

Minnesota

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

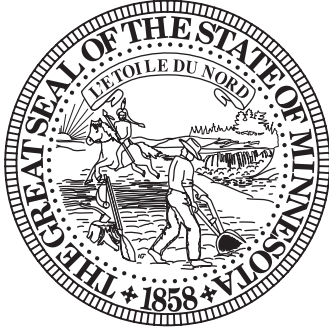
Annual Report and Recommendations
to Governor Mark Dayton and the Minnesota State Legislature

November 2011

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STATE OF MINNESOTA

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

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Richard Gardell, Chair

October 2011

It is my privilege to present to you the 2011 Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) Annual Report including JJAC Recommendations for the upcoming legislative session. Each year JJAC reports on its interactions with other youth serving organizations, reviews current youth data and youth issues that form the commonalities that describe the state of affairs for youth in Minnesota.

These issues form our executive and legislative proposals in order to ensure the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act's (JJDP Act) four core protections are adhered to and met in Minnesota. These protections are given to our youth as they travel their road to maturity and independence and as they chart their individual course through their formative years. JJAC believes that all youth deserve many opportunities to succeed. Therefore we all should do everything we can to assist them make healthy and productive choices as they mature. Additionally, we value accountability and responsibility which results in our communities remaining safe. JJAC's Accomplishments continue to build on a concerted effort in the past several years in making a difference in our youth's lives. Some highlights:

- The partnership with the Department of Corrections for inspections of jails, juvenile facilities and other mandated inspection sites continues and guarantees the fulfillment of the core requirements of the JJDP Act for Minnesota's youth.
- JJAC's partnership with law enforcement continues with focused training and strategies in response to the initial juvenile's interaction with the police officer. The Minnesota Juvenile Officers Association (JOA) has held a series of training across Minnesota focused on juveniles. JJAC is looking forward to an instructive dialogue ensuing between juveniles and law enforcement.
- JJAC will continue to fund its three year plan priorities as listed in the report on page 11.
- JJAC will support specific legislation that protects youth within the juvenile justice system.

JJAC's Recommendations will focus on educating policy makers on legislative needs to keep Minnesota's protections in order. Please see the full report for further recommendations and initiatives. JJAC's hope is that you will reflect on JJAC's accomplishments and also the need for vigilance as we go forward together. Thank you for this opportunity to share our work knowing of your commitment to all Minnesotans.

Sincerely,

Richard Gardell, Chair

About the Minnesota Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)

The federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act passed in 1974 guarantees four core protections to America's youth when they become involved in the local juvenile justice system. Currently before the U.S. Congress for re-authorization, the JJDP Act provides the foundation for each state's mandated advisory committee's responsibilities and work plan. The four core requirements are:

De-institutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

Each state must ensure that juveniles who are charged with a status offense (truancy, curfew, running away, alcohol and tobacco possession/consumption) will not be placed in secure detention or in correctional facilities. Status offenses are those offenses which would not be an offense if committed by one over the age of 18 (age 21 in the case of alcohol).

Sight and Sound Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders

Each state must ensure that a juvenile charged with a delinquent offense and who is detained or confined in an adult jail or lockup will not have verbal or visual contact with adult offenders.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups

Each state must ensure that no juvenile shall be detained or confined in a jail or lockup that is intended for adult offenders beyond specific proscribed time limits — six hours in a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) county and 24 hours in a non-MSA county. Minnesota has a combination of MSA and non-MSA counties.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Each state must make an effort to reduce DMC at all nine designated points along the juvenile justice continuum when each minority proportion exceeds that minority's representation in the overall population. The nine points of contact are:

1. Juvenile Arrests
2. Referrals to County Attorney's Office
3. Cases Diverted
4. Cases Involving Secure Detention
5. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)
6. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings
7. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement
8. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities
9. Cases Transferred to Adult Court

For oversight on these federal mandated requirements, the governor of Minnesota appoints 18 members to the supervisory Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC). As one of its duties, JJAC reports annually to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the Department of Justice with data which is required on the state's current compliance with the four core requirements. **Minnesota is in compliance on all four core protections or requirements of the JJDP Act.**

JJAC members also have the responsibility to advise and make recommendations on juvenile justice to the governor and the Legislature on issues, trends, practices and concerns in regard to all aspects of juvenile justice. It serves as the supervisory committee that safeguards the state's activities with youth in Minnesota's juvenile justice system.

JJAC's specific responsibilities include:

- Develop a comprehensive three-year plan for juvenile justice in Minnesota
- Report to the governor and Legislature on Minnesota's compliance with the JDP Act's four core requirements.
- Advise the governor and Legislature on recommendations for improvement of the Minnesota juvenile justice system.
- Review, award and monitor federal juvenile justice funds appropriated by Congress under the JJDP Act specifically in Title II, Title V and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) funds.

Title II provides funding for prevention, intervention and aftercare programs to youth-serving and community-based organizations. Title V provides funding to local units of government for community delinquency prevention programs. JABG provides support for juvenile justice to local units of government and allocations are based on a formula.

As a statewide committee, JJAC meets 10 times annually in sites around the state in order to become familiar with local juvenile justice issues and to allow specific communities convenient access to the committee. Notable places in 2011 for JJAC meetings were the following:

- Little Earth of United Tribes, Minneapolis
- French Regional Park, Plymouth
- Duluth Public Schools, Duluth
- MCF, Redwing
- Ramsey County Attorney's Office, Saint Paul
- Blue Earth Justice Center, Mankato
- Minnesota State Capitol
- Leech Lake Tribal Court, Walker

JJAC members are from all eight congressional districts and represent the following juvenile justice categories: youth, courts, law enforcement, private non-profit youth-serving agencies, public defense, prosecution and private citizens who have acquired special knowledge relating to juveniles. They represent Minnesota's rural suburban and urban areas equally, and represent all major cultural and national groups which reside in Minnesota. They are a working board.

JJAC also has designated resource staff who serve as ex officios. They include representatives from the following Minnesota state departments: Human Services, Corrections, Health, Education, Employment and Economic Development. The courts are also represented. Additionally, during 2011, the JJAC chairperson designated representatives from other juvenile justice organizations, such as the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (MACCAC).

