained as a result of participating in this research study.

Contact Information

If you have any questions or concerns about the study, you may contact Dr. Michelle Chino at **702-895-2649**. For questions regarding the rights of research subjects, any complaints or comments regarding the manner in which the study is being conducted you may contact **the UNLV Office for the Protection of Research Subjects at 702-895-2794**.

Voluntary Participation

Your participation in this study is voluntary. You may refuse to participate in this study or in any part of this study. You may withdraw at any time without prejudice to your relations with the university. You are encouraged to ask questions about this study at the beginning or any time during the research study.

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INFORMED CONSENT

American Indian Development Associates

American Indian Research and Education Center



TITLE OF STUDY: Evaluation Of The Tribal Victim Assistance Programs At The Lummi Nation And Passamaquoddy Tribe: American Indian Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)

INVESTIGATOR(S): Michelle Chino, Ph.D., PI **CONTACT PHONE NUMBER:** 702-895-2649

Confidentiality

All information gathered in this study will be kept completely confidential. No reference will be made in written or oral materials that could link you to this study. All records will be stored in a locked facility at UNLV for at least 3 years after completion of the study. After the storage time the information gathered will be shredded.

Participant Consent:

I have read the above information and agree to participate in this study. I am at least 18 years of age. A copy of this form has been given to me.

Signature of Participant

Date

Participant Name (Please Print)

Participant Note: Please do not sign this document if the Approval Stamp is missing or is expired.



INFORMED CONSENT

American Indian Development Associates

American Indian Research and Education Center

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OFFICE FOR THE PROTECTION
OF RESEARCH SUBJECTS

TITLE OF STUDY: Evaluation Of The Tribal Victim Assistance Programs At The Lummi Nation And Passamaquoddy Tribe: Tribal Victim Assistance Survey

INVESTIGATOR(S): Michelle Chino, Ph.D., PI CONTACT PHONE NUMBER: 702-895-2649

Purpose of the Study

You are invited to participate in a research study. The American Indian Development Associates (AIDA) in collaboration with the Tribal Victim Assistance Program and the American Indian Research and Education Center at the University of Nevada Las Vegas, is conducting evaluation research on tribal victim services on the reservation. We are doing a survey of some people who used victim services, to see what they think about the program.

Participants

We are looking for people who are willing to talk about the services that TVA gave them. The people we ask were randomly chosen from all recent TVA clients. Like numbers picked in a lottery or bingo, you were randomly chosen.

Procedures

The survey asks some questions about the services you received. The survey will take about 45 minutes. The survey asks for brief information about your victimization event, and about the services you requested and received. The survey asks as well for your suggestions to reduce crime and to improve the response to victims of crime.

We will use the information from you and from about 40 other clients, for part of an evaluation of the TVA. The evaluation will help us to better understand how well the TVA responds to crime victims. Your candid answers will help the TVA program improve its response to all crime victims.

Our evaluation of TVA is both for the TVA program itself and for the TVA funding agency, which is the US Department of Justice. The primary purpose of our project is to evaluate the TVA. We will also report our findings in meetings and publications. That is why this is an "evaluative research project."

Benefits of Participation

There are no direct benefits to you for participating, however, many people may feel good about helping to ensure that the TVA works at the best possible level in the future.

Risks of Participation

There are risks involved in all research studies. This study may include only minimal risks. Also in any evaluative research project like this, there are potential harms to people taking part. We have tried very hard to prevent all such potential harms from happening. First, some people may feel uncomfortable remembering the original event. TVA has arranged for

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INVESTIGATOR(S): Michelle Chino, Ph.D., PI CONTACT PHONE NUMBER: 702-895-2649

counseling if anyone wants it. Second, a few people may worry if the person who did the original crime finds out that they took part in this survey. We prevent the person from finding out in several ways. I and everyone on this project have promised to keep absolutely private the information you provide. We have promised to not tell anyone else who took the survey and what was said. We have also received special training in how to keep confidentiality. We will not leave a message with anyone else about the purpose of our call or that we are involved with TVA. We also have a Certificate of Confidentiality from the US Department of Justice, so that we can refuse even a court order to tell anyone who took part in our project and what they said.

