



Council on Crime and Justice

An Analysis of Racial Disproportionality in Juvenile Confinement

**An Analysis of Disproportionate Minority Confinement in the Hennepin
County Juvenile Detention Center**

August, 2006

Prepared by the Council on Crime and Justice

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	2
Executive Summary	3
Introduction	4
Section One: Literature Review	4
Background Information.....	8
Section Two: Methodology	9
Limitations of the Research.....	10
Section Three: Results	11
Section Four: Conclusions and Recommendations	40
Appendixes	44
Appendix A: Hennepin County Detention Polices.....	44
Appendix B: Racial Disparities Steering Committee.....	48
Appendix C: Disproportionate Minority Contact Workgroup.....	49
Appendix D: Data Sources.....	50
Appendix 1.....	57
Appendix 2.....	58
Appendix 3.....	60
Appendix 4.....	63
Appendix 5.....	65
Appendix 6.....	69
Appendix 7.....	70
Appendix 8.....	79
Appendix 9.....	86
Appendix 10.....	87
Appendix 11.....	88
Appendix 12.....	90
Appendix 13.....	91

Acknowledgments

This report would not have been possible without the help of many people. We thank those who provided electronic data and responded to our numerous questions about the data, including: Justin Bock (Hennepin County Juvenile Detention Center), Jerry Driessen (Hennepin County Department of Strategic Initiatives and Community Engagement), Gail Clapp (Hennepin County District Court), Allan Knox (Minneapolis Police Department), Sharon Krumpotich and Wally June (Hennepin County Office of Research and Systems Technology), Jody Murphy (Brooklyn Park Police Department), Rich Sonenblum (LOGIS), and Sarah Welter (Minnesota Supreme Court).

Appreciation also goes to Deb Dayon and Michelle Velasco (Hennepin County Juvenile Detention Center), and Jan Craig (Hennepin County Department of Strategic Initiatives and Community Engagement) who assisted in our work related to examining individual JDC case files and Gail Clapp and Leana Reese (Hennepin County District Court) who provided necessary MNCIS support and training. Gratitude also goes to Connie Osterbaan (Hennepin County Attorney's Office and Department of Strategic Initiatives and Community Engagement) for providing valuable help and support, particularly in linking JDC admissions to court data.

We thank the "Disproportionate Minority Contact Work Team" and the Juvenile Justice Racial Disparities Committee chaired by Judge Tanya Bransford, all of whom are listed in the body of the report.

Finally, we deeply appreciate the contributions of Mary Knudsen (Ericson and Associates) who provided assistance and support for much work throughout the project.

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Executive Summary

This study examines the racial disproportionality among juvenile detainees at the Hennepin County Juvenile Detention Center (JDC). Data is analyzed from the JDC, from nine police jurisdictions which bring juveniles to the JDC, and census data for 10-17 year olds. Furthermore, cases are followed through the juvenile court in order to determine the outcome of those cases involving juveniles who were admitted to the JDC.

The major findings show that all nine police departments studied refer a disproportionate number of minority juveniles to the JDC. The bulk of the juveniles referred to the JDC are admitted on the basis of a warrant or probation violation stemming from a previous adjudication by the juvenile court. Less than 40% of the juveniles are admitted on the basis of a new charge. Moreover, a sizeable percentage of the referrals based on a new misdemeanor charge are dismissed and an even larger percentage of the bookings based on old charges (i.e. for post-petition or post-adjudication purposes) are not serious enough to meet the JDC's detention criteria for new charges.

More specifically, the major findings show:

- Although the overall number of juveniles brought to the JDC declined from 2002 through 2004, Black juveniles as a proportion of that population increased;
- Minneapolis police and the eight surrounding suburban police departments studied have contact with Black juveniles in much greater proportion than their numbers in the 10-17 year old population;
- Approximately 55% of juveniles admitted to the JDC were admitted for warrants and post-petition issues while 35% were admitted for new charges; regardless of admission category (10% were admitted for both a warrant and new charge), Blacks juveniles comprised 59% or more of the admissions for 2003 and 2004;
- Black juveniles comprise two-thirds of all bench warrants and 59% of all arrest and detention warrants; for 40% of these admissions, the original charge on the warrant did not meet the JDC criteria for admission;
- For other types of cases involving prior detention charges, Black juveniles represent almost three-fourths of the 61 juveniles admitted for termination of court-ordered treatment, 60% of the 88 juveniles detained while awaiting placement and 81% of the 169 juveniles admitted for violation of electronic home detention; and
- Of the admissions based on new charges, dismissal and adjudication rates for felony level petitions are similar across Black and White juveniles (roughly 8%), while dismissal and adjudication rates for Black and White juveniles are dissimilar for misdemeanor level petitions with petitions for Black juveniles having a higher dismissal rate (21.2% vs. 9.9%).

These findings suggest the need to continue policy discussions concerning the use of the JDC and alternatives to detention for specific groups of juveniles. Furthermore, these findings suggest the need to determine the causes of differential police contact.

Introduction

This report outlines the results of an extensive effort devoted to examining disproportionate minority confinement in Hennepin County's Juvenile Detention Center (JDC). Disproportionate confinement is defined as occurring when a racial group's representation in confinement is greater than its representation in the general population.¹ There has long been concern both nationally and locally about the number of Black juveniles held in secure detention in comparison to their numbers in the general population. The work underlying this report represents over one year of effort on the part of the Hennepin County's Juvenile Justice Racial Disparities Committee and Disproportionate Minority Confinement Work Team working with the Council on Crime and Justice.

The report is divided into four sections. Section One includes a review of previous research on disproportionate minority confinement and provides some background regarding pertinent events preceding the project. Section Two describes the methodology, including the research questions addressed and limitations. Section Three contains the results and Section Four contains conclusions and recommendations.

Section One: Literature Review & Background Information

Nationally, the number of juveniles confined in the juvenile justice system has risen dramatically. In the ten year period from 1985 to 1995, the number of youth held in secure facilities in the United States increased by 72 percent.² In terms of race, the percent of juvenile detention centers' populations that were minority youth increased from 43.4 percent in 1985³ to over 60 percent in 2003.⁴ This disparity is evident when examined state by state; in a 1999 report, forty-nine states reported disproportionate confinement of minority youth.⁵ Overall, more than two-thirds of those youth confined in the juvenile justice system are minorities, even though minorities only make up roughly one-third of the American juvenile population.⁶ In Minnesota, the population of

¹ Eleanor Hoytt, Vicent Schiraldi, Brenda Smith and Jason Ziedenberg, "*Pathways to Juvenile Detention Report Reducing Racial Disparities in juvenile detention*", Baltimore: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2002

² Hoyt et al. 2002. *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Reducing Racial Disparities in Juvenile Detention*. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

³ Hoyt et al. 2002. *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Reducing Racial Disparities in Juvenile Detention*. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

⁴ Sickmund, Melissa, Sladky, T.J., and Kang, Wei. (2005) "Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/cjrp/>

⁵ US Department of Justice. (1999). *Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System*. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Washington, DC.

⁶ Dorfman, Lori. 2001. *Off Balance: Youth and Crime in the News*. Justice Policy Institute.

minority youth in juvenile justice centers has increased from 44% to 49% from 1997 to 2003.⁷

Disproportionality can be caused by many factors. For example, there are a variety of reasons why youth of color (particularly African Americans) are over-represented in many arrest categories including:

- Offenses that take place out in the open (e.g., although Whites use drugs at a higher rate than African Americans, a police officer can more easily target an African American youth on street corners than White youth in suburban housing);
- Reactions of victims (e.g. White victims generally perceive offenders to be minorities);
- Youth exhibit different behaviors (e.g., youth of color may commit certain crimes more frequently);
- Police policies and practices make the arrests of minorities more likely (e.g., targeting low income and ethnic/minority neighborhoods); and
- System personnel show overt racial bias.⁸

Research suggests that structural inequalities can be an important factor leading to disproportionate minority confinement (DMC). In other words, DMC does not merely begin at the point of arrest but is an accumulation of the social contexts in which many youths of color are confined.⁹

In response to the increasing number of juveniles in detention, the Annie E. Casey Foundation launched its Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in 1992. The Initiative's original purpose was to minimize the number of juveniles in detention using community based alternatives while maintaining public safety. The Initiative had the potential to impact disproportionality because of the large number of minority juveniles who were confined. JDAI began working with five communities to develop tactics to reduce the number of juveniles in secure detention and reduce disproportionate minority confinement. Two of these communities faced great political opposition in offering alternatives to detention and consequently withdrew from involvement with the Initiative.

One of the most successful applications of JDAI took place in Multnomah County, Oregon (Portland metropolitan area). Over a 7 year period from 1993 to 2000, the average daily population in juvenile detention went from 92 to 33. This overall reduction in detention directly impacted minority confinement. From 1994 to 2000, the number of youth admitted to detention dropped by half across races and by half for both African

⁷ Sickmund, Melissa, Sladky, T.J., and Kang, Wei. (2005) "Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/cjrp/>

⁸ Yamagata, Eileen Poe and Michael A. Jones. *And Justice for Some: Differential Treatment of Minority Youth in the Justice System*. Washington, DC: Building Blocks for Youth, April 2000.

⁹ Hoyt et al. 2002. *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Reducing Racial Disparities in Juvenile Detention*. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

American and Hispanic juveniles. Analysts believe these changes were a result of a number of strategies and tactics including:

- Establishing alternatives to detention such as shelter care, foster homes, home detention, and a day-reporting center using social service providers located in minority concentrated areas;
- Development of a risk assessment instrument (RAI) to guide admission decisions and insure the “right kids” were detained;
- Formation of a detention intake team, including the hiring of a pretrial placement coordinator, to review the juveniles in custody each day, their risk assessment scores, case status, and potential for community-based alternatives;
- Development of a “sanctions grid” for addressing probation violators. The grid provided a range of “other than detention sanctions” (e.g. house arrest and electronic monitoring) based on the seriousness of the violation and the risk assessment score of the offender. Additionally, line staff could not place youth in detention without first trying other alternative sanctions.
- Hiring of part-time trial assistants to help attorneys improve pre-trial planning;
- Hiring a racially diverse probation staff; and
- Educating police officers about racial issues within the juvenile justice system and reform efforts.¹⁰

The challenge of high minority confinement was also faced by Santa Cruz, California. However, preliminary research showed that minorities brought to the detention center were charged with more severe crimes than Whites. As a solution to this problem was beyond the scope of the juvenile justice system, the probation department focused on areas under their control.¹¹ For example, staff members found that the lack of foreign language speakers within the center impeded the timely return of some youth to their homes. In Santa Cruz, a clear organizational goal, diversity of department staff, and the addition of culturally sensitive alternatives to detention was believe to have reduced the Latino representation in the detention center from 64 percent in 1997 to 50 percent in 2000. Additionally, the overall population of the detention center was reduced by 25 percent.¹²

The Cook County, Illinois (Chicago) JDAI had many similarities with the Santa Cruz and Multnomah County projects. The Illinois JDAI developed alternative programming and expedited offender processing, similar to the other cities. However, unique to Cook County was the development of Evening Reporting Centers (ERCs). The ERCs were placed in high referral communities in an effort to keep youth off the streets during “high crime” hours (from 3:00pm-9:00pm). Youth participation ranges from 5 to 25 days and

¹⁰ Hoyt et al. 2002. *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Reducing Racial Disparities in Juvenile Detention*. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

¹¹ Hoyt et al. 2002. *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Reducing Racial Disparities in Juvenile Detention*. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

¹² Hoyt et al. 2002. *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Reducing Racial Disparities in Juvenile Detention*. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

consists of intense, individualized supervision. With 90 percent of the detained youth population being minority, a 31% percent decrease in the overall population benefited primarily minority youth.¹³

Overall, JDAI programming and other alternatives to detention have been shown to be effective at decreasing the detention population. Additionally, JDAI was also shown to decrease disproportionate minority confinement by lowering the overall detention population. The conclusion is that detention intervention programs can be effective in reducing disproportionate minority confinement. However, it is important to note that other factors may have contributed to the reported success of JDAI programming (such as a decrease in juvenile crime rates). In summary, it is difficult to isolate the effects of alternative programming.

In addition to JDAI, there are other programs which have implemented alternatives to detention. Alternatives tend to focus on rehabilitation rather than punishment. These rehabilitation programs, which offer alternatives to detention, include counseling, behavioral programs, probation/parole, wilderness exploration, and employment, academic, or interpersonal training.¹⁴ A review of 117 studies of various “interventions” for juvenile offenders (broadly defined for the purpose of this study and including alternatives to detention) compared programs’ success in reducing both detention and recidivism rates by characteristics of participants, specific type of intervention, and general program characteristics.¹⁵ The meta-analysis found that the most effective types of intervention were:

- Individual counseling (e.g. goal setting, behavior assessment, etc),
- Interpersonal skills training (e.g. role-playing),
- Behavioral programs (e.g. behavior assessment and modification), and
- Multiple services (e.g. multiple selected programs from 24 different treatment techniques, including mentoring, group counseling, work crews, etc).

Given an effective means of intervention over six or more months of program duration, the meta-analysis found a decrease in both detention rates and recidivism. This demonstrates a consensus in the literature on the positive effect of rehabilitative intervention programs, including alternatives to detention, for juvenile offenders.¹⁶

¹³ Hoyt et al. 2002. *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Reducing Racial Disparities in Juvenile Detention*. Annie E. Casey Foundation.

¹⁴ Lipsey, Mark W. “Can Intervention Rehabilitate Serious Delinquents?” *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. V. 564. July 1999.

¹⁵ Lipsey, Mark W. “Can Intervention Rehabilitate Serious Delinquents?” *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. V. 564. July 1999.

¹⁶ Lipsey, Mark W. “Can Intervention Rehabilitate Serious Delinquents?” *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. V. 564. July 1999.

Background Information

In October of 2001, Hennepin County Community Corrections completed a study examining race as a factor in admissions to the county's Juvenile Detention Center.¹⁷ This study showed that Black juveniles brought to the JDC were over-represented compared to their proportion of the general juvenile population (10-21 year olds). Non-Black minorities were also over-represented but not as much as Black juveniles; White juveniles were underrepresented in terms of their proportion in the population. Data from 1998 – 2000 showed that African-American youth were 13% of the population but 45% of those referred for detention. Non-Black minority youth represented 18% of the population and 25% of those referred for detention. In contrast, White youth were 69% of the population but only 30% of those referred for detention. When examining the odds of being admitted at least once, no significant differences between Black, non-Black minorities, and White juveniles were found. When examining the odds of being admitted more than once, significant differences were found. Black juveniles were more likely than non-Black minorities to be admitted to the JDC two or more times. Furthermore, both African American and Non-Black minorities were more likely than Whites to be admitted two or more times.

Following the 2001 report, a Juvenile Justice Racial Disparities Committee was formed. Since the Committee's focus was to determine the underlying causes of disproportionate representation, especially in detention, it recognized the need to examine other decision points in the system that impact which youth are ultimately brought to the Juvenile Detention Center. The Committee's work has led to several efforts to reduce racial disproportionality including:

- Development of revised detention criteria (see Appendix A);
- Development of an alternative to detention at the Curfew/Truancy Center; and
- Receipt of a federal Juvenile Assistance Block grant to examine potential racial disparities in Extended Juvenile Jurisdiction (EJJ) and Adult Certification practices.

A complete list of current members of the Racial Disparities Steering Committee appears in Appendix B.

As another aspect of its work, the Committee contacted the Annie E. Casey Foundation for assistance. In August of 2004, Annie E. Casey Foundation staff presented a half-day long seminar for criminal justice leaders covering data collection, system decision points, and identifying alternatives. In January of 2006, and after this current study was well underway, the Foundation agreed to provide technical assistance to the State of Minnesota. Coordinated out of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, this technical

¹⁷ Tamra Boyce, "An Analysis of Racial Disparity in the Hennepin County Juvenile Detention Center", *Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections*, October 2001

assistance is being piloted in Hennepin, Ramsey, and Dakota counties and may eventually be utilized statewide.

In 2005 federal Juvenile Assistance Block grant money became available in Minnesota to study disproportionate minority confinement. Hennepin County, through the Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (CJCC), was awarded a grant and contracted with the Council on Crime and Justice (CCJ) to study the disproportionate minority confinement at the Juvenile Detention Center. In May of 2005, a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Work Team was formed, in part, to develop research questions. The DMC Work Team comprised management level staff representing all facets of the juvenile justice system including the Minneapolis Police, suburban police, JDC, Curfew/Truancy Center, 4th District Court, Hennepin County Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, and Juvenile Probation. A list of current DMC Work Team members appears in Appendix C. Researchers from the Council on Crime and Justice acted as staff to the DMC Work Team. The research questions developed by the DMC Work Team and reviewed by the Juvenile Justice Racial Disparities Committee are outlined in the following section.

Section Two: Methodology

The DMC Work Team met every other week for a period of approximately 12 months beginning in May of 2005. The purpose of the Work Team was to provide data, assist the Council on Crime and Justice in framing the research questions and prepare recommendations to the Juvenile Justice Racial Disparities Committee. The research questions developed by the DMC Work Team were:

- 1. Who is in the Juvenile Detention Center in terms of race and does this change over time?*
- 2. Do juveniles floated¹⁸ and later admitted or not admitted differ by race?*
- 3. What are the reasons for detainment? That is, what proportion of the JDC is comprised of juveniles admitted on new charges versus those admitted on warrants or other post petition issues? Does this differ by race?*
- 4. For juveniles admitted on warrants, what are the possible types of warrants? Furthermore, for juveniles admitted to the JDC on other post petition issues, what are the possible types of issues? Does this differ by race?*
- 5. What is the distribution of new charge admissions by police charge categories (assault, theft, disorderly conduct, etc)? Does this differ by race?*

¹⁸ Juveniles are considered "floats" if they are brought to the Center and do not meet the criteria for admittance or the police charge is not yet known. As a matter of courtesy, the JDC historically accepted and held these juveniles for up to 6 hours until other arrangements could be made with parents or guardians for these juveniles to return home. It is possible for juveniles "floated" as a result of unknown police charges to later be admitted if the eventual charge meets the Detention Center admittance criteria.

