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**NORTH DAKOTA
JUVENILE COURT
ANNUAL REPORT**

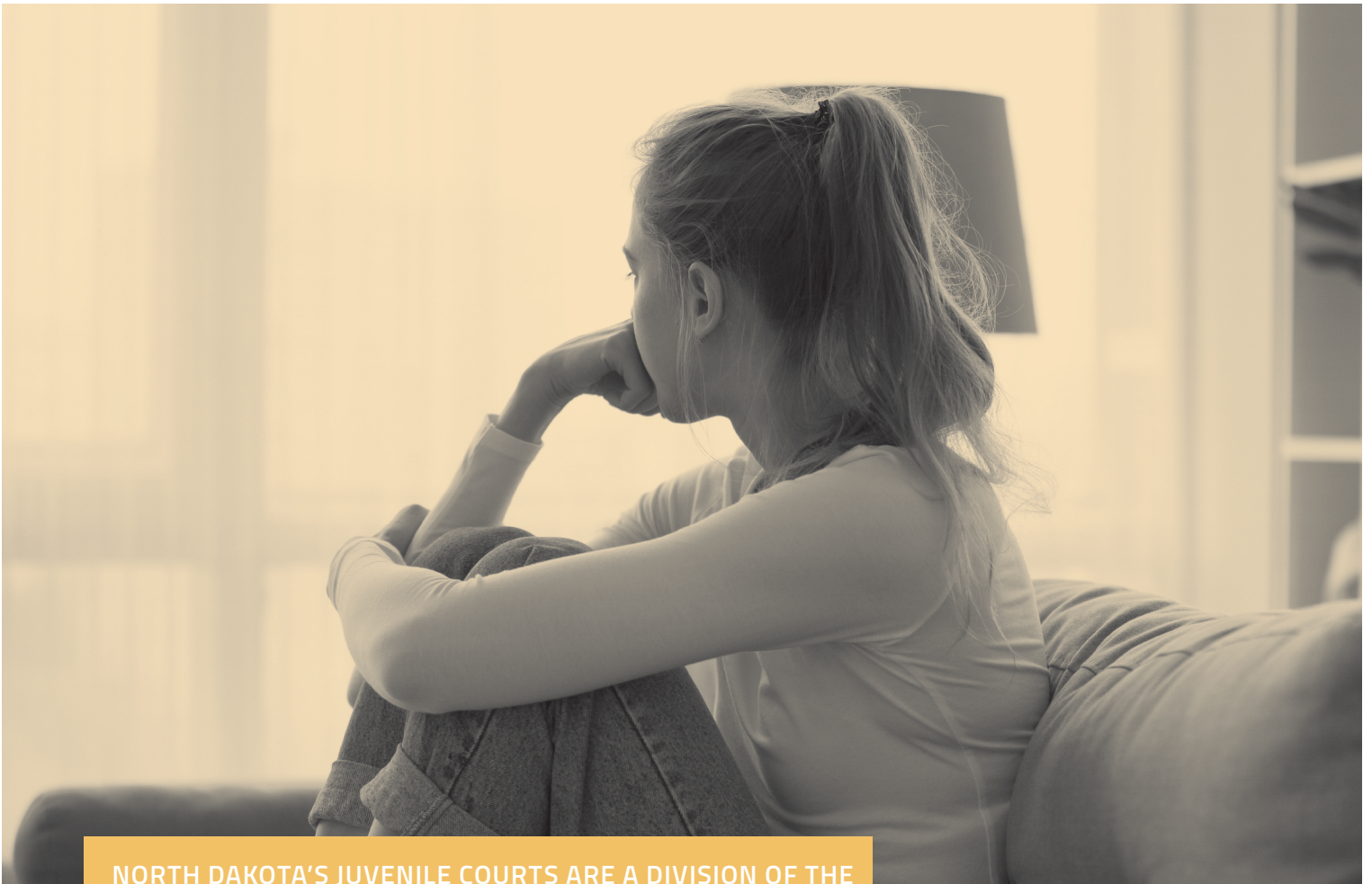
REPAIRING HARM | REDUCING RISK | CREATING OPPORTUNITIES

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WHAT IS JUVENILE COURT?

Established in 1911, North Dakota's juvenile courts are a division of the District Courts and serve many vital purposes. The Court has jurisdiction over youth ages 10 to 18 who have been referred to the Court due to a delinquent offense or as a Child in Need of Services (formerly referred to as an unruly act). The juvenile court also has jurisdiction over cases involving a Child in Need of Protection (formerly a deprived child) and juvenile guardianship cases.



NORTH DAKOTA'S JUVENILE COURTS ARE A DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT COURTS AND SERVE MANY VITAL PURPOSES.

MISSION STATEMENT

The Juvenile Court protects the best interests of children and addresses the unique characteristics and needs of children that come before the court as a child in need of protection, a child in need of services and delinquent matters. Following the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice, the mission of the North Dakota Juvenile Court is to promote public safety, hold juvenile offenders accountable, and increase the capacity of juveniles to contribute productively to their community. The courts empower victims, encourage community participation, and support parental responsibility.

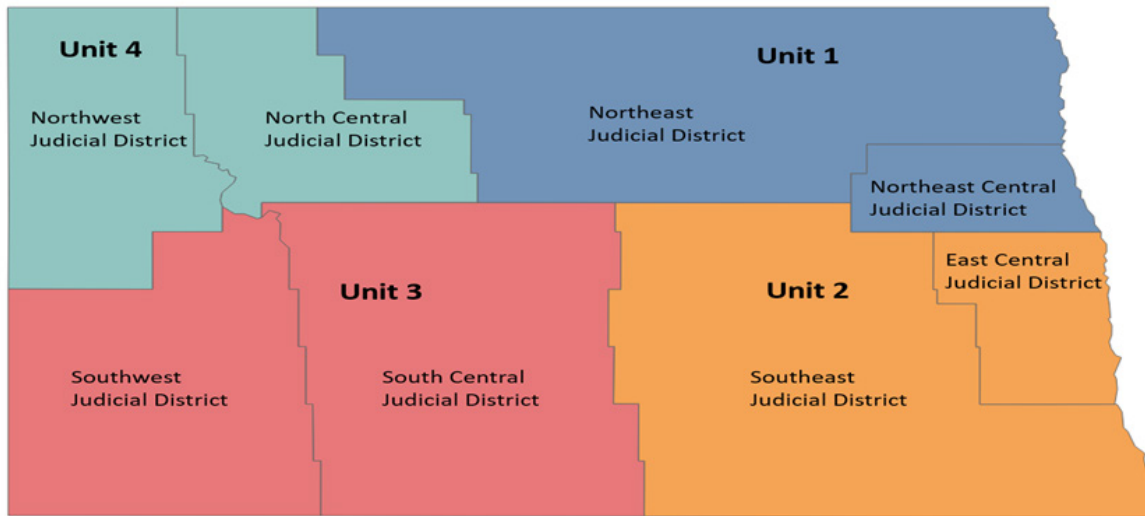


**REPAIRING HARM,
REDUCING RISK AND
CREATING OPPORTUNITIES**



JUVENILE COURT STRUCTURE

The juvenile court is divided into four administrative units and eight districts.



JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM

In 2021, the Commission on Juvenile Justice undertook the task of updating the Uniform Juvenile Court Act. The juvenile directors each had an active role in the discussion and drafting of the bill to ensure that the changes proposed were feasible and in the best interest of the children, families, and communities served. The new Juvenile Court Act went into effect on July 1, 2021, and enhanced the work of the juvenile court. The changes, particularly in terms and method of handling certain types of referrals, impact the data in this report since the changes took place mid-calendar year. The most significant changes that impact the way data is reported are summarized below and highlighted throughout:

- The legal term “unruly” changed to “child in need of services” (CHINS) and effective July 1, 2021 the legal mechanism to allow formal court petitions or informal adjustment case processing was eliminated and these case types (unruly, run away, truancy, tobacco) may only be diverted. We will use the new term CHINS throughout this report.
- The legal term “deprived child” changed to “child in need of protection” (CHIPS). The definition or method of court process did not change significantly.