JJAC and Partners: 2011 Juvenile Justice Accomplishments

JJAC would like to acknowledge the tremendous contribution that Otis Zanders, retiring Superintendent of MCF — Red Wing, has brought to the policies and practice of juvenile justice while at Red Wing. Superintendent Zanders has recently retired but while there he brought many innovative programs for the youth including education, theatre, community outreach and a focus for each and every youth to accomplish success as they go forward back into their communities. JJAC will miss him as will the youth that have come under his inspired care over the years.

Compliance Inspections

Minnesota continues its record of being in complete compliance with the OJJDP Act four core requirements. These requirements require annual or biennial inspections of facilities across the state to guarantee the four cores are met. In 2011, the responsibility to inspect facilities continued to be divided between the Office of Justice Programs Compliance Monitor and the Department of Corrections Inspection Unit. The Memorandum of Understanding between the two offices has been extended until the end of 2011. DOC inspectors who conduct the inspections include: Timothy Thompson (Manager), Teresa Smith (Management Analyst), and Inspectors Lisa Cain, Greg Croucher, Diane Grinde, Sarah Johnson and Julie Snyder.

Minnesota Juvenile Officers Association (MNJOA)

In 2011, the Minnesota Juvenile Officers Association (MNJOA) collaborated with JJAC utilizing JJAC funding to establish standardized training for police officers working with juveniles in schools. This training was developed to give officers the tools which will enable them to understand today's complex issues facing juveniles, with the ultimate goal of reducing the number of juveniles who end up in the juvenile justice system. Statewide trainings have been completed in Saint Cloud and Owatonna. Additional trainings will be conducted in Minneapolis and Duluth. This is an essential partnership as it has allowed MNJOA the opportunity to be the leader in giving law enforcement officers the tools they need when having contact with juveniles.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

JJAC's intended purpose for continuing JDAI funding utilizing Title V funding is to specifically address reducing the number of African American and Native American youth in detention. JJAC designated funding for the following two new sub grantees:

Hennepin County received funding to contract with Wilder Research to study the local decision making process of law enforcement and the county attorney's office that may contribute to Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC). The goal of the study is to determine if similarly situated youth are treated similarly by law enforcement and prosecutors and, if not, if their disparate treatment is based upon race. There are 34 separate jurisdictions in Hennepin County so tracking data is a huge hurdle and making uniform data tracking a significant challenge. It is hoped the assessment by Wilder to analyze the local decision making process will give policy makers a perspective on how to equalize treatment.

Arrowhead Regional Corrections (ARC) received funding in Title V funding to hire culturally competent community coaches to provide reentry services to youth of color. St. Louis County has a significant Native American population along with a population of African American youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system completely out of proportion to their population percentage. Native American's comprise four percent of the population but are 29 percent of those involved in the juvenile justice system. African Americans have a population of two percent of the population but are at 18 percent of those in the juvenile justice system. This is the third year that JJAC has funded the JDAI program in St. Louis County.

Department of Human Services (DHS): Martha Aby, Ex Officio to JJAC reports the following significant legislation:

State law now requires that counties obtain written informed consent from parents before conducting a mental health screening on a child found to be delinquent or a child is found to have committed a juvenile petty offense for the third or subsequent time, unless a court determines that the screening is in the child's best interest. The amendment, from the 2011 Legislature, does not amend requirements for a mental health screening ordered by a juvenile justice facility or adult jail or lockup for a child detained for an alleged delinquent act, (M.S., Sec. 260B.176, Subd. 2). Nor does it affect screenings ordered in an alternative disposition case (260B.235, subd.) 6. See Minnesota Session Laws 2011, Chapter 86—S.F. No.1285 section 3.

Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED): Lynn Douma, Ex Officio to JJAC reports the following information and accomplishments:

Minnesota continued to experience unemployment rates in excess of 20 percent for all youth and double that for youth from communities of color. Minnesota's youth employment and training programs, such as the Workforce Investment Act, Minnesota Youth Program and Youthbuild, provided opportunities for at-risk youth, including juvenile offenders, to develop the skills needed to succeed in the future. In State Fiscal Year 2011, 44 percent of participants had a disability, 36 percent were from families receiving public assistance, 44 percent were from communities of color, and 21 percent were system-involved youth (foster youth or juvenile offenders).

In 2011, DEED partnered with the Department of Human Services and the Minnesota Workforce Council Association to implement a targeted youth employment project to improve the outcomes of African American and American Indian teen parents who are enrolled in secondary school and receiving Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) benefits. Minnesota's 2011 Teen Parent Youth Project is an effort to address disparities in MFIP outcomes, particularly the Work Participation Rate (WPR), for these participants and is funded by TANF Innovation Funds.

Youth Intervention Programs Association (YIPA): Executive Director Scott Beaty reports

During 2011, YIPA planned to provide twelve affordable, quality professional development trainings around the state for over 500 youth services professionals. YIPA coordinated the March 3, 2011 Rally for Youth Day at the Capitol. Over 300 youth and 94 adults attended a noon rally and met with legislators on the importance of youth intervention programs and other issues confronting today's youth. YIPA also coordinated testimony before the House and Senate Public Safety and Crime Prevention Committees of law enforcement officials, program managers and youth on the value of youth intervention programs. Additionally, YIPA launched several "call to action" campaigns to YIPA membership to contact legislators at critical times throughout the legislative session.

Second Chance Coalition: Co-founder Sarah Walker reports: The Second Chance Coalition supported juvenile legislation which passed

HF0876/SF0602 — Court hearing opening modified in delinquency or extended jurisdiction juvenile proceedings. If you are 16 or 17, and charged with any felony-level offense, in Minnesota you will automatically have a public hearing and a public record. This unnecessarily limits the future opportunities of Minnesota youth. This legislation would close such hearings.

HF1428 — The Second Chance Coalition opposed juvenile legislation which did not pass: (Emily's Law) established a lowered age of extended jurisdiction for juvenile prosecution for violent offenses. A new bill was just introduced that will lower the age for Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile cases from 14 to 13 for a new

category of “Violent Juvenile Offenses.” Our current laws adequately address juvenile offenses, and any lowering of ages or creation of new categories of offenses undermines the rehabilitative purposes of the juvenile justice system and does not take into account the developmental differences of children.

HF0876/SF0602 — The Second Chance Coalition also made significant progress with efforts to limit access to juvenile records. While most people are under the impression that juvenile records are and should be private and very limited in their long-term impact, current law creates a number of situations where juvenile records are public and/or limit the ability of the child to be employed in certain fields for many years or even the rest of their lives. HF0876 / SF0602 would have limited the number of permanent juvenile records.

