

Department of Community Corrections & Rehabilitation

Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation

JDAI 2018 Profile

2018 Admissions to Juvenile Detention

February, 2019

Introduction

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is a detention-reform initiative implemented in Hennepin County in 2005. The initiative focuses on utilizing data to drive decisions and create more effective and efficient processes surrounding the use of detention. JDAI works to reduce the number of youth unnecessarily, or inappropriately, held in secure detention, while maintaining public safety and ensuring youth appear for scheduled court dates. JDAI also works to redirect resources toward successful reform strategies and to improve conditions of confinement in detention facilities for youth who require more secure levels of supervision.

Andrea Hoffmann,
Principal Planning Analyst

Danette Buskovick, Manager

Since implementation of the initiative in Hennepin County, the collaborative work of the juvenile court, juvenile probation, detention center, Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCCR) administration, county attorney and public defender's offices, community members, law enforcement and other key stakeholders have demonstrated that inter-agency collaboration and data-driven policies can reduce the number of youth in secure detention without sacrificing public safety and court appearance rates.

This profile includes a general summary of all bookings to the Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) during 2018.

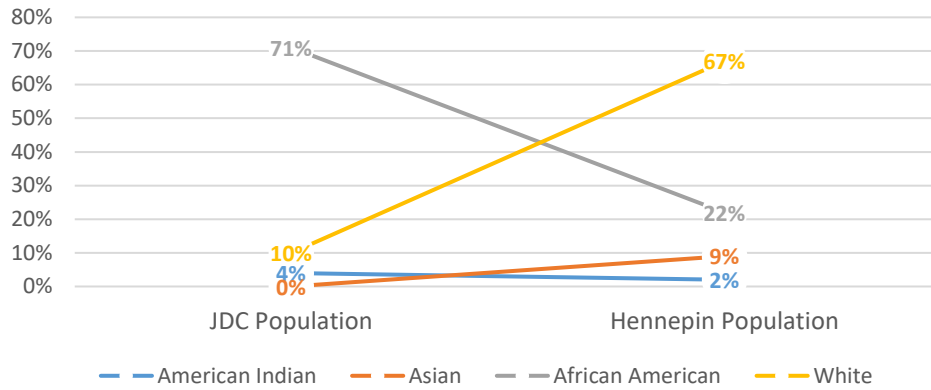
All JDC Bookings

Information in this report includes bookings to the JDC between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018 (N=1,272). Youth may have multiple entries in the JDC during this time, and therefore, may be duplicated in totals presented.

- Females comprised 19 percent (N=244) and males represented 81 percent (N=1,028) of all 2018 bookings.
- Black youth comprised 71 percent (N=897) of those booked in the JDC in 2018 and 22 percent of the Hennepin County 2016 population ages 10-17.
- White youth comprised 10 percent (N=131) of JDC bookings at 67 percent of the Hennepin County juvenile population (see Figure 1)



Figure 1. Bookings and Hennepin Population Comparison



Booking Type

For purposes of this report, bookings have been separated into four primary booking types (see Table 1).