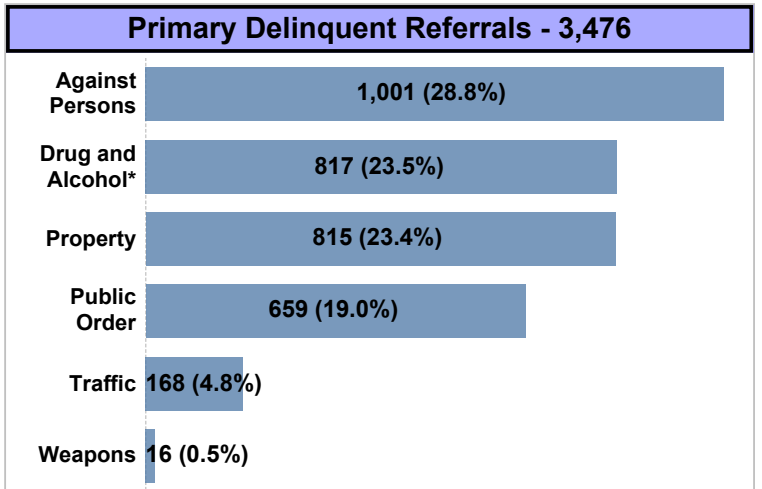
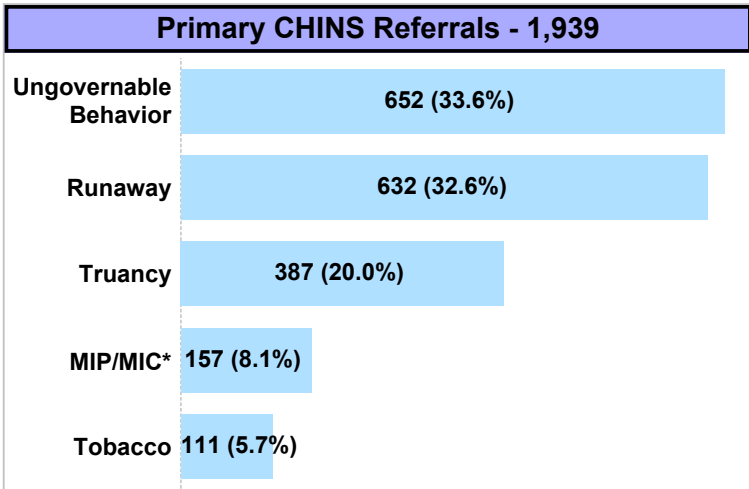
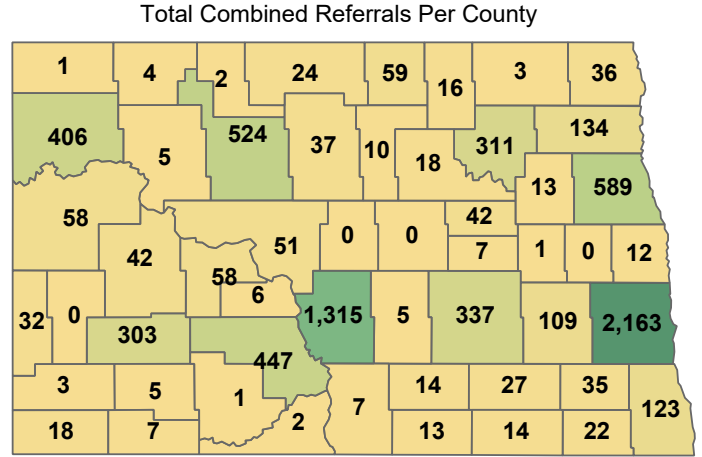
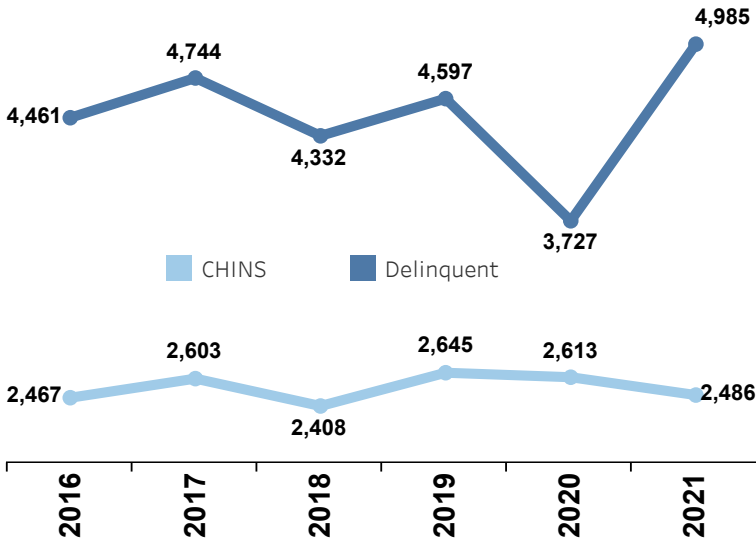
We will use the new term CHIPS throughout this report.

- Referral types of Minor in Consumption and Minor in Possession (Alcohol), which used to fall under the definition of an “unruly child”, since July 1, 2021, fall under the definition of a delinquent act and are subject to the case processing in Chapter 27-20.4.
- All youth charged with a delinquent act presumptively receive court-appointed counsel, regardless of parent income, unless that right is knowingly and intelligently waived by a child age 14 or more and done on the record.
- Youth found to have committed a delinquent act who are in need of out-of-home placement can no longer be placed in the custody of the human services zones. Rather, only the Division of Juvenile Services (DOCR) can receive custody of a child in a delinquency case.

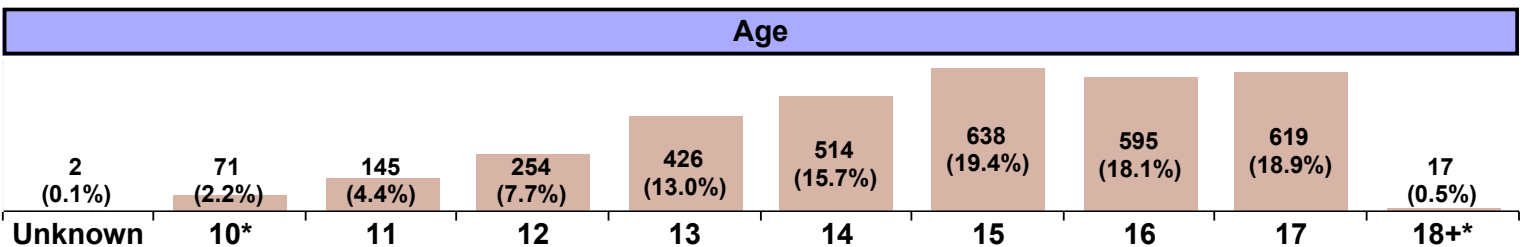
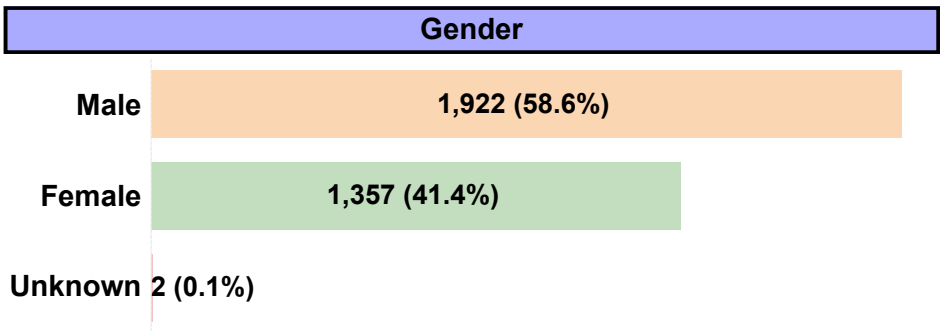
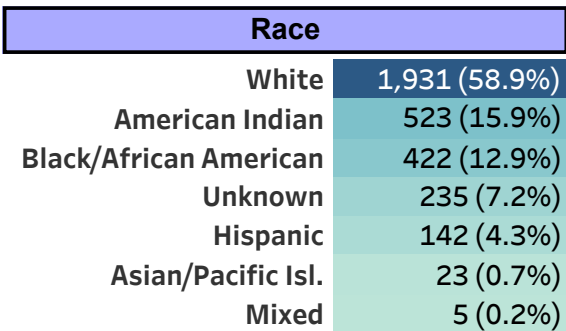


North Dakota Juvenile Court 2021 Delinquent & Child in Need of Services (CHINS) Referrals Received

Total Delinquent and CHINS Referrals



Number of Youth Referred to Juvenile Court: 3,281



* As of 7/1/2021, all MIP/MIC offenses are a delinquent act

* 10 and 18 year old group include those referrals of youth under 10 and over 18 that were referred to juvenile court

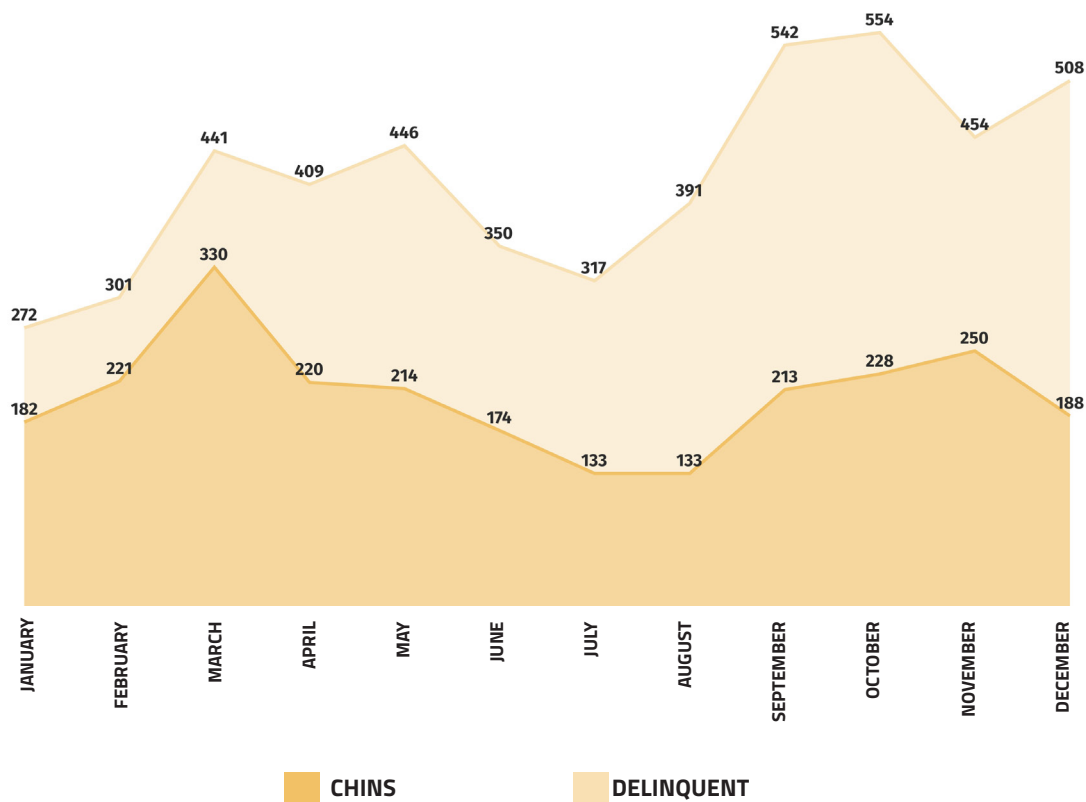
2021 DELINQUENT AND CHINS REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT

Referrals to the juvenile court for delinquent offenses and CHINS behavior are received from law enforcement agencies, school administrators, and parents. A delinquent act is behavior that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult, while a CHINS referral is for behavior that is only subject to intervention due to the age of the person, such as truancy from school, running away from home, ungovernable behavior, and use or possession of tobacco products. The CHINS category did include Minor in Possession and Minor in Consumption until June 30, 2021. At that time those offenses were moved to the delinquent category.

In 2021, total delinquent and CHINS referrals to the North Dakota Juvenile Courts increased from the previous year by 1,131 referrals (18%) to 7,471.