Minnesota County Attorneys Association: Executive Director John Kingrey reports on the following successful legislation passed in the 2011 Minnesota Legislature:

Effective August 1, 2011, Chapter 72 Juvenile Detention and Sex Offender Residency Restrictions is amended where a child certified as an adult based on written findings may be detained in a secure juvenile detention facility pending the outcome of criminal proceeds. Additionally, an amendment to this chapter gives the court authorization to bar a juvenile that is 15 years or older who does not reside in the same home as the victim that is adjudicated delinquent for a violation of criminal sexual conduct in the first through fifth degrees from residing within 1,000 feet or three city blocks, which distance is greater, from the victim for a portion or the entire period that the court has jurisdiction over the child.

Other legislation includes a provision amending MS 2010, section 260B.007, 609.3241, 626.558 and creates section 609.093: The term delinquent child does not include a child under the age of 16 years alleged to have engaged in conduct which would, committed by an adult, violate any federal, state, or local law relating to being hired, offering to be hired, or agreeing to be hired by another individual to engage in sexual penetration or sexual conduct.

Further, the definition of a juvenile petty offender does not include a child under the age of 16 years alleged to have violated any law relating to being hired, offering to be hired, or agreeing to be hired by another individual to engage in sexual penetration or sexual conduct which if committed by an adult, would be a misdemeanor.

Among the additional provisions in this legislation is a change in title language from Juvenile Prostitution to Sexually Exploited Youth. This is a significant and positive change in perspective.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL): Gordy Pehrson, EUDL Coordinator at the DPS Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) reports:

OTS received the annual \$360,000 Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Grant from OJJDP. Sub-grantee contracts ran from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. Sub-grantees included:

- DPS, Alcohol & Gambling Enforcement (AGED)
- Minnesota Institute of Public Health (MIPH)
- Mothers Against Drunk Driving, Minnesota (MADD-MN)

From July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011, 25 Minnesota cities and 11 Minnesota counties adopted social host ordinances. There are currently 75 cities and 17 counties with ordinances.

The Minnesota Institute of Public Health (MIPH) supported a Zero Adult Provider (ZAP) initiative in McLeod County; provided ZAP refresher training for Enforcement agencies within Rice County; managed alcohol compliance check contracts with 42 law enforcement agencies; and held two social host ordinance forums. MADD-MN introduced the Power of Parents (POP) Program across the state, facilitated POP workshops

in three communities, coordinated a Youth Jam Conference, and provided underage drinking policy and enforcement awareness outreach in 16 communities.

JJAC continues to engage in active partnerships and discussions with the following organizations:

Minnesota Corrections Association (MCA)

Minnesota County Attorney's Association (MCAA)

Minnesota Community Corrections Association (MCCA)

Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers (MACPO)

Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (MACCAC)

2011 JJAC Recommendations

JJAC is never far afield in juvenile justice deliberations from the federal four core protections listed below and which provide the framework for the foundation of all evolving juvenile justice protections. Recaps of specific and ongoing recommendations in these four core protections follow:

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

JJAC will continue to support the OJJDP Core protection of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders in Minnesota. Status offenders (offenses of tobacco use/possession, alcohol use/possession and curfew violations) are not to result in secure detention; truancy and runaways are CHIPS issues. Facility inspections completed in 2009 revealed 29 instances where status offenders were admitted to a secure police or jail facility. These resulted in an adjusted DSO rate of 5.24 per 100,000 youth under 18. This is well within the de minimis allowable by OJJDP.

Jail Removal

JJAC will request the DOC license adult facilities for only six hours if there is a secure juvenile facility with the specific county even when the county is outside a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Minnesota has many counties that are in this category. Minnesota reported 22 jail removal violations resulting in an adjusted jail removal violations rate of 5.08 per 100,000 youth. Again, Minnesota is well within the de minimis rate of 9.0 and is considered in compliance by OJJDP.

Sight and Sound Separation

Minnesota continues to have no violations of sight and sound violations (juveniles held and within sight or sound of adult offenders).

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

JJAC awarded funding to the Minnesota Juvenile Officers Association to train juvenile officers in the specifics of the JJDP Act protections. Trainings in DMC need to be ongoing until the diminution of disproportionate youth of color does not occur within the juvenile justice system.

JJAC will continue to be present in those hot spots of juvenile involvement with the juvenile justice system and the nine points along it which shows a continuation of DMC. In example of JJAC's commitment, JJAC has funded a study with youth on the north side of Minneapolis in ZIP code 55411 that shows the highest rate of arrest for minority youth. This year-long study and involvement culminated with a round table discussion in October 2011 to discuss how violence permeates the lives of youth in the inner city and results in lifelong consequences for many of them. The need to bring together concerned community leaders, juvenile justice professionals, law enforcement and youth to have effective and game changing interactions will continue to be at the top of JJAC's agenda.

JJAC will continue to fund Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) reduction efforts.

Legislation

JJAC will continue to support its many partners who are actively engaged in specific legislation for the protection of juveniles within the juvenile justice system. The Legislature continues to evolve toward a therapeutic model so that youth can maximize their potential as they mature.

JJAC continues to annually invite juvenile justice professionals to share ideas on legislation for that will correct existing problems in current law and to expand the commitment that Minnesota has to make sure the core requirements of the JJDP Act are followed. Upcoming legislative initiatives are as follows:

1. The further development and implementation of comprehensive initiatives to assist juvenile offenders' reintegration back into their communities and reduce recidivism and its public costs.
2. Promote longer periods of stayed adjudication for juvenile offenders in order to allow greater assessment and treatment of juveniles before an adjudication decision is made. The initial stay should not include the same collateral sanctions as adjudication.
3. Lengthened stays of adjudication will enhance public safety by increasing the amount of supervision to ensure responsivity to community-based education and treatment.
4. The narrowing of juvenile sex offender registration requirements resulting in only the most serious offenders being registered.
5. Restrict public data for 16- and 17-year-olds who come in contact with the juvenile justice system. The law today makes every arrest, and subsequent charge of a 16- or 17-year-old, part of their permanent record. These records remain with them even if they are not petitioned to court, even if they are found not guilty or the charges are dismissed. Yet a permanent criminal record can have far-reaching collateral consequences for this person. The law should be amended to provide juvenile justice protections to 16 and 17 year olds.
6. Clarify and streamline the juvenile expungement process.
7. Place registration at the end of a juvenile's probation in cases of predatory offenders.