6. *What is the length of stay of new charge juveniles versus other admission categories such as warrants and other post petition issues? Does this differ by race?*
7. *What jurisdictions bring juveniles to the JDC? Does this differ by race?*
8. *What are the outcomes (booked or cited and released) for the jurisdictions which bring juveniles to the JDC? Does this differ by race? Does it differ by police charge category (assault, theft, disorderly conduct, etc)?*
9. *How many juvenile booking and citations are related to citizen-driven 911 calls? How does this differ by race? What is the police outcome (booked or cited and released) of these 911 calls? How does this compare to the overall number of juveniles booked at the JDC for a given time period?*
10. *What proportion of juveniles is admitted to the JDC but have no charges filed on that admission? Does this differ by race?*
11. *What is the distribution of police charge categories (assault, theft, disorderly conduct, etc) for juveniles admitted to the JDC but having no charges filed on that admission? Does this differ by race?*
12. *Of those juveniles admitted to the JDC and having charges filed on that admission, what is the distribution of their petitions by offense type (person, property, drug, or other)? Does this differ by race?*
13. *Of those juveniles admitted to the JDC and having charges filed on that admission, what proportion of cases are dismissed versus adjudicated? Does this differ by race?*

Various sources were used to collect the data (see Appendix D for the complete list). The Work Team and Juvenile Justice Racial Disparities Committee reviewed preliminary data analyses pertaining to these questions using statistics such as frequencies, means, medians, ranges, and cross-tabulations. The results of the data analyses pertaining to these questions appear in Section Three.

Limitations of the Research

The research undertaken in this study has limitations which need to be carefully outlined to place context around the data analyses and results, outlined in Section Four, and the conclusions and recommendations, discussed in Section Five. The research outlined in this report:

- Is **not** an analysis of criminal behavior and how it may, or may not, differ by race. Thus, while this study analyzes booking and citation and release data it

cannot answer the question whether Blacks or Whites have different incidences or patterns of criminal behavior; it can only capture behavior that is reflected in these outcomes;

- Is **not** a multivariate analysis of the factors that explain or predict juvenile detention. The research outlined in this report is descriptive and bivariate in nature. This means the analyses are usually examining two variables at a time such as JDC admission category by race or new charge admissions by race, warrants by race, and so on. Because of the bivariate nature of the analysis, potentially important interactions between race and other factors can not be adequately captured;
- Is **not** an analysis of racial disparity where different treatment of individuals who are similarly situated is carefully studied;
- Is **not** an analysis of all the decision points resulting in detention--a stay in detention usually involves multiple decision points and criminal justice professionals, including police officers, prosecutors, public defenders, probation officers, and court officials. While this study examines more than the point of entry to the JDC, it is not an exhaustive analysis of all the decision points or the factors underlying specific decisions;
- Does **not** include important variables such as socio-economic status, prior criminal history, and offense severity; and
- Only includes **some** important booking and citation and release data—this study examines data from Minneapolis and eight surrounding suburbs.

Section Three: Results

Results from the data analyses are presented in terms of the research questions outlined previously in the methodology section (see Section Two).

1. Who is in the Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) in terms of race and does this change over time?

Chart 1a shows the number of juveniles brought to the JDC by race for the three year period 2002-2004. Chart 1b shows that Black juveniles comprise up to two-thirds of all the juveniles brought to the Juvenile Detention Center. While the number of juveniles brought to the Center declined over this three year period (5,472 in 2002 to 5,035 in 2004), Black juveniles as a percent of the total rose (60.54% in 2002 to 67.33% in 2004). In contrast, the percent of White, American Indian, and juveniles of “Other Races” in terms of the total dropped over the three years. It is important to note that “Other Race” includes juveniles reporting their race as Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander.¹⁹ (For additional data see Table 1c in Appendix 1).

¹⁹ We did not analyze the data in terms of ethnicity because it was based on JDC staff’s visual assessment of the juvenile or their last name. Individuals considering themselves Hispanic could be reflected across the various racial categories (see footnote #21).

Chart 1a

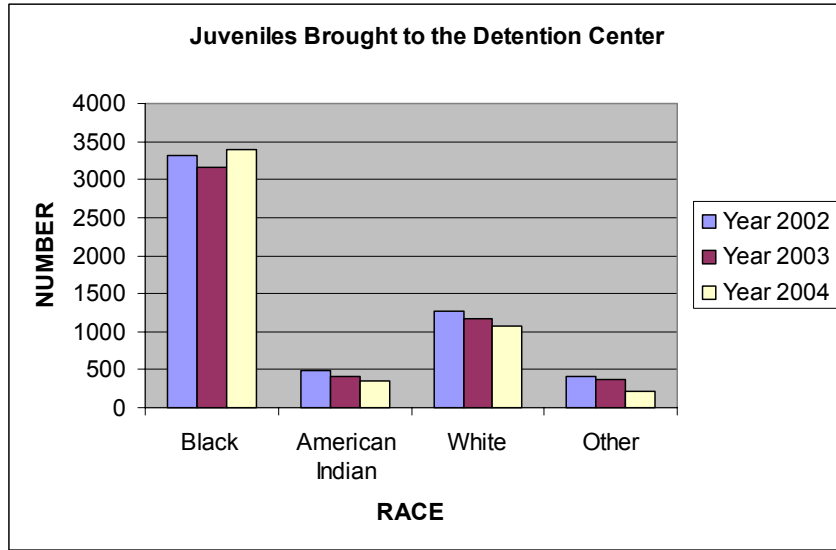
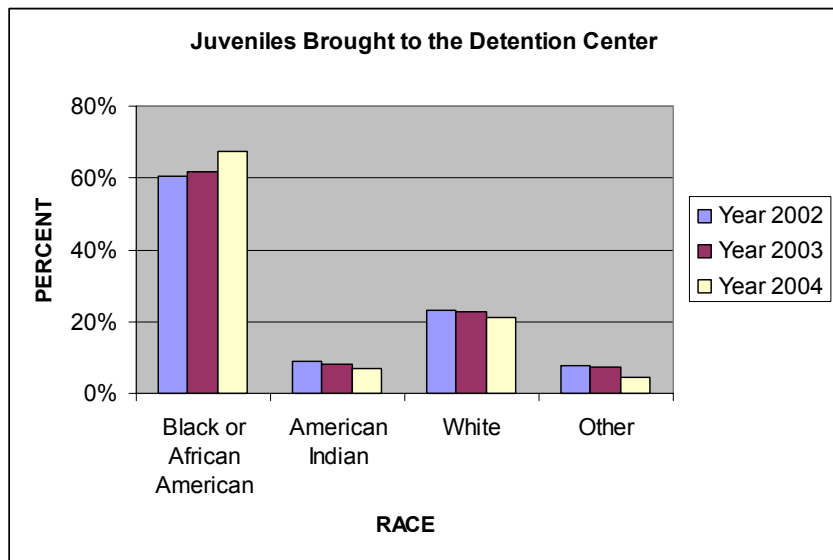


Chart 1b



2. Do juveniles “floated” and later admitted or not admitted differ by race?

All juveniles brought to the JDC were not necessarily admitted. Juveniles brought to the Detention Center were called “floats” if they did not meet the criteria for admittance²⁰ or if the police charge was not yet known. These juveniles received a “booking number” and some fraction was later admitted once the police charge became known. As a matter of courtesy, the Juvenile Detention Center historically accepted and held “floated”

²⁰ Offenses not meeting the 2004 JDC admission criteria were largely misdemeanor offenses with the exception of 5th Degree Domestic Assault.

juveniles for up to 6 hours until arrangements could be made with parents or guardians for these juveniles to return home. Table 2a (See Appendix 2) shows the number of juveniles floated, floated and later admitted and straight admissions by race and year. These data show that as a proportion of their respective populations, Black and White juveniles had roughly equal percents of “floats” in 2003 (26.55% for Blacks versus 25.47% for Whites). However, in 2002 and 2004, Blacks comprised a higher percent of “floats” and a lower percent of straight admissions relative to White juveniles. In 2004, roughly 32% of Blacks were “floated” and 64% represented straight admissions. In contrast, roughly 24% of White juveniles were “floated” and 71% represented straight admissions.

The revised JDC admission criteria have likely impacted the current number of “floats”. Although the JDC admission criteria have changed only slightly over the time period of these data, starting in June of 2005, admission criteria were strictly enforced; police were only allowed to bring juveniles to the JDC that met the criteria for admission. The County recognized that a large percent of those historically “floated” were non-White juveniles. At the same time, the County was also aware of the Annie E. Casey Foundation sponsored Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) which had released findings regarding the relationship between detention and adjudication, recidivism, lessening school connections and employment. In response, in June of 2005 the County expanded the role of the Curfew Truancy Center which began accepting juveniles arrested for offenses that did not meet JDC’s admission criteria.

3. *What are the reasons for detainment? That is, what proportion of the JDC is comprised of juveniles admitted on new charges versus those admitted on warrants or other post petition issues? Does this differ by race?*

Juveniles admitted to the JDC basically comprise four distinct categories. These include juveniles admitted on a “new” charge, juveniles admitted as a result of an outstanding warrant (a previously petitioned or adjudicated charge), “other post petition issues” (a previous petitioned or adjudicated charge **not** requiring a warrant), or a combination of a new charge and warrant and/or other post petition issues.²¹ Juveniles admitted on a “new” charge may or may not ultimately have a petition filed in court for that offense. Table 3a shows the distribution of these categories by race for 2003 and Table 3b shows the distribution by race for 2004 (See Appendix 3).

Tables 3a and 3b demonstrate that in both years the largest admission category was juveniles admitted on warrants (47.55% in 2003 and 44.11% in 2004). Again, it is

²¹ In the JDC electronic data, “warrant” is a yes/no field; an admission was defined as “other post-petition issue” when the warrant field was “no” but the literal charge field said “court ordered treatment terminated”, “detained in court-awaiting placement”, “violated electronic home detention”, “detained-returned from evaluation”, “failure to comply with court orders”, “absenting court ordered placement”, and other such descriptions that were confirmed as post petition. An admission was defined as “both new charge and warrant or other post petition issue” when two or more lines of data existed for a single admission. One of these multiple lines contained a post petition issue and one contained a valid literal charge that looked “new”. All admissions that were not classified as warrants, other post petition or both, were considered new charges.

important to note that juveniles on warrant status are eligible for admission to the Detention Center, regardless of the original charge associated with the warrant. In fact, the categories comprising admissions purely related to existing or adjudicated court petitions (Warrants and Other Post Petition Issues) represented over half of all JDC admissions (56.69% in 2003 and 54.85% in 2004). Juveniles admitted strictly on new charges represented about the same percent of total admissions for both years (34.59% in 2003 and 36.58% in 2004). Juveniles admitted on a combination of a new charge and warrant or other post petition issue also remained about the same percent across both years (8.72% in 2003 and 8.57% in 2004). Regardless of admission category, Black juveniles comprised 59% or more of each category for both years; these data are shown below in Charts 3c and 3d. Additional information on these data is available in Appendix 3.

Chart 3c

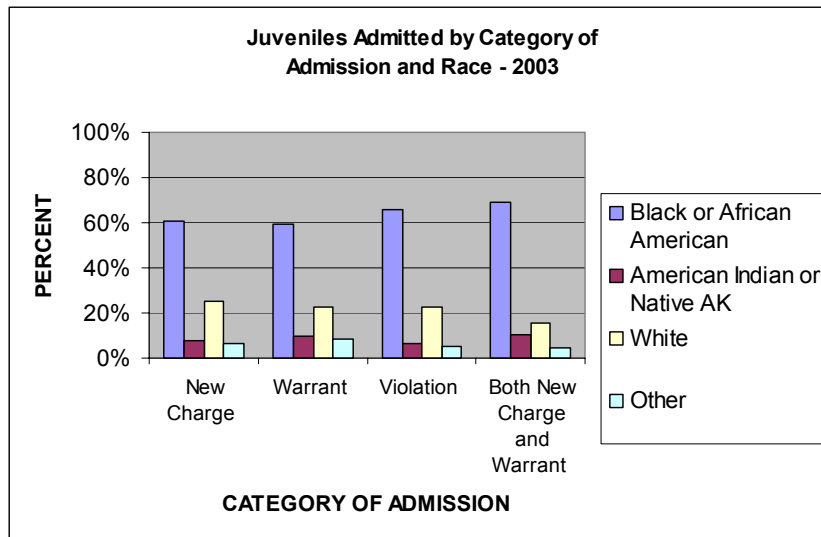
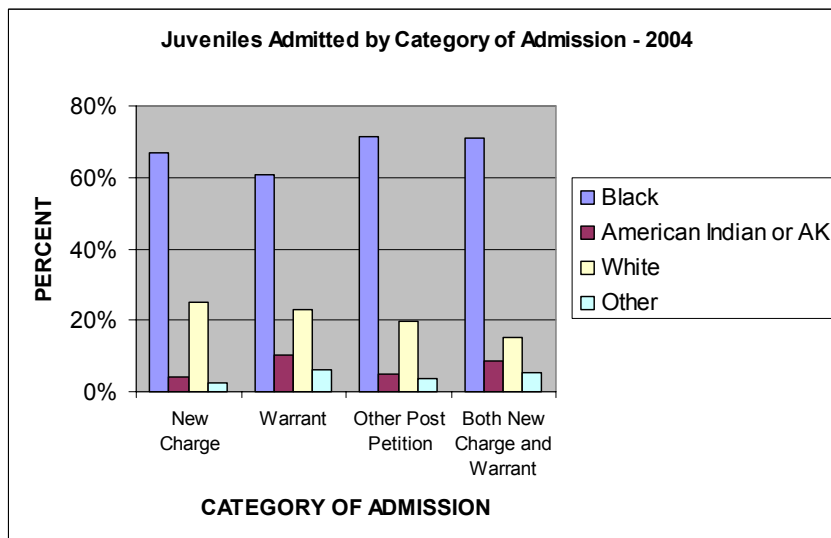


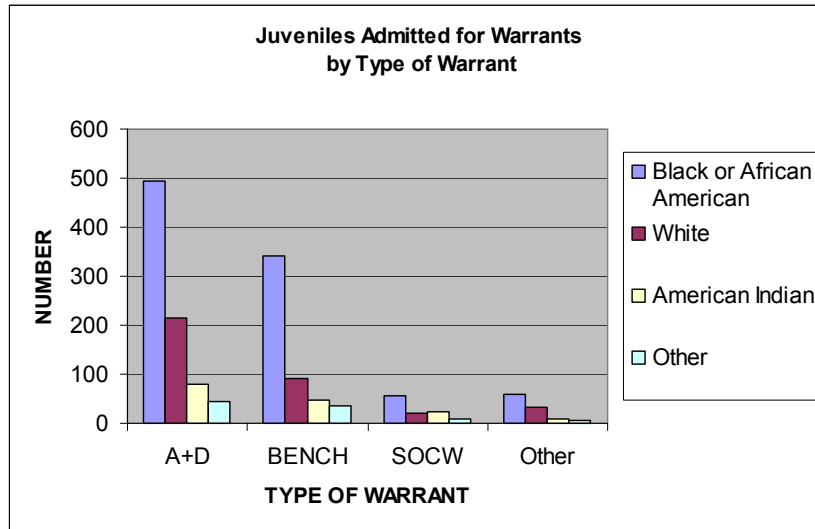
Chart 3d



4. For juveniles admitted on warrants, what are the possible types of warrants?
 Furthermore, for juveniles admitted to the JDC on other post petition issues, what are the possible types of issues? Does this differ by race?

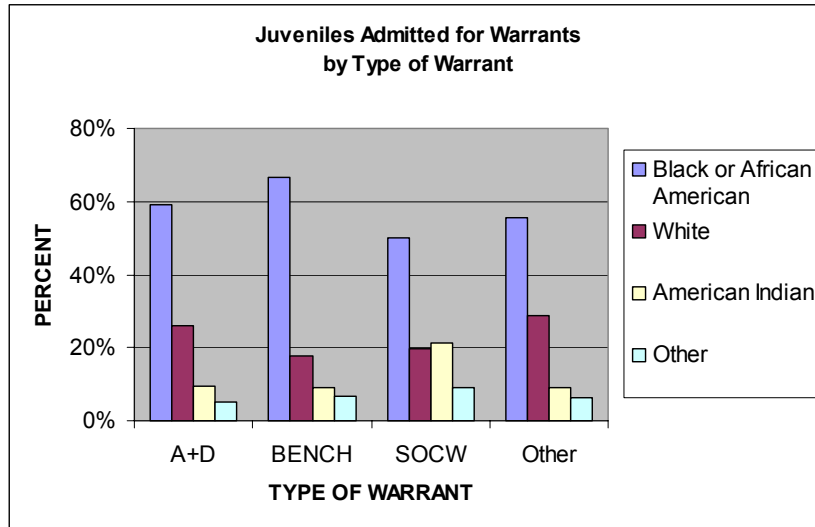
Table 4a (See Appendix 4) shows the distribution of juveniles admitted on warrants by type of warrant and race for 2004. The largest categories are A+D (arrest and detention) and bench warrants (53% and 33%, respectively). A+D warrants involve post-adjudication issues such as violations of Sentencing to Service (STS). Bench warrants are related to petitions which have been filed but not yet adjudicated; they involve failing to appear at a scheduled court hearing. Social Services warrants are issued in Child Protection cases including truancy and runaway. Generally, truancy and runaway cases do not meet the criteria for JDC admission. Those cases that are admitted largely represent instances where the juvenile has absented court-ordered placement.²² “Other” warrants include warrants related to venues, writs, and the state Commissioner of Corrections. Table 4a shows that Black juveniles comprise two-thirds of all bench warrants (66.67%) and 59% of A+D warrants. White juveniles make up 18% of Bench warrants and approximately 26% of A+D’s; American Indian juveniles represent 9% of Bench warrants and close to 10% of A+D’s. The table numbers and percents also appear in Chart 4b (number) and 4c (percent) below:

Chart 4b



²² If a Hamnergren Warning has been issued by a judge, the child can be admitted to the JDC versus a shelter. A Hamnergren Warning is only issued under appropriate circumstances.