Year	CHINS	Delinquent	Grand Total
2021	2,486	4,985	7,471
2020	2,613	3,727	6,340
2019	2,645	4,597	7,242
2018	2,408	4,332	6,740
2017	2,603	4,744	7,347
2016	2,467	4,461	6,928

The chart below reflects the number of CHINS and delinquent referrals in 2021 by month.



REFERRAL BY SOURCE

Ninety-two percent of all referrals for delinquent and CHINS behaviors came from law enforcement. Other referral sources include schools and parents.

REFERRALS BY CASE TYPE

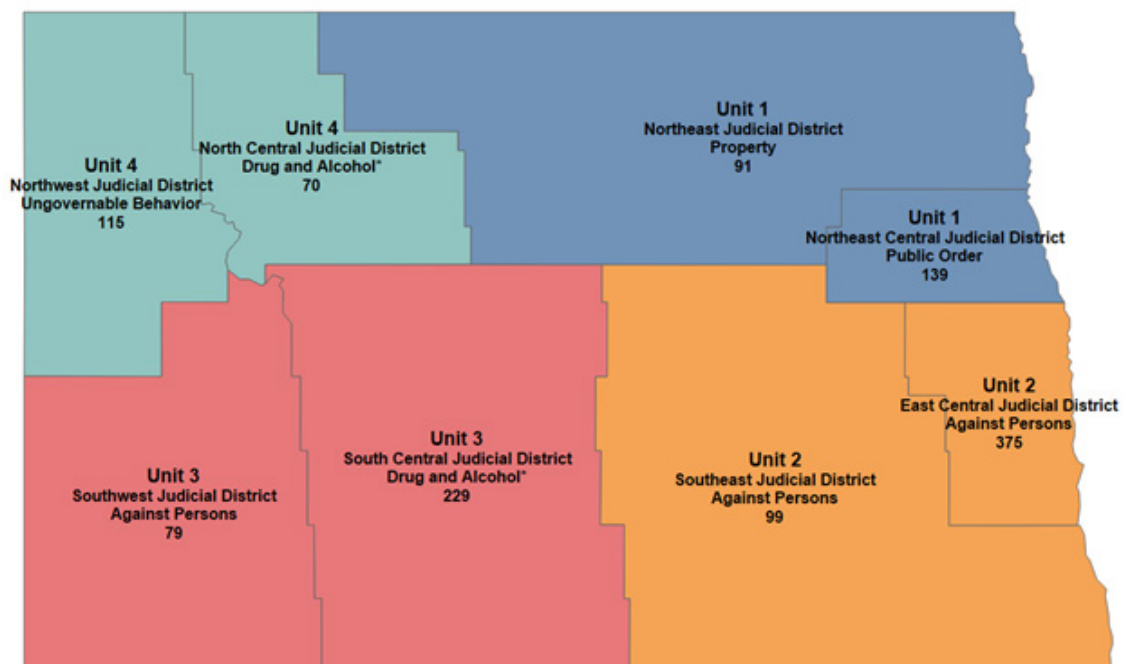
The charts below represent the top 5 primary referral offenses

CHINS

Ungovernable Behavior	652
Runaway	632
Truancy	387
MIP/MIC*	157
Tobacco	111

DELINQUENT

Disorderly Conduct	414
Simple Assault	356
Possession of a Controlled Substance	248
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	192
Criminal Mischief	191

MOST COMMON REFERRAL TYPE BY COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT

REFERRAL TYPES

Against Person Offenses

All assaults, menacing, harassment, terrorizing, gross sexual imposition, robbery

Property Offenses

Shoplifting, burglary, criminal mischief/vandalism, criminal trespass, all thefts

Public Order

Disorderly conduct, disturbance of a public school, failure to appear, resisting arrest

CHINS

Curfew, runaway, tobacco, truancy, ungovernable behavior, minor in possession/
consumption of alcohol

Note: minor in possession and minor in consumption moved to the drug and alcohol category on July 1, 2021

Traffic

Driving under suspension, reckless driving, leaving the scene of an accident

Drug and alcohol

Any drug or alcohol related offense

Note: minor in possession and minor in consumption was not part of this category until July 1, 2021



REFERRAL BY LOCATION OF OFFENSE

In 2021, 41% of all delinquent and CHINS referrals were the result of law violations or behaviors by youth that occurred out in the community such as stores, streets, parks etc., 28% occurred in the home, 27% were from acts reported to have occurred at a school building or grounds during the school day, and 4% were other and consisted most commonly of behaviors that occurred at youth residential facilities.

ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

AGE

The most common age of youth referred to the juvenile courts for delinquent or CHINS behavior in 2021 was 15 years of age. Juveniles age 13 and younger accounted for 27% of all referrals to the courts.

GENDER

In 2021, males committed 59% of delinquent and CHINS acts referred to the juvenile courts, while females accounted for 41% of referrals. This is further broken down by CHINS and Delinquent referrals below:



CHINS

FEMALE

585 (53.28%)

MALE

512 (46.63%)

UNKNOWN 1 (0.09%)

DELINQUENT

FEMALE

772(35.36%)

MALE

1,410 (64.59%)

UNKNOWN 1 (0.05%)

Gender of all delinquent and CHINS youth referred

RACE

North Dakota school enrollment for grades 5 through 12 shows the white population remained the largest race or ethnicity group in North Dakota at 75% of the population. The chart below depicts the breakout for all race or ethnic groups:

White	American Indian	Black/African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pac Isl.	Grand Total
75.1%	9.8%	6.8%	6.3%	2.0%	100%

The American Indian and Black/African American population are overrepresented in the number of juvenile court referrals. Total delinquent and CHINS referrals for the American Indian populations were 16% of the overall total while they are only 10% of the general population. Black/African Americans were 13% of the overall referral totals while only 6.8% of the total population.



CHINS by Primary Offense Type - Race

	Ungovernable Behavior	Runaway	Truancy	MIP/MIC*	Tobacco	Percent of Row
White	36%	31%	17%	10%	6%	100%
American Indian	26%	41%	20%	8%	5%	100%
Asian/Pacific Isl.	15%	38%	38%	9%		100%
Black/African American	33%	38%	22%	2%	5%	100%
Hispanic	43%	28%	24%	2%	3%	100%
Unknown	32%	18%	39%	6%	5%	100%
Grand Total	6%	32%	8%	34%	20%	100%

Delinquency by Primary Offense Type - Race

	Against Persons	Drug and Alcohol	Property	Public Order	Traffic	Weapons	Grand Total
White	29%	25%	24%	17%	5%	<1%	100%
American Indian	24%	27%	24%	19%	5%	1%	100%
Asian/Pacific Isl.	33%	14%	24%	24%	4%	1%	100%
Black/African American	38%	25%	15%	16%	6%		100%
Hispanic	31%	12%	15%	42%			100%
Mixed	13%	37%	25%	25%			100%
Unknown	22%	19%	26%	26%	6%	1%	100%
Grand Total	29%	24%	23%	19%	5%	<1%	100%

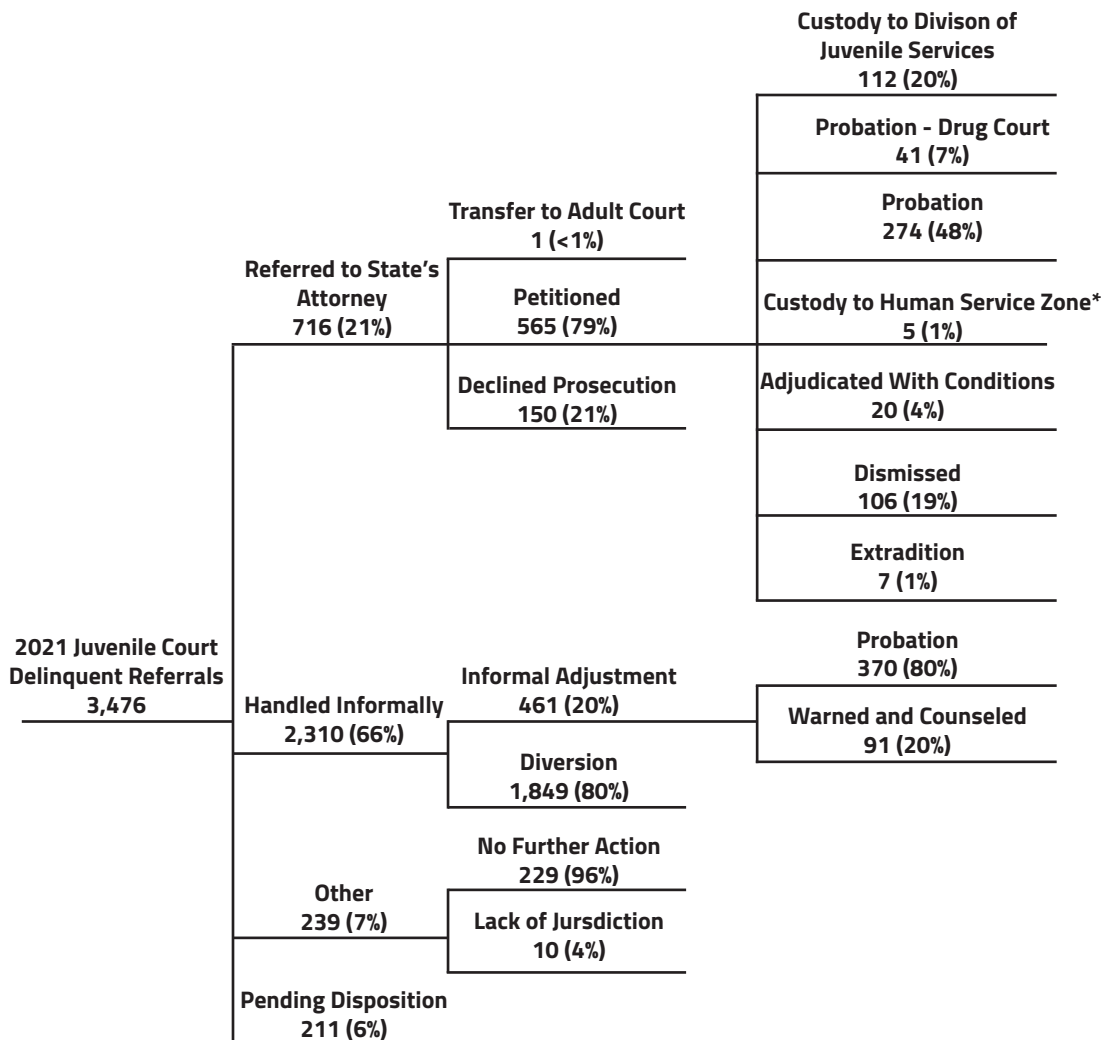
OUTCOMES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENT AND CHINS OFFENSES