Cost /Compensation

There will *not* be any financial costs to you to participate in this study. There is no cost to you other than your time. The study will take 45 minutes of your time. To compensate you for your time, we will give you \$10 at the end of the interview. The University of Nevada, Las Vegas may not provide compensation or free medical care for an unanticipated injury sustained as a result of participating in this research study.

Contact Information

If you have any questions or concerns about the study, you may contact Dr. Michelle Chino at **702-895-2649**. For questions regarding the rights of research subjects, any complaints or comments regarding the manner in which the study is being conducted you may contact **the UNLV Office for the Protection of Research Subjects at 702-895-2794**.

Voluntary Participation

Your participation in this study is voluntary. You may refuse to participate in this study or in any part of this study. You may withdraw at any time without prejudice to your relations with the university. You are encouraged to ask questions about this study at the beginning or any time during the research study. Answering the survey is voluntary. If you decide not to take part, no program will change how it gives service to you. TVA will not know who took part and who did not. If you take part, you may choose to not answer any question. If you choose to take part and then change your mind, simply tell me, I will stop and will throw away your answers.



INFORMED CONSENT

**American Indian Development Associates
American Indian Research and Education Center**

TITLE OF STUDY: Evaluation Of The Tribal Victim Assistance Programs At The Lummi Nation And Passamaquoddy Tribe: Tribal Victim Assistance Survey

INVESTIGATOR(S): Michelle Chino, Ph.D., PI CONTACT PHONE NUMBER: 702-895-2649

Confidentiality

All information gathered in this study will be kept completely confidential. No reference will be made in written or oral materials that could link you to this study. All records will be stored in a locked facility at UNLV for at least 3 years after completion of the study. After the storage time the information gathered will be shredded.

Participant Consent:

I have read the above information and agree to participate in this study. I am at least 18 years of age. A copy of this form has been given to me.

Signature of Participant

Date

Participant Name (Please Print)

Participant Note: Please do not sign this document if the Approval Stamp is missing or is expired.



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OFFICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF RESEARCH SUBJECTS

YOUTH ASSENT

American Indian Development Associates

American Indian Research and Education Center

TITLE OF STUDY: Evaluation Of The Tribal Victim Assistance Programs At The Lummi Nation And Passamaquoddy Tribe: American Indian Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)

INVESTIGATOR(S): Michelle Chino, Ph.D., PI CONTACT PHONE NUMBER: 702-895-2649

- 1. My name is Michelle Chino and I am a researcher at UNLV working with American Indian Development Associates. We are asking you to take part in a research study because we are trying to learn more about crime and crime victims in your community. We are talking to adults and young people like you who may have been a victim of a crime in the past year.
2. If you agree to be in this study we are going to ask you to answer some survey questions about different types of crime that may happen in your community. Some questions are about sensitive issues such as drug and alcohol use and violence. Although we hope you will answer every question, you do not have to answer any question that makes you feel uncomfortable. The survey we are using was made for use in tribal communities.
3. We believe the risks to participating in this research are minimal but you may feel uncomfortable answering some of the questions. There is also a remote chance that confidential information may be revealed or that someone may be able to identify your responses. To reduce the chances of this happening, we will not put your name on the answer sheet and we will not link your name with your answers in any way. Only project staff will have access to the data and the list of people who participate. All reports to the funding agency (the National Institute of Justice) and to the public will only contain general responses or anonymous quotes if they reflect the general thoughts of the group.
4. There are no direct benefits to you for participating in this survey but the things we learn may help us make your community a safer place to live.
5. Please talk this over with your parents before you decide whether or not to participate. We will also ask your parents to give their permission for you to take part in this study. But even if your parents say "yes" you can still decide not to do this. If you decide to participate, you will receive \$10 after the survey is completed to cover the time you spend talking with us and answering the survey questions.
6. If you don't want to be in this study, you don't have to participate. Remember, being in this study is up to you and no one will be upset if you don't want to participate or even if you change your mind later and want to stop. You can ask any questions that you have about the study. If you have a question later that you didn't think of now, you can call me at 702-895-2649.
7. Signing your name at the bottom means that you agree to be in this study. You and your parents will be given a copy of this form after you have signed it.