Chart 4c



As warrants represent the largest admission category, the original charge related to the warrant was of interest. JDC criteria for admission include all warrants; however, it is possible that the original charge on the warrant might be for an offense excluded by the admission criteria. Unfortunately, the electronic data did not capture the original charge. Individual JDC cases files were examined to determine the original charge on a sample of juveniles admitted for A+D and Bench warrants. Chart 4d illustrates the results of this effort; 40% of the sampled charges did not meet juvenile detention criteria, as shown in Chart 4d below:

Chart 4d

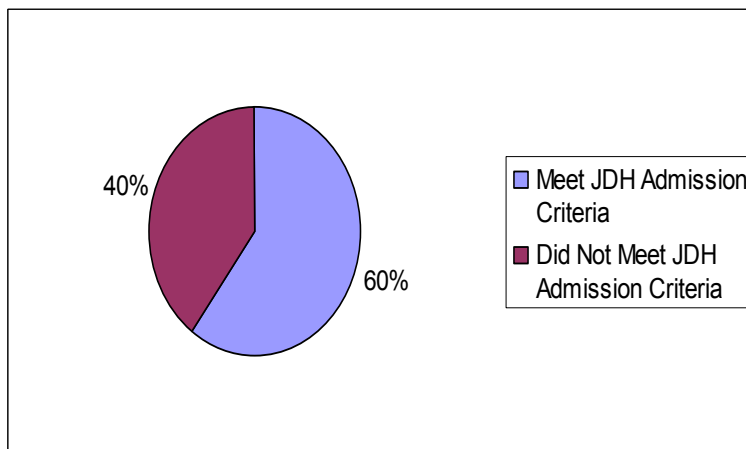


Table 4e (See Appendix 4) shows the distribution of other post petition issues by type of issue for 2004. The largest categories are comprised of juveniles violating electronic home detention (44.36%) or detained in court while awaiting placement (23.10%). “Other” includes such things as “detained-return from evaluation”, “failure to comply

with court orders”, “absenting court ordered placement”, “failure to complete work squad/community service”, “social service 24 hour holds”, and “violations of house arrest.”

Below, Charts 4f (number) and 4g (percent) show that Black juveniles represent three-fourths of the 61 juveniles admitted for termination of court ordered treatment. Furthermore, they represent 60% of the 88 juveniles detained while awaiting placement and 81% of those admitted for violation of electronic home detention.

Chart 4f

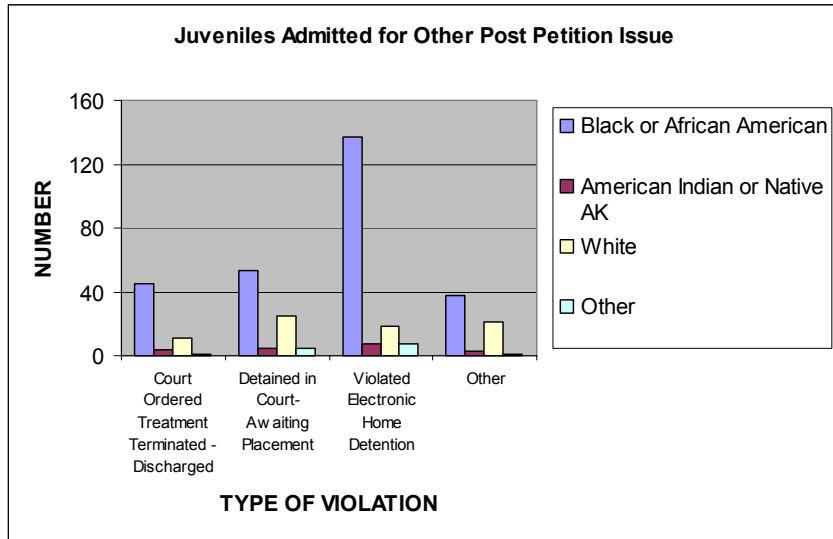
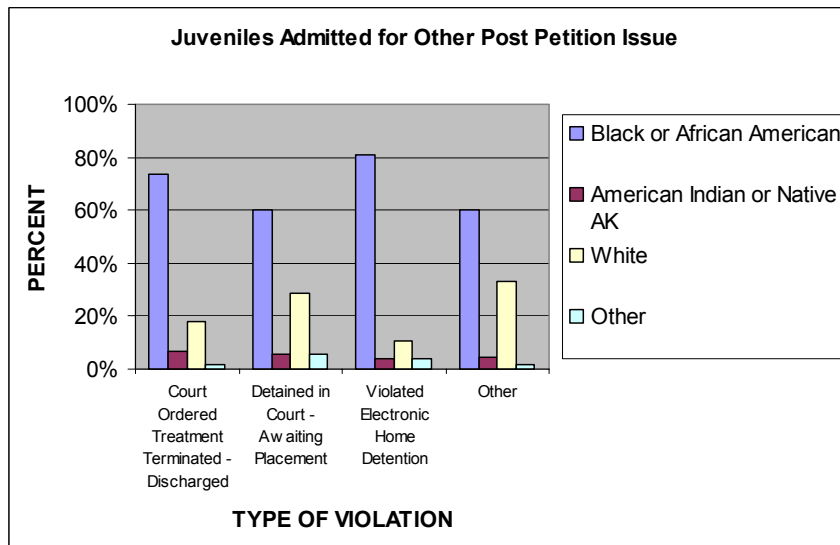


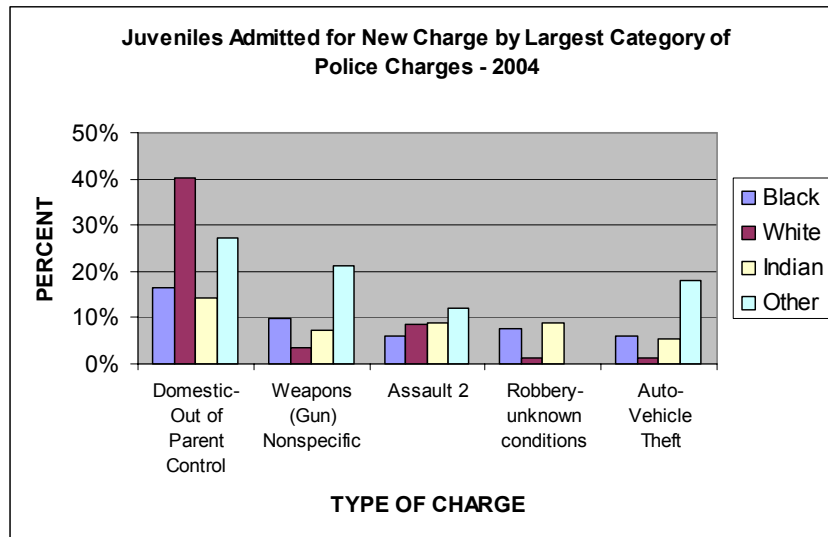
Chart 4g



5. *What is the distribution of new charge admissions by police charge categories (assault, theft, disorderly conduct, etc.)? Does this differ by race?*

Unfortunately, the electronic data do not permit examination of police charge by level (felony, gross, or misdemeanor). Nonetheless, Table 5a (See Appendix 5) shows the most frequent types of police charges for juveniles admitted on a new charge in 2004. Recognizing that the police charge at JDC admission may not be the same charge filed on the petition after an attorney review of the evidence, this table shows that sixteen police charge categories represent 75% of all admissions related to new charges. The three largest categories were “Domestic-Out of Parental Control” “Weapons” and “Assault 2”, representing 23%, 8%, and 7% of all new charge admissions, respectively. In addition, Charts 5b, 5c, 5d, and 5e show that Black and White juveniles are admitted for different police charges²³. For example, White juveniles as a percent of all White admissions were admitted more often for “Domestic-Out of Parental Control” (133/331 or 40.18%) compared to Black juveniles (145/878 or 16.51%). In terms of “Weapons”, roughly 10% of all Black admissions (87/878) were for this charge versus 4% (12/331) for Whites. In terms of “Assault 2”, 8% of White juveniles were admitted for this charge compared to 6% of Black juveniles. Additional data is available in Appendix 5.

Chart 5b



²³ Because the number of American Indian and “Other” JDC admissions for new charges were small relative to the population of new charge admissions, they are shown in the tables but not discussed in the text. The number of Indian JDC admissions for new charges was less than 5% of this population (56/1298 or 4.31%). “Other” race was even smaller representing less than 3% of all new charge admissions (33/1298).

Chart 5c

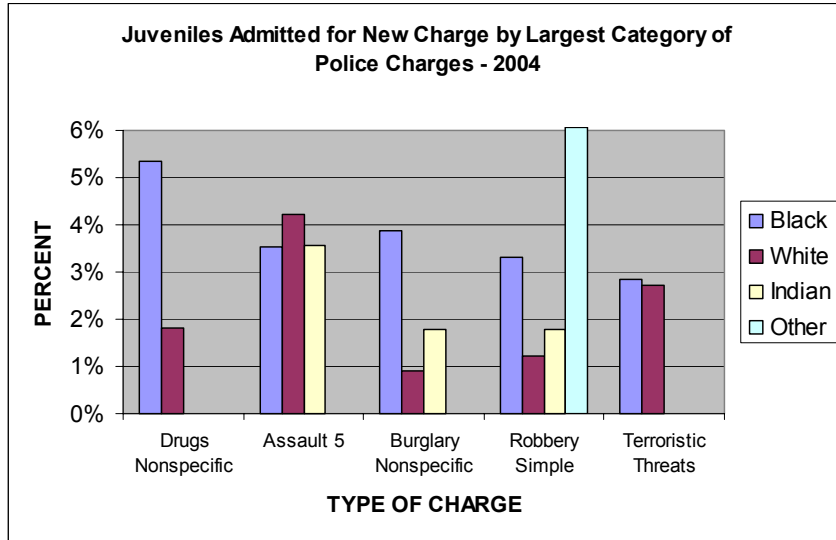


Chart 5d

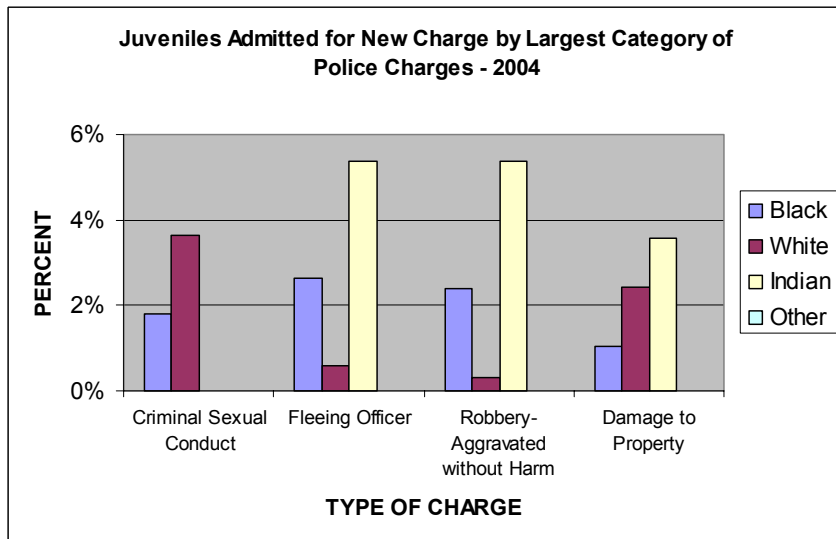
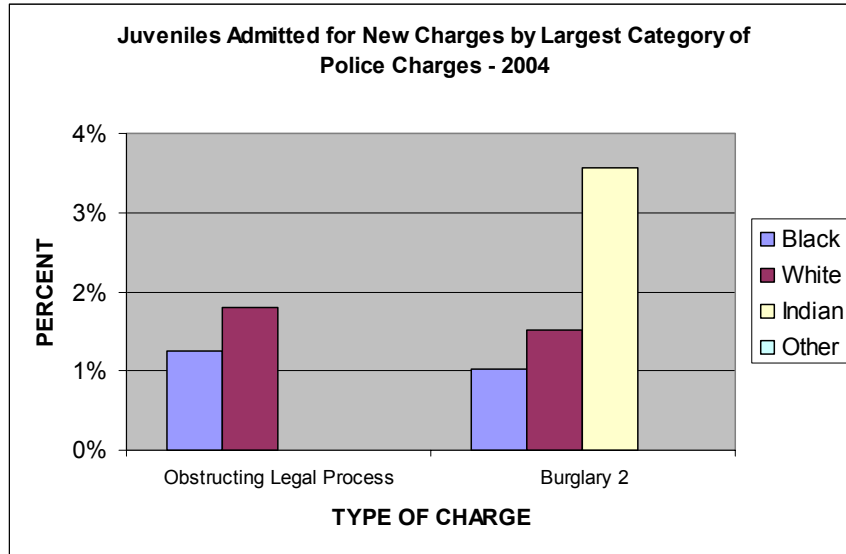


Chart 5e



6. What is the length of stay of new charge juveniles versus other admissions categories such as warrants and other post petition issues? Does this differ by race?

Table 6a, shown below, displays the average length of stay by admission category and race. The table also reports the median and range for each admission and racial category. Juveniles with motions filed for adult certification or extended juvenile jurisdiction are excluded from the calculations as they may skew the average lengths based on their longer JDC stays. Black juveniles have higher average stays for new charge admissions than White juveniles (6.5 for Black juveniles versus 4.7 for White juveniles). Further, Black juveniles have higher average stays for warrants than White juveniles (6.1 for Black juveniles versus 5.4 for White juveniles). However, White juveniles have higher average stays for other post petition issues (9.1 for Blacks versus 9.9 for Whites).

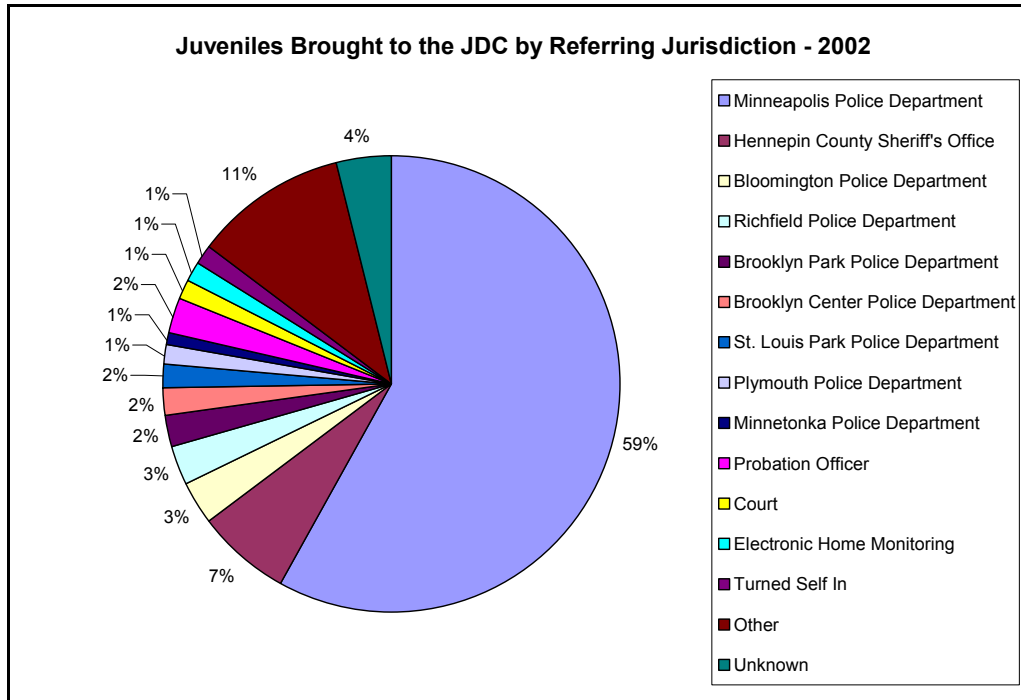
Table 6a

	Figure	Black	American Indian	White	Other
New Charges	Mean	6.5	4.4	4.7	3.2
	Median	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5
	Range	.02 – 106.1	.03 – 49.5	.07 – 139.3	.09 – 21.2
Warrants	Mean	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.5
	Median	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.1
	Range	.00 – 146.7	.04 – 117.7	.00 – 130.4	.04 – 47.7
Other Post Petitions	Mean	9.1	10.4	9.9	7.9
	Median	4.0	5.7	3.0	1.8
	Range	.00 – 64.7	.50 – 39.9	.03 – 145.9	.21 – 43.3

7. What jurisdictions bring juveniles to the JDC? Does this differ by race?

The next three charts (Charts 7a, 7b, and 7c) show the jurisdictions which brought juveniles to the JDC for the years 2002, 2003, and 2004. Between 25 and 30 city and county police jurisdictions brought juveniles to the JDC during this time period. The pie charts below illustrate that the Minneapolis Police Department is clearly the largest referring jurisdiction, ranging from 59% in 2002, 53% in 2003, and 54% in 2004.²⁴ The next largest category titled “Other” is a compilation of jurisdictions or entities, each representing individually less than 1% of the juveniles brought to the JDC for a given year. The next three distinct jurisdictions change slightly in terms of the rank order of percent over the three years but include three of the following: the Hennepin County Sheriff’s Office, Bloomington Police, Brooklyn Park Police, Brooklyn Center Police, and Richfield Police.

Chart 7a



²⁴ While these charts represent juveniles brought to the JDC, examining those admitted for new charges by jurisdiction shows somewhat different patterns. For example, in 2004 Minneapolis Police were the referring jurisdiction for 64% of the juveniles admitted on new charges in contrast to 54% of those brought to the JDC regardless of admission status or category of admission.