PROCESSING OF DELINQUENT AND CHINS YOUTH

Delinquency Dispositions: North Dakota law requires that dispositions be individualized based on the outcome of the youth’s risk and needs assessment and include steps to repair harm caused to the victim and ensure the safety of the community. The new law requires that each youth in a formal delinquency petition receive a pre-dispositional assessment which must include a risk and needs assessment. This is to ensure that each disposition is targeting specifically the delinquency or crime producing behaviors. Commitment of a youth to the Division of Juvenile Services is only considered as a last resort, when all other community treatment options

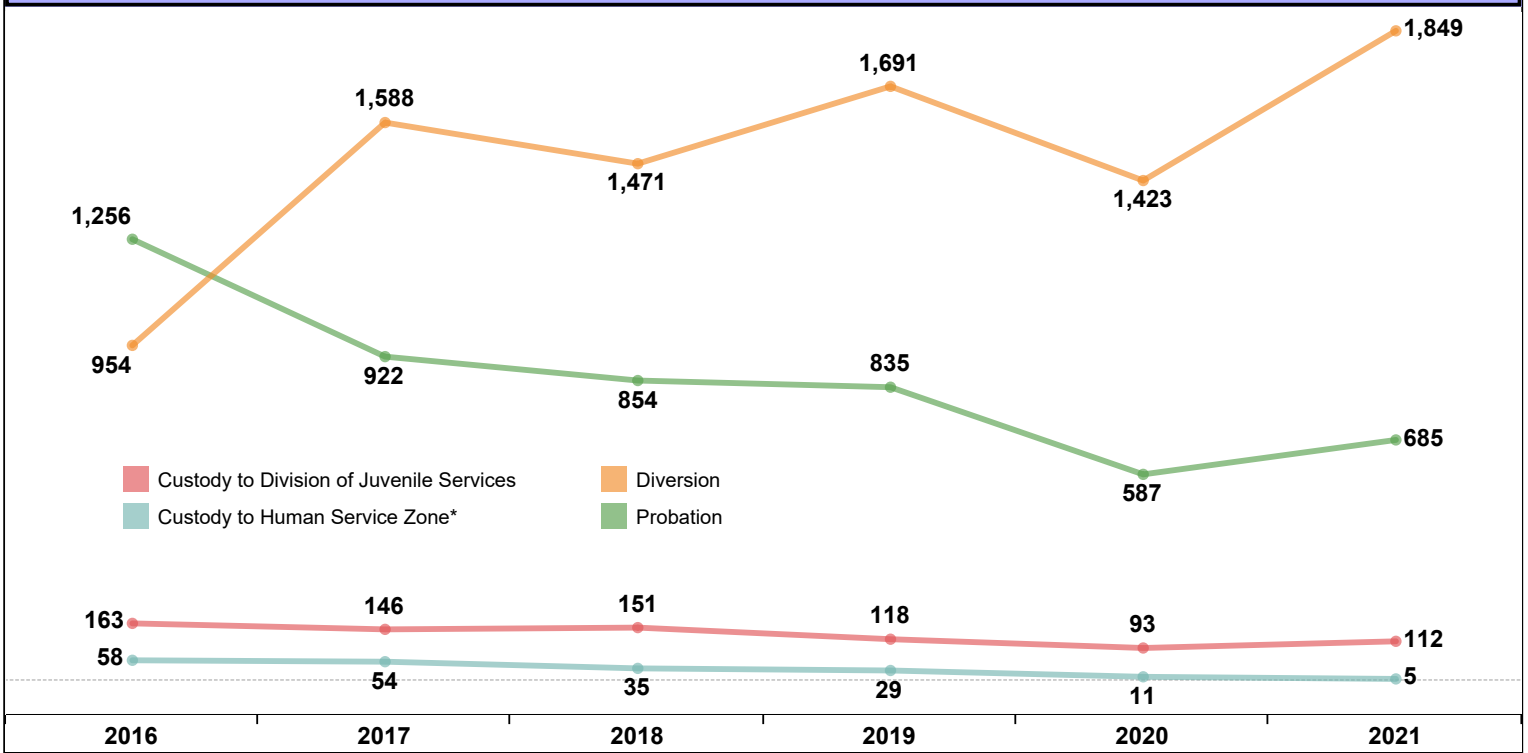
have been exhausted, or when public safety requires such an outcome. Transfer to adult court is rare, and can be done only through a voluntary request by the youth or by following the process under NDCC 27-20.4.

CHINS Dispositions: CHINS behavior referrals are diverted to services. Diversion can take place via letter, phone call, or meeting with juvenile court staff. The important task for juvenile court intake officers is to connect CHINS youth and families to appropriate programs in their community. Directive skill-based teaching can be delivered in short visits with youth with repeat CHINS referrals or in communities lacking services.



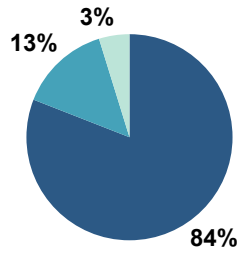
North Dakota Juvenile Court: Dispositions and Supervision Caseload of Delinquent Referrals

Select Disposition Trends

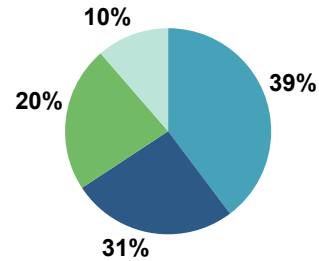


YASI* Risk Level By Supervision Type

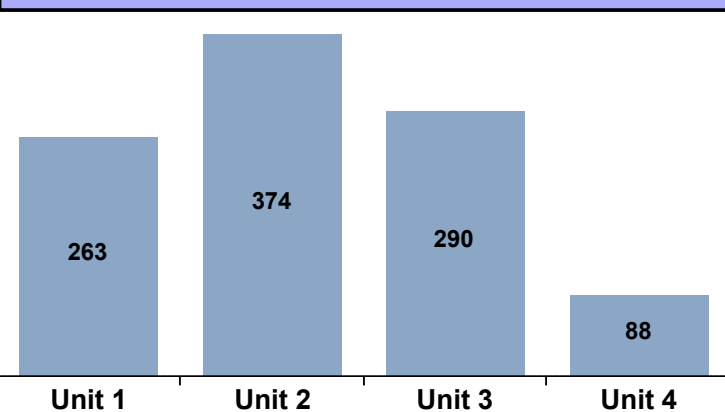
Custody to Division of Juvenile Services



Probation



Total Probation Caseload Per Unit - 2021



Restorative Justice

- 2,000 hours of community service completed in 2021
- 226 youth and 161 victims served through Restorative Conferencing
- 115 youth attended a Victim Empathy Seminar
- \$139,778 collected in restitution

*North Dakota Juvenile Court uses the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI) for risk and needs of youth

*As of 7/1/2021, a youth can no longer be placed with HSZ for a delinquent referral

NOTE: As of 1/20/2021, there were 227 delinquent referrals pending disposition

SCREENING AND PROGRAMMING

2021 Trauma Screening (TSSCA) Summary

The goal of trauma screening is to identify youth who may have emotional, behavioral, learning, or relationship difficulties due to traumatic stress reactions and who may need further trauma assessment. Screenings

occur as early as possible, often at the first meeting or at minimum within the first 30 days of supervision. By law a screen is also administered upon admission to secure detention and the results filed with the court.

Score of 0 to 5	276	Indicates some level of trauma-related symptomatology
Score of 6 or higher	47	Indicates moderate to severe traumatic stress symptomatology
Total Screens Performed	323	

YASI Pre-Screens

The YASI Pre-Screen is primarily used for risk classification, estimating an individual's likelihood to be referred again to the juvenile court for a delinquent referral. The pre-screen is administered by juvenile court officers at diversion meetings, informal adjustment conferences, or as part of a predisposition assessment during the formal court process.

YASI Full Screens

The YASI Full Screen is completed on youth who score moderate or high risk on the pre-screen. It gives greater depth to provide a more detailed needs assessment for prioritizing treatment goals and is used to guide pretrial recommendations and create comprehensive probation plans.

Reassessments

YASI reassessments are conducted every three months while a youth is on probation or supervision, and whenever services are adjusted. A final assessment is completed at case closure.