The majority of juvenile professionals are united in opposing "Emily's Law" which would move juvenile certification to a younger age.

Prevention

JJAC plans to continue to fund prevention programs both via community organizations and local jurisdictions which create innovative programs that assist youth in maintaining their maturation to adulthood. A list of current grantees is located on pages 18 and 19. JJAC issued a new Title II RFP for Prevention in October 2011. The following are specific focuses for JJAC funding:

- Programs focused on youth development addressing status offense behaviors and eliminating the need for detention of Status Offenders.
- Programs that evidence a reduction in juveniles entering the juvenile justice system via school referral to police.
- Programs showing positive interaction between schools and the juvenile justice system.
- Programs based on a trauma informed care model for juvenile offenders.

Minnesota Youth Demographics and Juvenile Justice System Involvement

Minnesota Youth Population¹

Youth under age 18 presently account for roughly 1.28 million of Minnesota's 5.3 million residents. While the overall population of Minnesota gradually rose between 2000 and 2010, the number of youth under age 18 remained largely unchanged. Youth as a percentage of the total state population, however, has declined slightly over the past 10 years. In 2000, youth accounted for 26 percent of the state's total population; in 2010 youth account for just over 24 percent (Table 1).

In addition, the number of youth ages 10 to 17 who, by Minnesota statute, can potentially enter the juvenile justice system declined by 4 percent between the 2000 and 2010. Population changes such as these are one factor to consider when examining juvenile justice data.

Table 1. Population	2000 Census	2010 Census	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Total Minnesota Population	4,919,429	5,303,925	+384,496	+7.8%
Minnesota Population Under Age 18	1,286,894	1,282,063	+668	+0.05%
Population 10–17	604,198	573,023	–31,175	–4.0%
Youth as a Percentage of Total Population	26.0%	24.2%	–1.8%	–0.07%

Racial and Ethnic Representation²

Table 2 illustrates that Minnesota's youth population is more racially and ethnically diverse than the state population as a whole. Data from the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau show that over one quarter (26.6%) of all Minnesota youth under age 18 represent racial or ethnic minority groups. This is true of 17 percent of the state population as a whole. In the youth population, those of Hispanic ethnicity have surpassed African American youth as the most populous minority group in the state (7.4% Black or African American alone vs. 7.9% Hispanic of any race).

Table 2. Race and Hispanic Ethnicity ³	Minnesota's Overall Population	Minnesota's Adult Population (Over 18)	Minnesota's Youth Population (Under 18)
Caucasian, Non-Hispanic	83.1%	86.1%	73.4%
American Indian, Non-Hispanic	1.0%	.09%	1.4%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	4.0%	3.6%	5.2%
African American or Black, Non-Hispanic	5.1%	4.3%	7.4%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	.04%	.0%	.04%
Some Other Race Alone, Non-Hispanic	.1%	.1%	.2%
Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	1.9%	1.1%	4.5%
Hispanic (Any Race)	4.7%	3.7%	7.9%

¹ U.S. Census Bureau State and County Quick Facts: 2000, 2009: Minnesota. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qed/states/27000.html>. Also, U.S. Census Bureau American Factfinder database. *Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 Minnesota*. http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_DP_DPDP1&prodType=table

² 2010 U.S. Census Bureau. Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File. http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_PL_OTPL&prodType=table

³ Caucasian is used in place of term *White* for consistency throughout this report. U.S. Census data on race are collected using the term *White*.

Youth Contact with the Juvenile Justice System

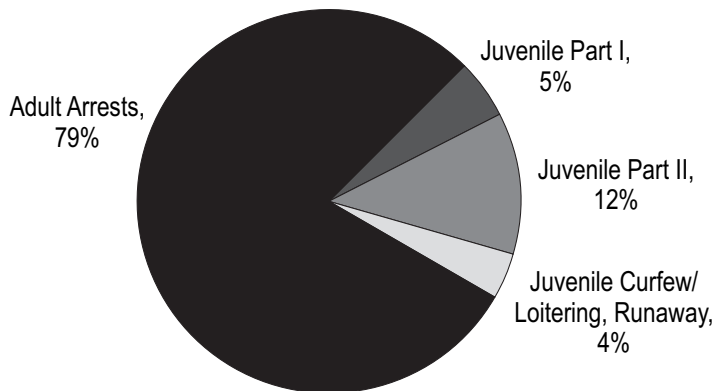
2010 Arrests⁴

In 2010 there were a total of 186,378 arrests, of which juveniles accounted for 38,795. Juveniles as a percentage of total arrests have slowly declined from 26 percent in the year 2000 to 21 percent in 2010.

One-quarter of juvenile arrests (25%) fall within the Part I offense category for the most serious person and property crimes.⁵ The majority of all juvenile arrests are for Part II offenses (58%), which are typically less serious person and property offenses, including liquor law violations. Arrests for the Status Offenses of curfew/loitering and runaway make up the smallest percentage of juvenile arrests at 17 percent.⁶

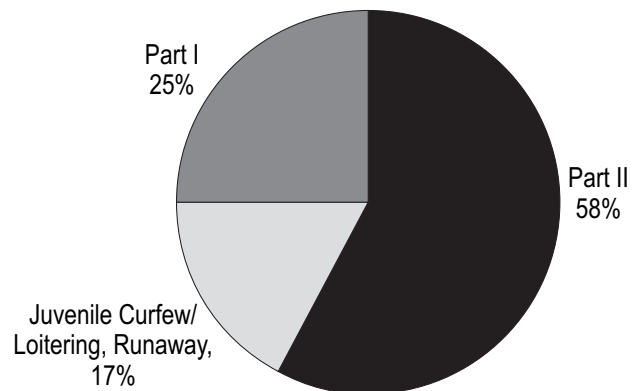
Juveniles as a Percentage of Total Arrests, 2010

N = 186,378



Juveniles Arrests by Offense Type, 2010

N = 38,795



Juvenile arrests were 21% of all arrests in 2010.