Chart 7b

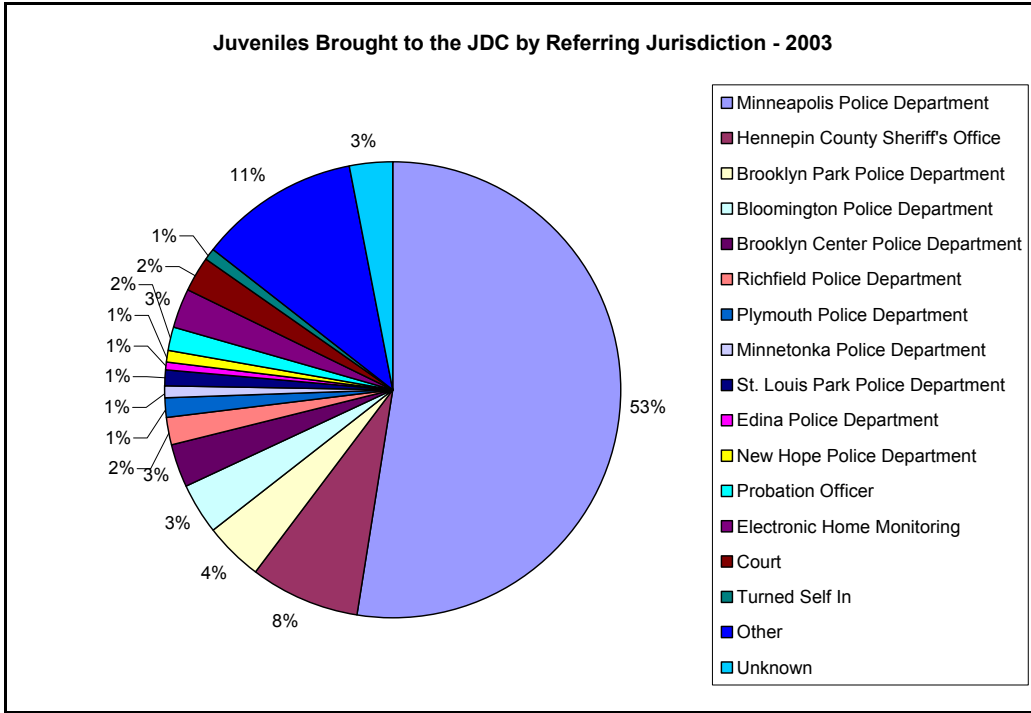
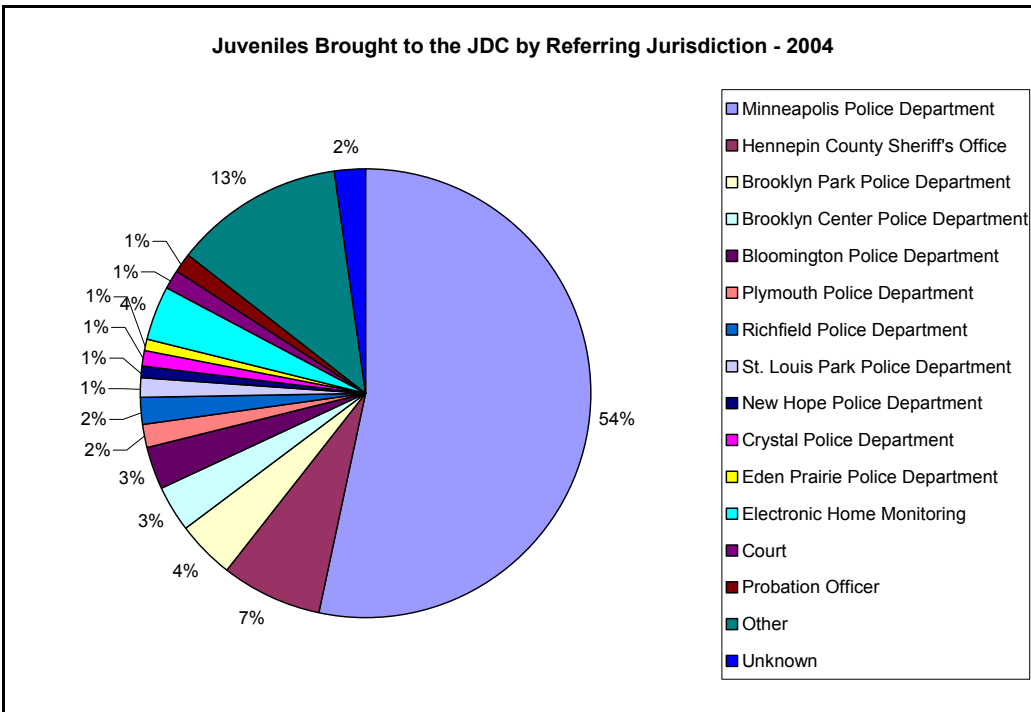


Chart 7c



The distribution of juveniles brought by jurisdiction and race is shown in Charts 7d, 7e, and 7f (See Appendix 7). Examining the distribution by race over time for the top referring jurisdictions shows that the Minneapolis Police increasingly brought Black juveniles to the JDC over the three year period. In 2002, of all juveniles brought to the JDC by the Minneapolis Police, 60.94% were Black. In 2004, the percent had risen to 77.20. White juveniles brought to the JDC by the Minneapolis Police went from 22.68% in 2002 to 11.68% in 2004. The only other consistent trends seen over this small time period concerned the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office and Richfield Police Department. Black juveniles as a percent of all juveniles brought by the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office declined from a high of 60.77% in 2002 to 55.00% in 2004. The percent of White juveniles rose from 21.00% in 2002 to 24.44% in 2004. Of juveniles brought by the Richfield Police Department, 58.57% were Black in 2002 but this percent had fallen to 45.88 in 2004. These data are also shown in Appendix 7 tables 7g, 7h, and 7i.

8. *What are the outcomes (booked or cited and released) for the jurisdictions which bring juveniles to the JDC? Does this differ by race? Does it differ by police charge category (assault, theft, disorderly conduct, etc)?*

While this study's focus was on the disproportionality of the JDC population, that population is a subset of the larger population of juveniles booked or cited and released. Not all juveniles booked in the surrounding suburban jurisdictions are brought to the JDC. In order to fully understand the racial make-up of those brought and admitted to the JDC, it is important to also examine the racial make-up of those **not** brought or admitted to the JDC. Outcomes for the Minneapolis Police are shown first, followed by outcomes for eight LOGIS jurisdictions.

Minneapolis Police Outcomes (Booked or Cited and Released)

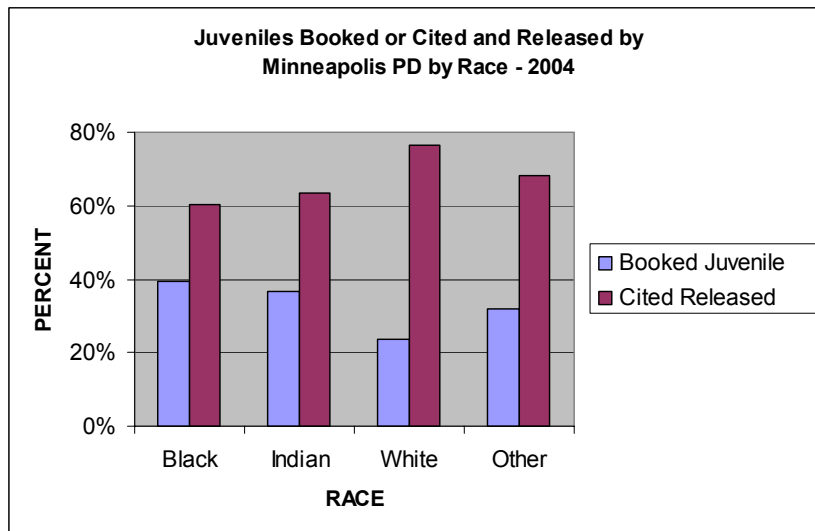
The most frequent juvenile outcomes for the Minneapolis Police are booked at the JDC or cited and released. As these two outcomes comprise 94% of all the possible 2004 outcomes, charts shown below only include these outcomes.²⁵ These charts report the booked or cited and release outcomes for juveniles in 2004 by race.²⁶

Chart 8a illustrates that Black juveniles as a proportion of all Black juveniles are booked more than White juveniles (39.57% versus 23.61%). Alternatively, Black juveniles as a proportion of all Black juveniles are cited less frequently than Whites (60.43% versus 76.39%).

²⁵ Outcomes not shown in the Minneapolis tables or charts are "Booked County, Booked MPD, Detox, Health Welfare, Hospitalized, Release/Reprimand, SOS, and Not Listed". Conversations with Minneapolis Police indicated that "Booked County" probably was made up of individuals thought to be juveniles but who said they were adults and were taken to the adult jail. "Booked MPD" outcomes were examined and found to be data entry errors because this booking unit was closed 12/13/03.

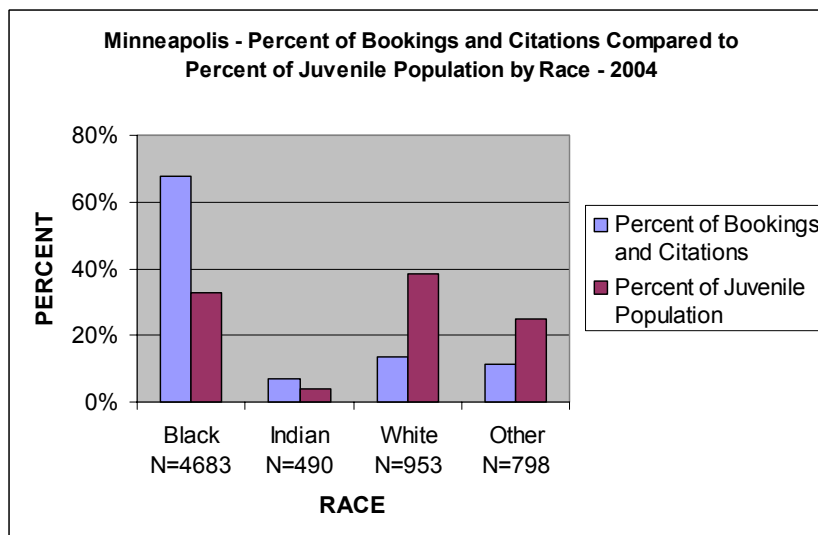
²⁶ Minneapolis Police indicated that the choice of booking or citing and releasing a juvenile is crime specific, that is, for some crimes they are required to book and for others they must cite and release.

Chart 8a



The second chart, Chart 8b below, shows total police contact for juveniles booked **and** cited compared to the population of 10-17 years in Minneapolis. These data show that Black juveniles represent 68% of police contacts but 33% of the population. Thus, Black juveniles are over-represented while White juveniles are under-represented. White juveniles represent 14% of police contacts but 39% of the population. These data are also shown in Table 8c in Appendix 8.

Chart 8b



We would expect outcomes to vary by the “type” of crime or police charge. That is, we would expect less serious offenses to be resolved by citations and more serious offenses to be resolved by JDC admissions.²⁷ Since the Minneapolis police bring the largest proportion of juveniles to the JDC, we examined these data in terms of type of police charge. Table 8d (See Appendix 8) reports booked and cited/released outcomes by race and most frequent primary police charges. The seventeen police charges shown represent approximately 75% of all possible police charges.

Table 8d shows that the most frequent types of primary police charges resulting in a JDC booking involved Warrants, Recovered Vehicle²⁸, and Narcotics. These data are also shown in Chart 8e, 8f, and 8g below. Because of the number of charges and the detail on Table 8d, it is easier to examine the patterns of booked or cited and released outcomes by race from the charts. Examining the top three categories (Warrants, Recovered Vehicle and Narcotics) by race shows that two of the three categories had somewhat different patterns of outcomes. In terms of warrants, 95.42% of Blacks were booked for warrants. In contrast, 91.49% of Whites were booked. For the charge Recovered Vehicle, the percent of bookings was similar. For the 188 Black juveniles with this primary charge, 85.11% were booked. For the 20 White juveniles booked or cited, the percent of those booked was 85. In terms of Narcotics, 51.90% of the 289 Black juveniles were booked. The corresponding percent for White juveniles was 33.33% but it is important to note that only 21 Whites were booked or cited for this primary charge. Looking across the top primary charges, generally the percent of Black juveniles booked was higher than the White percent with three exceptions. One of those exceptions, Recovered Vehicle has already been noted. The other two exceptions were the primary charges of Domestic Assault and Damage to Property (See Charts 8h and 8i). For Domestic Assault and Damage to Property, the percent of White juveniles booked was slightly higher than Black juveniles (Domestic Assault, the percent of Black juveniles booked was 95.54% versus 96.30% for White juveniles; Damage to Property, the percent of Black juveniles booked was 46.05% versus 50% for White juveniles).

²⁷ See previous footnote #34.

²⁸ According to the Minneapolis Police, a juvenile found riding in a stolen car would be charged with recovered vehicle; a juvenile seen getting into a stolen car would be charged with auto theft.

Chart 8e

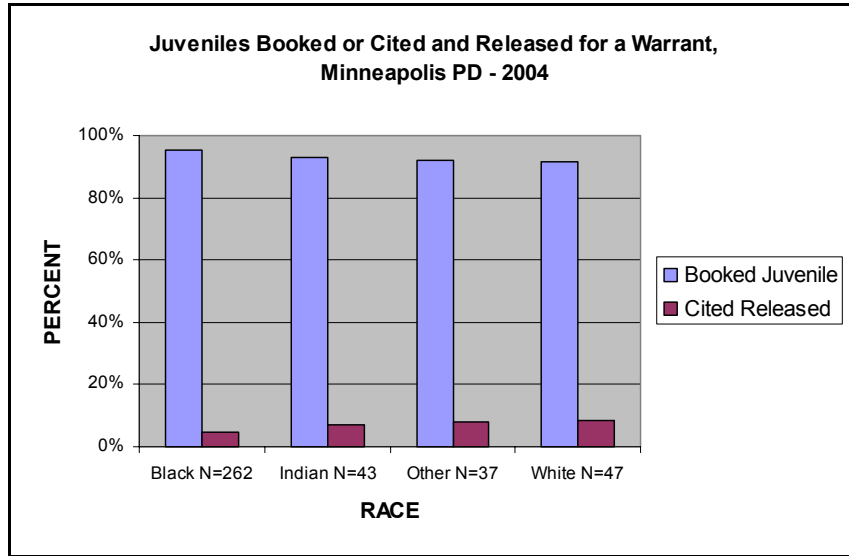


Chart 8f

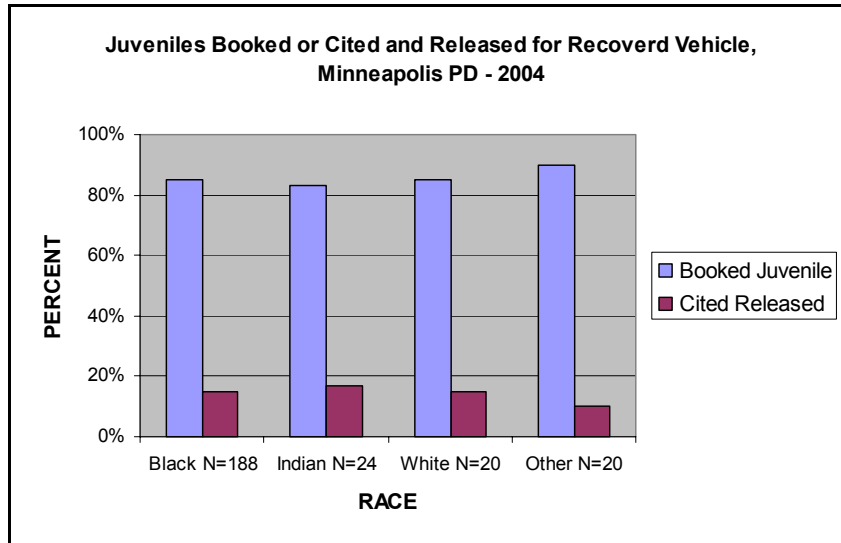


Chart 8g

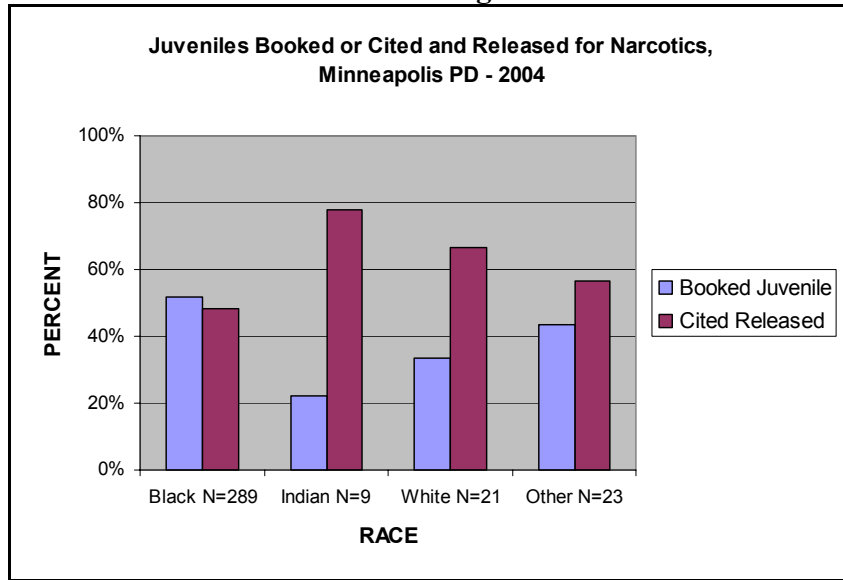


Chart 8h

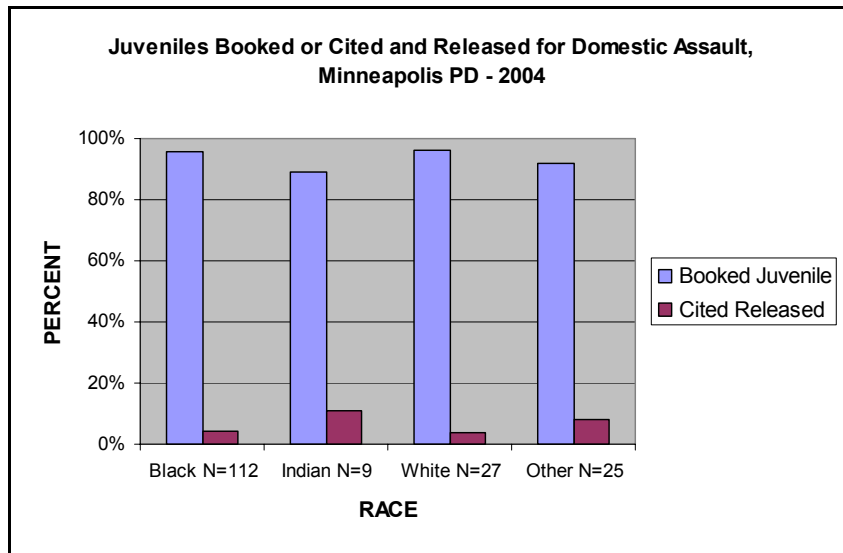


Chart 8i

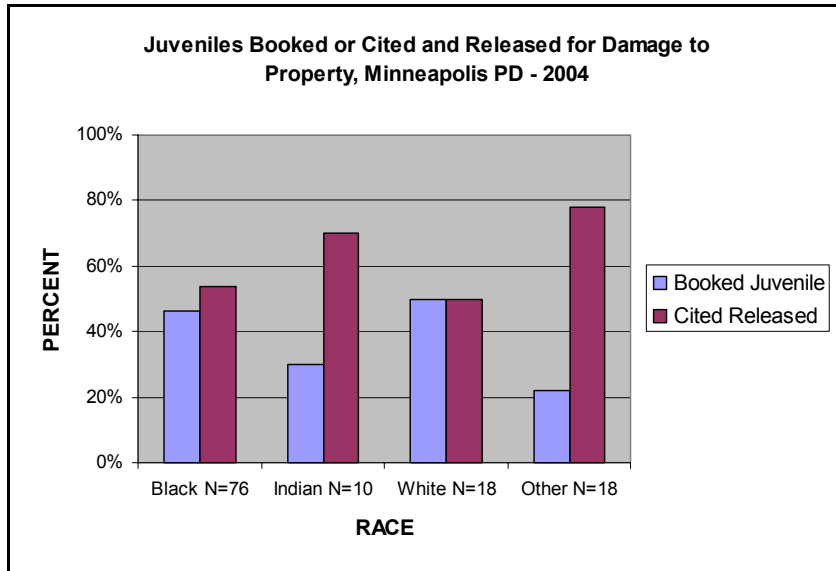
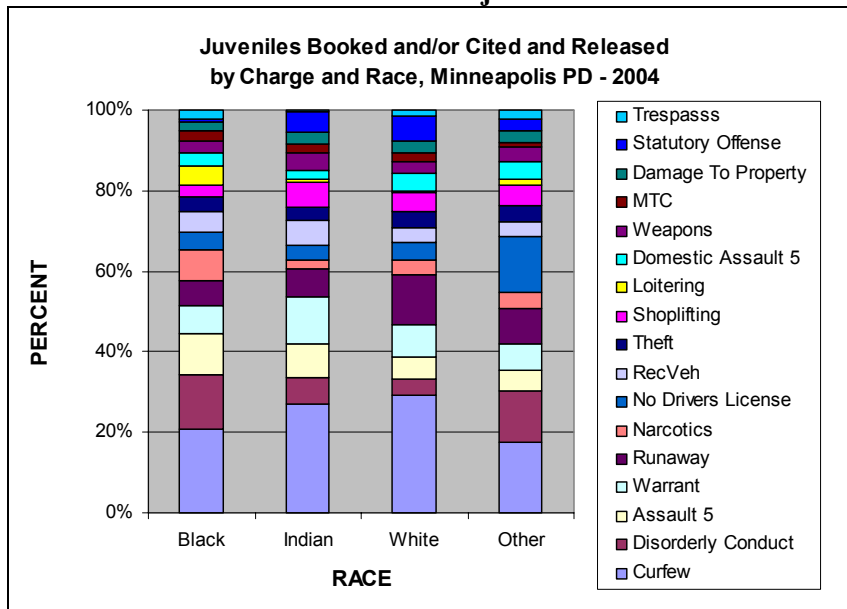


