

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
- **√**Dual adjudication

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.

Highly Responsive to Therapeutic Interventions

Trauma Informed
Care

Developmentally
Appropriate
Interventions

Agency
Coordinated Care

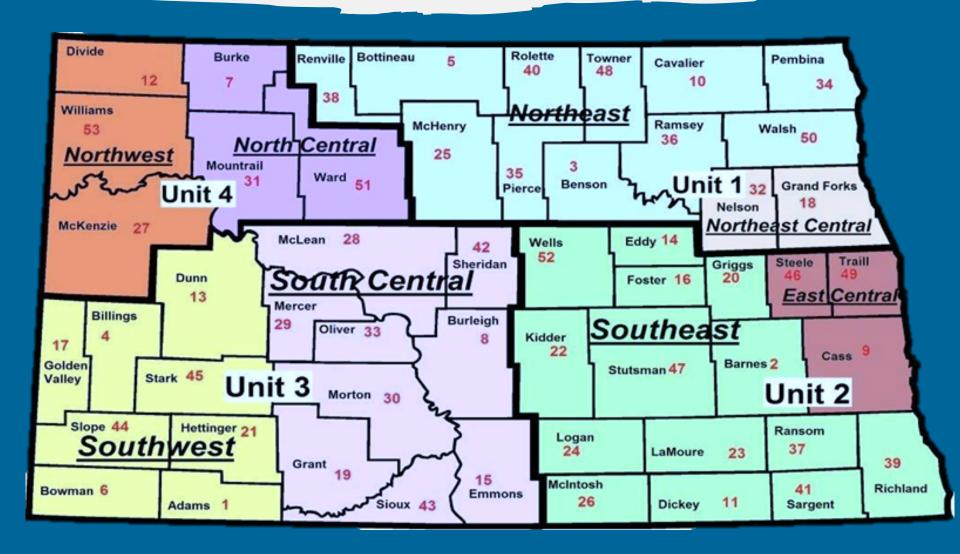
ND'S Dual Status Youth Initiative

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- **√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

Introduction to the Juvenile Court Process in North Dakota

JUVENILE COURT



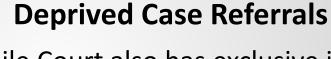
Case Referrals

Delinquent and Unruly Case Referrals

In North Dakota, the Juvenile Court has exclusive jurisdiction over youth ages seven to seventeen who are alleged to have committed a delinquent or an unruly act. A delinquent act would be a crime if committed by an adult, while an unruly act is behavior such as truancy from school, runaway, ungovernable behavior, or minor consuming alcohol, all of which are based on age.



Case Referrals

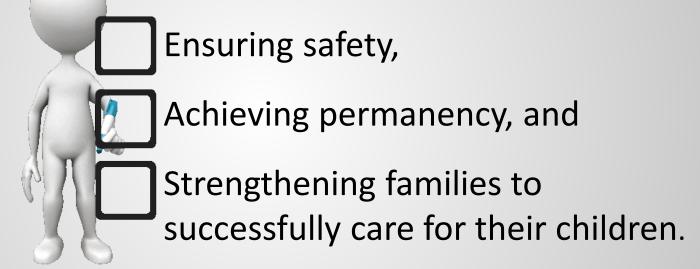


The Juvenile Court also has exclusive jurisdiction over children from birth through age seventeen who are alleged to be deprived of proper care or control by their parent, guardian, or other custodian. More commonly known as child abuse and neglect, these cases are referred to the courts by the county social service agencies after a child abuse and neglect assessment.

Introduction to the Social Services Process in North Dakota

What is the Child Welfare System?