Arrests by Gender

Since 2004, males have consistently accounted for about two-thirds of juvenile arrests. In 2010, more males than females were arrested for Part I offenses (62% vs. 38%) and for Part II offenses (72% vs. 28%). While more males than females were arrested in 2010 for the status offenses of curfew and loitering (68% vs. 32%), arrests for the offense of running away from home had a nearly equal percent distribution between males and females at 50 percent, respectively. Runaway is the only UCR arrest category for which females are often arrested in greater numbers than males.

Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

Within each arrest category (Part I, Part II and Status Offenses), unique racial distributions exist. While Hispanic ethnicity data is collected for the UCR, it is not currently published on juveniles. As such, youth of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the four primary racial categories reported. The racial category "Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander" is not collected separately and is included with data on Asian youth.

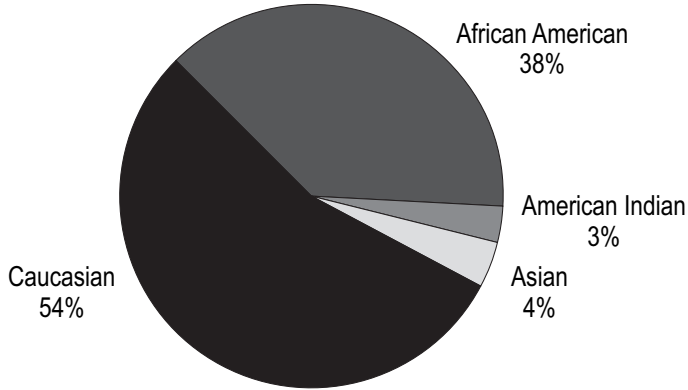
Caucasian youth, who are the majority of the Minnesota youth population, represent the majority of arrests for Part I and Part II crimes (54% and 67%, respectively). When it comes to arrests for status offenses, however, youth from minority communities collectively constitute 73 percent of arrests and White youth only 27 percent.

⁴ While the term "arrest" is used to describe juveniles in the Minnesota Crime Information Report, the term used in the juvenile justice system to describe the detaining or citing of juvenile offenders is "apprehension." All Juvenile arrest data included in this report are taken from the *Uniform Crime Report 2010*, published by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. Available at <https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/mnjjs/Documents/2010%20State%20Crime%20Book.pdf>

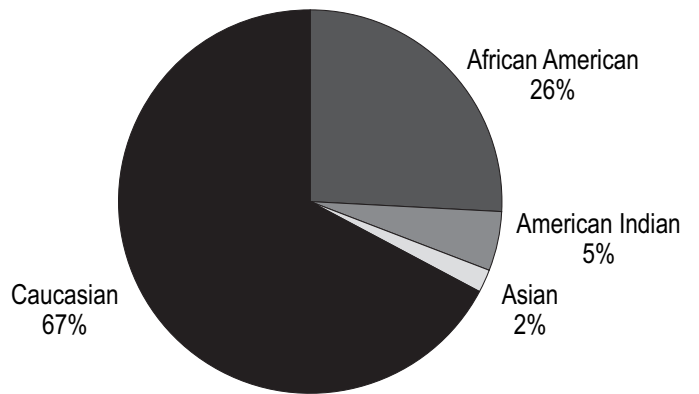
⁵ Information regarding offenses categorized by the FBI as Part I, Part II and Status can be found at http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr_general.html

⁶ Only curfew/loitering and runaway arrests are counted as status offenses for federal reporting requirements. Other status offenses, such as underage consumption of alcohol, are counted in other UCR categories such as "liquor laws." Law enforcement agencies are not required to report truancy to the BCA for federal UCR reporting.

**Part I Juvenile Arrests, 2010:
Serious or Violent Offenses by Race
N=9,669**

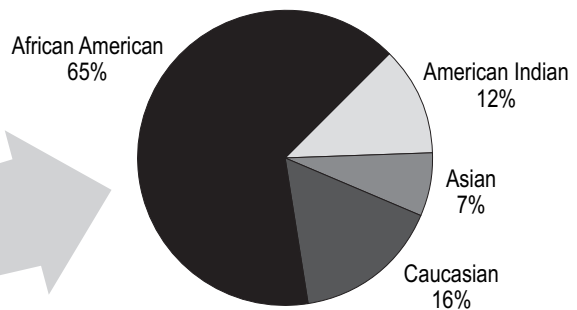


**Part II Juvenile Arrests, 2010:
Less Serious Offenses by Race
N=22,673**

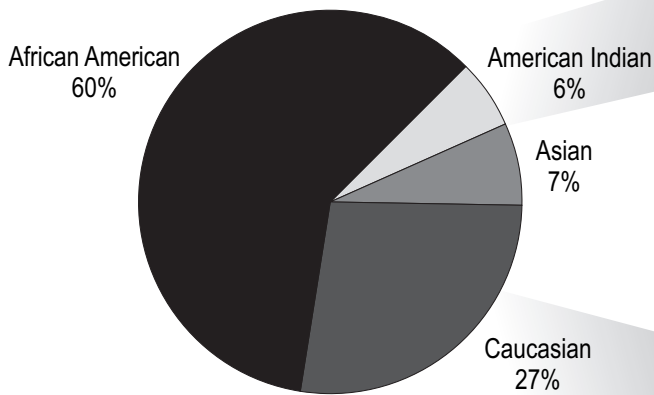


Minority youth are over-represented compared to their percentage of the juvenile population in all arrest categories, especially for the status level offenses of curfew/loitering and runaway. Specifically, African American youth represent over six in 10 arrests for curfew/loitering (65%) and nearly six in 10 arrests (57%) for running away.

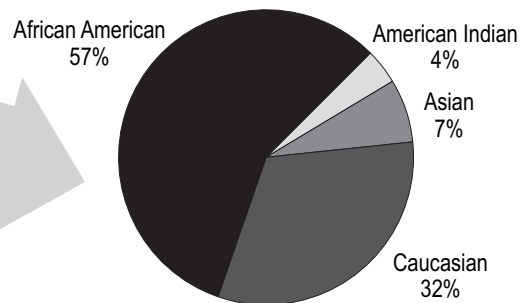
**Curfew/Loitering Arrests, 2010: By Race
N=2,084**



**Curfew/Loitering and Runaway
Arrests, 2010: By Race
N=6,453**



**Runaway Arrests, 2010: By Race
N=4,369**



Since the electronic publication of UCR data in 1997, the number of juvenile arrests has dramatically decreased from approximately 79,000 to 39,000. During this time, youth from communities of color as a percentage of total juvenile arrests has been rising. In 1997, youth from communities of color accounted for less than one-quarter of juvenile arrests (23%); in 2010, youth of color accounted for 44 percent of juvenile arrests.