Chart 8j reports these same data regardless of outcome. That is, booked and cited and released numbers have been totaled and are shown by race. Chart 8j shows that there are different offense patterns by race, at least as those patterns are observed in booked or cited and released outcomes. For Black juveniles, the largest five categories of offenses in descending order are Curfew, Disorderly Conduct, Assault 5, Narcotics, and Warrants while for White juveniles the largest are Curfew, Runaway, Warrant, Status Offense, and Assault 5. In terms of just booked juveniles, the top five primary charges for Black juveniles booked are Warrants, Recovered Vehicle, Narcotics, Disorderly Conduct and Assault 5. For White juveniles booked, the top five primary charges are Warrants, Domestic Assault, Recovered Vehicle, Weapons, and Damage to Property.

Chart 8j

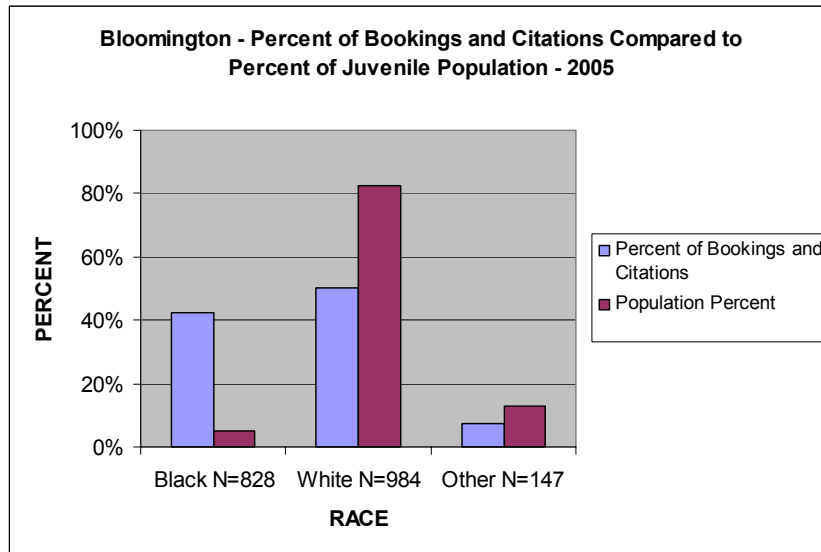


Suburban Police Outcomes

As outlined in Appendix D, thirteen suburban jurisdictions supplied data for this study. Brooklyn Park provided 2004 data; data was available for 2004 and 2005. The following data originates from LOGIS and represents eight suburban jurisdictions. Although data from all thirteen suburban jurisdictions was analyzed, five of the thirteen were not consistent in terms of how the outcomes were captured electronically. These five were: Brooklyn Park, Crystal, Golden Valley, Robbinsdale, and St. Louis Park. The remaining eight jurisdictions which did capture outcomes similarly to one another and Minneapolis only did so for 2005²⁹. Outcomes are shown for Bloomington, Brooklyn Center, Maple Grove, Minnetonka, New Hope, Orono, Plymouth, and Richfield. Although the actual outcomes, booked or cited and released, are the same as Minneapolis, these eight jurisdictions could not distinguish juveniles booked at the JDC from those booked at local suburban facilities.³⁰ The only way to determine which juveniles were brought to the JDC is by examining the JDC data itself (See Tables 7g, 7h, and 7i in Appendix 7).

Outcomes by race for the eight jurisdictions are shown below in Charts 8k-8r.³¹ These data show that in all eight jurisdictions the percent of Black juveniles with police contact, in this case meaning the sum of booked and cited/released, is greater than their respective population percents. For White juveniles, the opposite is true. White juveniles booked and cited are a smaller proportion compared to their population percents.

Chart 8k:



²⁹ Four of these eight had consistent outcome data for 9 of the 12 months of 2005. Thus, the 9 months of consistent data was extrapolated to a full year.

³⁰ Consistency issues were noticed during data analyses; these issues were confirmed and clarified further by calling the data supervisors from the 13 jurisdictions.

³¹ Because of the small number of Indians in the suburbs, Indian juveniles are included in “Other” race.

Chart 8l

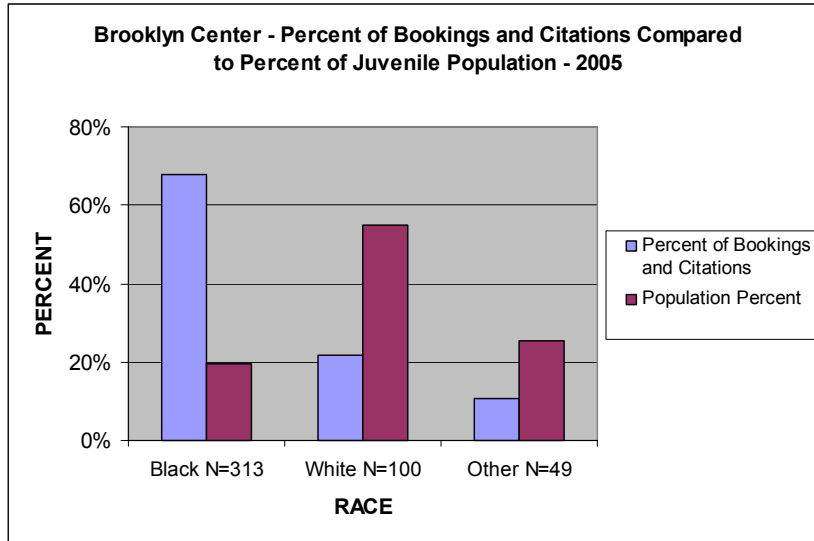


Chart 8m

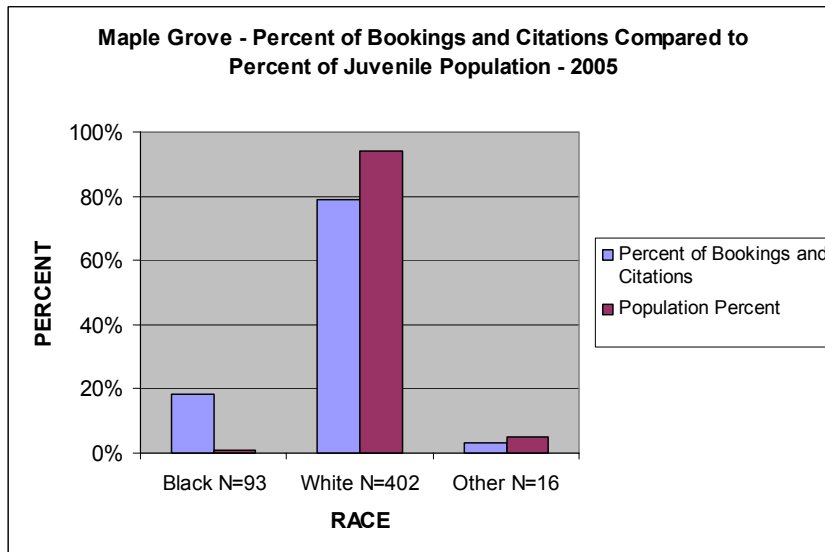


Chart 8n

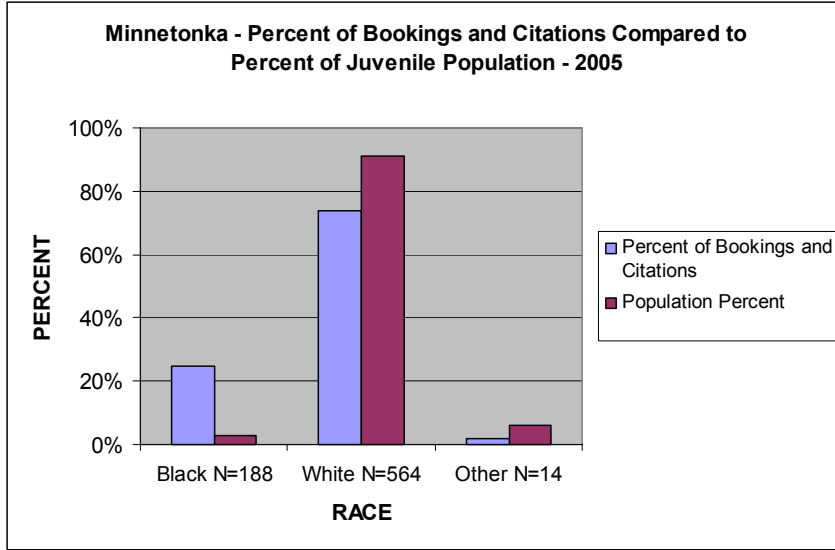


Chart 8o

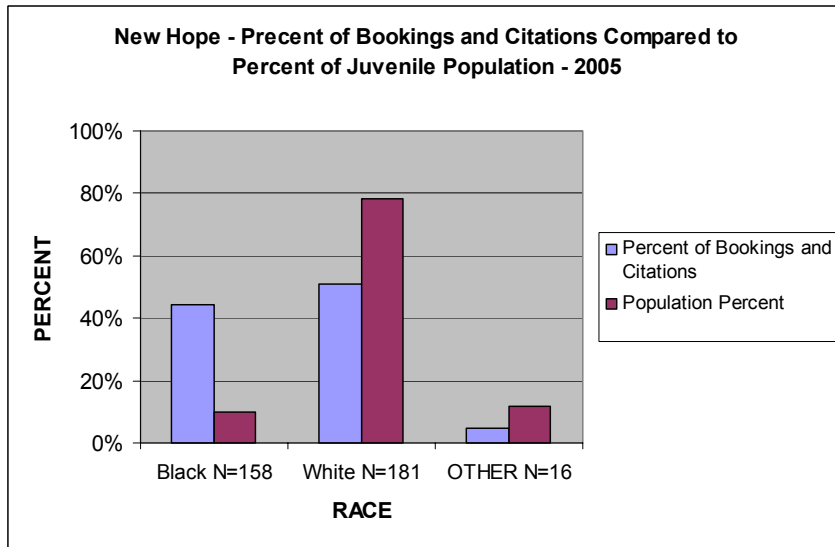


Chart 8p

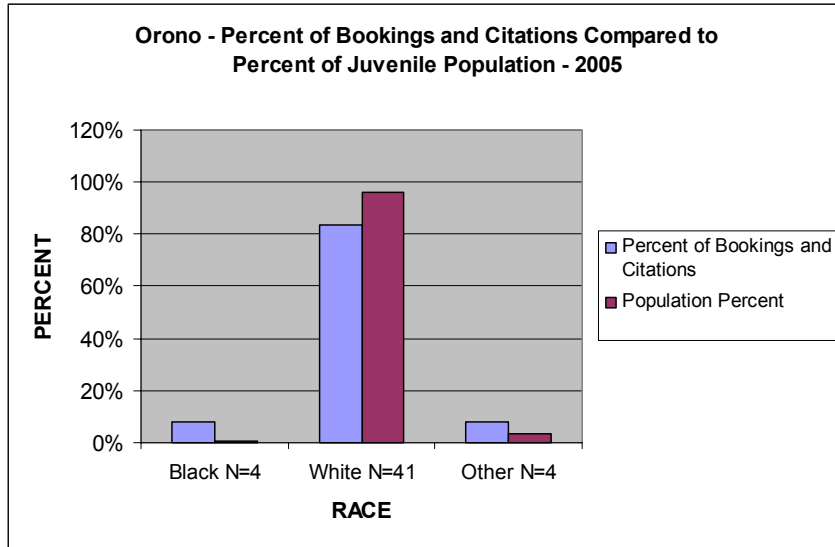


Chart q

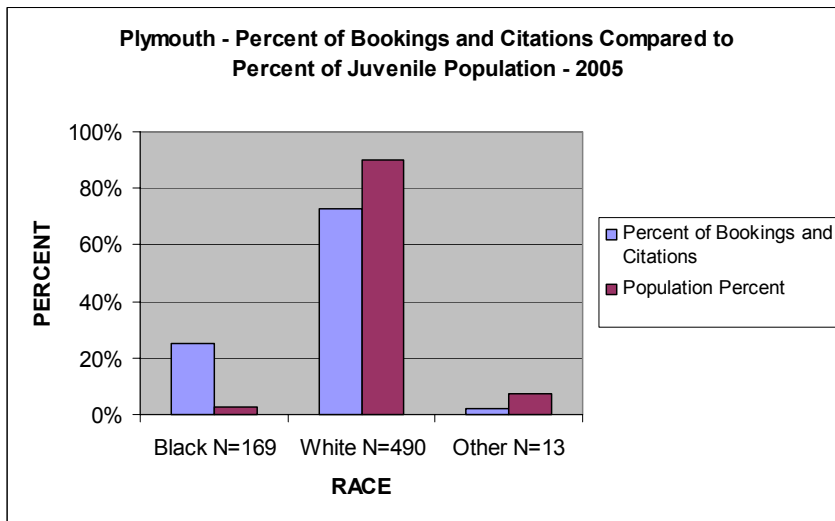
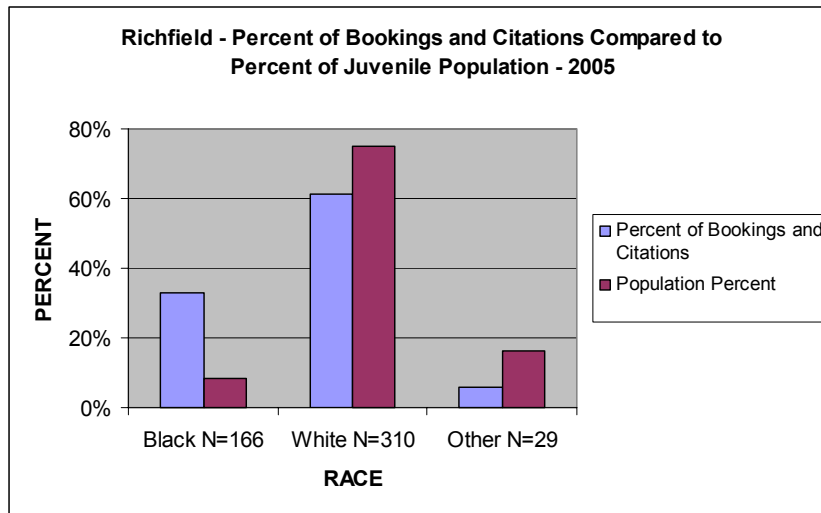


Chart 8r



In addition, Charts 8s (See Appendix 8) show the booked **or** cited and released outcomes by race for the respective suburban jurisdictions. A review of Charts 8s (See Appendix 8) shows jurisdictions have different booking and citation and release practices. Bloomington, Minnetonka, Orono and Plymouth have higher proportions of citation and release outcomes across all races than Brooklyn Center, Maple Grove, New Hope, and Richfield. The higher citation outcomes may have been a function of the offense categories but time, resources, and the studies focus precluded further analyses of the LOGIS data by type of offense.

Examining the distribution of outcomes by jurisdiction and race showed that in five of the seven jurisdictions³², Black juveniles booked as a percent of all Black juveniles booked and cited exceeded the percent of White juveniles. The widest gap was seen in Richfield where approximately 36% of Black juveniles were booked compared to 19% of White juveniles. In Brooklyn Center and Maple Grove, White juveniles as a percent of all Whites were booked more than Black juveniles (Brooklyn Center, the percent of Black juveniles booked was 44.73% versus 54% for White juveniles; Maple Grove, the percent of Black juveniles booked as 30.11% versus 42.04% for White juveniles). The higher proportion of Black or White juveniles booked in the respective jurisdictions may have been a function of the types of crimes involved. Unfortunately, examination of outcome patterns by crime type for suburban jurisdictions was beyond the scope of this inquiry.

³² Orono was excluded as only 4 Black juveniles were booked or cited in 2005.

9. How many juvenile bookings and citations are related to citizen-driven 911 calls? How does this differ by race? What is the police outcome (booked or cited and released) of these 911 calls? How does this compare to the overall number of juveniles booked at the JDC for a given time period?

Juvenile booking or citations can occur several ways. They can be precipitated by police in the normal course of their patrolling activities; they can also be citizen driven by 911 calls. A 911 call does not necessarily trigger a “report” or “booking”; the police may drive to the 911 location and find that the issue has been resolved. In 2004, there were 342,309 juvenile and adult 911 calls for service but only 62,682, or 18.31%, resulted in a “report” or “booking”. The Minneapolis Police were able to link 911 calls resulting in a “report” or “booking” to juveniles booked or cited and released. In 2004, 2,204 juveniles booked or cited and released were linked to 911 calls. This number represents 31.8% of juveniles booked or cited and released in 2004 (2204/6924) and is shown in Chart 9a. These data, further broken down by booked or cited and released and race, are also shown in Table 9b (See Appendix 9).