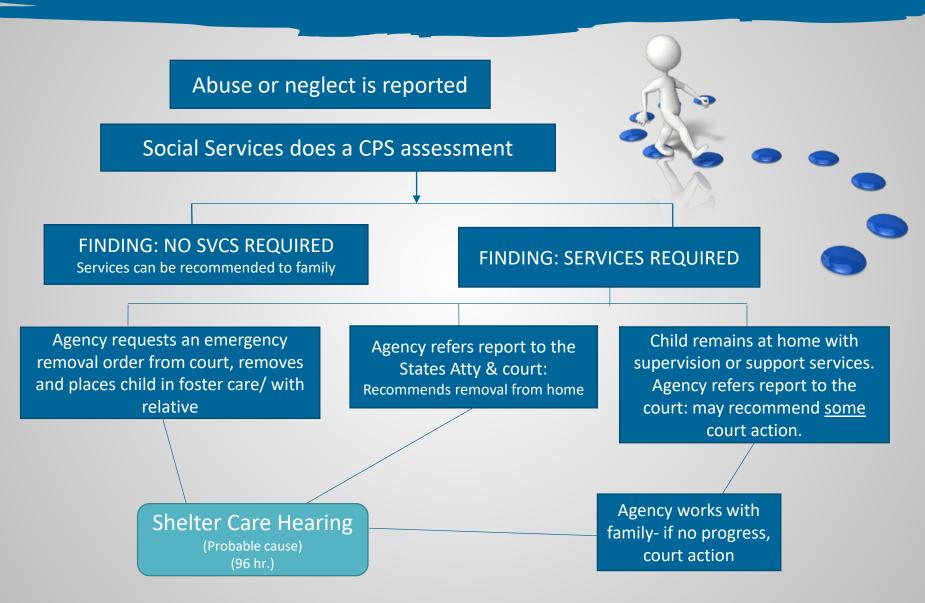
A group of services designed to promote the well-being of children by:



While the primary responsibility for child welfare services rests with the States, the Federal Government plays a major role in supporting States in the delivery of services through funding of programs and legislative initiatives.

State and local agencies develop programs that focus on preventing the abuse of children in troubled families, protecting children from abuse, and finding permanent families for those who cannot safely return to their parents.

Child's Journey through ND Child Welfare System



Shelter Care Hearing (Probable cause) (96 hr.)

Child sent home without services

Child returns home with supervision or support services

Child's removal from home continues/child remains in county custody plcmt.

Child's family works on plan to be reunited with child

Adjudicatory &
Dispositional
Hearing: determines
placement and plan

Agency works with child's family and develops a concurrent plan for permanency

Child continues in or is placed in foster family home.

Child placed in group home, shelter, or residential facility

Child placed with a relative (kinship care)

Child returns home with or without services

Court must review progress after 12 months at a <u>Permanency Hearing</u> (can review at an earlier interval)



Court must review progress after 12 months at a <u>Permanency Hearing</u> (can review at an earlier interval)

Reunification with bio family; child returns home

Biological family doesn't complete reunification plan

Guardianship created

Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (PPLA)

Court may terminate rights- possible appeals follow or child may continue in foster care

Child remains in Foster Care, may receive Independent Living Services (age 16+)

Child placed in adoptive home

Court holds

Adoption Hearing

Guardianship is created

Child reaches 18, or in some states 21, with no perm home

Court must hold
Permanency Hearing
every 12 months

Case closed;
Child has permanent home
(adoption, kinship, or guardian)

Case Closed: Child had "aged out"



ND Policy & Practice Recommendations

- Implementation of a protocol to ensure early identification of DSY;
- ✓ Development of a multi-agency agreement to facilitate data sharing;
- ✓ Standardized cross-system practices to assess, plan and manage multi-system cases;
- ✓ Improved training and work force development;
- ✓ Increased collaboration with tribal leadership to address racial/ethnic disparities;
- Closer examination of the use of out of home placement;
- Closing gaps in resource availability through coordination with other legislative and executive initiatives underway.



Target Population?

A Youth...

(1) Who is involved in an open CPS Assessment or who has been identified as a victim of a CPS "Services Required" determination

And

(2) Who has an Unruly/Delinquent referral

**NOTE: This includes youth with <u>open</u> CPS assessment or In Home/foster care case management (Child Welfare) and an <u>open</u> unruly/delinquent referral, probation or DJS custody (Juvenile Court).

After January 1, 2019, new case activity in one system and current activity or history as far back as 2010 in the other system. **

Protocol

1.Identification

2. Actions following Identification

3. Multi-Disciplinary Team Meetings

Identification

Client data from both CMS (Juvenile Court) and FRAME (Child Welfare) will be compared to identify youth in the DSYI target population. Newly encountered youth from one system that match to client activity in the other system through the data matching process will be generated for future tracking on the "DSYI Identification List".