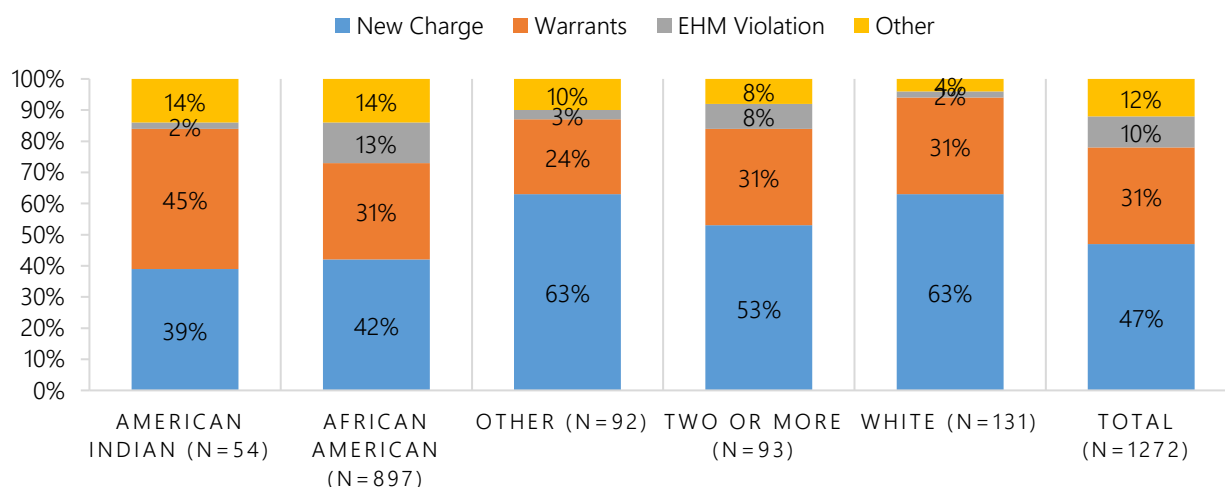
Table 1. Booking Type Details

Booking Type	Type Details	Count	Count (Percent)
New Charges	New Charge	598	598 (47.0%)
Warrant	A&D Warrant	200	396 (31.1%)
	Bench Warrant	108	
	DOCCR Warrant	0	
	Non-Hennepin Warrant	83	
	Other Warrants	5	
EHM Violation	EHM Violation	136	129 (10.1%)
Other Admissions	Detained in Court	15	149 (11.7%)
	Failed Placement	14	
	Transfers	62	
	Writs	49	
	Other Admissions	9	

Girls were significantly more likely to be detained for warrants (41%) compared with boys (29%) (not shown), and booking types differed across race (see Figure 2)¹.

- American Indian youth were overrepresented among warrants compared to the overall population in detention (45% compared with 31%).
- White and other youth were overrepresented among new charges compared with the total population in detention in 2017.

Figure 2. Booking Type by Race



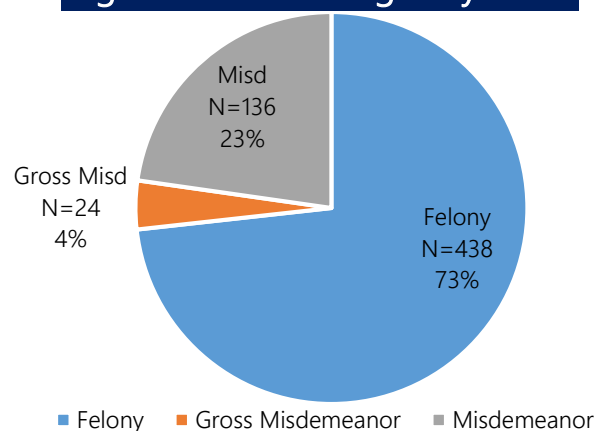
New Charge Bookings

The following section details information pertaining to the arresting offense data for those booked at the JDC in 2018 on new charges (N=598).

- New charge bookings made up 47% of all JDC bookings in 2018.
- Felony offenses made up 73 percent (N=438) of all new charge bookings followed by misdemeanors at 23 percent (N=136) and gross misdemeanors at 4 percent (N=24).

Figure 4 (next page) indicates level of new charge offense by gender and race.

