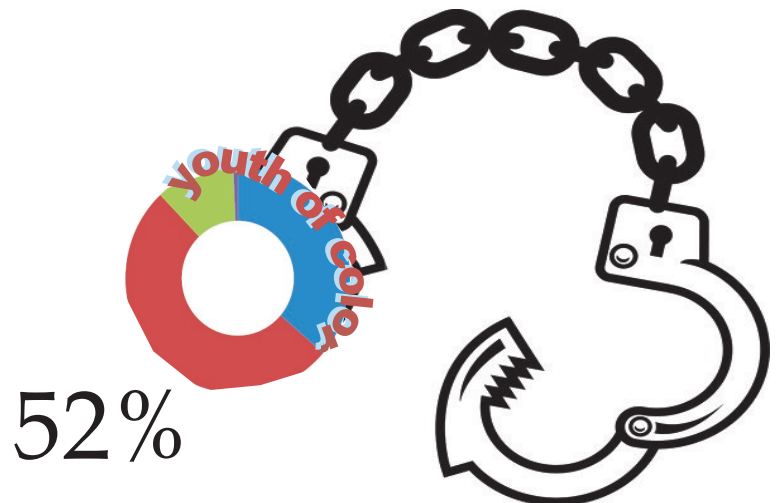
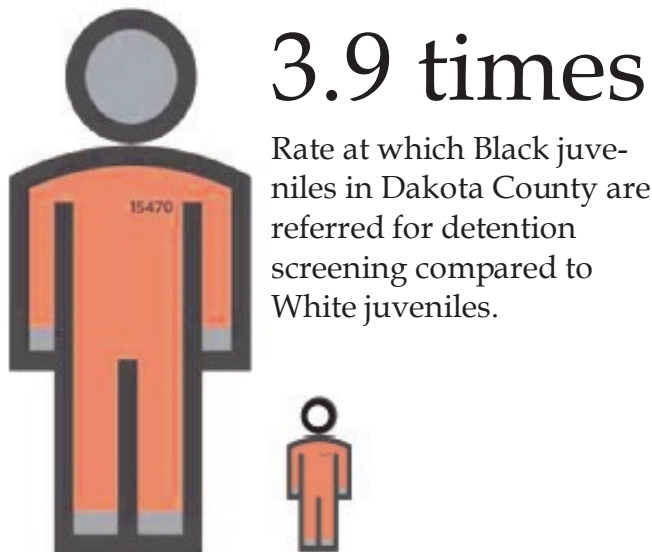
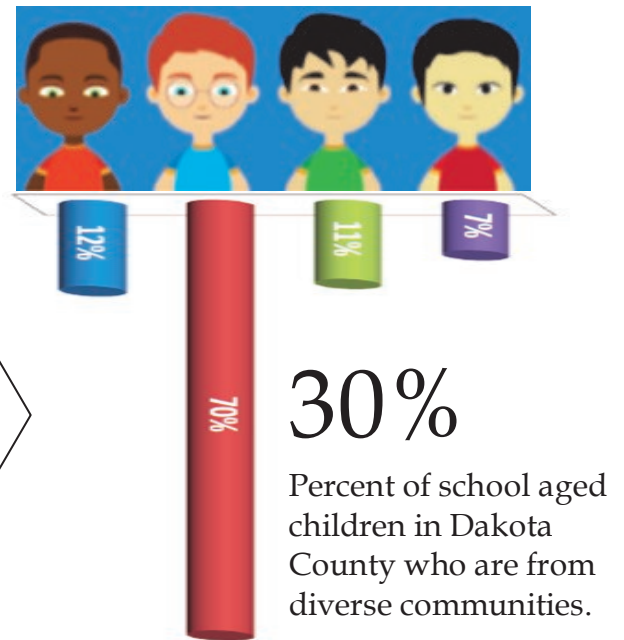
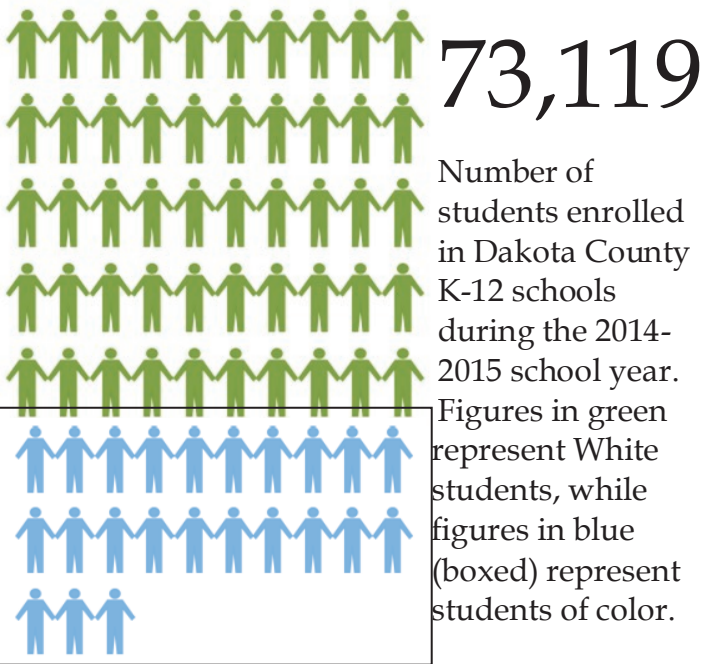