Chart 9a

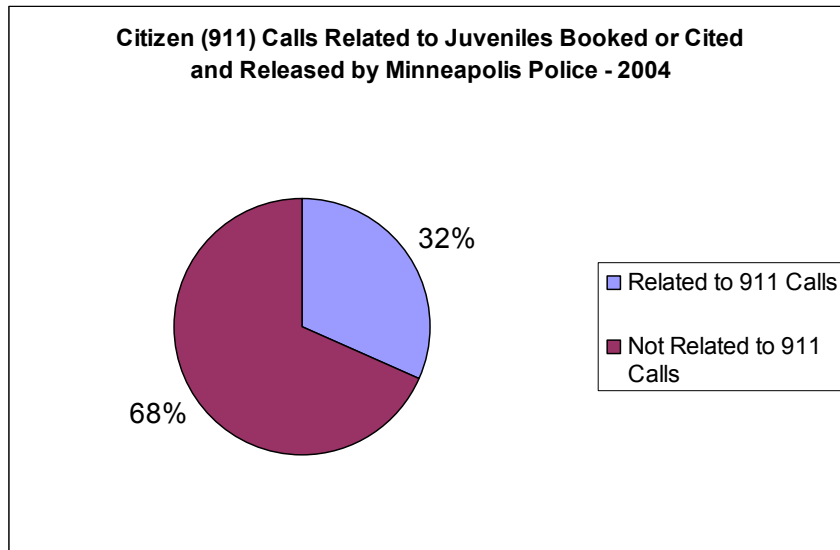


Table 9b shows that of the 2,204 juvenile outcomes linked to 911 calls, 70.19% of them involve Black juveniles (1547/2204) and 11.66% involve White juveniles (257/2204). Although 911 call outcomes are part of the total Minneapolis juvenile outcomes, the distribution of **total** juvenile outcomes by race (67.63% for Black juveniles versus 13.76% for White juveniles) from Table 8c is similar to the distribution of 911 call related juvenile outcomes by race. This suggests that the non-911 call outcomes are probably not distributed by race very differently than outcomes related to 911 calls.

Contrasting Table 8c with Table 9b shows that 911 call-related outcomes involve JDC bookings more than citations. Dividing the total booked related to 911 calls from Table

9b (1,337) with the total booked from Table 8c (2,511) shows that 53.2% of juveniles brought to the JDC are related to 911 calls. This distribution does not differ across the Black/White racial categories (993/1853 or 53.6% for Black juveniles and 122/225 or 54.2% for White juveniles).

In terms of the booked or cited and released outcomes and race, Charts 9c and 9d show that Black juveniles as a proportion of all Black juveniles are booked more than White juveniles (64.19% versus 47.47%). Alternatively, Black juveniles as a proportion of all Black juveniles are cited less frequently than Whites (35.81% versus 52.53%).

Chart 9c

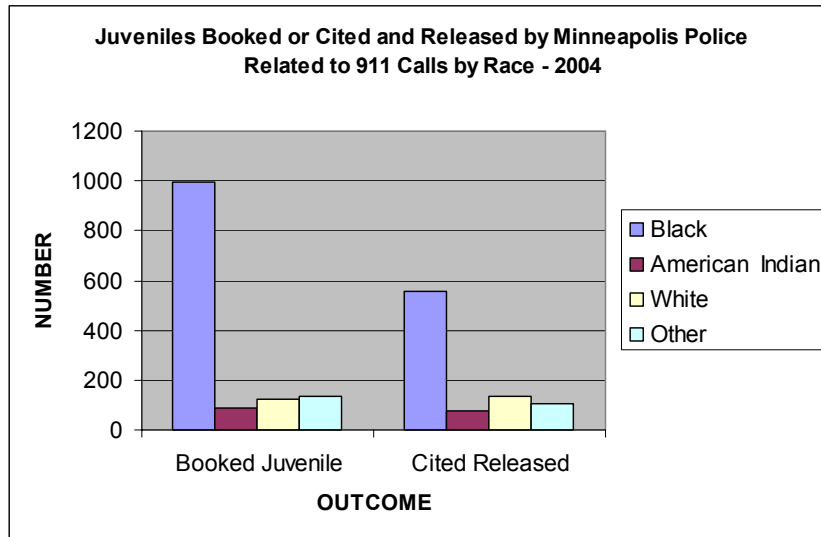
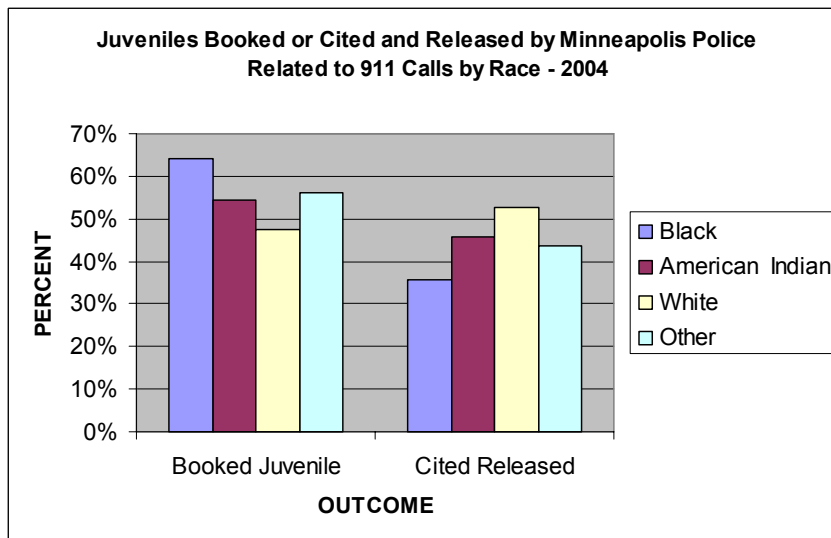


Chart 9d



10. What proportion of juveniles are admitted to the JDC but have no charges filed on that admission? Does this differ by race?

To answer these questions, JDC new charge admissions for 2003 were electronically or manually matched with 2003 court petitions using the Minnesota Supreme Court electronic data and Individual Case related data from MNCIS and Legal edge (See Appendix D). Table 3a (See Appendix 3) shows that new charges admissions for 2003 totaled 1,615 (1,290 for straight new charges and 325 for both new charge and warrants/other post petition issue). A Hennepin County petition was not found for 616 or 38% of possible new charge admissions. These 616 admissions were examined individually to better understand the data. Three JDC electronic fields were scrutinized in particular, including “booking release to”, “booking release destination” and “booking comments”. Looking at these fields yielded possible clues regarding why these admissions may not have resulted in a petition to court. First, a small number of these non-matches admissions appeared to be “floats” or “floats” in combination with other possible post petition issues. Other non-match admissions were released to electronic home monitoring or sentence to service (STS) staff suggesting possible post petition issues. A third category represented admissions where the juvenile was released to a post-adjudication program such as the Hennepin County Home School. Further, some juveniles appeared to live outside the county and their case, if any, may have been transferred to their county of residence.

For these and other reasons, it was difficult to determine if some of these admissions were truly **not** new charges or new charges in combination with a previous petition. If the admission was a combination, it is possible that the new charge was not petitioned because the existing matter took precedence. On the other hand, if some of these admissions were **not** new charges, total new charges would be less than 1,615 (the denominator used to calculate the 38% above). Since, these non-matched admissions appeared to represent multiple issues (a new charge and a possible post petition issue on another charge), the percent of admissions not matching to petitions was calculated for just straight new charges. In other words, the rate of non-matches was calculated without the category of both new charges and warrant/other post petition issues. Removing this category still left 33% of new charge admissions not being matched to a Hennepin County petition. The remaining court analyses only consider straight new charges admissions because of these difficulties in data interpretation.

Other possible reasons that admissions may not have been matched to a petition include the time period spanned by the data and human error on the part of staff matching the cases either manually or electronically. While the JDC admissions analyzed represent all admissions for 2003 and Court data represent all Hennepin County filings for 2003, admissions resulting in a filing in 2004 would not be captured. Further, as mentioned above, admissions resulting in a filing in a different county would also not be captured in these data. It is difficult to speculate on how much these factors affect the percent of admissions that do not result in a petition.

The racial distribution of the non-matched straight new charge admissions is somewhat similar to the distribution of juveniles admitted to the JDC in 2003 for new charges regardless of whether it was matched to a petition or not. Black juveniles represent 61.94% of the non-matched admissions, White juveniles represent 21.89%, Indian juveniles represent 8.71%, and the remaining 7.46% is comprised of “Other” race (see Table 3a in Appendix 3 which shows Black juveniles represent 60% of new charges over-all, White juveniles represent 25%, Indian juveniles represent 8% and “Other” race represents 6%).

11. What is the distribution of police charge categories (assault, theft, disorderly conduct, etc) for juveniles admitted to the JDC but having no charges filed on that admission? Does this differ by race?

Table 11a (See Appendix 11) reports the distribution of straight new charge admissions that did not match with a petition by police charge category and race for the top 70% of the charges. It shows that the top categories over-all were weapons, domestic (out of parental control), auto vehicle theft, and assault 2. These four police charges accounted for 39% of all non-matched straight new charge admissions. For Black juveniles, however, the top four police charges were auto-vehicle theft, weapons (gun) nonspecific, robbery (unknown conditions), and domestic (out of parental control). For White juveniles the top four charges were domestic (out of parental control), weapons (gun) nonspecific, assault 2 and assault 5.

12. Of those juveniles admitted to the JDC and having charges filed on that admission, what is the distribution of their petitions by offense type (person, property, drug or other)? Does this differ by race?

Table 12a shows straight new charge admissions that were matched with court petitions by offense type and race. The four offense categories (drugs, other, person and property) originated with the Minnesota Supreme Court electronic data and represent offense category at filing. The offense category “other” largely includes weapons, escape from custody, obstructing justice and disorderly conduct. These data show that person offenses comprise the largest category regardless of race. Given that these petitions originate with a JDC admission and given the JDC admission criteria, it is not surprising that person offenses are a large proportion of this group.

In terms of race, the table shows differences in offense behaviors, so far as these behaviors are reflected in police outcomes and subsequent charging practices. Black juveniles were more likely to be charged with drug offenses (11.86% for Blacks versus 4.59% for Whites) and property offenses (16.74% for Blacks and 9.69% for Whites). White juveniles were more likely to be charged with person offenses (73.47% for Whites and 54.88% for Blacks).

**Table 12a: Juveniles Matched to a Petition on
Straight New Charges by Offense Type and Race (2003)**

Offense Type	Figure	Black or African American	American Indian	White	Other	Total
Drugs						
	number	51	3	9	1	64
	row percent	79.69%	4.69%	14.06%	1.56%	100.00%
	column percent	11.86%	6.25%	4.59%	2.17%	8.89%
Other						
	number	71	10	24	5	110
	row percent	64.55%	9.09%	21.82%	4.54%	100.00%
	column percent	16.51%	20.83%	12.24%	10.87%	15.28%
Person						
	number	236	22	144	19	421
	row percent	56.06%	5.22%	34.21%	4.51%	100.00%
	column percent	54.88%	45.83%	73.47%	41.30%	58.47%
Property						
	number	72	13	19	21	125
	row percent	57.60%	10.40%	15.20%	16.80%	100.00%
	column percent	16.74%	27.08%	9.69%	45.65%	17.36%
Total						
	number	430	48	196	46	720
	row percent	59.72%	6.67%	27.22%	6.39%	100.00%
	column percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

13. *Of those juveniles admitted to the JDC and having charges filed on that admission, what proportion of cases is dismissed versus adjudicated? Does this differ by race?*

Table 13a shows the petition outcome of straight new charge admissions by court disposition and race. Juveniles with petitions not yet resolved are excluded from the table. Although the petitions represent filings in 2003 they include case dispositions through December of 2004. As of this date, approximately 13% of the admissions matched to petitions were not yet resolved. In examining the dismissals, juveniles with multiple petitions resolved on the same day in 2003 were considered adjudicated if one petition was dismissed and another was adjudicated. However, the dismissal rates shown in Tables 13a (shown below) and 13b (See Appendix 13) are upper bounds on the dismissal rates. If juveniles had petitions filed in other years, such as 2004, which were resolved on the same day as the 2003 petition of interest they would not be reflected in these rates. Court data on petitions filed in 2004 were not available at the time these data were originally requested.

**Table 13a: Juveniles Matched to a Petition on
Straight New Charges by Disposition and Race - 2003**

Disposition	Black or African American	American Indian or Native AK	White	Other	Total
Certified	5	2	1	1	9
Close / Term	10	2	4	1	17
Adjudicated	328	34	157	40	559
Dismissed	52	5	16	3	76
Diversion	35	5	18	1	59
Total	430	48	196	46	720
<i>Dismissal rate</i>	12.09%	10.42%	8.16%	6.52%	10.55%
<i>Adjudication rate</i>	76.28%	70.83%	80.10%	86.96%	77.64%

Table 13a shows that Black juveniles admitted to the JDC on straight new charge admissions and appearing in Court have higher dismissal rates (12.09% for Black juveniles versus 8.16% for White juveniles) and lower adjudication rates than White juveniles (76.28% for Black juveniles versus 80.10% for White juveniles).

Table 13b (See Appendix 13) shows the petition outcome of straight new charge admissions by level, court disposition, and race. In particular, Table 13b illustrates the outcome of the most serious charge on the case at the level it was filed. For instance, if the most serious charge on a case was initially filed as a felony but was later reduced to a misdemeanor then the data is reflected as a felony³³. Again, juveniles with petitions not yet resolved are excluded from the table; the petitions represent filings in 2003 and include case dispositions through December of 2004.

The data show that dismissal and adjudication rates for felony level charges are similar for Black and White juveniles. Dismissal rates for Black juveniles are 8.83% compared to 7.95% for White juveniles. There were 50 gross misdemeanor petitions and no White juveniles were dismissed on petitions of this level; the adjudication rate for Black juveniles was 64.52% versus 93.33% for White juveniles. In terms of misdemeanor level petitions, Table 13b shows there were 207 such petitions and the dismissal rates were dissimilar for Black juveniles compared to White juveniles. The dismissal rate for Black juveniles was 21.21% compared to 9.89% for White juveniles. Examining the misdemeanor dismissals in terms of the original police charge from the JDC admissions showed that for Black juveniles roughly half (10 of 21) were for domestic (out of parental control) and assault 5. For White juveniles, 6 of the 9 dismissals were for domestic (out of parental control). Again, this dismissal rate represents only those juveniles admitted to the JDC on new charges for 2003.

³³ We used the level at filing versus level at adjudication because we wanted the level for all cases, not just adjudicated cases.

Section Four: Conclusions & Recommendations

Conclusions

Extensive analysis of JDC data, police outcome data from Minneapolis and eight suburban jurisdictions, census and court data showed that:

- The number of juveniles brought to the JDC declined from 2002 to 2004, yet Black juveniles as a percent of the total population rose from 61% to 67%;
- More Black juveniles were “floated” in 2002 and 2004 relative to White juveniles; in 2003 Black and White juveniles were “floated” in roughly equal proportions to their respective populations;
- Juveniles admitted on a warrant or other post petition issue comprised roughly 55% of the admitted population. Adding juveniles admitted on a combination of new charges and warrant/other post petition issues raised these percents up to 63% or slightly higher; Black juveniles were at least 59% of each admission category;
- Black juveniles comprise two-thirds of all bench warrants and 59% of arrest and detention (A+D) warrants;
- The original charge on a sample of warrants suggested that 40% were admitted for offenses that would not have met the JDC admission criteria as new charges;
- Black juveniles comprise 74% of juveniles admitted because of termination of court-ordered treatment (n=45), 60% of those detained while awaiting placement (n=53), and 81% (n=137) of those admitted for violation of electronic home detention;
- Black and White juveniles are not admitted for the same types of offenses; the data do not yield an answer regarding whether this varies because of the “seriousness” of the offense;
- Minneapolis police and eight surrounding jurisdictions (Bloomington, Brooklyn Center, Maple Grove, Minnetonka, New Hope, Orono, Plymouth, and Richfield) with comparable data have higher police contact (defined as booked and cited and released) with Black juveniles than their proportion in the 10-17 year old population;
- Minneapolis police bring the largest proportion of juveniles to the JDC; over a 3 year period Minneapolis police increasingly brought Black juveniles to the Center (60.94% in 2002 to 77.20% in 2004);

- Analyzing Minneapolis police outcomes by primary police charge and race shows different booking versus citation and release practices;
- Approximately 32% of all juveniles booked or cited and released in Minneapolis were linked to 911 calls; further over half of those brought to the JDC were linked to 911 calls;
- The number of new charge admissions not matched to a court petition was high with estimates ranging from 33 to 38%; however, the distribution of these non-matches by race was similar to the over-all distribution of admitted juveniles;
- For juveniles admitted strictly on new charges and matched to a court petition, dismissal rates were relatively low for felony offenses and comparable by race; dismissal rates were higher for misdemeanor offenses (16% overall) and were not comparable by race. Although the numbers were small, Black dismissal rates at this level were twice that of Whites (21% for Blacks versus 10% for Whites).

This report is being submitted at a time where there is particular concern regarding increased juvenile violence. The media has extensively covered the rise in the Minneapolis violent crime rate and noted the increase in juvenile crime in particular. Discussions of the appropriate use of detention and possible alternatives require reliable data to stimulate thoughtful debate. These analyses are one contribution to that effort. Many constituencies have a stake in the outcome of these discussions. The common ground that can be found includes the desire to minimize detention without sacrificing public safety or court appearance rates. In light of these realities, eight policy recommendations which stem from the study's "findings" are outlined below. In addition, four recommendations are made regarding electronic data systems.

Recommendations Related to Policy

Recommendation 1: The original charge on a warrant should be considered in terms of the JDC admission criteria; there may be groups of juveniles who would be better served with community alternatives to detention. Develop alternatives to detention for cases coming in on a warrant, where appropriate.

Recommendation 2: Consider other alternatives than detention for juveniles admitted as a result of a violation of electronic home detention.

Recommendation 3: Develop alternatives to JDC to assure greater uniformity among referring jurisdictions in the use of detention center.