Prescreen	919
Full Assessment	814
Reassessment	350
Total	2,083

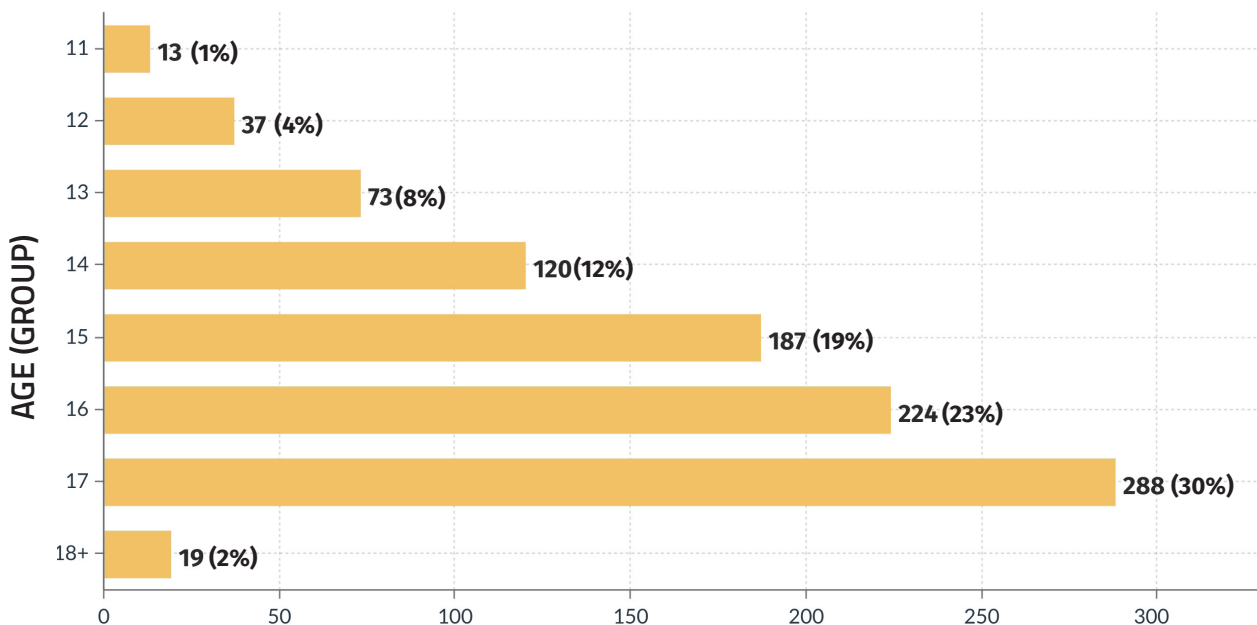
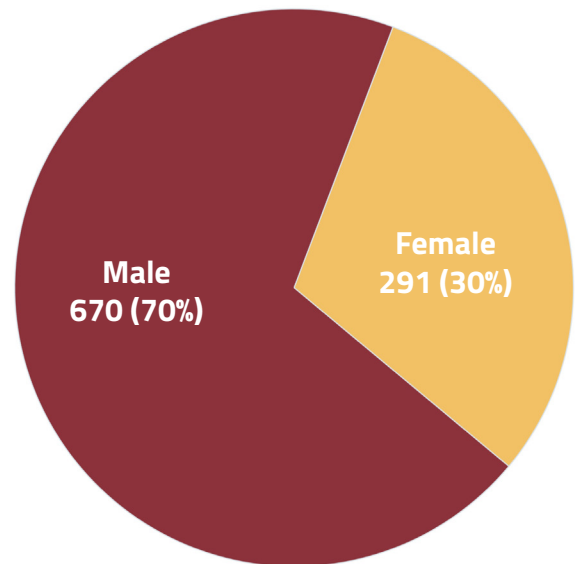
Educational Programming

The juvenile court has increased the educational programming provided to youth in the juvenile court system. The pandemic made it necessary to be able to provide more educational and behavioral programs by court officers individually and through electronic means. This has been a continuing approach which teaches and coaches youth prosocial thinking and behaviors, which they then practice and use in their day-to-day lives.

Probation

The 1,015 distinct probations on the statewide caseload were made of 961 unique youth. Below are basic demographic information of those individuals:

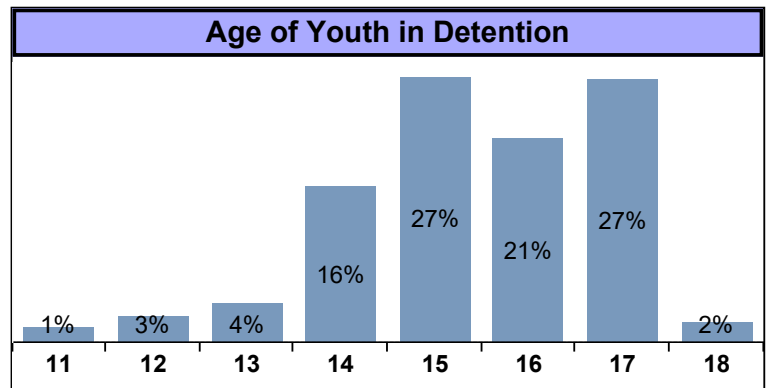
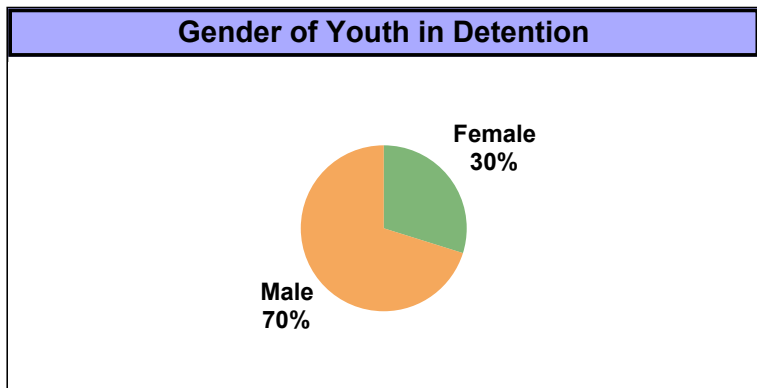
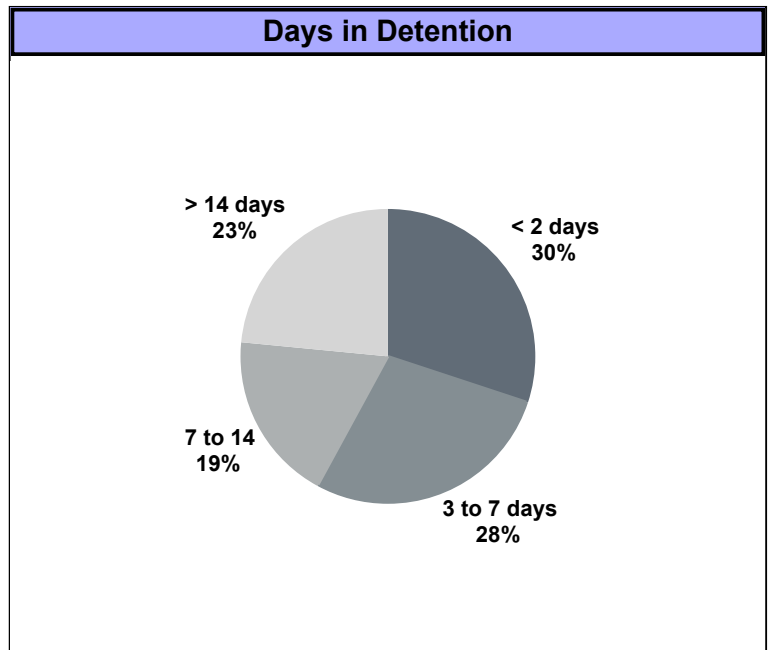
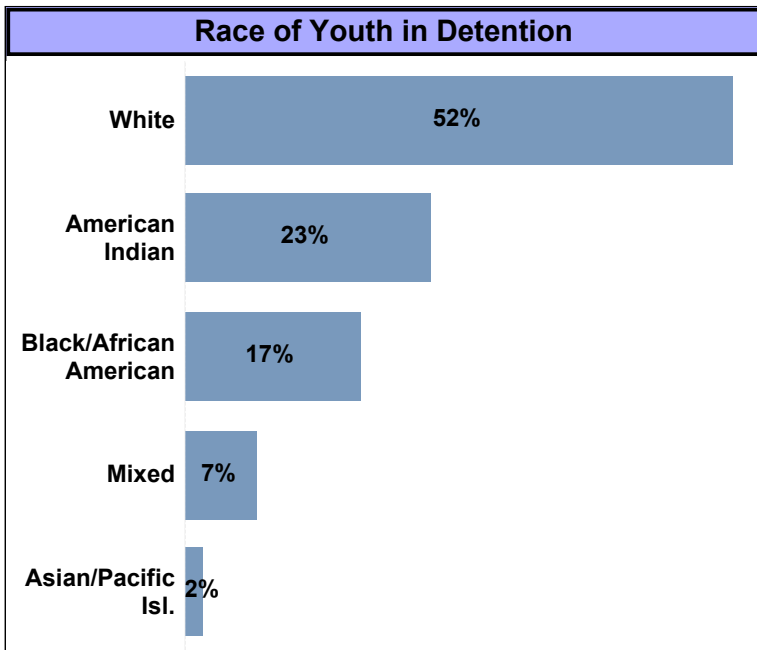
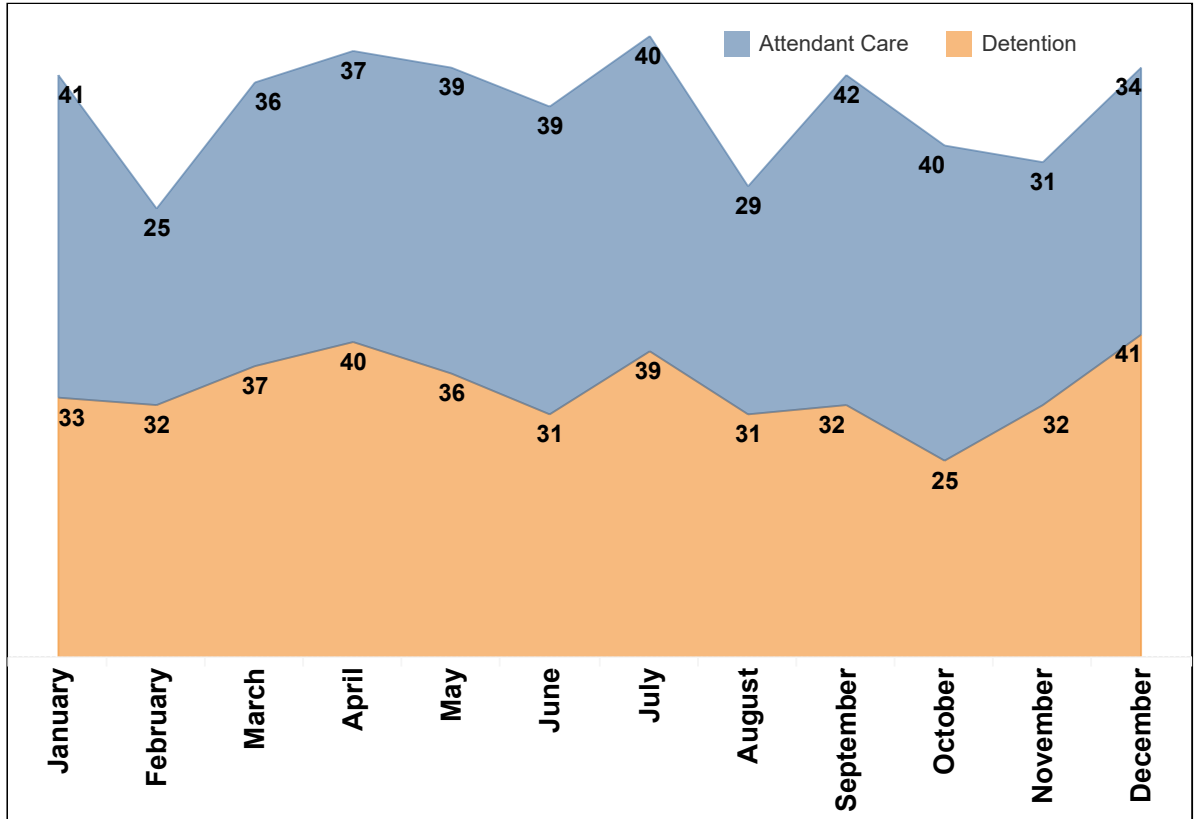
RACE	% OF TOTAL PROBATIONS
WHITE	58%
AMERICAN INDIAN	17%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	12%
UNKNOWN	7%
HISPANIC	6%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISL.	1%
MIXED	<1%