Action Steps Following Identification:

Phase 1: Initial Data Analysis Period

The "DSYI Identification List" will be automatically generated and sent to ND CIP detailing a DSYI match. CIP staff will manually review the list to determine if the child is in the "involved" or "identified" population and will begin communications with both parties (Juvenile Court and County).

Phase 2: Future - Fully Automated Data Management

The "Identification List" will be automatically generated and sent to field staff (Juvenile Court and County workers) as well as the CIP staff detailing a DSYI match. The party with the most recent activity will begin communications with the other party.

For a new Delinquency or Unruly Referral/Citation:

- Active involvement with child welfare
 ~JCO III contact the local social service office/assigned social
 worker on the youth's case prior to making an intake
 decision.
- 2. Previous involvement with child welfare.
 ~JCO III contact the local social service office to request information that will assist the JCO III prior to making an

intake decision.

Actions Following Identification Juvenile Court Initiation

Actions Following Identification Social Service Initiation

For a new CPS referral:

1. If a youth is determined to have a currently active delinquency or unruly case.

~CPS worker contact the juvenile court/assigned court officer as part of the initial assessment within one week.

2. If a youth is determined to have a previous delinquency or unruly case.

~CPS worker will contact the juvenile court to request a courtesy update on the youth.



Information Shared Between Agencies

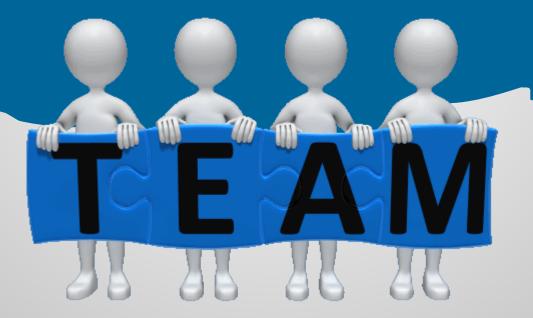
Juvenile Court to Social Services:

- 1. Current and historical delinquent & unruly referrals
- 2. Probation case plan (services being provided)
- 3. Current & ongoing concerns regarding juveniles behaviors
- 4. Parental cooperation with assisting in the completion of the case plan
- 5. Safety issues in regards to the parents and/or juvenile

Social Services to Juvenile Court: 1. Type of abuse – current and historical 2. Status of assessment 3. The subject of the report 4. Services being provided or offered

Information Shared between Agencies

Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT)



FAMILY CENTERED ENGAGEMENT (FCE)



Family Centered Engagement (FCE) is the North Dakota model used to design the DSYI MDT meeting structure.

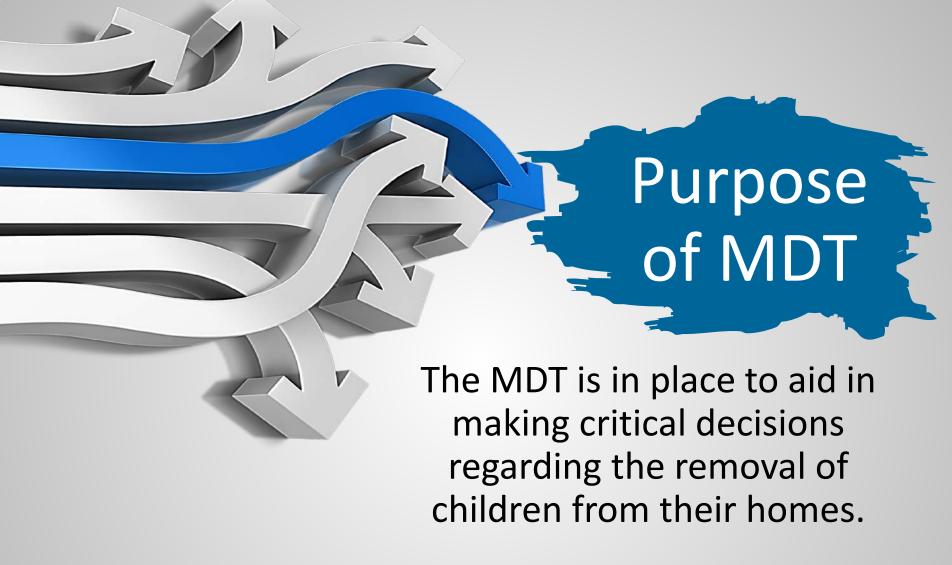
MDT replicates the model to create participatory and an inclusive process bringing together those with relationships to the children and those who are service providers to improve child welfare decision making and outcomes for children.