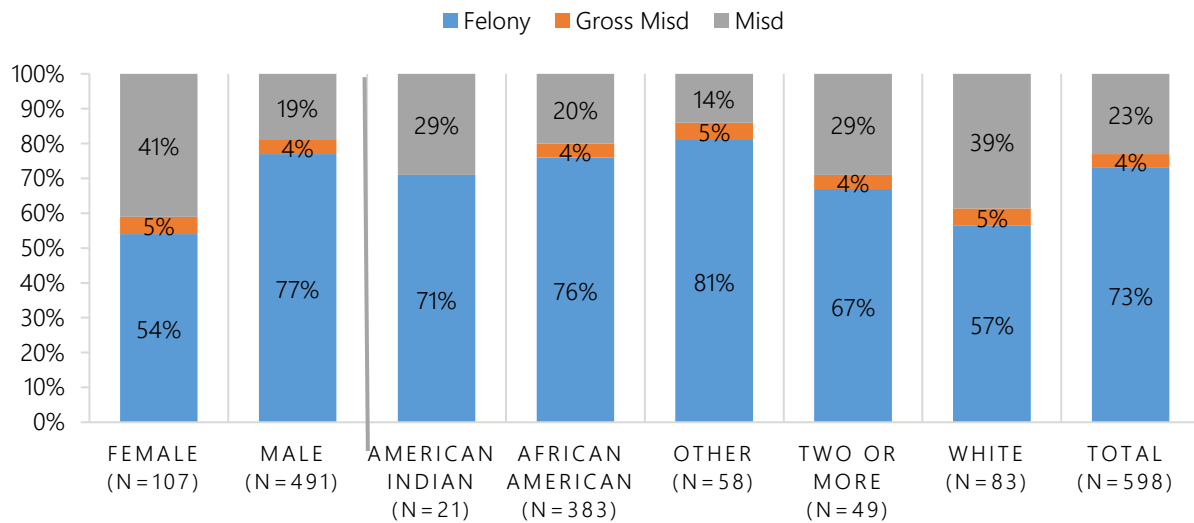
Figure 3. New Charges by Level



¹ Youth with missing race information is not reported separately, but represented in youth totals.

- Females and white youth were more likely to be brought to detention for misdemeanor offenses when compared with other youth.

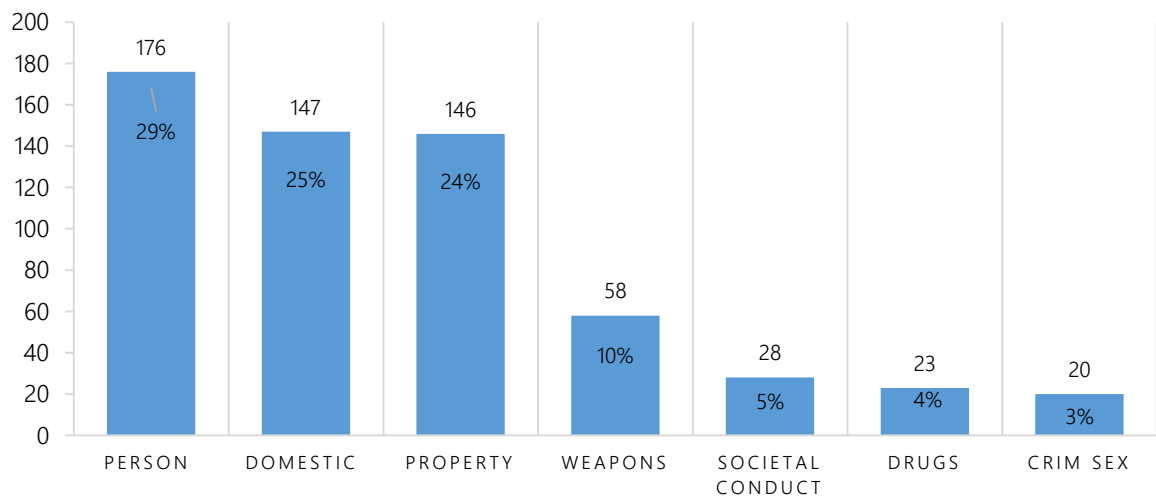
Figure 4. Level of Arresting Offense by Gender and Race



Type of arresting offense for those booked in the JDC for new charges is detailed below.

- The majority of new charge bookings were for person (non-domestic) offenses (35%), followed by domestic assault (25%) and property offense (24%).