North Dakota Juvenile Court 2021 Juvenile Detention and Attendant Care Admissions

Attendant Care	
Unit 1	69 (16%)
Unit 2	105 (24%)
Unit 3	149 (34%)
Unit 4	110 (25%)
Total	433 (100%)

Detention	
Unit 1	89 (22%)
Unit 2	181 (44%)
Unit 3	83 (20%)
Unit 4	56 (14%)
Total	409 (100%)



TARGETED PROGRAMMING FOR DELINQUENT AND CHINS YOUTH

Tribal Juvenile Services Cooperative Agreements

The passage of Senate Bill 2153 in the 2019 ND Legislative Session provided for State and Tribal entities to enter into agreements to deliver services to youth under Tribal jurisdiction. One Memorandum of Understanding is currently in place between the Spirit Lake Tribe, the ND Indian Affairs Commission, The Division of Juvenile Services, and the ND Court System. The MOU provides for the sharing information, resources, and data collection to better address the needs of delinquent youth under the jurisdiction of the Spirit Lake Tribal Court. The multi-disciplinary team started meeting in February 2020 and a total of twenty (20) youth have been served since that time. The team meets regularly to discuss referrals, create case plans, and explore additional services that could be provided to youth.

A second agreement is currently being considered between the Turtle Mountain Band, the ND Indian Affairs Commission, The Division of Juvenile Services, and the ND Court System. Representatives from these groups have been meeting to draft an MOU and it is expected that it will be finalized in the spring of 2022.

Youth Cultural Achievement Program (YCAP)

These programs are presently provided by Youthworks and are region-specific primarily serving Burleigh and Cass County. The Devils Lake program was not continued due to a lack of funding. The goal of this program is to examine the justice system's impact on minority youth as well addressing concerns related to the overrepresentation of minority youth and families within the system. The focus within this last year has been to reduce common disadvantages for minority youth and providing positive supports through targeted activities to include access to transportation, exposure to pro-social activities, mentoring, leadership, and educational exposure and opportunities to name a few. In 2021, the Bismarck YCAP program served 49 youth and their families. The Fargo YCAP program served 43 youth.



CHILD IN NEED OF PROTECTION/ TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

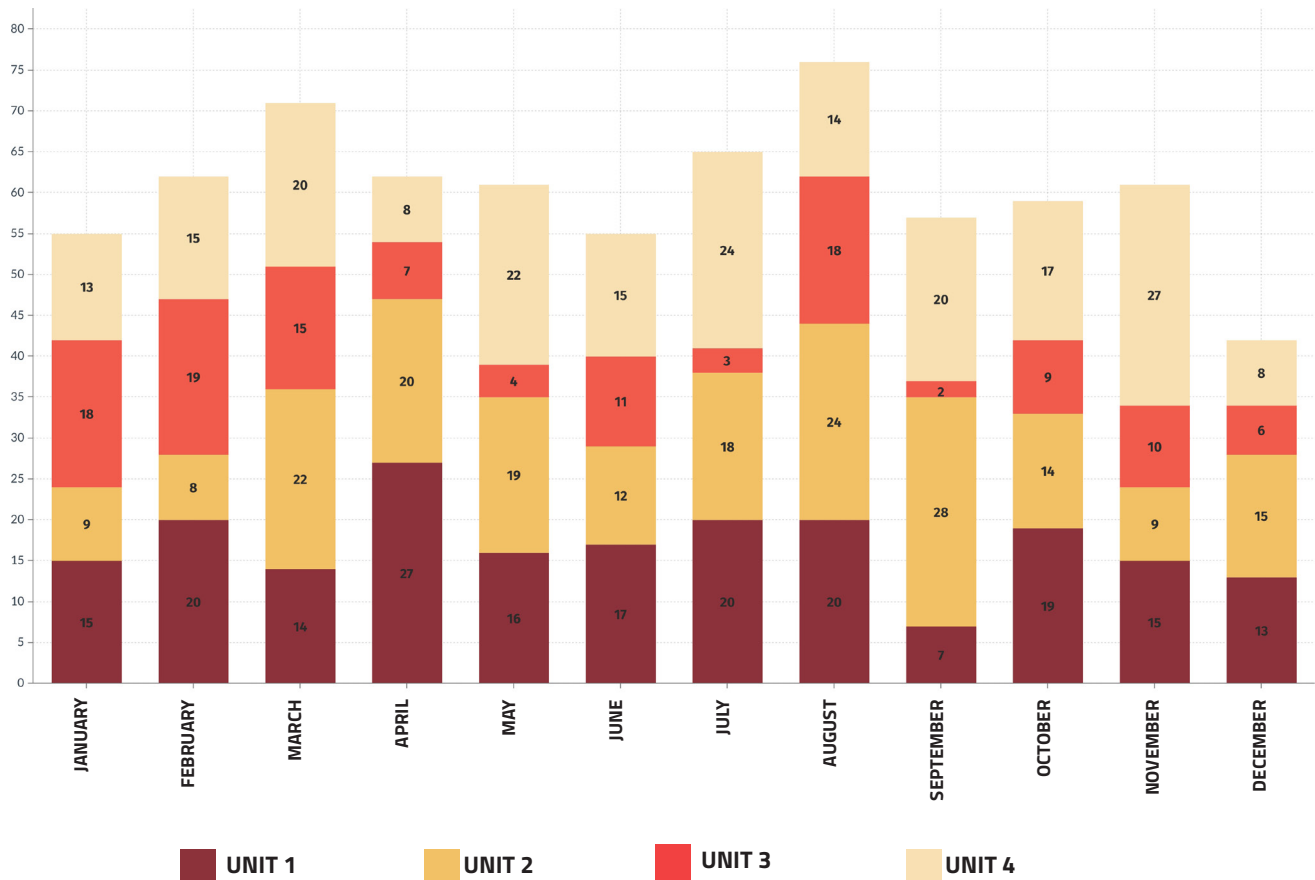
Child Abuse and Neglect Reports Received by Court

In 2021, the human service zones referred 904 confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect to the juvenile court.

Emergency Protective Custody Orders

In order to provide for child safety and provide court oversight of the emergency removal of children from their homes, the directors or their designees receive requests to authorize emergency protective custody of children. This occurs when a child is reported to be in immediate danger from the child's surroundings and removal is necessary to protect the child from harm. In 2021, there were 726 emergency removals. The chart below provides information on removals each month by judicial units:

Emergency Protective Custody Trends



Termination of Parental Rights

Ninety-four percent of the petitions for the termination of parental rights were brought by the state (involuntary), while 6% were at the request of the parent(s) (voluntary).

Continued Foster Care

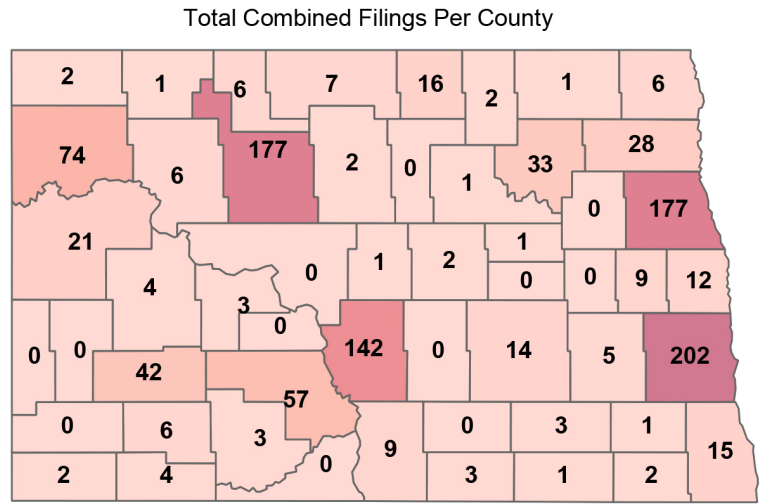
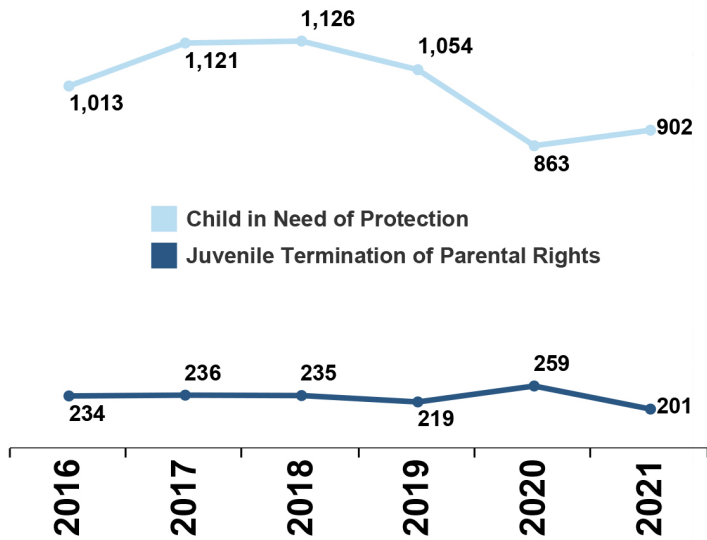
Youth ages 18 to 21 who currently or have previously been in foster care may choose to stay in foster care. The goal is to support them in continuing with education and make a successful transition into adulthood.

