

Building Bridges Across Systems that Work with Children and Families: Addressing the Needs of Dual Status Youth

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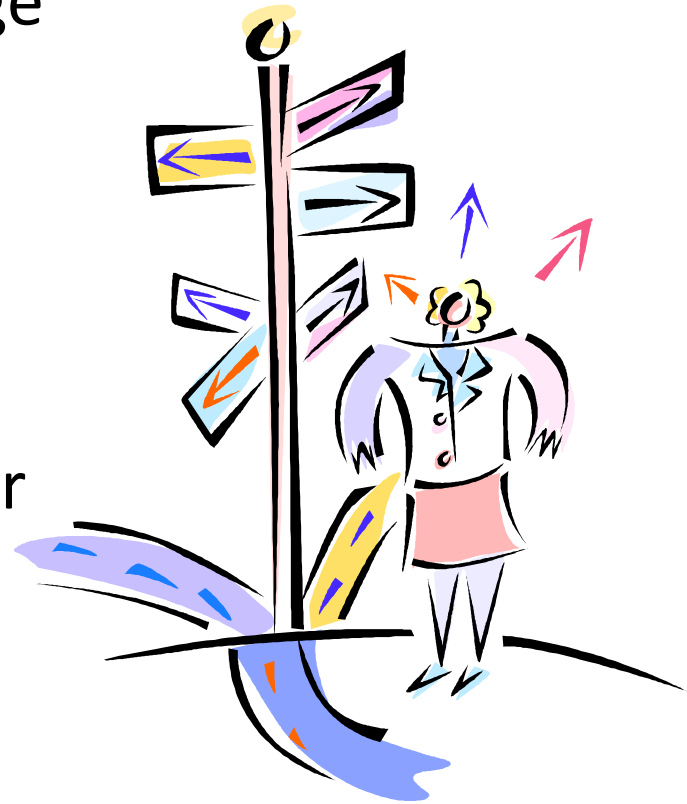
Workshop Goals

Participants will:

- Learn about some basic characteristics & differences between systems; and identify some basic tips about reforming and integrating different systems
- Have knowledge of the most up to date research on dual status youth (youth who have come into contact with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems) prevalence, characteristics, and outcomes
- Identify possible areas in which your jurisdiction could improve its approach to handling dual status youth, potential barriers to reform that may arise, and recommended approaches for overcoming challenges
- Receive guidance on how to use current tools and resources to assist in dual status work
- Become familiar with the RFK National Resource Center framework for system coordination and integration to improve outcomes for dual status youth and its application on site

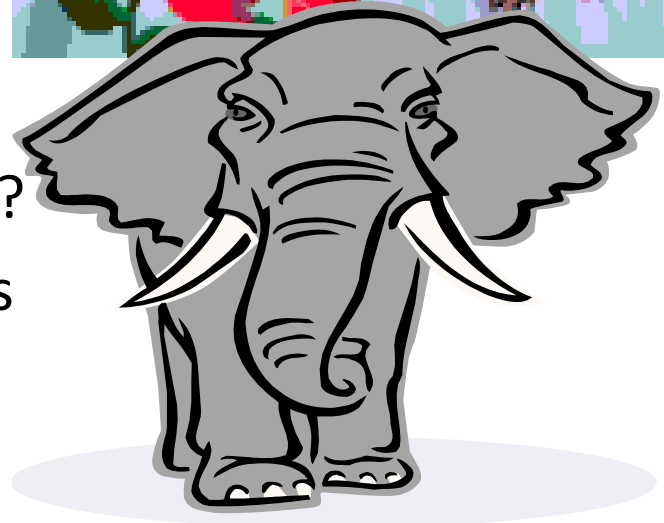
What do we know about “different” systems?

- They use a different language
- They often have differing goals (overt and covert)
- They hold differing assumptions – about who they serve, each other, other systems
- They have differing roles -



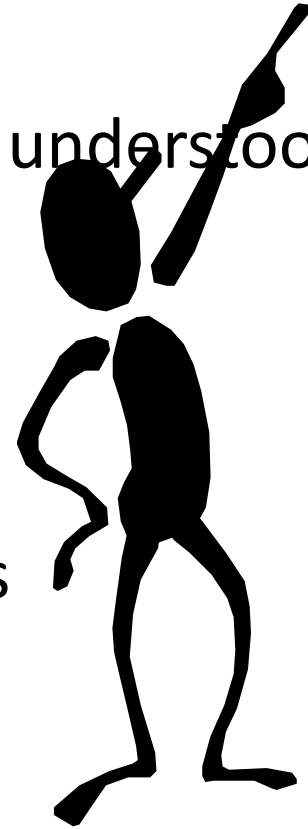
Improving our Connections

- We have to know one another's systems to form a reliable linkage
 - Matching roles
 - Building trust and partnership
 - Matching documentation
 - Adjusting time lines
- Communication counts
 - Do we speak the same language?
 - Do we understand one another's context and needs?
 - Do we have a common goal?