Goals of MDT...

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.



To achieve the least restrictive, safest and most appropriate placements that are in the best interest of the child(ren).

Who Makes the Referral? Who Facilitates the MDT?

The referral and facilitator of the MDT would be the agency that identifies that the youth is a Dual Status.

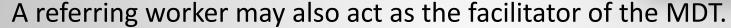


Examples:

If the youth is working with County Social Services and receives a juvenile citation, the CSS worker is the referral and facilitator of the MDT.

If the youth is working with Juvenile Court and the Juvenile Court Officer (JCO) completes a Report of Suspected Child Abuse or Neglect (SFN 960), the JCO is the referral and facilitator of the MDT.

Referring Worker and/or Facilitator Role

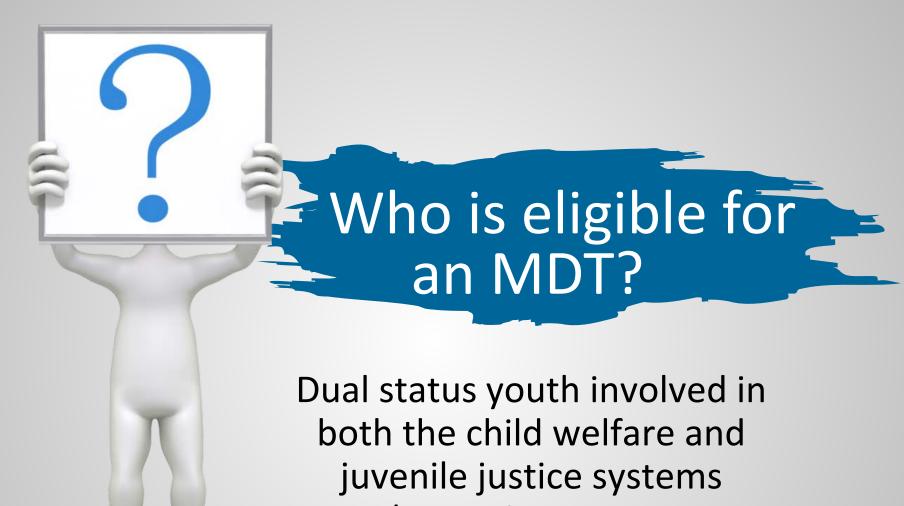


- √The Supervisor of the referring worker may step into the role of facilitator
- √An MDT may run very similar to a Child and Family Team Meeting (CFTM)

The Facilitator is charged with:

- **✓** Completion of the MDT Facilitator Task Checklist
 - Completion of the DSYI Multi-Disciplinary Team Release/Exchange of Information Form
 - **Times** Identifying Rules and Boundaries of the MDT
 - Keeping the meeting within the time frame of 1.5-2 hours
 - Identifying Strengths and Supports of the child(ren) and their family

(Please See DSYI-MDT handout for the full list)



who are in care or at the risk of removal.

Referral Timeline: within 7 calendar days from the receipt of a Report of Suspected Child Abuse or Neglect (SFN 960) or as soon as is appropriate

MDT Meeting Timeline: Within 7-12 days of the youth being identified as Dual Status