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Continued Foster Care Youth	6	28	18	24



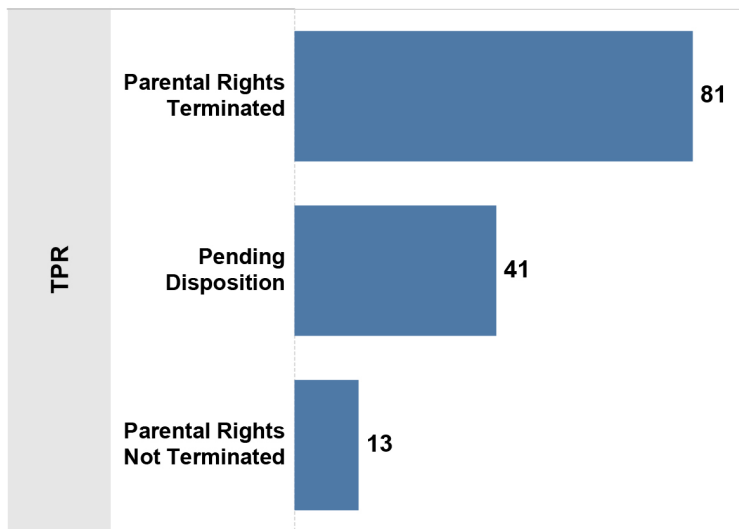
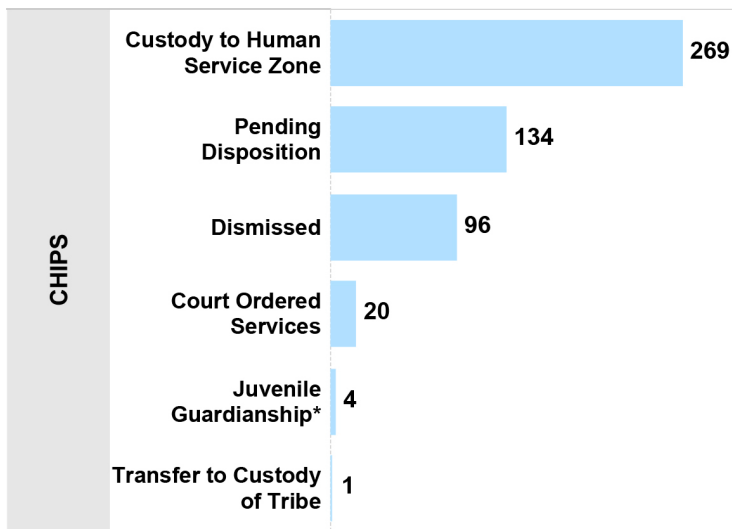
North Dakota Juvenile Court 2021 Child in Need of Protection (CHIPS) and Termination of Parental Rights (TPR)

Total CHIPS and TPR Case Filings

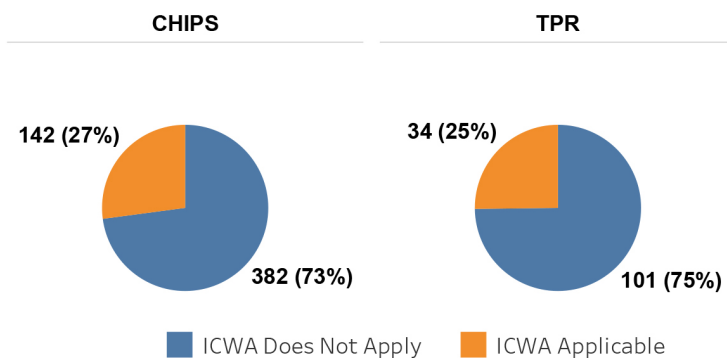


Individual Case Filings Were Comprised of 659 Families (524 CHIPS, 135 TPR)

Disposition of CHIPS and TPR Cases Filed in 2021



Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)



Time From TPR Petition to Final Order

Average: **103 days**
Median: **97 days**
75th Percentile: **129 days**

Respondents Represented by Attorney

Child in Need of Protection: **42%**
Termination of Parental Rights: **41%**

*CHIPS cases filed in 2021 that directly resulted in Juvenile Guardianship filings

JUVENILE GUARDIANSHIP CASES

A guardianship of a minor child is a juvenile court process where a judge or referee appoint a guardian to act in the place of a parent of the child when certain circumstances may require someone to care for and make decisions on behalf of the child. The Juvenile Guardianship case type comes from both child in need of protection cases where a relative or other appropriate person is willing to care for the child and also from private parties requesting a guardianship.

Supreme Court Administrative Order 34 became effective on April 1, 2021. The order requires all guardianship of a minor cases established in juvenile and probate court prior to August 1, 2019 be reviewed to bring them into compliance with new requirements established under chapter 27-20.1. These reviews are to be completed in 3 years, with 1/3 of the cases reviewed each year. Of the 1,666 cases in need of review, 965 (58%) have been completed.

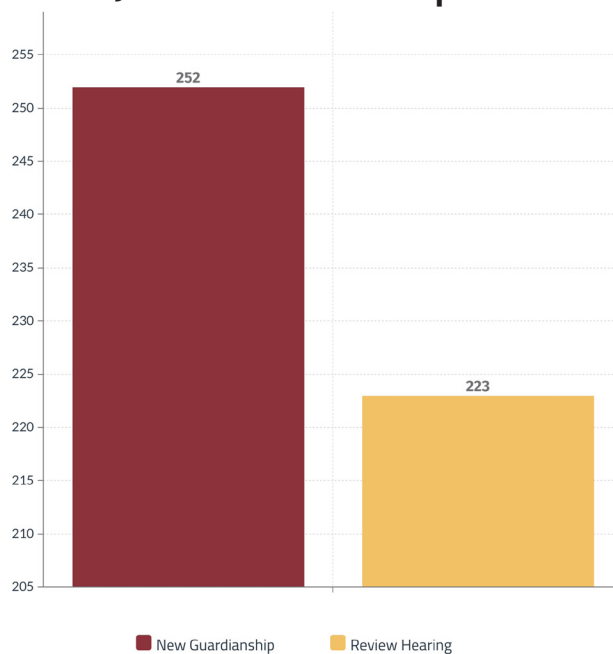
Guardianships differ from other court cases in that courts are responsible for monitoring guardianships throughout the life of the case. This monitoring includes review of the child's well-being and finances. It also includes an assessment of the ongoing need for the guardianship.

Qualified Residential Treatment Placement

When a Human Service Zone or the Division of Juvenile Services determines placement of a youth in a Qualified Residential Treatment Facility may be necessary, they must first have an assessment done by Maximus Ascend to ensure the placement is appropriate. Maximus Ascend is a contractor with the Department of Human Services. If the placement is found to be appropriate, the placement process must then be reviewed by the juvenile court director.

In 2021 the juvenile court received 181 assessments from Maximus Ascend. The juvenile court director or designee reviewed 157 approvals. Twenty-four of the assessments received were denials of residential placement which by rule are not reviewed by the juvenile court.

Juvenile Guardianship 2021



COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Court Improvement Program (CIP) provides support and resources to North Dakota's state courts, allowing them to evaluate and enhance court processes in response to the needs of children in the child welfare system. The CIP is funded by three federal grants provided by the Administration of Children and Families Children's Bureau.

Pre-petition Legal Representation Pilot Program

Over the past year the North Dakota Court Improvement Program, Legal Services of North Dakota, Children and Family Services, and the North Dakota ICWA Partnership grant continued to work with the American Bar Association's Center for Children and the Law as they provided technical assistance and expertise in the development of a quality legal representation plan for children and parents involved in the child welfare system. The pre-petition legal representation pilot program aims to keep families together while providing early advocacy in child welfare cases prior to court involvement.

The pre-petition legal representation pilot program was implemented as a pilot program within the Burleigh County Human Service Zone for children at risk of being placed in shelter care. The goal of the model is to maintain

children in their homes, mitigate safety issues and decrease the disproportionality rate of American Indian children entering foster care by twenty five percent. Implementation of the model began on September 1, 2021 and 13 families were referred to the program in 2021.

ICWA

The North Dakota Court Improvement Program, in collaboration with the North Dakota ICWA Partnership Grant, provided surveys to court professionals such as state's attorneys, parent attorneys, guardian ad items, and judicial officers to receive feedback on ICWA compliance and process within child in need of protection and termination of parental rights court hearings. Survey results will be utilized to better understand court professionals' perceptions of the implementation of ICWA in the North Dakota court process. Responses to the survey will assist the Court Improvement Program to identify any barriers, gaps, or needs within ICWA court practice. Regional training based on the results will be offered and updated resources will be created once feedback is received.



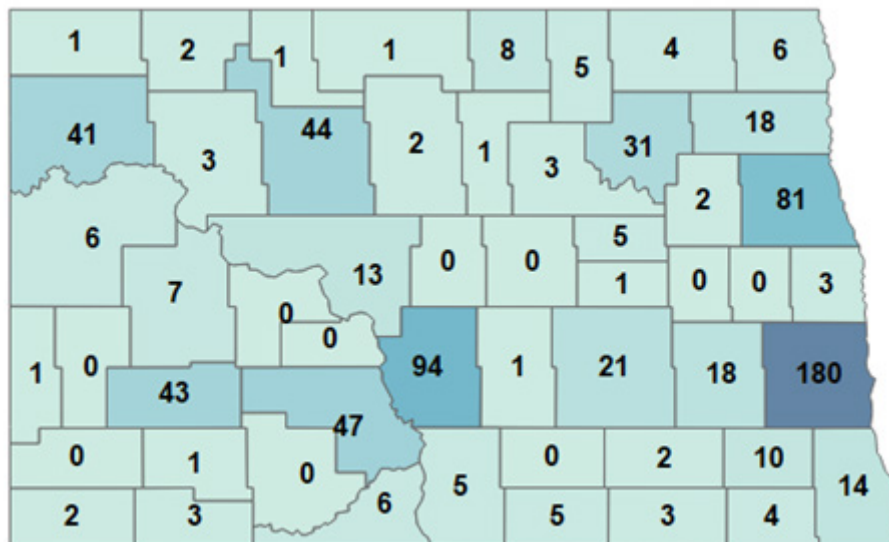
Dual Status Youth Initiative

The Court Improvement Program funds and oversee the work of the North Dakota Dual Status Youth Initiative. Based on recommendation from a 2020 Dual Status Youth Initiative Report the Dual Status Initiative practice guide and protocol was updated. The new protocol and practice guide were implemented in March 2021. Training on the new protocol and practice guide were provided to the human service zones and juvenile court staff in February, 2021. After that time, the Dual Status Initiative restarted data collection.