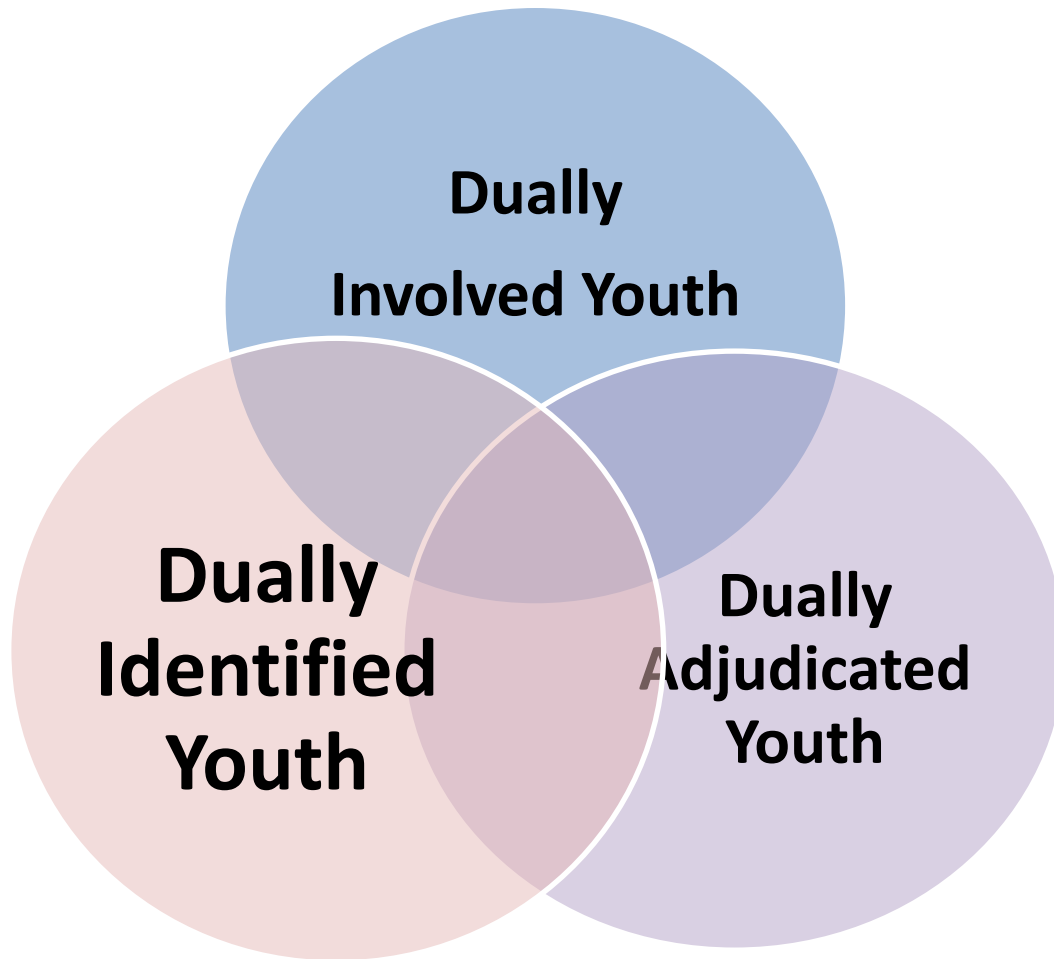
Tips for Moving Forward

- Keep your eyes on the prize (don't “negotiate with leprechauns”)
- Seek first to understand, second to be understood
- Think big, act small
- Focus on shared interests
- Principles travel, programs don't
- Celebrate success & calculated failures
- Take risks, not chances



Dual Status Youth

What does that mean?



Research & Characteristics of Dual Status Youth

- At least seven studies have examined dual status youth characteristics (Herz & Ryan 2008; Widom & Maxfield 2001; Halemba, Siegel, Lord, & Zawacki 2004; Kelley, Thornberry, & Smith 1997; Saeturn & Swain, 2009; Halemba & Siegel 2011; and Dannerback & Yan 2011).
- Although these studies are not identical in their methodology, they all examine characteristics of crossover youth and report a tremendous amount of similarity.
- All provide evidence that childhood abuse and neglect are associated with an *increased risk of crime and violence*; it is important to highlight though that this *relationship is neither inevitable nor deterministic*

Characteristics of Dual Status Youth

- Evidence that childhood abuse and neglect are associated with an increased risk of crime and violence; it is important to highlight though that this relationship is neither inevitable nor deterministic.
- Approximately 1/3 of crossover youth are female (over-represented).
- African-American youth are overrepresented in the crossover numbers in child welfare referrals and juvenile justice referrals (this finding was specific to Herz & Ryan, 2008b and Saetern & Swain, 2009).
- A high prevalence of a family history of criminal behavior, mental health, and/or substance abuse problems (Widom & Maxfield 2001).
- Are exposed to domestic violence (70% in Halemba et al).
- Experience numerous placements, often resulting in one or more placements in congregate care (Herz & Ryan, 2008b).
- Enter the system when they are young children & remain in the system into (and sometimes through) adolescence (Halemba & Siegel 2011).
- Inconsistent pre-adjudication identification and are more likely to be detained (Conger & Ross, 2010).

