

## Court Improvement Program

- **Basic Grant** The basic grant enables state courts to conduct assessments of the role, responsibilities and effectiveness of state courts in carrying out state laws relating to child welfare proceedings. It also allows state courts to make improvements to provide for the safety, well-being, and permanence of children in foster care and assist in the implementation of Program Improvement Plans (PIPs) as a result of the Child and Family Services and title IV-E Foster Care Eligibility Reviews.
- **Data Grant** The data grant supports state court data collection and analysis and promotes data sharing between state courts, child welfare agencies and tribes.
- **Training Grant** The training grant was intended to increase child welfare expertise within the legal community and facilitate cross-training opportunities among agencies, tribes, courts and other key stakeholders.



The purpose of the Court Improvement Project Taskforce is to provide a forum to consider issues, review data, develop plans and promote system enhancements related to deprived and delinquent/unruly youth in order to improve outcomes for North Dakota children and families.



#### Areas of Focus for CIP – A Data Driven Approach









Timeliness to
Permanency in
Deprivation and
Termination of
Parental Rights Cases

Dual Status Youth
Initiative

Indian Child Welfare Act Quality Legal Representation Plan



## Collaboration with Title IV-B/IV-E Agency and Tribes

- State courts/CIP must demonstrate collaboration with the title IV-B/IV-E agency and Indian tribes in applications for CIP funding by describing how the title IV-B/IV-E agency and tribes, where applicable, will be involved in CIP planning, including:
  - identifying needs;
  - developing theories of change;
  - selecting or developing solutions;
  - planning, preparing and implementing change; and
  - evaluating and applying findings.
- State courts must also commit to participating in all stages of child welfare program planning and improvement efforts, including the CFSP/APSR, CFSR and title IV-E Foster Care Eligibility Review processes within required timeframes.



### Dual Status Youth Initiative

Children and youth who come into contact with both the child welfare and juvenile justice (delinquency) systems.



They may have different types of contact or legal statuses within these systems including:

**√**Dual identification

**Dual involvement** 

## Complex Needs of this Population...

- ✓ Have experienced complex trauma
  - "Repeated or prolonged trauma at significantly higher rates than others.
- ✓ Complex trauma is associated with behavioral problems that can bring youth into the juvenile justice delinquency system.
- ✓ Child maltreatment has been shown to increase the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 59% and as an adult by 28%.
- √ Maltreated children tend to be:
  - Younger at first arrest
  - Commit more offenses
  - ~Experience more frequent arrests

## Outcomes...

#### **Short Term**

- ✓DSY are removed from their homes more frequently.
- ✓ Detained more frequently.
- ✓ Stay in detention for longer periods of time.



- Impact on educational, employment and self-sufficiency.
- √Greater reliance on public systems.

Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Systems are not typically designed to coordinate, share info and collaborate to assure effective delivery of services.

## ND'S Dual Status Youth Initiative

- **√**ND Supreme Court
- **√ND Department of Human Services**
- √ND Division of Juvenile Services
- ✓ND Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group
- ✓ Robert F Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice

Highly Responsive to Therapeutic Interventions

Trauma Informed Care

Developmentally
Appropriate
Interventions

Agency
Coordinated Care

ND'S Dual Status Youth Initiative

- 1. Current and historical delinquent/unruly referrals
- 2. Type of abuse or neglect that occurred
- 3. Status of social services report and assessment
- 4. Services being provided or offered
- 5. Current and ongoing concerns
- 6. Parental cooperation with assisting in completion with case plans
- 7. Safety issues in regards to parent and/or juvenile





## Goals of MDTs and FCEs

Reduce the number of children entering foster care

Increase the number of children remaining safely in their own homes

For children that are removed, increasing the number placed with relatives.

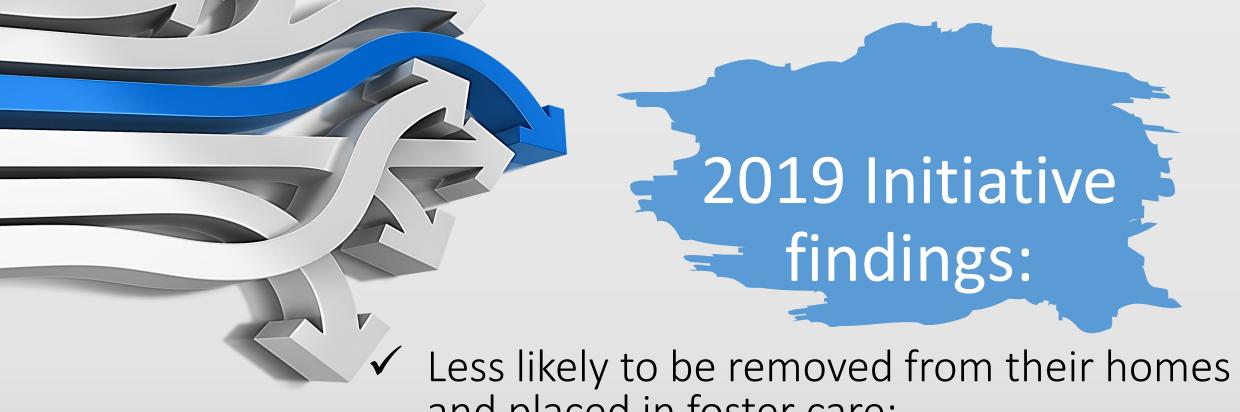
## February 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020

Number of Dual Status Youth:

 Percentage of juvenile court referrals where a child was considered Dual Status:

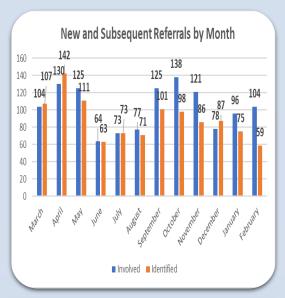
1,396

44%

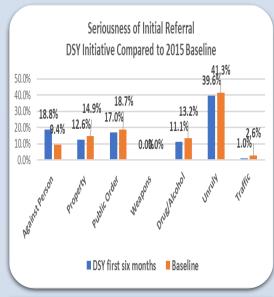


- and placed in foster care;
- ✓ More likely to have their cases diverted;
- ✓ Less likely to be ordered into the custody of juvenile corrections or the social service system.









The proportion of dual status youth females has increased by 7% since 2015.

Dual status
youth new
and
subsequent
referrals drop
significantly in
the summer
months.

Native
American
youth are 2.5
times more
likely than
White youth
to be dual
status.

40% of all referrals were due to unruly offenses

# Future Goals:

Utilize DSYI data to address gaps in resources and guide conversations among the Children's Cabinet, Juvenile Justice Commission, Court Improvement Program Taskforce, and agency leadership as they work to identify areas for policy and practice development which may include:

- ✓ Eliminating the incarceration of female youth
- ✓ Decriminalizing unruly behavior
- ✓ Addressing disparities and disproportionality among minority youth
- ✓ Increasing access to behavioral health services including developing ample mental health and substance abuse services