- ▶ JUSTICE SYSTEM: KEY FACTS AT-A-GLANCE.....1
- ▶ RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT— REVIEW OF SEPTEMBER DATA .....2
- ▶ COMMITTEE UPDATE, JUSTICE SYSTEM NEWS.....3



JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE — JDAI COUNTY

# JUSTICE SYSTEM: KEY FACTS AT- A - GLANCE

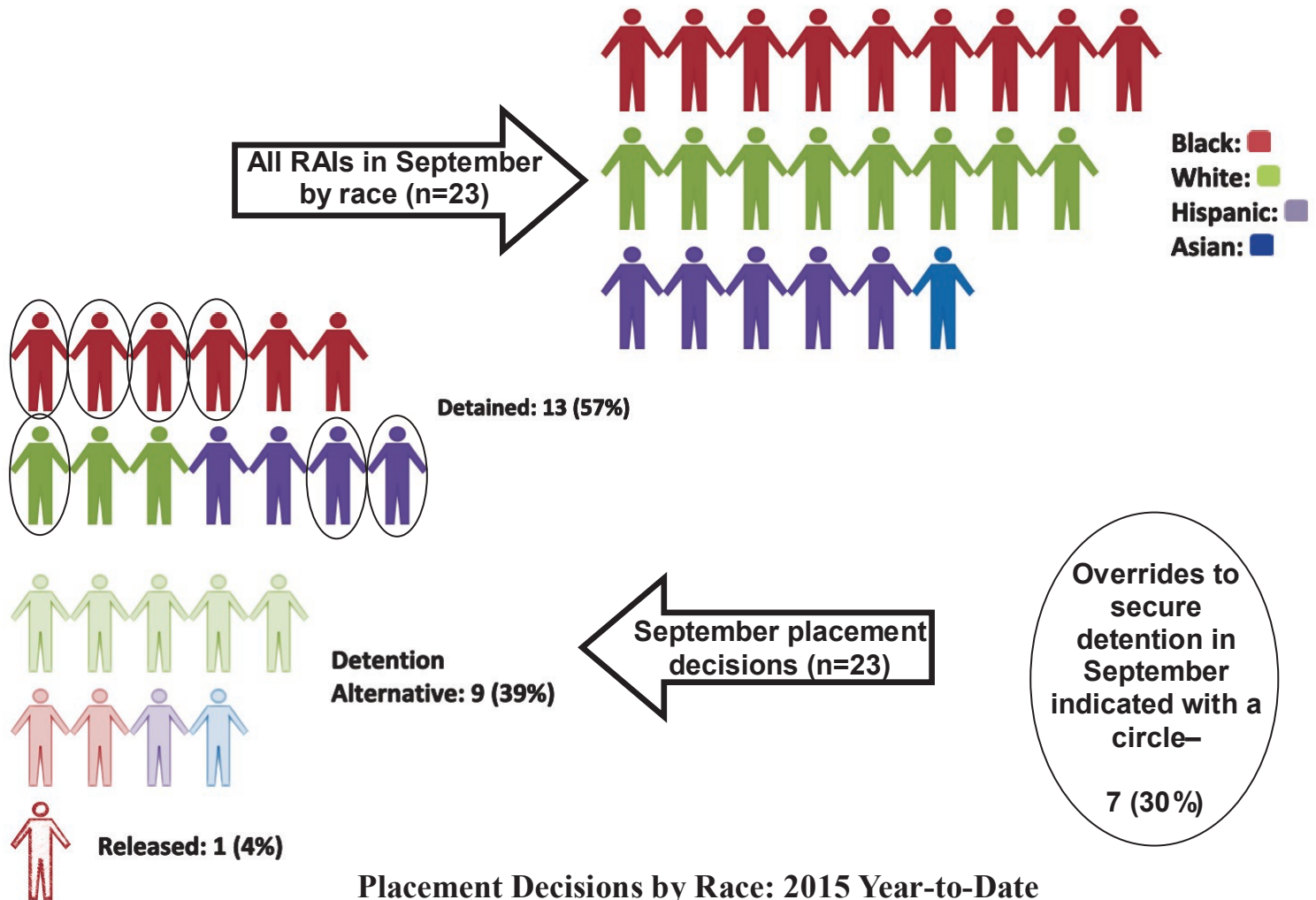


Percentage of juveniles screened for detention thus far in 2015 who were members of all non-white racial/ethnic communities.