Cases Petitioned and Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings⁷

In 2009, there were 46,593 juvenile case filings in Minnesota district courts. These filings included Delinquency, Petty/Status Offenses, Runaway and Truancy, Dependency/Neglect, and Termination of Parental Rights/Permanency cases.⁸

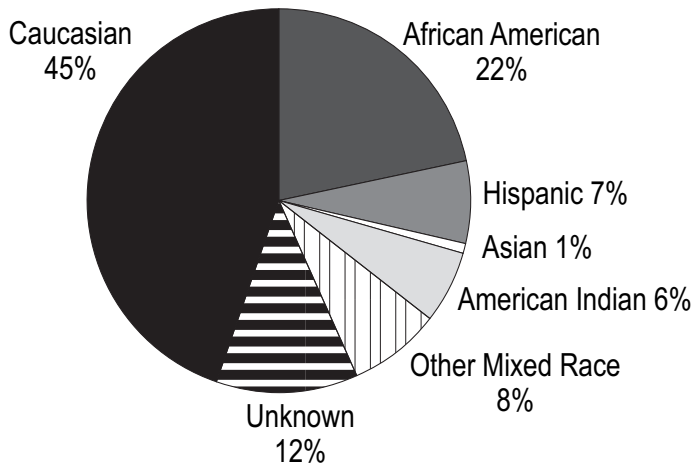
According to data supplied by the State Court Administrator's Office, there were 18,138 delinquency petitions filed in 2009 (roughly 39% of all juvenile cases). Delinquency petitions include felony, gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor level charges. They do not include charges for petty misdemeanors or the status offenses of curfew/loitering or runaway.

In 2009⁹, Caucasian youth accounted for 45 percent of all delinquency petitions filed. Youth of color as a whole in Minnesota are slightly more than a quarter of all youth (27%) but are 44 percent of delinquency petitions where race is known.

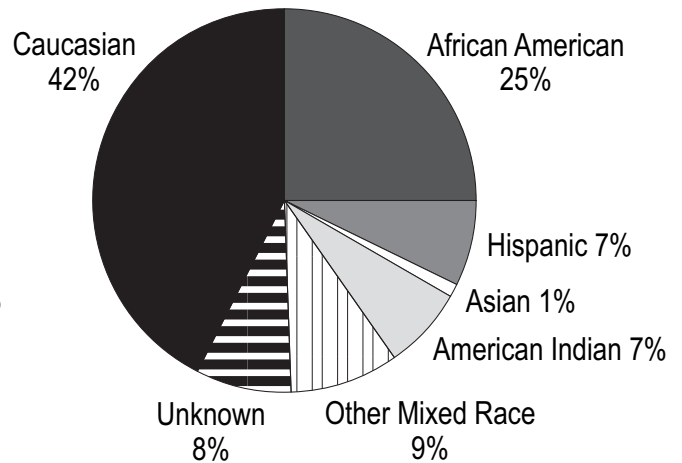
District courts in 2009 yielded 8,031 cases resulting in delinquent findings. Caucasian youth are the greatest percentage of youth found delinquent (42% of all delinquency findings) followed by African American youth (25%), "Other" or Mixed Race youth (9%), Hispanic and American Indian youth (7%, respectively), and Asian youth (1%).

Youth from communities of color constitute 50 percent of delinquent findings in cases where race is known.

**Juvenile Delinquency Petitions
Filed, 2009: By Race
N = 18,138**



**Cases Resulting in Delinquent
Findings, 2009: By Race
N = 8,031**



Youth in Secure Facilities

2009 juvenile admissions¹⁰ reported by the Minnesota Department of Corrections and select individual facilities document 10,700 secure juvenile detention events and 1,949 secure post-disposition juvenile placement events.¹¹ These are not a count of individuals, rather events, as the same youth can be admitted to detention or placement multiple times in a calendar year. Additionally, youth can move from detention to post-disposition placement which will be counted as two separate admissions.

⁷ Juvenile case filing and disposition data provided upon request by the Minnesota State Court Administrator's Office.

⁸ Minnesota Judicial Branch. *2009 Annual Report*. http://www.mncourts.gov/Documents/0/Public/Court_Information_Office/AR_09_FinalA.pdf

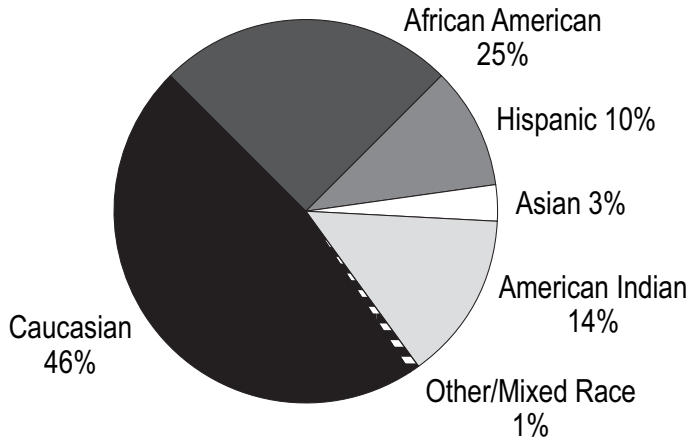
⁹ 2009 are the most recent data for which race is available.

¹⁰ 2009 admissions data are the most recent available by race.

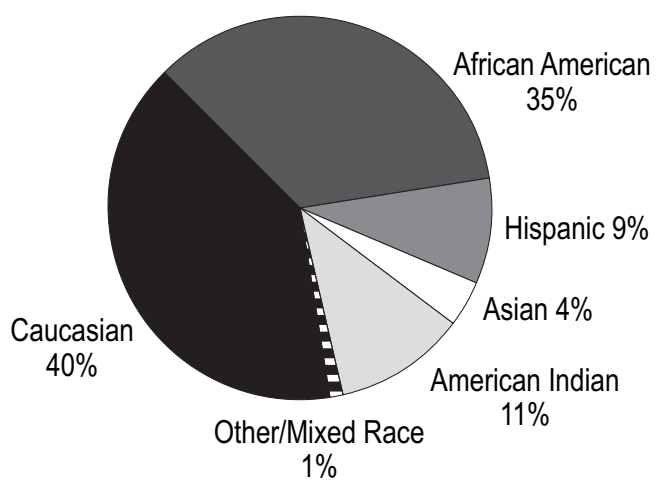
¹¹ These data are collected for the purpose of Minnesota's Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) reporting.