Figure 5. New Charge Arrest Offense Type



There were differences in arresting offense by gender (see Figure 6).

- Females were more likely to be arrested for domestic assault and societal conduct offenses compared with males (42% and 8% compared with 21% and 4%).
- Males were more often represented in property and weapon offenses (26% and 11%) compared with females (16% and 2%).

Figure 6. New Charge Arresting Offense Type by Gender

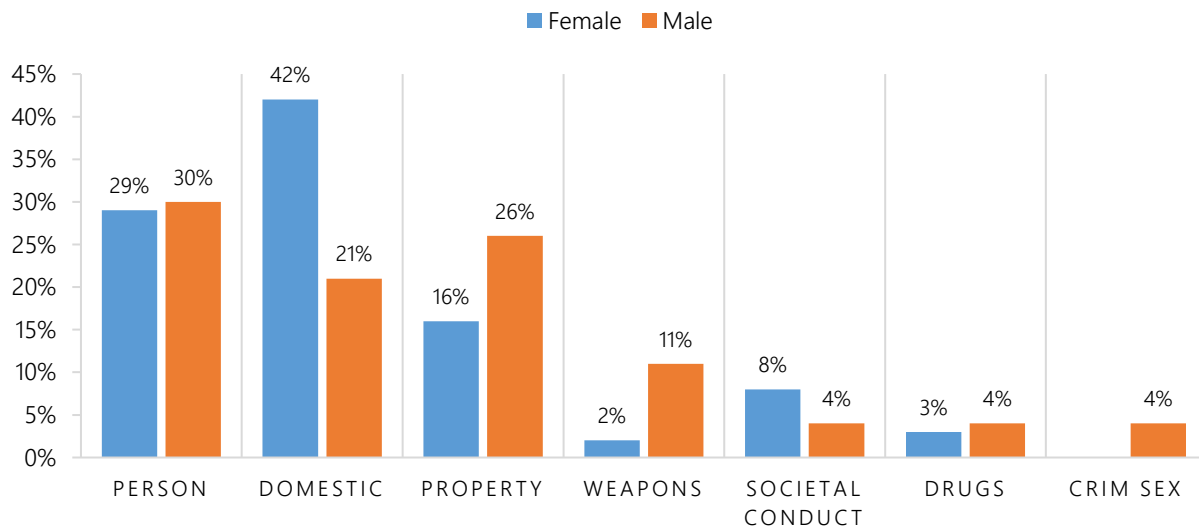
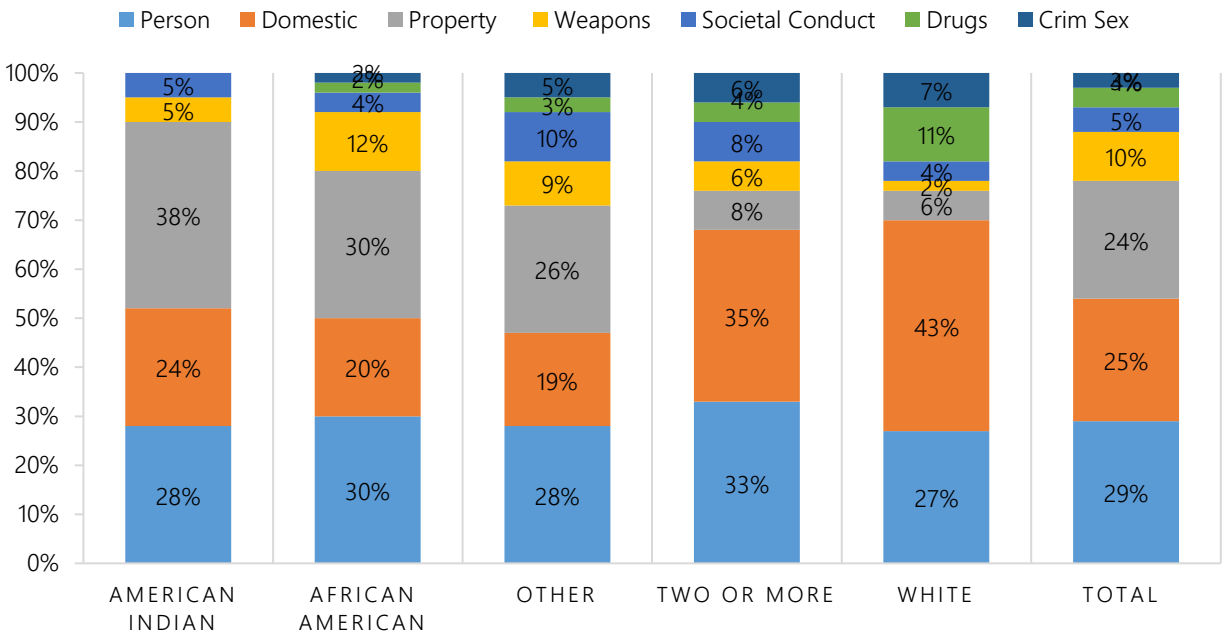