Meeting agenda

Total time: 1.5 to 2 hours

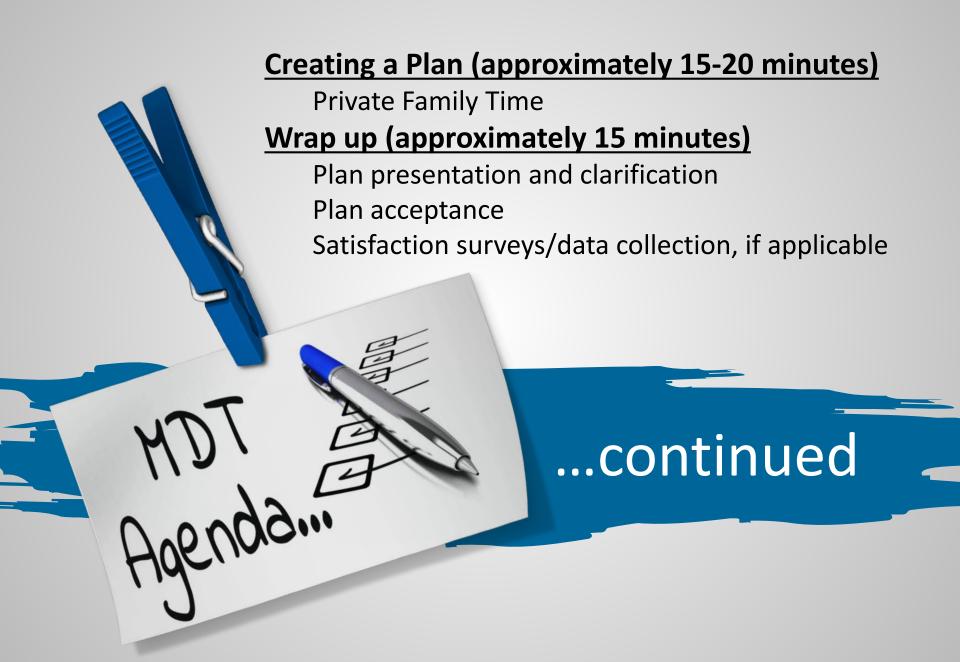
Opening (approximately 15-20 minutes)

- ~Introductions/welcome
- ~Sign-in
- ~Meeting guidelines, rules and boundaries
- ~Identify situation-
 - Why are we here? (presented by both workers)
- ~Purpose/goal of the meeting

Discussion (approximately 30 minutes)

- ~Strengths and supports
- ~Safety, needs and concerns
- ~Ideas
- ~Non-negotiables





Suggested list of who should be invited to an MDT

MDT's are family driven. If a parent(s) objects to the attendance of any potential participant other than County Social Services and/or Juvenile Court staff, the referring worker and/or facilitator will discuss with the parent(s) the advantage of the participant's presence in the process. If the parent(s) continues to object, then the parents' wishes should be honored.

Parent(s) and/or legal guardians

Mother
Father
Step-Parent

They are the expert on the family's needs and strengths. Presence and involvement is essential.

Suggested List for MDT Attendee's continued...

Child(ren)

~Over the age of 12 and developmentally appropriate.

~Under the age of 12 should be considered on a case-by-case basis

"If the child(ren) are not able to attend, the referring worker/facilitator can obtain the child(ren)'s view prior to the MDT.

Current Caregivers and Kin Providers

Key team members who assist in providing information regarding:

~Child(ren)'s adjustment

~Progress

~Needs

~Discuss placement ideas

Mother

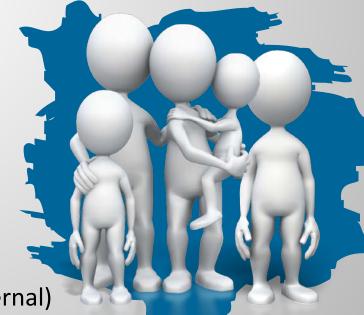
Father

Step-Parent

Sibling(s)

Grandparents (Maternal and Paternal)

Aunts, Uncles and Cousins (Maternal and Paternal)





Extended Family and Non-Relative Supports

~Identified by parent(s) or referring worker to provide support, assistance or resources to the child(ren) and/or parent(s)

~Participate in developing ideas and reaching a placement decision

Community Resource Representatives

~Defined as a member of the family's 'community' whether based on neighborhood, ethnicity, religion or other natural connection ~Identified by referral worker and/or parent(s) based on an existing partnership, to provide support, resource expertise, cultural understanding and an external perspective to decision making

Suggested List for MDT attendee's continued...

Service Providers (currently or previously involved with the family:

- ✓ Chemical Dependency Professionals
- ✓ Domestic Violence Experts
- ✓ Mental Health Clinicians
- ✓ Public Health Nurses
- ✓ Educational Provides
- ✓ Guardian Ad Litem
- ✓ Private Agency Staff
- ✓ Human Service Center Staff
- ✓ Placement Facility Staff
- ✓ Juvenile Court Staff
- ✓ Police Youth Worker
- ✓ Division of Juvenile Services Staff
- ✓ ICWA Workers
 - ✓ When the family is eligible or a member or identifies with a tribe or band.
- ✓ Attorney's in a supportive role.
 - ✓ These meetings are not legal proceedings and are not Court actions.







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