Statewide, youth of color account for six in 10 secure detention admissions (60%) and just over half of secure placement admissions following disposition (53%). Facility admissions by race can vary significantly, however, by geographical location.

Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Correctional Facilities, 2009: By Race
N = 1,949



Cases Resulting in Secure Detention, 2009: By Race
N = 10,700



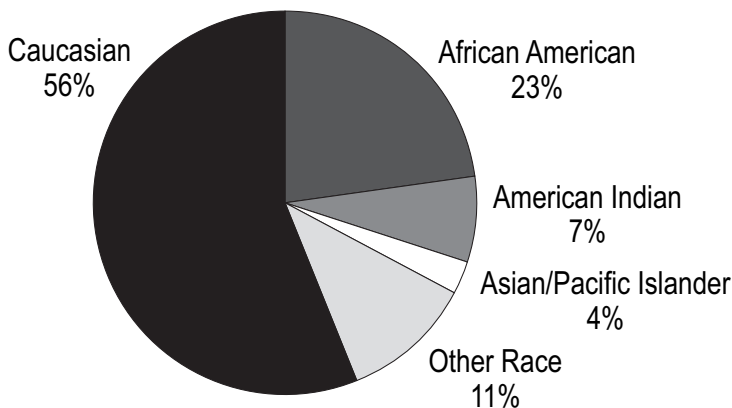
Youth on Probation¹²

In 2010, there were 9,670 youth under probation supervision at year’s end in Minnesota, accounting for eight percent of all Minnesota probationers. The number of youth on probation has been declining since a peak of 17,460 in 2002, as have youth as a percentage of all probationers.

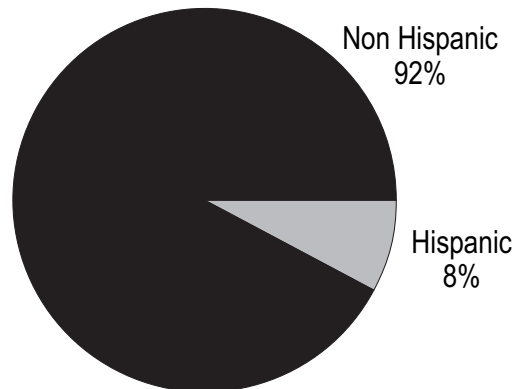
In 2010, males accounted for 74 percent of the juvenile probation population; females 26 percent. The lowest percentage of male probationers occurred in 2007 at 72 percent.

Like arrests, the percentage of youth of color on probation has been rising while the number of youth on probation has been declining. Caucasian youth were two-thirds of probationers in 2002 (67%) but closer to half (56%) in 2010.

Juvenile Probationers, 2010: By Race
N = 9,670



Juvenile Probationers, 2010: By Ethnicity
N = 9,670



¹² Minnesota Department of Corrections. (2010). 2009 Probation Survey. <http://www.corr.state.mn.us/publications/documents/2009ProbationSurvey.pdf>

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) is measured using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) that compares outcomes for youth of color at various stages in the juvenile justice system to the outcomes of Caucasian youth at the same stage. In order to be analyzed using the RRI, a population must represent at least one percent of the total population at each stage in the system. In reading the following RRI matrix, a calculation of 1.0 means the outcomes for both Caucasian youth and minority group youth were statistically the same. As an example, Asian youth were equally likely to have their case petitioned to court (RRI=.99) as Caucasian youth.

The 2010 RRI (using 2009 data) demonstrates significant disparities in juvenile justice system outcomes both between Caucasian youth and youth of color, and between minority groups themselves. The greatest disparities occur in Minnesota at the point of arrest where African American youth are over five and a half times more likely to be arrested (5.68); American Indian youth are over three times more likely to be arrested (3.34); and Hispanic youth are over twice as likely to be arrested (2.37) as Caucasian youth.

The second most disparate stage occurs immediately following arrest with admission to secure detention facilities, including adult jails and police lock-ups. American Indian youth are over four times more likely to be securely detained following an arrest as Caucasian youth (4.31), and Asian youth over two times more likely to be securely detained following an arrest than Caucasian youth (2.36).

Following case disposition, youth of color combined are less likely than Caucasian youth to receive probation supervision in the community (0.61). African American youth are over three times more likely to have their case transferred to adult court (Certification) than Caucasian youth (3.16).

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with Caucasian Juveniles

State: Minnesota
County: Statewide

Reporting Period: Month/Year
1/1/2009 through 12/31/2009

	African-American or Black	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	5.68	2.37	0.48	*	3.34	*	3.20
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	—	—	—	*	—	*	—
4. Cases Diverted	—	—	—	*	—	o	—
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.77	1.25	2.36	*	4.31	*	1.89
6. Cases Petitioned	0.97	0.85	0.99	*	2.00	*	1.24
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.23	1.21	1.13	*	1.35	*	1.24
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	0.66	0.90	1.35	*	0.78	*	0.61
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0.93	1.25	2.27	*	1.76	*	0.99
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	3.16	**	**	*	**	*	2.42
Group Meets 1% Threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Members

Chelsea Becker, Youth Member
Maple Grove

Danielle Chelmo, Youth Member
Medina

William Collins, Co-Vice Chair
Saint Paul

Freddie Davis-English
Co-Chair, DMC Committee
Plymouth

Amanda Dionne, Youth Member
Crystal

Sarah Dixon
Duluth

Richard Gardell, Chair
Minneapolis

Jean Hancock
Co-Chair, Jail Issues Committee
Woodbury

Abdallai Hassan
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Cortland Johnson, Youth Member
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Co-Chair, Jail Issues Committee
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Timothy Thompson