Figure 7 presents new charge arresting offense types by race.

- American Indian youth were overrepresented among property offenses compared to all youth in the JDC for new charges.
- White youth were overrepresented in domestic assault, drug and criminal sexual conduct arrests compared to all youth.

Figure 7. New Charge Arresting Offense by Race



Detention Exits and Length of Stay

The following section pertains to individuals released at some point during 2018 (N=1,277). The average length of stay (ALOS) for those in detention during 2018 and subsequently released was 11.4 days.

- Most of those released from the JDC in 2018 were released within 1 week (73%).

While there was no significant difference in ALOS by gender, there was significant differences by race across all bookings.

- Females stayed in detention, on average, three fewer days than boys (8.5 compared with 12.0).
- African American, other, and youth identified as two or more races had the highest ALOS in detention (see Figure 9).
- White youth had the lowest ALOS in the JDC in 2018.

Figure 8. Detention Stays

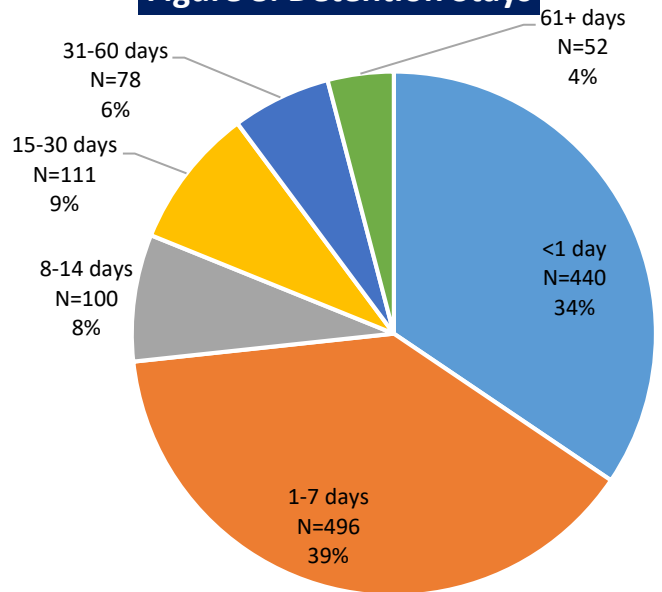
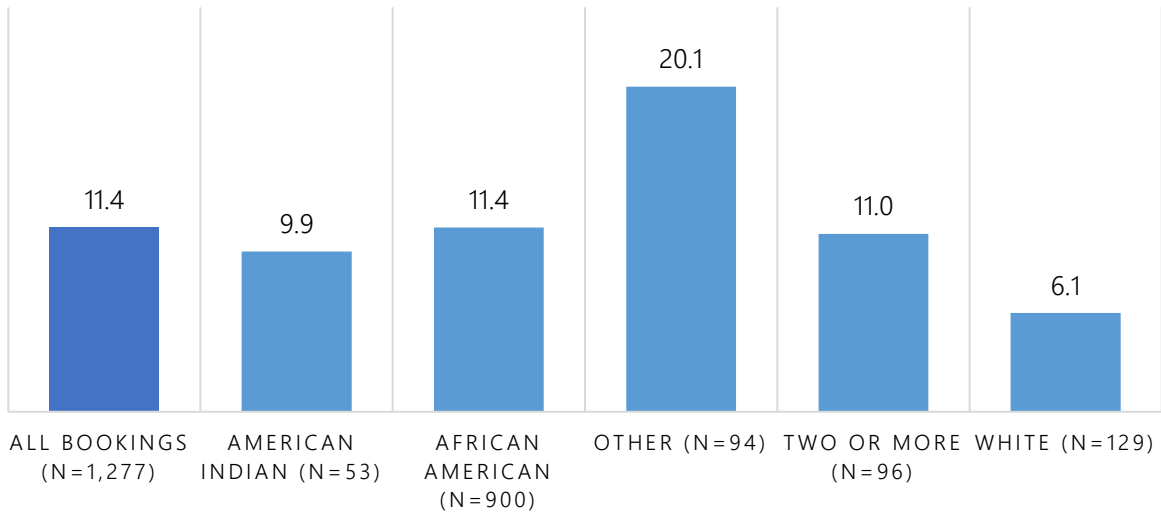