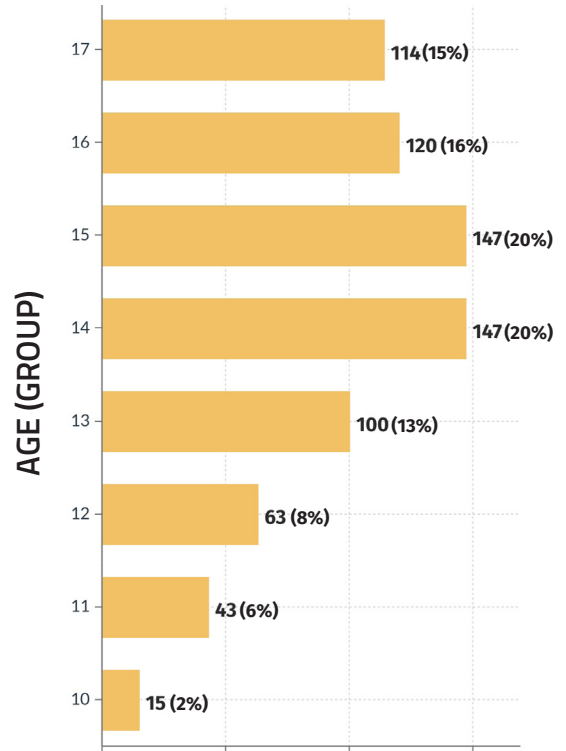
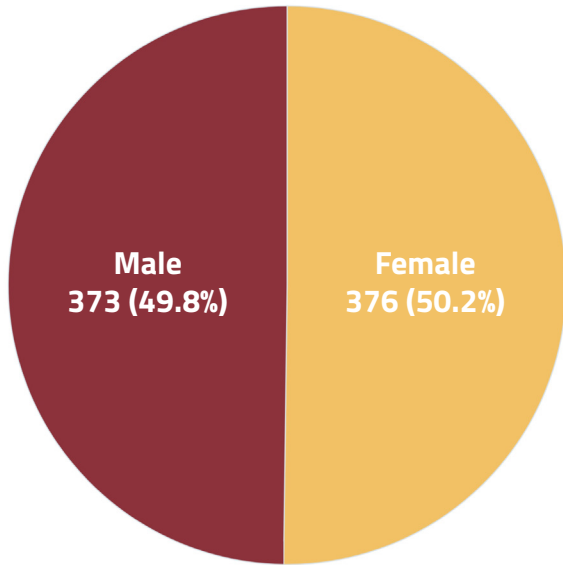
Dual Status Youth are those North Dakota youth that are simultaneously involved or were previously involved in the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. The Dual Status Youth Initiative and protocol works to improve collaboration, communication, and exchange of information between agencies so once children are identified as dual status we can help support them from going further into the both systems. This is accomplished by increasing interagency information sharing and establishing child and family centered multidisciplinary policies and practices.

A new addition to the Initiative is the development of the Duals Status Youth Liaison. In order to achieve the best possible oversight and coordination of dual status youth cases human service zones and juvenile court have designated a "DSY Liaison" in each of their respective areas. Research has shown that this approach improves communication across agencies, facilitates cross-training and improves the experience for youth and families. Roles and responsibilities of the DSY Liaisons include clarifying policies and practices to agency staff, participating in quarterly DSYI workgroup meetings to discuss practice and protocol best practices, and ensuring that child welfare agency staff and juvenile court officers have a full understanding of their role and responsibilities when working with dual status youth.

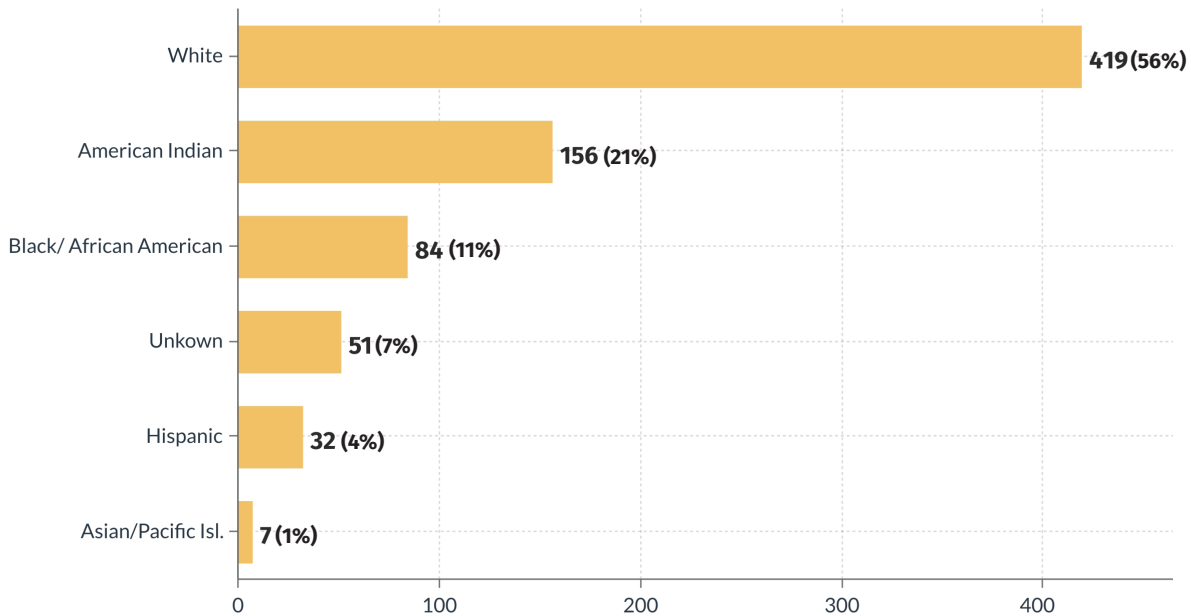
In 2021, there were 749 dual status youth identified by the Initiative. Three hundred seventy-four of those youth were new to the Initiative. The map below shows where those new youth were identified:



Below is the breakout of gender, age and race for dual status youth in 2021:



Race



JUVENILE COURT ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND GOALS

Key Accomplishments: The work of juvenile court personnel in 2021 was highly focused on continuity of referral intake and probation case management during year two of the coronavirus pandemic and also in the support for and implementation of the new Juvenile Court Act. Statewide focus on juvenile justice system improvement has required additional time and focus for the juvenile directors, more specifically:

1. **Juvenile Court Act Transition and Implementation:** Important leadership was provided by juvenile court personnel during the historic passage of House Bill 1035 at the 2021 legislative session. Draft language, committee testimony, speaking engagements at stakeholder meetings, and the transformation of all juvenile court forms, employee protocols and manuals to align and conform to the new law was successfully accomplished in the past year.



Karen Kringlie was recognized by the Governor with the Pioneer Award, for excellence and innovation in public service for her work on HB 1035.

2. **Delinquent Youth Service Expansion, Alternatives to Detention and Child in Need of Services:** In conjunction with the new juvenile court act, House Bill 1427 created three committees to work on the details to support the new law. Carrie Hjellming is the chair of the workgroup on expansion of services for moderate and high risk youth

along with Judge Lindsey Nieuwsma and Cathy Ferderer. Shawn Peterson, Karen Kringlie, Sean Anderson, Andy Chintis and Judge Nesvig are participants in the alternatives to detention work group. Nicole Leitner is a member of the child in need of services workgroup. Drawing together diverse groups at these committee meetings, explaining current practice, strengths and weaknesses, and forging alliances to improve services has been a significant achievement in the past year.

3. **Database Replacement Project:** The legislature approved funds to replace the legacy database of the juvenile court. The CMS replacement committee membership includes Scott Hopwood, Scott Johnson, Chris Lipsh, Chase Breitbach, Robin Olson, Andy Chintis, Jennifer Perdaems, John Tassava, Cammie Schock, Channing Backes, Chris Iverson and Cathy Ferderer. The current system will be replaced with a modern database that will best support data needs of the state, as well as provide a set of justice system performance measures that can identify service quality and capacity, predictive strength of risk assessments and detention screening tools. The work of this group began with a needs assessment, case flow mapping and system improvement analysis.

The juvenile court has made significant strides with our ability to examine whether practices implemented over the past few years are providing positive outcomes and reducing disparities. This ability will be further enhanced by implementing a new data system. One example of this is our ability to look at whether the changes we have implemented since the 2017 VERA Institute report on detention of girls in North Dakota. The report highlighted concerns that girls were often incarcerated for low-level offenses, and did not pose a community safety risk. Since then, the juvenile court has provided a detention screening tool to law enforcement and education on its use when requested. The 2021 data shows a 47% decrease in the use of detention for girls and a 55% decrease for use with Native American girls.

2022 Goals:

1. To continue to pursue and enhance the gathering and use of juvenile court data to inform policy, practice, and systems decisions.
2. To continue participation in the legislature's juvenile justice system study, the Children's Cabinet, the Commission on Juvenile Justice and its subcommittees to reexamine and enhance statewide juvenile justice system's responses and improve outcomes for the youth serviced.
3. To enhance case management for delinquent youth by gaining a better understanding of and implementing Growth Focused Case Management which assists the youth to develop a positive identity and move beyond delinquent behavior, high-risk community supervision, tribal juvenile services cooperative agreements, and the Dual Status Initiative.
4. To enhance the juvenile court's response to child abuse and neglect through the Court Improvement Program's legal representation for families in the child welfare system pilot program, and by enhance training efforts and examination of practice and policy to reduce the disparities for American Indian families.



**2022
GOALS**