Updating the Research: Characteristics of Dual Status Youth

<http://www.journalofjuvjustice.org/JOJJ0101/JOJJ0101.pdf>

Missouri's Crossover Youth: Examining the Relationship between their Maltreatment History and their Risk of Violence

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Key words: maltreatment, violence, delinquency, crossover, trauma

Abstract

State agencies often have multiple opportunities to provide treatment services to child maltreatment victims, yet a significant number of youth still cross over to delinquency. The purpose of this study is to examine how delinquent youth with a maltreatment history may differ from other such youth in their risk factors and to explore the extent to which these risk factors are associated with violent delinquency. We used a developmental pathways model to examine how certain risk factors could be associated with maltreatment and violence. The risk factors included mental health, social environment, and offending history as well as gender and race. Results indicate that crossover youth have more severe risk factors than delinquent youth who do not have a history of maltreatment. In a multivariate model, maltreatment history increased the odds of an assault history (violence indicator) among 79,766 youth with status or delinquency referrals.

According to the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), youth violence is widespread and the second leading

cause of death for youth in the United States (CDC, 2010). Child maltreatment is associated with youth violence (Gabarino, 1999; Herrenkohl, Herrenkohl, & Egolf, 2003; Stouthamer-Loeber, Loeber, Homish, & Wei, 2001) but the mechanisms that lead youth to cross over from the child welfare system, in which they are treated as victims, to the juvenile justice system, in which they are treated as perpetrators, are not well understood (Bilchik & Nash, 2008; Hollist, Hughes, & Schaible, 2009). Because maltreated youth have multiple system contacts, the child welfare and juvenile justice systems typically have numerous opportunities to impact their lives to deter them from offending. As is true in many states, child welfare and juvenile justice staff in Missouri are becoming increasingly aware of the crossover youth population. The purpose of this study is to examine how Missouri's delinquent youth with a maltreatment history may differ from other delinquent youth in their risk factors for crossing over into delinquency, and to explore the extent to which these risk factors are associated with violent delinquency. This information will help Missouri as well as other states better meet the needs of crossover

ModelsforChange

Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice

DOORWAYS TO DELINQUENCY:

Multi-System Involvement of Delinquent Youth in King County (Seattle, WA)

Gregory Halembo and Gene Siegel
National Center for Juvenile Justice

September 25, 2011



UNITING
for YOUTH

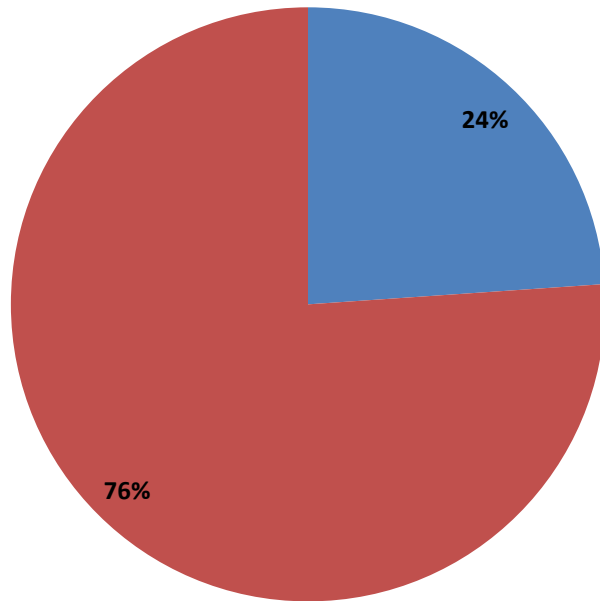
A PARTNERSHIP OF
MULTI-LEARNING SYSTEMS
IN KING COUNTY

www.ncjj.org or
<http://www.modelsforchange.net/publications/304>

Gender

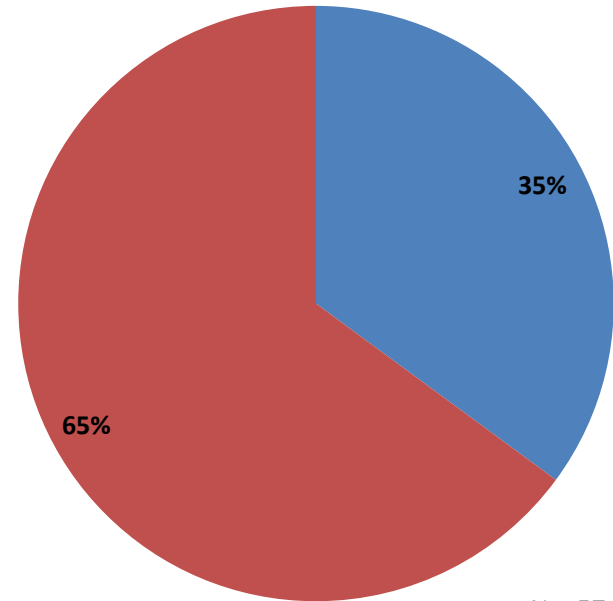
**YFS with No CPS History -
Male/Female Ratio**