Recommendation 4: The issue of "floats" should be revisited since the Curfew Truancy Center began accepting "floats" in mid 2005. Once sufficient data are available, the

effects of this policy change should be studied in terms of their impact on the JDC and the Curfew Truancy Center.

Recommendation 5: Admissions for new charges not matched to petitions should be examined further to determine if they represent new charges, new charges in combination with a previous petition, floats, or a single post petition issue. The drop-off rate from admission to petition is an important rate and needs more precision than is currently available. If the drop-off rate is as high as these data suggest, police may want to re-examine some of their booking practices.

Recommendation 6: Given the high dismissal rate for misdemeanor level offenses, re-examine the JDC admission criteria (as well as arrest and charging practices).

Recommendation 7: Continue the policy discussion regarding disproportionality in detention.

Recommendation 8: Look beyond the variable “race” and support efforts to determine the underlying causes of differential booking and citation practices. In other words, support or undertake research which will investigate patterns of criminal behavior beyond what is captured in booking and citation data.

Recommendations Related to Electronic Data Systems

We are also recommending some enhancements to the electronic data collection of the JDC. These enhancements:

- Will provide better information about the over-all composition of the JDC population;
- Will make it possible to easily identify populations within the JDC which might be suitable for alternative placement thereby saving space and dollars at the JDC; and
- Are necessary for the Annie Casey Foundation initiative;
- Will make future research more informative, less time consuming and less expensive.

Recommendation 8: For any given admission on a new charge, police allegations should be electronically recorded similar to the way court charges appear in MNCIS (theft exceeding a given dollar amount and level (felony, gross, misdemeanor, etc)); corresponding to this issue, the drop-down box in JUVIS appears to need updating. The authors of this report understand that this recommendation has already been partially addressed by modifying the JDC electronic system to include offense level.

Recommendation 9: For any given admission on a warrant, the original charge associated with the warrant and appropriate court case number should be consistently electronically recorded.

Recommendation 10: For any given admission, all issues related to that admission should be recorded. That is, if a juvenile is brought to the JDC on a new charge and a post petition matter on another charge, both issues should be electronically recorded even if the new charge is not an “admittable” offense. Again, the authors understand that work is already in progress to address recommendations 9 and 10 regarding JDC electronic systems.

Recommendation 11: District Court staff should consistently enter the “case control number” into MNCIS until such time as police, detention, court, and probation systems are electronically linked. While this variable is not necessary for District Court; in this project it allowed us to verify the petition outcome of particular JDC admissions via individual case look-ups in MNCIS.

APPENDIX A

Hennepin County Juvenile Detention Policies

Chapter: Admissions and Release

Subject: Detention Admissions Criteria

Policy:

The Admissions Juvenile Correctional Officer shall accept custody of juveniles referred to the Juvenile Detention Center by police when the juveniles are charged with felonies or misdemeanors, or have a warrant signed by a judge that is for a child in need of protective services, regardless of the age of the juveniles. Custody of juveniles shall not be accepted for charges of truancy.

Definition:

Juveniles, ages 10-17, referred to the Hennepin County Juvenile Detention Center will be eligible for admissions to detention if one or more of the following conditions exist:

1. The juvenile is accused of one of the following offenses:
 - a. Any incident resulting in death.
 - b. Assault (1st, 2nd or 3rd degree).
 - i. Assault: 4th degree if a peace officer is injured sufficiently to require medical attention at a clinic or hospital.
 - ii. Assault: 5th degree domestic
 - iii. 5th degree assaults, other than domestic, will not be detained.
 - c. Criminal Sexual Conduct (1st to 4th degrees).
 - d. Aggravated Robbery or Simple Robbery.
 - e. Kidnapping or False Imprisonment.
 - f. First Degree Arson of a business, dwelling or school (includes explosive, bombs, and Molotov cocktails).
 - g. Possession or use of firearm.
 - h. Terroristic threats on school property or weapons on school property
 - i. Burglary of an occupied dwelling including attached garage, or unoccupied dwelling where dwelling is defined as a home but does not include garages. Occupied is defined as a person being on the premises at the time of the burglary.
 - j. Freeing police while in a motor vehicle.
 - k. Auto Theft (tampering and joyriding will not be held)
 - l. Narcotics—Distribution
 - m. Narcotics—Possession
 - i. On a narcotics possession 1st offense, the child will be placed on a 2:00 court calendar the next day and will be released with a hearing notice.
 - ii. The juvenile will be held if he/she is already on probation, has other charges pending or is being charged on a second offense for narcotics possession.
 - n. Tampering with a Witness

2. The juvenile is accused of a new felony offense and
 - a. Is on probation for a previous felony offense, or
 - b. Is pending court on a prior, no-property felony offense or auto theft.
3. The juvenile is accused of a new felony offense and
 - a. Has previously been certified and sentenced by adult court, or
 - b. Is on parole.
4. The juvenile is EJJ, under 18, and has any new charge.
5. The juvenile is on court-ordered Electronic Home Monitoring and
 - a. Is accused of a new felony, or
 - b. Has absented overnight, or
 - c. Has substantially violated terms of the court-ordered supervision.
6. The juvenile has absconded from
 - a. A correctional facility, or
 - b. A court-ordered residential treatment facility, or
 - c. Another jurisdiction's court ordered treatment center, commitment program, probation or parole supervision.

Absenters from another county or state who are not under jurisdiction of the court will be referred to First Response by Admissions for return arrangements to the county or state of residence
7. The court has issued a warrant for detention.
8. The juvenile has violated a Restraining Order and the arresting officer has the Restraining Order number and provides it at the time of intake.
9. The juvenile resides out of county or state but has been arrested within Hennepin County on a felony offense.
10. The county has issued a change of venue order on an in-secure-custody juvenile, placing the juvenile under Hennepin County jurisdiction.

Procedure

1. Admissions Juvenile Correctional Officers will screen all juveniles referred for admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center as to his/her alleged offense by use of the Admissions Criteria List. The Admissions Juvenile Correctional Officer will also review available information regarding current status of probation and/or any matters pending Juvenile Court action, and will review the active state and county warrant lists to determine if there is any outstanding warrant for the juvenile.
2. Those juveniles who do not meet the detention criteria will not be accepted into the facility. The Security Juvenile Correctional Officer, upon denying admission, will give the referring officer directions to the Juvenile Supervision Center.

REVISED:
Jun 06 2005

Chapter: Admissions and Release
Subject: Detention Admissions Criteria

Policy:

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 - iii. 5th degree assaults, other than domestic, will not be detained.
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 - e. Kidnapping or False Imprisonment.
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 - g. Possession or use of firearm.
 - h. Burglary of an occupied dwelling including attached garage, or unoccupied dwelling where dwelling is defined as a home but does not include garages. Occupied is defined as a person being on the premises at the time of the burglary.
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 - b. Is pending court on a prior, no-property felony offense or auto theft.
3. The juvenile is accused of a new felony offense and
 - a. Has previously been certified and sentenced by adult court, or

- b. Is on parole.
- 4. The juvenile is EJJ, under 18, and has any new charge.
- 5. The juvenile is on court-ordered Electronic Home Monitoring and
 - a. Is accused of a new felony, or
 - b. Has absented overnight, or
 - c. Has substantially violated terms of the court-ordered supervision.
- 6. The juvenile has absconded from
 - a. A correctional facility, or
 - b. A court-ordered residential treatment facility, or
 - c. Another jurisdiction's court ordered treatment center, commitment program, probation or parole supervision.

Absenters from another county or state who are not under jurisdiction of the court will be referred to First Response by Admissions for return arrangements to the county or state of residence
- 7. The court has issued a warrant for detention.
- 8. The juvenile has violated a Restraining Order and the arresting officer has the Restraining Order number and provides it at the time of intake.
- 9. The juvenile resides out of county or state but has been arrested within Hennepin County on a felony offense.
- 10. The court has issued a change of venue order on an in-secure-custody juvenile, placing the juvenile under Hennepin County jurisdiction.

Procedure

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- 2. Those juveniles who do not meet the detention criteria, will not be accepted into the facility. The Security Juvenile Correctional Officer, upon denying admission, will make contact with the juvenile's parent or custodial adult and will arrange for release of the juvenile to that custodial adult.
- 3. If parental acceptance of custody is not obtained, the Admissions juvenile Correctional Officer will locate, either directly or with the assistance of the First Response Workers, alternative non-secure placement in shelters or homes of relatives with parental authorization.
- 4. The juveniles to be released will be held in the Admissions area or in a holding room pending release or transfer of custody.
- 5.

REVISED:
APR 28 2003

APPENDIX B

Racial Disparities Steering Committee

Judge Tanya Bransford.....	Chair
Glenn Burt.....	Minneapolis Police Department
Kevin Carlisle.....	Curfew/Truancy Center
Gail Clapp.....	District Court
Fred Easter.....	The City Inc.
Jerry Driessen.....	Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee
Sheldyn Himle.....	District Court
Julie Harris.....	Hennepin County Child Protection
Wesley Iijima.....	District Court
Barbara Karn.....	Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative
Sandra Kilpatrick.....	Juvenile Detention Center
Nancy McLean.....	Hennepin County Attorney’s Office
Lisa McNaughton.....	Hennepin County Public Defenders Office
Karel Moersfelder.....	Hennepin County Attorneys Office
Maurice Nins.....	Minnesota Office of Justice Programs
Chris Owens.....	Juvenile Probation
Connie Osterbaan.....	Hennepin County Attorney’s Office
Marie Przynski.....	Minneapolis Police Department
Craig Riggs.....	Juvenile Detention Center
Greg Roehl.....	Brooklyn Park Police Department
Mark Stehlik.....	Bloomington Police Department
Kathy Waite.....	Minneapolis Police Department
Valerie Wurster.....	Minneapolis Police Department

APPENDIX C

Disproportionate Minority Contact Workgroup

Todd Barnette.....	formerly Hennepin County Attorney’s Office (now a Hennepin County Referee)
Angie Brunelle.....	Hennepin County Juvenile Probation
Kevin Carlisle.....	Curfew/Truancy Center
Susan Carstens.....	Crystal Police Department
Gail Clapp.....	District Court
Deb Dayon.....	Juvenile Detention Center
Jerry Driessen.....	Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee
Becky Ericson.....	Council on Crime and Justice
Jim Faber.....	Hennepin County Attorney’s Office
Julie Harris.....	Hennepin County Child Protection
Frank Howes.....	Hennepin County Juvenile Probation
Barb Karn.....	Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
Sandra Kilpatrick.....	Hennepin County Juvenile Detention Center
Sharon Krumpotich.....	Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections Research and Systems Technology
Nancy McLean.....	Hennepin County Attorneys Office
Lisa McNaughton.....	Hennepin County Public Defenders Office
Karel Moersfelder.....	Hennepin County Attorneys Office
Walter Perkins.....	Health and Human Services
Marie Przynski.....	Minneapolis Police Department
Connie Osterbaan.....	County Attorneys Office and Department of Strategic Initiatives and Community Engagement
Craig Riggs.....	Hennepin County Juvenile Detention Center
Ebony Ruhland.....	Council on Crime and Justice
Valerie Wurster.....	Minneapolis Police Department

APPENDIX D

Data Sources

One challenge of this research effort was to obtain meaningful data from the multiple criminal justice agencies involved in juvenile detention. For example, while we wanted trend data from the JDC, we also wanted JDC data that would link individually to Court data. Linked data would allow us to answer questions such as:

- What proportion of juveniles is admitted to the JDC but have no charges filed on that admission? Does this differ by race? (*research question 10*);
- Of those juveniles admitted to the JDC and having charges filed on that admission, what proportion of cases is dismissed versus adjudicated? Does this differ by race? (*research question 13*).

Further, understanding disproportionality involved knowing more than just the racial composition of juveniles brought to the JDC. The racial composition of juveniles **not** brought to the JDC also had to be studied in order to get a more complete picture. This involved examining data on alternative outcomes such as citations. Analyzing alternative outcomes allowed us to examine such questions as:

- What was the racial composition of juveniles brought to the JDC compared to the racial composition of juveniles cited and released?
- Did these police outcomes (booked versus cited) vary by the seriousness of the charge?
- Did police charges vary by race?

In order to examine these issues, data were analyzed from the Minneapolis Police Department as well as police data from Bloomington, Brooklyn Center, Crystal, Golden Valley, Maple Grove, Minnetonka, New Hope, Orono, Plymouth, Richfield, Robbinsdale, and St Louis Park. It is important to note that the police data does not include juveniles who had contact with the police but were **not** booked or cited. That is, the extent to which officers may have juvenile contact **not** resulting in either of these outcomes is unknown. The entire data gathering effort was complicated by the confidential nature of juvenile data which is protected under stringent privacy laws.

Electronic data was obtained from seven sources including the JDC, Minneapolis Police, Brooklyn Park Police, Local Government Information Systems (LOGIS)³⁴, Minnesota Supreme Court, Hennepin County District Court, and Hennepin County's Office of Planning and Development. In all cases, the most current annual data available was requested. Since this study began in 2005, the most current annual data potentially available at that time was for 2004. Researchers were not able to obtain 2004 data in all

³⁴ LOGIS is a consortium of Minnesota local government units. Many police jurisdictions record criminal justice information, including arrests and citations, to a common data base which is then housed with LOGIS.

instances. In particular, Court data was only available for 2002 and 2003 because the Court did not have access to statewide data that was comparable; their policy is not to release data to individual jurisdictions until it can be available to all jurisdictions. LOGIS data was originally requested for 2004 but the most comparable data to Minneapolis was for 2005. These data were thus analyzed toward the end of this project (2006). In certain instances, data had to be collected from individual JDC and Court case files. The remainder of this section describes the nine data sources which form the basis of the data analyzed in this study.

Juvenile Detention Center Electronic Data

The JDC provided electronic data reflecting juveniles brought to the Center in 2002, 2003 and 2004. Variables analyzed included:

- Demographic variables such as race;³⁵
- Number of juveniles brought, “floated”, and admitted by year;
- The referring agency or jurisdiction;
- Number of juveniles admitted by various categories of admission such as new charges, warrants or a combination;
- Length of stay by various categories of admission;
- The police charge associated with the admission on a new charge; and
- The type of warrant (i.e. arrest and detention or bench warrant) associated with admission on a warrant.

Three key variables contained in the JDC electronic data were critical to linking Juvenile Detention Center admissions to subsequent Court petitions. These variables were the TCIS Youth ID (Trial Court Information System unique identifier associated with each juvenile), the booking arrest report number (a number assigned by the police and associated with a reported criminal incident) and the JDC admission date.

Juvenile Detention Center Individual Case Files

One important variable was not captured in the JDC electronic data base. This variable was the original charge associated with juveniles admitted to the Detention Center as a result of a warrant. This variable was important because juveniles on warrant status are eligible for admission to the Detention Center, regardless of the original charge associated with the warrant. As Charts 3c and 3d in Section Three show, juveniles admitted as a result of warrants are a significant proportion of the JDC population.

Collecting the original charge from the individual case files allowed us to examine how many juveniles admitted on warrants had original charges that did **not** meet the JDC

³⁵ Race and Ethnicity are two separate fields within the JDC electronic data. The JDC race field used in this study is self-reported (Black or African American, American Indian, White, Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander.) JDC admission staffs visually determine ethnicity by observing the person or their last name. We did not analyze the data in terms of ethnicity; thus, individuals considering themselves Hispanic could be reflected across the various racial categories.

admission criteria. For example a juvenile may have originally been charged with truancy. Truancy is not an admissible offense into the JDC; however if there is a failure to make their first court appearance, a warrant for the juvenile is then issued. Once the juvenile is found, they can then be held at the JDC due to the warrant. Because of the large numbers of juveniles admitted on warrants for any given year and the time involved in retrieving the original charge from the case files, a sample of juveniles admitted on warrants was drawn from the two largest warrant categories (“arrest and detention” and “bench warrants”).³⁶

Individual JDC case files were also sampled to verify the accuracy of the admission information for specific categories of juveniles. In particular, juveniles admitted for post-adjudication issues not requiring a warrant (i.e. court ordered treatment terminated, violations of electronic home detention) were sampled to verify that the post adjudication issues were the sole reason for admission.³⁷

Minneapolis Police Electronic Data (CAPRS) and Calls for Service Data

The Minneapolis Police provided 2004 juvenile data from two sources. First, they provided juvenile data from their electronic system “Computer Assisted Police Records System” (CAPRS) which included race³⁸, primary police charge³⁹ (auto theft, burglary, disorderly conduct, etc), and outcome (largely booked at the JDC or cited and released). They also were able to query the Calls for Service data base which contains information on 911 calls. 911 calls which resulted in a report or booking were linked to juveniles booked or cited and released in order to get an idea of how many juvenile booked or cited were related to 911 calls.

Brooklyn Park Electronic Data

While many suburban jurisdictions report their arrests to a common database which is maintained by LOGIS, other jurisdictions operate and manage their own systems. Brooklyn Park is in this latter category. Preliminary analyses showed that while most juveniles brought to the JDC were referred by Minneapolis Police, Brooklyn Park was in the second tier of police jurisdictions who referred large numbers of juveniles to the Juvenile Detention Center (208 were referred in 2004). The Brooklyn Park Police Department provided 2004 juvenile data similar to Minneapolis, supplying race, statute

³⁶ A 25% sample across all races was drawn for A+D’s and a 25% sample for just Black and White juveniles was drawn for Bench warrants.

³⁷ Conversations with JDC staff and our own analyses suggested that some juveniles admitted for post-adjudication issues not requiring a warrant may also have had new charges which had not been recorded electronically. Again, we drew a 25% of juveniles in this category and compared the electronic data with data from the individual case files since juveniles with multiple issues at admission might be handled differently than those with a single issue.

³⁸ Race from the Minneapolis Police electronic data is a mix of observed race and race originating from other sources. For example, a juvenile arrested for an outstanding warrant would have their race identified from previous documents or sources.

³⁹ Primary police charge from the Minneapolis police electronic data reflects the most serious behavior at the time of the original incident.

citation describing the charge, booking number, and outcome (handled within the Department or referred to Juvenile Court). The Brooklyn Park electronic system did not capture which juveniles were taken to the JDC.

LOGIS Electronic Data

Twelve police chiefs granted permission for release of their 2004 and 2005 juvenile data reported and maintained through LOGIS. The jurisdictions supplying data included:

- Bloomington;
- Brooklyn Center;
- Crystal;
- Golden Valley;
- Maple Grove;
- Minnetonka;
- New Hope;
- Orono;
- Plymouth;
- Richfield;
- Robbinsdale;
- St Louis Park.