Print your name

Date

Sign your name



PARENT PERMISSION FORM

American Indian Development Associates

American Indian Research and Education Center

TITLE OF STUDY: Evaluation Of The Tribal Victim Assistance Programs At The Lummi Nation And Passamaquoddy Tribe: American Indian Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)

INVESTIGATOR(S): Michelle Chino, Ph.D., PI **CONTACT PHONE NUMBER:** 702-895-2649

Purpose of the Study

Your child has been invited to participate in a research study. The American Indian Development Associates (AIDA) in collaboration with the Tribal Victim Assistance Program and the American Indian Research and Education Center at the University of Nevada Las Vegas, is conducting research on criminal victimization on the reservation. This research will look at some of the challenges tribal citizens face in understanding and addressing issues of crime, violence and victimization. This project was designed by American Indian researchers to learn more about the nature of criminal victimization in tribal communities. The results of this research will help to develop more effective crime prevention strategies and victim support for Indian country. We would like to invite you to participate in this important project.

Participants

Your child's name was randomly selected from a list of community residents. We are hoping to survey youth, adults, and elders living in the tribal community for a total of about 150 people. The survey process will take about 45 minutes and will be completely confidential. No one other than the research team will know your child participated or know what your child's answers were. You will not be able to see your child's answers. There are no direct benefits to your child for participating, however, the information your child provides may help develop ways to improve the criminal justice response in tribal communities.

Procedures

If you give permission for your child to participate in this study, he/she will be asked to complete a survey about crime victimization. The questions we will ask your child to answer are from an Indian Crime Victim Survey designed specifically for tribal communities. Some of the questions ask for general information about your child and the community you live in. Other questions ask about experiences your child may have had being a victim of crime. A few of these questions ask about sensitive information such as alcohol, drugs and violence. Although we hope your child will answer every question, your child does not have to answer any question he/she does not want to answer.

Benefits of Participation

There are no direct benefits to your child for participating, however, the information your child provides may help develop ways to improve the criminal justice response in tribal communities.



PARENT PERMISSION FORM

American Indian Development Associates

American Indian Research and Education Center

TITLE OF STUDY: Evaluation Of The Tribal Victim Assistance Programs At The Lummi Nation And Passamaquoddy Tribe: American Indian Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)

INVESTIGATOR(S): Michelle Chino, Ph.D., PI **CONTACT PHONE NUMBER:** 702-895-2649

Risks of Participation

There are risks involved in all research studies. This study may include only minimal risks. We believe the risks to participating in this research are minimal but your child may feel uncomfortable answering some of the questions. There is also a remote chance that confidential information may be revealed or that someone may be able to identify your child's responses. To reduce the chances of this happening, we will not put your child's name on the answer sheet and we will not link your child's name with your answers in any way. Only project staff will have access to the data and the list of people who participate. All reports to the funding agency (the National Institute of Justice) and to the public will only contain general responses or anonymous quotes if they reflect the general thoughts of the group.

Cost /Compensation

There will *not* be any financial costs to your child to participate in this study. There is no cost to your child other than his/her time. The study will take 45 minutes of your child's time. To compensate your child for their time, your child will receive \$10 upon completion of the survey. The University of Nevada, Las Vegas may not provide compensation or free medical care for an unanticipated injury sustained as a result of participating in this research study.

Contact Information

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Voluntary Participation

Your child's participation in this study is voluntary. He/she may refuse to participate in this study or in any part of this study. He/she may withdraw at any time without prejudice to your relations with the university. You and your child are encouraged to ask questions about this study at the beginning or any time during the research study.

Confidentiality

All information gathered in this study will be kept completely confidential. No reference will be made in written or oral materials that could link you to this study. All records will be stored



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in a locked facility at UNLV for at least 3 years after completion of the study. After the storage time the information gathered will be shredded.

Participant Consent:

I have read the above information and give permission for my child to participate in this study. A copy of this form has been given to me.

Signature of Parent

Date

Parents Name (Please Print)

Participant Note: Please do not sign this document if the Approval Stamp is missing or is expired.