■ female ■ male



**YFS with CPS History -
Male/Female Ratio**

■ female ■ male

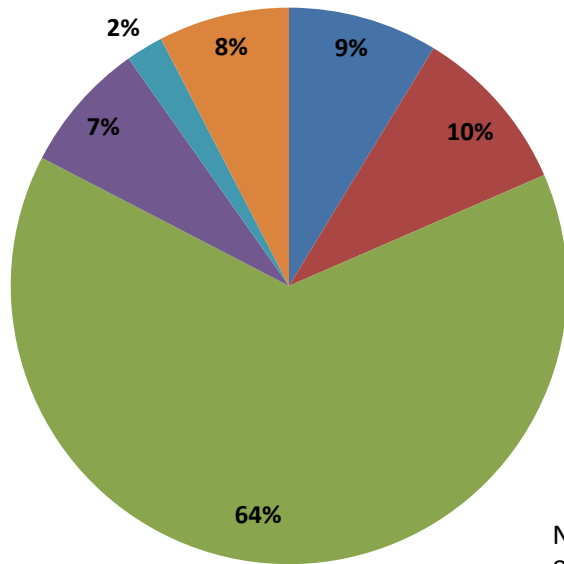


N = 57
8/31/14

Race & Ethnicity

YFS with No CPS History - Ethnicity

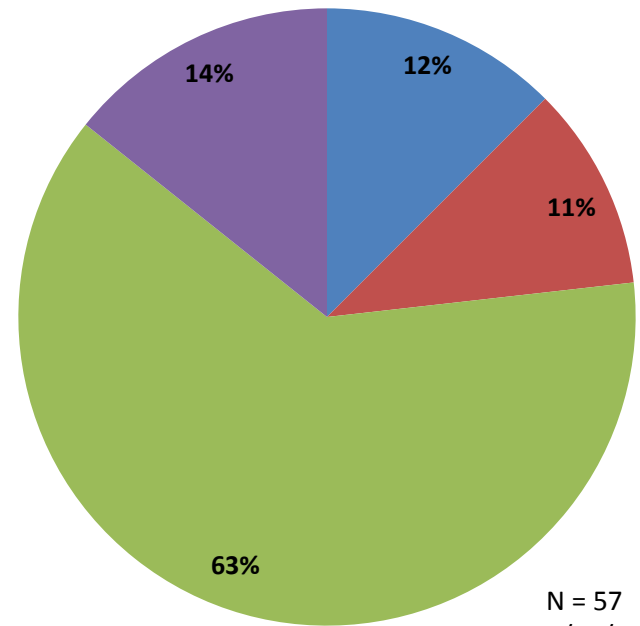
American Indian African American Caucasian
White/Hispanic Native Hawaiian Unknown