Debi Reynolds, Grant Manager

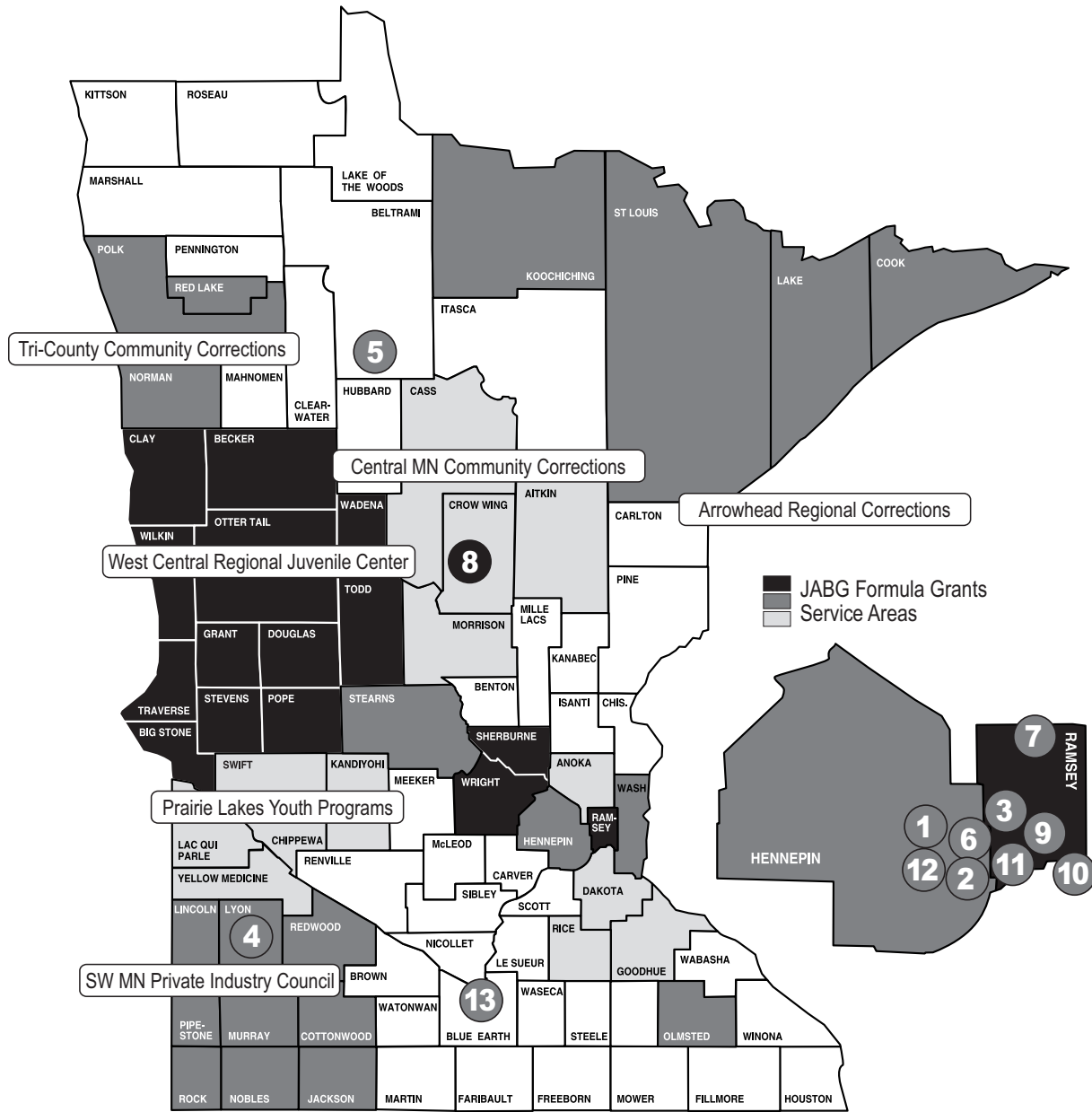
Dana Swayze, Juvenile Justice Analyst
Statistical Analysis Center

Carrie Wasley, Juvenile Justice Specialist
and Compliance Monitor

2011 Title II and Title V Awards

Program Description	Amount	Location	Congressional District
180 Degrees Re-entry services to boys released from Red Wing, focused on education or employment goals.	\$59,480	Minneapolis	5th
Children's Health Care Runaway Intervention Program (RIP) is a strengths-based home visiting case management and group support program for sexually exploited young runaway girls.	\$60,000	St. Paul	4th
Evergreen A chemical dependency treatment and aftercare program for adolescent boys.	\$60,000	Bemidji	7th
Guadalupe Alternative Program (GAP) Conexion Program for Latinas enrolled in GAP school, providing case management and mentoring.	\$60,000	St. Paul	4th
Life-Work Planning Project Succeed empowers young Latina women to stay in school until graduation and avoid high risk behaviors.	\$60,000	Mankato	1st
Little Earth Residents Association Wiconí Wasté Program provides prevention/intervention for American Indian youth.	\$59,765	Minneapolis	5th
Minneapolis American Indian Center Golden Eagles program provides American Indian comprehensive services to increase protective factors and resiliency.	\$60,000	Minneapolis	5th
Pequot Lakes Area Restorative Justice (Title V) Collaboration with Pequot Lakes Police Department on restorative justice for youth in Crow Wing County.	\$38,895	Pequot Lakes	8th
Southwest Minnesota PIC, Inc. Assists adjudicated youth in completing court-ordered community work service while obtaining employability skills.	\$59,300	Marshall	7th
Tree Trust Intensive summer job training completing projects in the community.	\$60,000	St. Paul	4th
Youth Express Small business training and internships for girls.	\$22,902	St. Paul	4th
YouthCare Builds leadership, employment readiness and self-confidence in young women and girls.	\$58,590	Minneapolis	5th
YWCA of St. Paul Prevention/diversion programming for at-risk youth in St. Paul.	\$60,000	St. Paul	4th

2011 JJAC Grantees and JABG Formula Counties



Title II Grants Title V Grant

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 180 Degrees 2. Minneapolis American Indian Center 3. Youth Express 4. Southwest Minnesota Private Industry Council, Inc. 5. The Evergreen House, Inc. 6. Little Earth Residents Association 7. Tree Trust 8. Lakes Area Restorative Justice Project 9. Guadalupe Alternative Programs 10. Children's Health Care 11. YWCA St. Paul 12. YouthCare 13. LifeWork Planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minneapolis Minneapolis St. Paul Marshall Bemidji Minneapolis Minneapolis Pequot Lakes St. Paul Minneapolis St. Paul Hennepin Co. Blue Earth Co. |
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

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