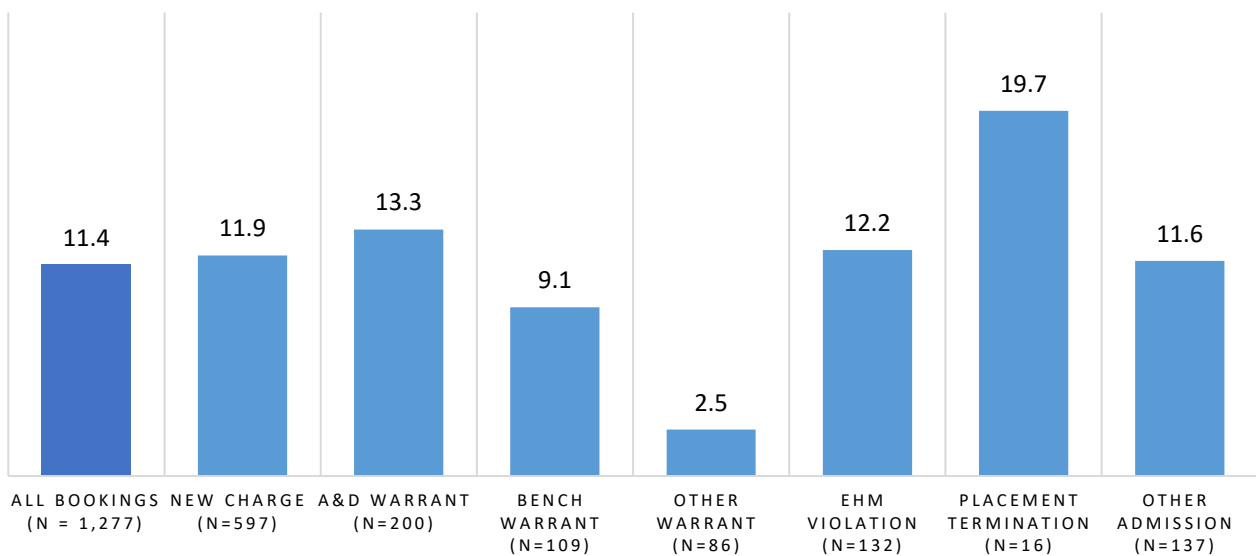
Figure 9. Average Length of Stay by Race



There were differences in ALOS by booking type, although these differences were not statistically significant (see Figure 10).