N = 92
8/31/14

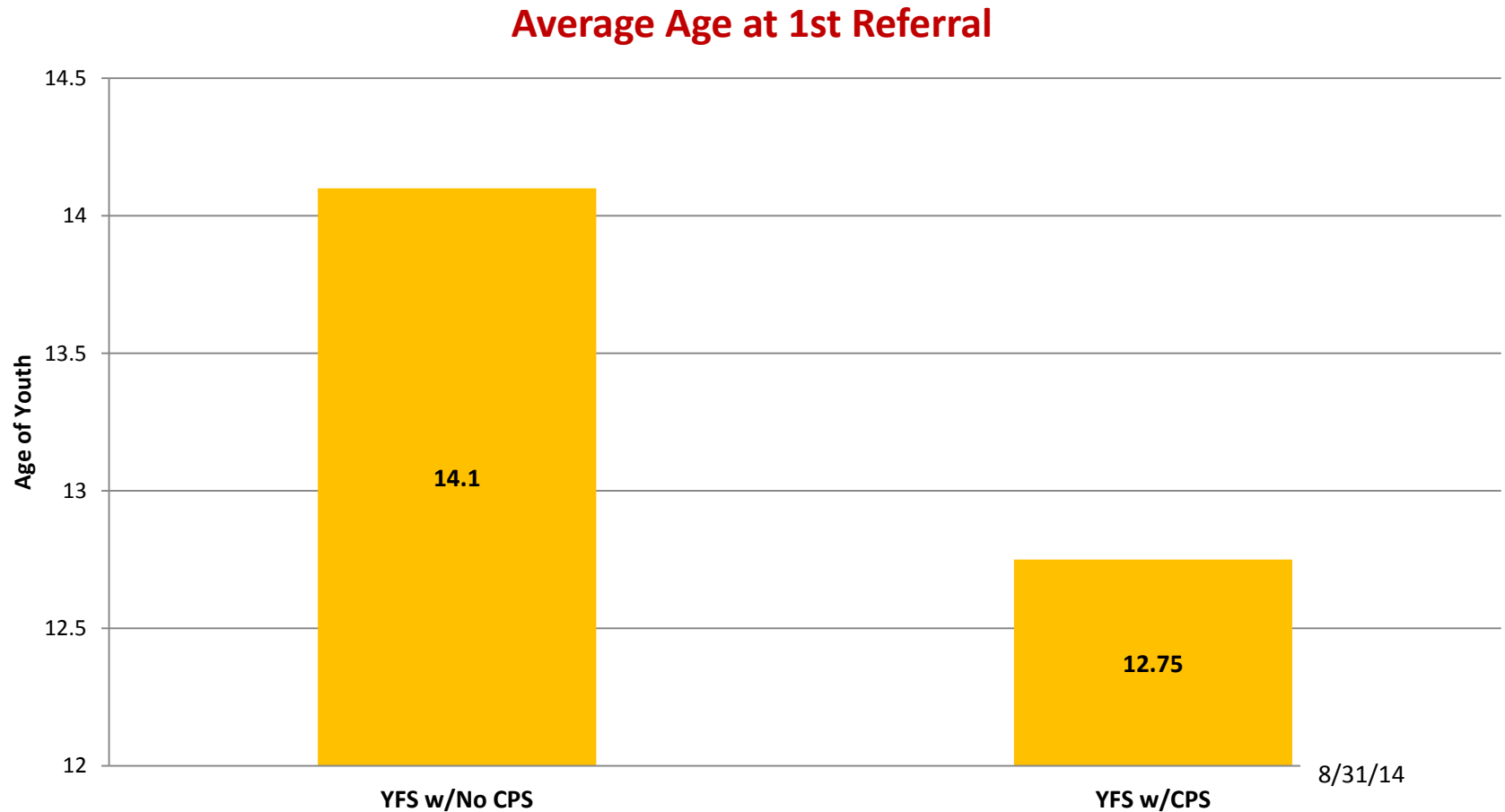
YFS with CPS History - Ethnicity

American Indian African American White White/Hispanic



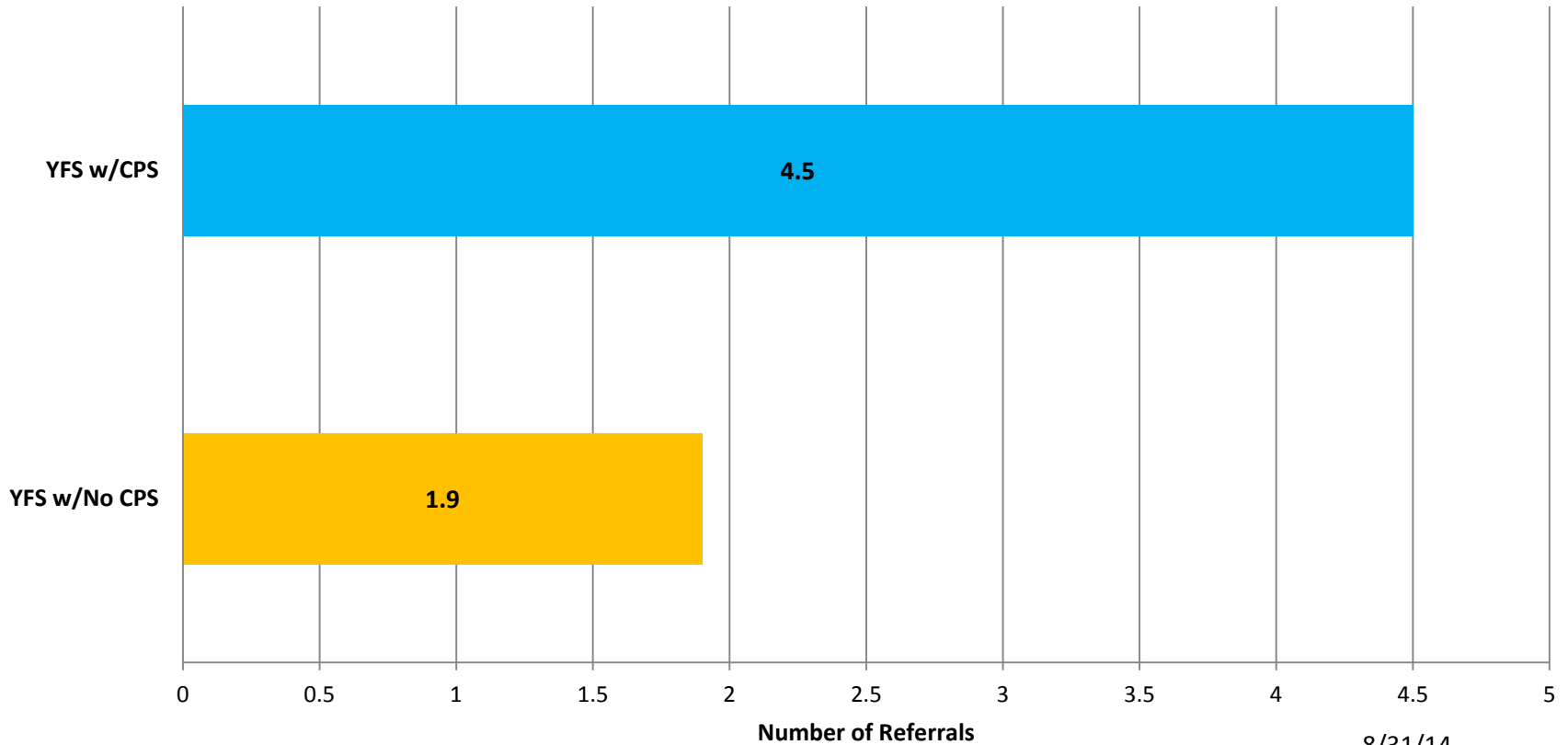
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Age at First Delinquency Referral



