

Transforming the Child Welfare Outcomes for Alaska Native Children

The Alaska Tribal Child Welfare Compact

Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference

Captain Cook Hotel

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Alaska Tribal Child Welfare Compact Video



<https://vimeo.com/239051841/745c56b68b>

RACIAL DISPROPORTIONALITY / PLACEMENT DATA

As of February 13, 2018:

2,855 Alaska Children were in State Custody
1,734 of which are Alaska Native/American Indian

Disproportionality Rate: 60%

The percent Alaska Native / American Indian Children who were reunified in 2016 was 55% and the number of Non-Native children reunified was 71%.

The percent of Alaska Native / American Indian Children who experienced repeat maltreatment in 2016 was 17.7% while Non-Native Children was 10.2%.

ALASKA TRIBAL CHILD WELFARE COMPACT

- A government-to-government agreement between the State of Alaska and Alaska Tribes and Tribal Organizations.
- Recognizes Tribes' inherent sovereign authority to serve their citizens as they have since time immemorial.
- Defines the services to be carried out by Tribes and Tribal Organizations in a defined jurisdiction or service area.
- This is Alaska's first Tribal-State compact and opens the door to create other government-to-government agreements in other service areas beyond Child Welfare and beyond Health & Social Services.

18 TRIBES AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS HAVE SIGNED THE COMPACT

- Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association
- Arctic Slope Native Association
- Association of Village Council Presidents
- Bristol Bay Native Association
- Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
- Cheesh'na Tribal Council
- Chugachmiut
- Cook Inlet Tribal Council
- Copper River Native Association
- Native Village of Eyak
- Kawerak, Inc.
- Kenaitze Indian Tribe
- Maniilaq Association
- Mentasta Traditional Council
- Nome Eskimo Community
- Aleut Community of St. Paul Island
- Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak
- Tanana Chiefs Conference

LONG TERM VISION

- Outcomes for all Alaska children will be improved.
- Families will be served closest to home, in their own communities in a way reflective of their culture and traditions.
- Families will be more receptive and engaged in changing behavior which will mean over time that the number of Alaska Native children in foster care will decline as does the rate of maltreatment.
- More Tribes accessing Title IV-E funding to operate programs autonomously with both the state and federal funding required to be successful.

Questions?