- A&Ds and failed placements had the highest average length of stay in detention with 13.3 and 19.7 days, respectively.
- New charges includes all youth, regardless of their level of offense or type. Felony new charges had an average length of stay of 15.4 days.

Figure 10. Average Length of Stay by Booking Type



Release Location

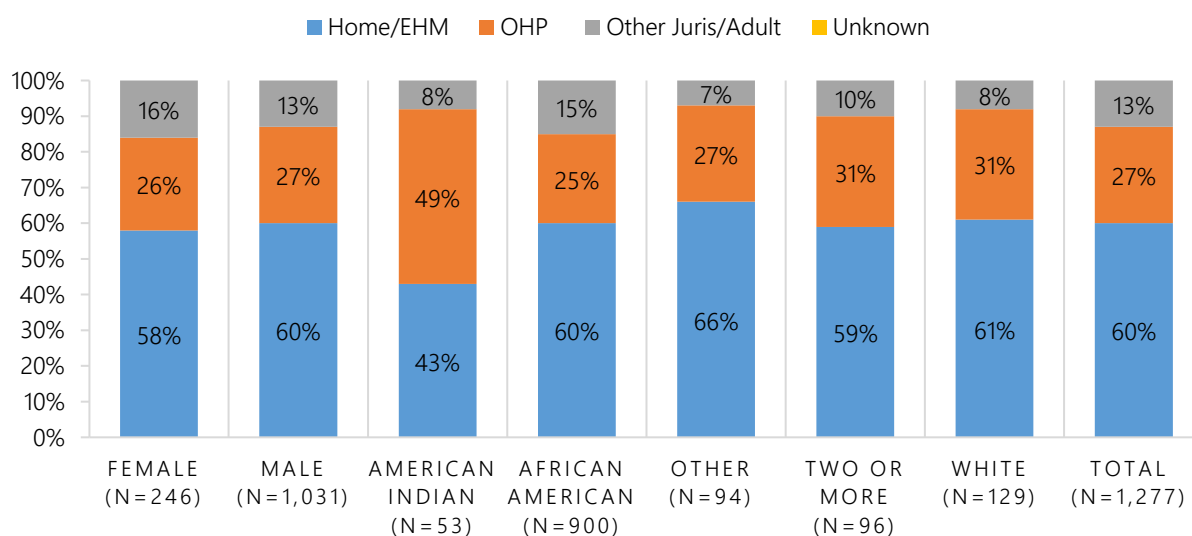
The following provides release setting information for youth released from the JDC during 2018.

- Sixty percent (N=764) of all youth released on 2018 were initially released home.
- Twenty-seven percent were released to a shelter, group home, or an RTC setting.
- Thirteen percent were released to another jurisdiction or to adult corrections.

There were differences between males and females in terms of release location (see Figure 11).

- Females were more likely to be released to a shelter (19%) compared with males (8%).
- Males were more likely to be released to an RTC or group home (19%) compared with females (7%).
- American Indian youth were more likely to be released to an OHP than other youth released in 2018.

Figure 11. Release Location by Gender and Race



Conclusion

The overall detention center population has decreased drastically – 72% of annual admissions – since implementation of the initiative in 2005, and much of the demographic and detention characteristics remain consistent across recent years. Despite large reductions in detention numbers, there is still a large overrepresentation of African American youth. Although African American youth depict approximately 22% of the juvenile population ages 10-17 in Hennepin County, they represent 71% of all admissions to detention. Similar disparity issues can be seen among American Indian youth. Although American Indian youth represent a small portion of all

admissions in 2018, American Indians were more likely to be admitted for warrants and generally spend longer, on average, in detention than other groups.

Work to remedy the racial disparities in detention has been a large focus on the JDAI efforts. In addition, the county and the DOCCR has identified a focus on disparity reduction in corrections as a primary goal and mission of the department. To better understand progress toward departmental goals, information will continue to be examined to determine DOCCR's disparity-reduction impact.