Average # of JJ Referrals

Average # of YFS Referrals



8/31/14

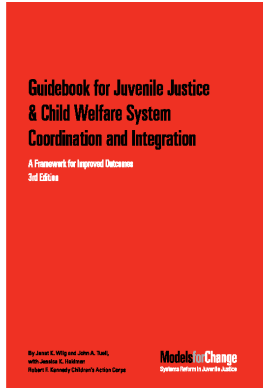
Technical assistance project

Sponsored jointly by the John D. and Catherine T MacArthur Foundation *Models for Change* and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Four sites chosen for the project:

- Outagamie Co., WI
- Hampden Co., MA
- Newton Co., GA
- Santa Clara Co., CA

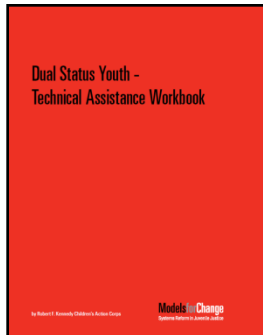
Dual Status Youth Initiative: Framework



Guidebook for Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare System Coordination and Integration: Framework for Improved Outcomes

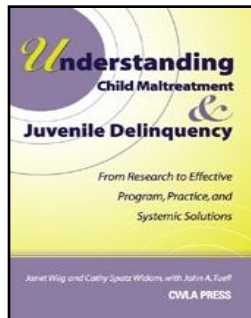
(Wiig, Janet K. and Tuell, John A. with Heldman, Jessica K., 3rd ed., 2013, Robert F. Kennedy Action Corps and Child Welfare League of America)

www.rfknrcjj.org



Dual Status Youth – Technical Assistance Workbook

(Tuell, John A., Heldman, Jessica, and Wiig, Janet K., 2013, Robert F. Kennedy Action Corps) www.rfknrcjj.org



Understanding Child Maltreatment and Juvenile Delinquency: From Research to Effective Program, Practice, and Systemic Solutions

Child Welfare League of America, 2003, Janet K. Wiig, C. S. Widom, with John A. Tuell <http://modelsforchange.net/publications/207>

Vision of Change

From

YFS & CYF on Parallel Tracks

Child
Protection/Child
Welfare (CYF)

- Child/Youth Safety
- Well Being
- Permanence

Juvenile Justice
(YFS)

- Community Safety
- Accountability
- Competency Development

To

Integrated Approach

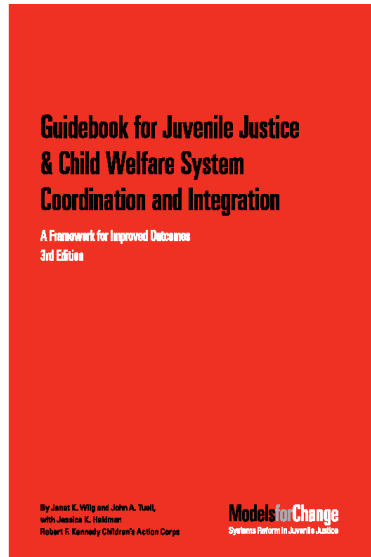
Child
Protection/Child
Welfare

- Information Sharing
- Evidence-Based Practices
- Community Engagement
- Integrated Assessment
- Shared Resources
- Integrated Case Plans

Juvenile Justice

- Child/Youth/Community Safety
- Development of Protective Factors
- Diversion/Prevention of Recidivism
- Decrease in Out of Home Care
- Increased Permanence

DUAL STATUS YOUTH INITIATIVE: Framework



***Guidebook for Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare System
Coordination and Integration: Framework for Improved Outcomes***