Through the work of the Deep End, Dakota County will evaluate policies and procedures to ensure we are not contributing to detention inequities.

# Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI): September Screening Results

Dakota County's Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) is the product of collaboration of Community Corrections, local law enforcement, the County Attorney's Office, and public defenders. According to Minnesota state law, secure detention can only be used between the time of arrest and first court appearance if a juvenile is a risk to public safety, and/or at risk of failing to appear for his/her first court hearing. The RAI uses objective criteria to determine a juvenile's risk level. Juveniles who pose low levels of risk are released to their families. Those who pose moderate risks may be sent to detention alternatives such as a shelter or foster care, while juveniles who pose the highest risks are held in secure detention at the JSC. RAI results may be overridden under certain circumstances by a judge or a JSC supervisor.



Outcome	White	Black	Hispanic	Am. Indian	Asian	Total
Released to ATD*	32 (36%)	19 (29%)	9 (39%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	61
Shelter	25	19	4	0	1	49
GPS	2	0	0	0	0	2
House Arrest	5	0	5	0	0	10
Released to Parent/Guardian	8 (9%)	11 (17%)	2 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	21
Held in Secure Detention	49 (55%)	36 (55%)	12 (52%)	4 (100%)	1 (100%)	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>89 (48%)</b>	<b>66 (36%)</b>	<b>23 (13%)</b>	<b>4 (2%)</b>	<b>2 (1%)</b>	<b>184</b>

\* Alternative to Detention

# 2015 JDAI Workplan Update

## ELIMINATING RACIAL DISPARITIES (ERD) COMMITTEE

The ERD Committee continued work to plan a training for local School Resource Officers. The group agreed that the training agenda will include a review of school arrest data, a brief overview of collateral consequences, and a presentation of best practices for alternatives to criminally charging juveniles from school settings. Several committee members committed to engaging speakers for the training.

The group reviewed 2015 2nd quarter data for the Juvenile Service Center. Questions arose regarding the offenses underlying placements and the interventions attempted prior to placement. Corrections will investigate the committee's concerns and will present findings for further discussion at the next meeting. The group will also discuss the Community Corrections Child Services Screening process at that time.

**The next ERD Committee meeting is scheduled for Thursday, October 22, 2015, in the Training Room at the Juvenile Service Center, 12:00-1:30 pm.**

## JUVENILE ADVISORY COUNCIL (JAC)

A representative of the Minnesota Office of Justice Programs, a key funder of the JAC, attended the September meeting of the Dakota County community JAC. Despite the low attendance, members shared the importance of the work of the JAC and the positive experiences young people have had with the group.

The Juvenile Service Center (JSC) JAC continued its work to identify a list of possible family engagement strategies. The group settled on recommending expansion of visiting times and a broader list of who is allowed to visit residents of the JSC. JSC JAC members will further develop proposals before they are presented to the JSC Staff Council, and eventually to Corrections managers and the JDAI Executive Committee.

## JDAI NATIONAL CONFERENCE UPDATE

Nearly 1,000 judges, prosecutors, public defenders, probation officers, advocates, and law enforcement representatives gathered in Phoenix for the 2015 Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) national conference. They represented the approximately 250 JDAI sites around the country. Dakota County's contingent included Judge Erica MacDonald, Deputy Director of Juvenile Services Sarah Reetz, Evidence Based Practices Coordinator Matt Conzemius, and JDAI Program Coordinator Carmeann Foster. The Annie E. Casey Foundation's JDAI effort funded the event.

Take away message from the conference:

1. **Family are partners**—In order to engage families in meaningful and impactful ways, a culture of acceptance and partnership is essential. This will require a strengths-based approach rooted in a belief that, while we may disagree about the means of achieving it, families and the justice system both truly want the best for children.
2. **Probation orders should target risk factors, not overwhelm**—Probation is a positive intervention that can serve to improve outcomes for juveniles. However, probation conditions can also serve to pull juveniles further into the system. It is important that probation orders target areas of risk and need as a means to support juveniles, while also demonstrating an understanding of developmentally appropriate misbehavior.
3. **Collaborative approaches can reduce school based referrals to the justice system**—There are promising models throughout the country for partnerships among schools, police, and the bench to reduce school based justice system referrals. These approaches have demonstrated lasting success and fit with the goals of Dakota County's JDAI.
4. **Dakota County's JDAI is moving in the right direction.**

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