(Wiig, Janet K. and Tuell, John A. with Heldman, Jessica K., 3rd ed.,
2013, Robert F. Kennedy Action Corps and Child Welfare League of
America)

www.rfknrcjj.org

FOUR PHASE PROCESS:

I. MOBILIZATION / ADVOCACY

II. STUDY & ANALYSIS

**- Data Collection, Mgmt., &
Performance Measurement**

**- Resource Inventory &
Assessment**

- Legal & Policy Analysis

III. ACTION STRATEGY

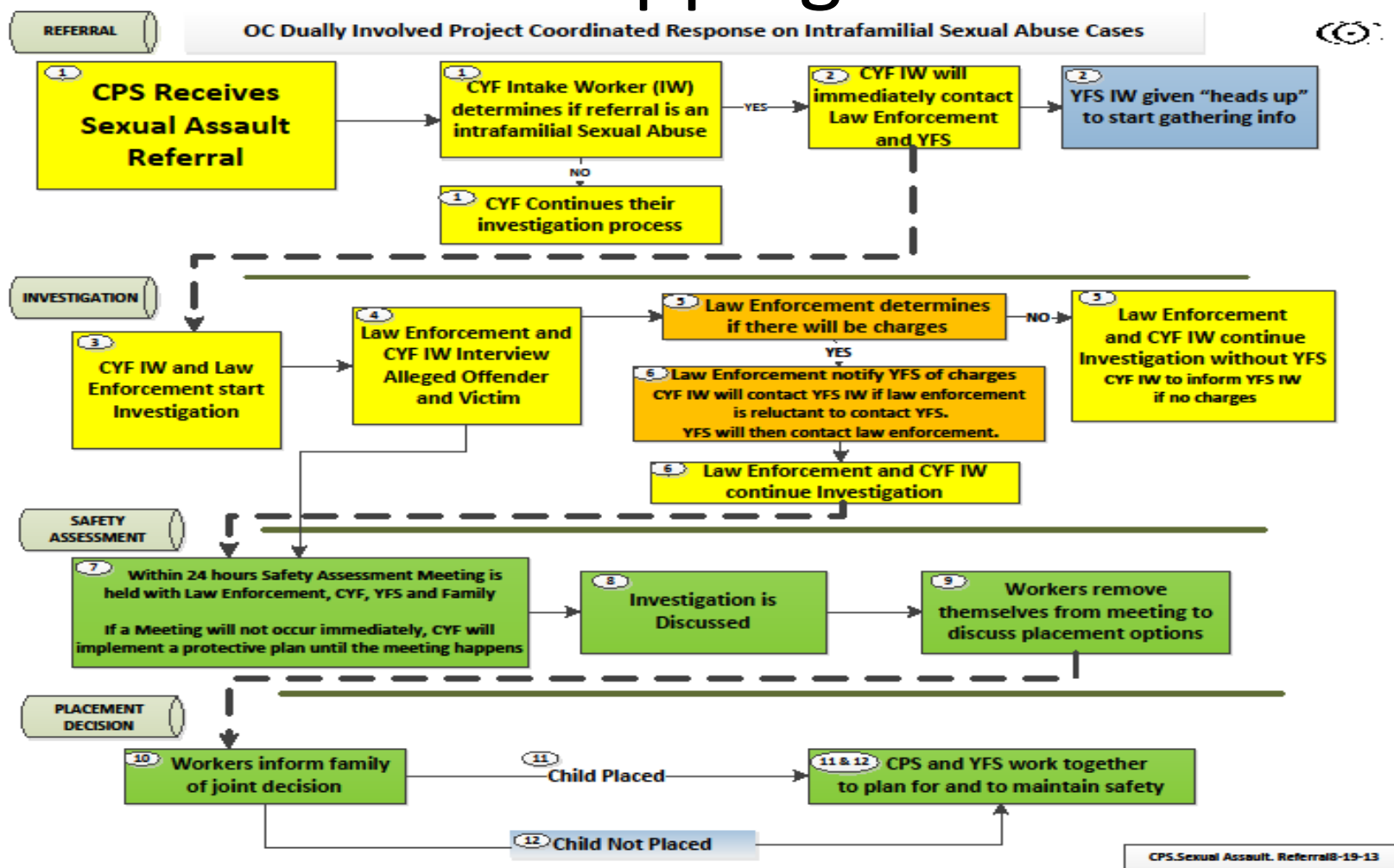
IV. IMPLEMENTATION

Goals:

- Improved collaboration/integration between Child Welfare/Child Protection and Juvenile Justice services
- Improved outcomes beyond safety & permanence: increased protective factors, increased community support, decreased risk of delinquency
- Decrease in subsequent referrals for abuse & neglect
- Decrease in out of home placements

II. STUDY & ANALYSIS

Mapping



Practice Improvements

Overarching Approach: Trauma Assessment Protocol

Need to account for the effects of trauma exposure, form across agencies a shared understanding of its effect and symptoms, and specify coordinated approach to evidence-based trauma-informed practices.

Coordinated Case Planning Protocol

Need to efficiently and effectively leverage the knowledge and expertise of multiple workers that have prior and current contact with youth, and ensure sharing of information and blending of decision making, case planning, and progress monitoring.

Coordinated Response to Intra-Family Sexual Abuse

Need to ensure a seamless process of both investigating and responding and doing so in a manner that is coordinated, trauma-informed, and engages key actors at the optimum time to better ensure safety and decreased likelihood of subsequent abuse.

Wisconsin Trauma Project

- Tier 1 - 30 clinicians trained in TF-CBT and participating in learning collaborative
- Tier 2 - Three sessions of the NCTSN curriculum “Caring for Children who have experienced Trauma” to foster parents, biological parents and case workers
- Tier 3 - Training offered agency based and to include community stakeholders

What is TF-CBT?

An **evidence-based** trauma treatment proven to **decrease symptoms** of PTSD, anxiety, depression, and other child behavior problems...also proven to decrease shame, **improve parenting skills**, and **strengthen the child-caregiver relationship**.

A **sequenced** treatment with coping skills and gradual exposure preceding exposure.

Data “Boot Camp”

Developing internal data systems that inter-connect can be a challenge:

- eWiSACWIS
- TCM
- YASI Case Works

Bringing the right people to the table to understand the options



Dual Status Youth Initiative: Activities

Practice Network – Site-based personnel convening to highlight advances in reform, identify innovations, engage new sites, and explore legislative opportunities

Technical Assistance / Consultation – Provide support for local & state jurisdictions using proven frameworks, tools, and resources

Innovation Briefs: Effective Approaches to Secure Education / Schools as our Multi-System Reform Partner; Mentoring for Juvenile Justice System Involved Youth; Creating Cross-system Culture Change

White Paper: Effective Use of Trauma Screening to Inform Care (released at the Symposium)

Webinar / Webcast – RFK NRC for JJ Practice Networks featuring models or examples of innovative and successful approaches in the field

Symposium – Recognizing Best Practices for Dual Status Youth

Next Steps

- Continue to promote collaborative culture between YFS & CYF
- Encourage & coach supervisors to practice cross-system consultation & problem solving
- Review & improve existing protocols
- Research & develop new protocols: information sharing, “one family, one judge”, etc.

Next Steps (cont'd)

- Integrate what we are learning from the WI Trauma Project into our work with Dual-System youth
- Begin participation with the RFK National Resource Center to bring our lessons learned to other jurisdictions

Selection of New Technical Assistance Sites:

- [Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice](#), led by Robert F. Kennedy Children's Action Corps, is pleased to announce a new **Dual Status Youth Technical Assistance Initiative** providing support to four competitively selected jurisdictions to improve outcomes for youth and families involved in their child welfare and juvenile justice systems. This project is jointly supported by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention ([OJJDP](#)) and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation ([MacArthur Foundation](#)). The technical assistance provided by the RFK National Resource Center guides jurisdictions through a process of multi-system collaboration and innovation that yields meaningful and sustainable results in both human and fiscal terms. Interested jurisdictions can find more information as well as application materials at www.rfknrcjj.org.
- Questions can be directed to John Tuell, Executive Director, at jtuell@rfkchildren.org.

Resources

- Doorways to Delinquency (Halemba & Siegel, 2011):
[http://www.ncjj.org/pdf/MFC/Doorways to Delinquency 2011.pdf](http://www.ncjj.org/pdf/MFC/Doorways%20to%20Delinquency%2011.pdf)
- WWCF WisKids Policy Brief: “We Can Do Better”:
<http://www.wccf.org/publication/can-better-sharing-responsibility-better-meet-needs-dual-status-youth/>
- RFK national Resource Center for Juvenile Justice:
www.rfknrcjj.org
- Center for Juvenile Justice Reform, Georgetown University:
<http://cjjr.georgetown.edu/>
- Models for Change: www.modelsforchange.net

Five Steps to Leading Change

1. Create a Shared Need

- *“Whenever a discrepancy exists between the current culture and the objectives of your change, the culture always wins.”*
- *“Stability has become the enemy of survival.”*

2. Shape a Vision

- *“The change effort needs to become a cause, a crusade, and your job is to champion the vision.”*
- *“One doesn’t discover new lands without consenting to lose sight of the shore for a very long time.”*

3. Mobilize Commitment

- *“Your job is to give everyone in your group personal accountability for transforming the culture.”*
- *“It is not so much the articulation of goals about what an institution should be doing that creates new practice. It’s the imagery that creates the understanding, the compelling moral necessity that the new way is right....”*

4. Support Changes to Make Them Last

- *“We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, then, is not an act, but a habit.”*
- *“A mind once stretched by a new idea, never regains its original dimensions.”*

5. Monitor Progress

- *“People have to believe you’re dead serious about this endeavor and determined to see it through.”*

Discussion/Questions