Similar to Minneapolis, staff at LOGIS prepared files containing race⁴⁰, charge, and booking type (booked or cited). Like Brooklyn Park, the LOGIS data include juveniles who were brought to the JDC but they cannot be distinguished from juveniles booked at local facilities. Analysis of these data was complicated as different jurisdictions joined LOGIS at different times. Further, the system containing the information also changed over the two years; the new 2005 system allowed for more specificity. For instance, the 2004 data on booking type did not differentiate “cited” from “booked” but this differentiation was captured in the new system. Thus, although both years of data were examined, only results from 2005 are shown in Section Three.

Minnesota Supreme Court Electronic Data

The Minnesota Supreme Court maintains data on juvenile petition filings for each county across the State. The purpose of the Court data was to determine which JDC admissions on a new charge were or were not petitioned in court. Data on court petitions filed in 2002, 2003 and 2004 was requested in September of 2005 but 2004 court data was not available; Supreme Court access to comparable statewide data was not possible at that time. For 2002 and 2003 the Court provided the TCIS Youth ID to link to JDC admissions, race, petition filing date, offense date, outcome or disposition of the petition (adjudication, admission of guilt or dismissed), most serious offense type at filing (auto theft, burglary 1, etc), and date of disposition.

⁴⁰ Race from the LOGIS electronic data is a mix of observed race, self-reported race, and race originating from previous sources.

The process of linking JDC admissions to court petitions was very labor intensive as the TCIS Youth ID simply links individuals; it does not link admissions to specific petitions. Thus, we used computer and manual processes to associate specific JDC admissions with subsequent court petitions. The computer process involved two steps. First we matched TCIS Youth ID across the two electronic files for 2003 (the most recent data we had from the Court). Then we compared the offense date or first hearing date contained in the Court file to the admission date contained in the JDC file. If these two dates were within five days of each other and the offense charged in the petition was the same as the JDC admission offense, we considered the admission and petition to be linked.

The five day window originated from discussions within the DMC Work Team. According to JDC admission policy, a juvenile admitted on a new charge must be released within 48 hours if a signed judicial order has not been received. The time period is extended if the arrest occurs on the weekend or holiday. Because of these weekend and holiday extensions, the Team decided that the five day window was a reasonable period to allow between the offense or first hearing date and the JDC admission date. Approximately half (n = 906) of all 2003 JDC new charges admissions were linked to a petition by this process. Admissions which could not be linked electronically (n = 792) were handled manually as described below.

Individual Case Related Data obtained from MNCIS (Minnesota Court Information System) and Legal Edge (Hennepin County Attorney's Electronic System)

JDC admissions on new charges that could not be linked by the aforementioned process were handled manually through individual case look-ups in MNCIS and Legal Edge. For individuals having multiple petitions, it was sometimes difficult to definitively determine which admission was associated with a given petition, particularly since the police charge recorded on a given JDC admission may not have been the same charge filed on the court petition. After reviewing the evidence, the county attorney's office may file the petition on a different charge than originally indicated by the police at the time of arrest. In these instances, the use of a field called Case Control Number⁴¹ (CCN) was crucial in the effort to associate a given JDC admission with the "right" or no petition. The CCN is a number assigned by the police and references a criminal incident. That is, if multiple juveniles are involved in the same criminal incident they will have the same CCN.

The manual process thus involved multiple steps. First, the TCIS Youth ID was entered into MNCIS to generate a list of petitions associated with a particular juvenile. Second, all possible petitions from 2003 and 2004 were searched to find the CCN which matched the "booking arrest report number" associated with the JDC admission. Dates were ignored as it was already known from the electronic match process that admissions dates and offense or first hearing dates were separated by six days or more. If an exact match between CCN and "booking arrest report number" was found, it was clear that the admission resulted in the given petition. While this method worked for approximately

⁴¹ This field also existed on the JDC electronic data base but was called "Booking Arrest Report Number".

650 new charge admissions, problems remained when it became clear that sometimes the CCN was either unknown or not fully entered into MNCIS. In these instances, Legal Edge was used to determine if the admission was charged, the charged offense, and if the juvenile had been detained. MNCIS was then used a second time to find the proper Court case number associated with that admission since Legal Edge does not track Court information. Thus, if no CCN/"booking arrest report number" match was found across all possible petitions or we learned the admission was not charged through Legal Edge, we assumed the admission was never charged.

Hennepin County District Court Electronic Data on Juveniles with Motions Filed for Extended Jurisdiction and Adult Certification

Hennepin District Court maintains data on juveniles with motions filed for extended juvenile jurisdiction (EJJ) or adult certification. Extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) is a child given a stayed adult criminal sentence (a disposition under MN Statutes section 260B.198) and for whom the juvenile court's jurisdiction may continue until his/her 21st birthday. Defendants motioned EJJ are at least 14 years of age, charged with a felony offense, and either meets the criteria for presumptive certification to criminal court or "public safety" is served by their EJJ adjudication.

There are two types of Adult Certification:

- 1) *Presumptive Certification*: it is presumed that a child will be certified for action under the laws and court procedures controlling adult criminal violations if: a) the child was 16 or 17 years old at the time of the offense; b) the delinquency petition alleges that the child committed an offense that would result in a presumptive commitment to prison under MN Adult Sentencing guidelines or a felony in which the child allegedly used a firearm; and c) probable cause has been determined. Offenders who meet the presumptive certification criteria can be designated EJJ automatically, without any hearing or court proceeding, at the discretion of the county attorney (a "direct-filed EJJ").
- 2) *Non- Presumptive Certification*: cases include all felonies committed by 14 and 15-year-olds, and offenses committed by 16 or 17-year-olds that do not call for a presumptive prison sentence under the Guidelines or do not involve the use of a firearm. In non-presumptive cases, the state bears the burden of proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that retaining the proceeding in juvenile court does not serve public safety.

Juveniles with these designations and booked in the JDC were suspected to have long lengths of stay. These juveniles were removed from the analyses which calculated length of JDC stay because statistics such as the mean length of stay could become skewed.

Hennepin County Office of Planning Development Electronic Data from 2000
Census

Census data by race was necessary in order to compare booking and citation data by race to the proportion of the juvenile population by race. Hennepin County's Office of Planning and Development (OPD) supplied population data by race for all Hennepin County cities. The original source of these data was the 2000 census. The population data shown in charts and tables in Section Three reflect only the population totals for juveniles of interest, which is juveniles, age 10-17.

APPENDIX 1

**Table 1c:
Juveniles Brought to the JDC by Race and Year**

Year	Figure	Black or African American	American Indian	White	Other Race	Total
2002						
	number	3313	484	1262	413	5472
	row percent	60.54%	8.85%	23.06%	7.55%	100.00%
2003						
	number	3153	419	1162	368	5102
	row percent	61.80%	8.21%	22.78%	7.21%	100.00%
2004						
	number	3390	352	1071	222	5035
	row percent	67.33%	6.99%	21.27%	4.41%	100.00%

APPENDIX 2

**Table 2a:
Juveniles Brought to the JDC by Float Status, Race and Year**

2002						
Category	Figure	Black or African American	American Indian or Native AK	White	Other	Total
Floated & Admitted						
	number	164	26	51	17	258
	row percent	63.56%	10.08%	19.77%	6.59%	100.0%
	column percent	4.95%	5.37%	4.04%	4.12%	4.71%
Floated Only						
	number	831	81	255	101	1268
	row percent	65.54%	6.39%	20.11%	7.96%	100.0%
	column percent	25.08%	16.74%	20.21%	24.45%	28.17%
Admitted Only						
	number	2318	377	956	295	3946
	row percent	58.74%	9.55%	24.23%	7.48%	100.0%
	column percent	69.97%	77.89%	75.75%	71.43%	72.12%
Total						
	number	3313	484	1262	413	5472
	row percent	60.54%	8.84%	23.06%	7.55%	100.0%
	column percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2003						
Category	Figure	Black or African American	American Indian or Native AK	White	Other	Total
Floated & Admitted						
	number	176	24	60	21	281
	row percent	62.64%	8.54%	21.35%	7.47%	100.0%
	column percent	5.58%	5.73%	5.16%	5.71%	5.51%
Floated Only						
	number	837	82	296	100	1315
	row percent	63.65%	6.24%	22.51%	7.60%	100.0%
	column percent	26.55%	19.57%	25.47%	27.17%	25.77%
Admitted Only						
	number	2140	313	806	247	3506
	row percent	61.04%	8.92%	22.99%	7.05%	100.0%
	column percent	67.87%	74.70%	69.37%	67.12%	68.72%
Total						
	number	3153	419	1162	368	5102
	row percent	61.80%	8.21%	22.78%	7.21%	100.0%
	column percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2004						
Category	Figure	Black or African American	American Indian or Native AK	White	Other	Total
Floated & Admitted						
	number	140	12	46	14	212
	row percent	66.03%	5.67%	21.70%	6.60%	100.0%
	column percent	4.13%	3.41%	4.30%	6.31%	4.21%
Floated Only						
	number	1072	91	260	64	1487
	row percent	72.10%	6.12%	17.48%	4.30%	100.0%
	column percent	31.62%	25.85%	24.28%	28.83%	29.53%
Admitted Only						
	number	2178	249	765	144	3336
	row percent	65.29%	7.46%	22.93%	4.32%	100.0%
	column percent	64.25%	70.44%	71.42%	64.86%	66.26%
Total						
	number	3390	352	1071	222	5035
	row percent	67.33%	6.99%	21.27%	4.41%	100.0%
	column percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

APPENDIX 3

**Table 3a:
Juveniles Admitted by Category of Admission and Race – 2003**

Category	Figure	Black or African American	American Indian or Native AK	White	Other	Total
New Charge						
	number	780	101	327	82	1290
	row percent	60.47%	7.83%	25.35%	6.36%	100.00%
	column percent	34.26%	30.51%	38.11%	31.18%	34.59%
Warrant						
	number	1047	174	403	149	1773
	row percent	59.05%	9.81%	22.73%	8.40%	100.00%
	column percent	45.98%	52.57%	46.97%	56.65%	47.55%
Other Post Petition Issue						
	number	225	22	77	17	341
	row percent	65.98%	6.45%	22.58%	4.99%	100.00%
	column percent	9.88%	6.65%	8.97%	6.46%	9.14%
Both New Charge & Warrant or Other Post Petition Issue						
	number	225	34	51	15	325
	row percent	69.23%	10.46%	15.69%	4.62%	100.00%
	column percent	9.88%	10.27%	5.94%	5.70%	8.72%
Total						
	number	2277	331	858	263	3729
	row percent	61.06%	8.88%	23.01%	7.05%	100.00%
	column percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Table 3b:
Juveniles Admitted by Category of Admission and Race – 2004**

Category	Figure	Black or African American	American Indian or Native AK	White	Other	Total
New Charge						
	number	878	56	331	33	1298
	row percent	67.64%	4.31%	25.50%	2.54%	100.00%
	column percent	37.88%	21.46%	40.81%	20.89%	36.58%
Warrant						
	number	951	160	359	95	1565
	row percent	60.77%	10.22%	22.94%	6.07%	100.00%
	column percent	41.03%	61.30%	44.27%	60.13%	44.11%
Other Post Petition Issue						
	number	273	19	75	14	381
	row percent	71.65%	4.99%	19.69%	3.67%	100.00%
	column percent	11.78%	7.28%	9.25%	8.86%	10.74%
Both New Charge & Warrant or Other Post Petition Issue						
	number	216	26	46	16	304
	row percent	71.05%	8.55%	15.13%	5.26%	100.00%
	column percent	9.32%	9.96%	5.67%	10.13%	8.57%
Total						
	number	2318	261	811	158	3548
	row percent	65.33%	7.36%	22.86%	4.45%	100.00%
	column percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chart 3e

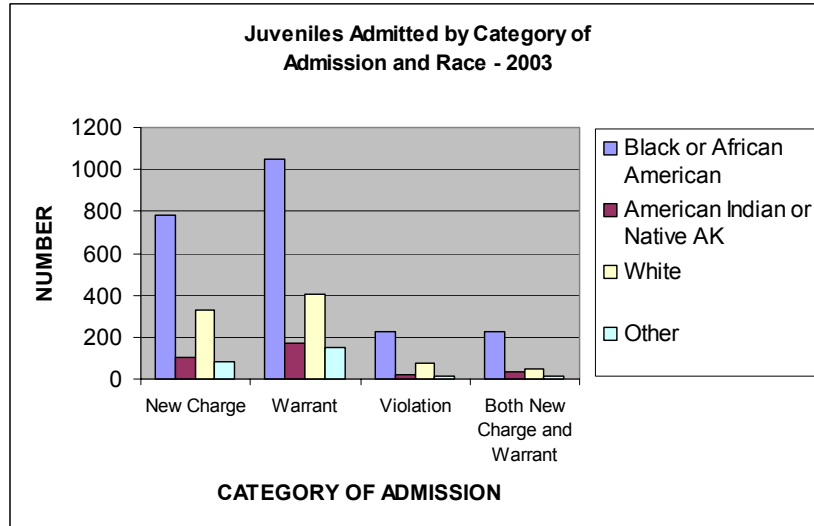
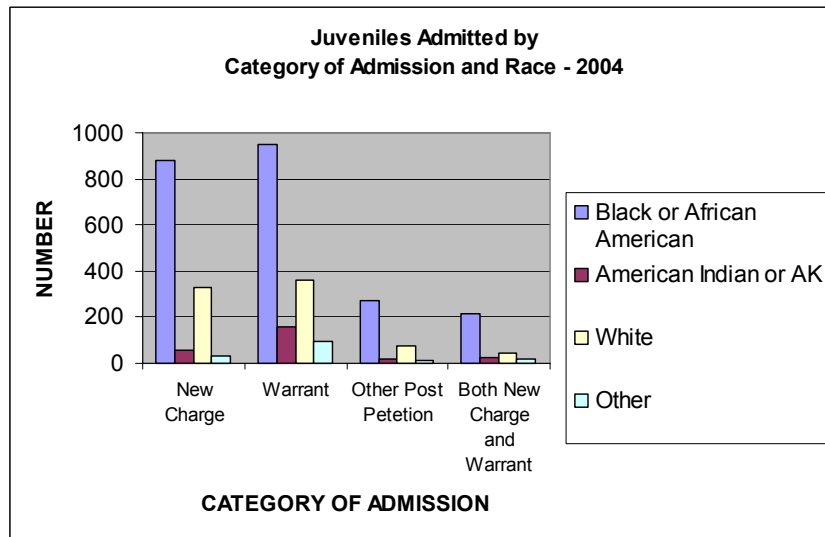


Chart 3f



APPENDIX 4

Table 4a
Juveniles Admitted for Warrants by Type of Warrant – 2004

Warrant Type	Figure	Black or African American	White	American Indian	Other	Total
A+D						
	number	493	215	80	44	832
	row percent	59.25%	25.84%	9.62%	5.29%	100.00%
	column percent	51.84%	59.89%	50.00%	46.32%	53.16%
Bench						
	number	342	91	46	34	513
	row percent	66.67%	17.74%	8.97%	6.63%	100.00%
	column percent	35.96%	25.35%	28.75%	35.79%	32.78%
Social Service						
	number	56	22	24	10	112
	row percent	50.00%	19.64%	21.43%	8.93%	100.00%
	column percent	5.89%	6.13%	15.00%	10.53%	7.16%
Other						
	number	60	31	10	7	108
	row percent	55.56%	28.70%	9.26%	6.48%	100.00%
	column percent	6.31%	8.64%	6.25%	7.37%	6.90%
Total						
	number	951	359	160	95	1565
	row percent	60.77%	22.94%	10.22%	6.07%	100.00%
	column percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 4e
Juveniles Admitted for Other Post Petition Issue by Type of Issue – 2004

Issue Type	Figure	Black or African American	American Indian or Native AK	White	Other	Total
Court Ordered Treatment Terminated						
	number	45	4	11	1	61
	row percent	73.77%	6.56%	18.03%	1.64%	100.00%
	column percent	16.48%	21.05%	14.67%	7.14%	16.01%
Detained in Court - Awaiting						
	number	53	5	25	5	88
	row percent	60.23%	5.68%	28.41%	5.68%	100.00%
	column percent	19.41%	26.32%	33.33%	35.71%	23.10%
Violated Electronic Home Detention						
	number	137	7	18	7	169
	row percent	81.07%	4.14%	10.56%	4.14%	100.00%
	column percent	50.18%	36.84%	24.00%	50.00%	44.36%
Other						
	number	38	3	21	1	63
	row percent	60.32%	4.76%	33.33%	1.56%	100.00%
	column percent	13.92%	15.79%	28.00%	7.14%	16.54%
Total						
	number	273	19	75	14	381
	row percent	71.65%	4.99%	19.69%	3.67%	100.00%
	column percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

APPENDIX 5

**Table 5a:
 Juveniles Admitted to the JDC for New Charges by Race & Most Frequent Charge – 2004**

Charge	Figure	Black or African American	American Indian	Other	White	Total
Domestic – Out of Parental Control						
	number	145	8	9	133	295
	row percent	49.15%	2.71%	3.05%	45.08%	100.00%
	column percent	16.51%	14.29%	27.27%	40.18%	22.73%
Weapons (Gun) Nonspecific						
	number	87	4	7	12	110
	row percent	79.09%	3.64%	6.36%	10.91%	100.00%
	column percent	9.91%	7.14%	21.21%	3.63%	8.47%
Assault 2						
	number	54	5	4	28	91
	row percent	59.34%	5.49%	4.40%	30.77%	100.00%
	column percent	6.15%	8.93%	12.12%	8.46%	7.01%
Robbery – Unknown Conditions						
	number	67	5	0	4	76
	row percent	88.16%	6.58%	0.00%	5.26%	100.00%
	column percent	7.63%	8.93%	0.00%	1.21%	5.86%
Auto – Vehicle Theft						
	number	53	3	6	4	66
	row percent	80.30%	4.55%	9.09%	6.06%	100.00%
	column percent	6.04%	5.36%	18.18%	1.21%	5.08%
Drugs - Nonspecific						
	number	47	0	0	6	53
	row percent	88.68%	0.00%	0.00%	11.32%	100.00%
	column percent	5.35%	0.00%	0.00%	1.81%	4.08%
Assault 5						
	number	31	2	0	14	47
	row percent	65.96%	4.26%	0.00%	29.79%	100.00%
	column percent	3.53%	3.57%	0.00%	4.23%	3.62%
Burglary - Nonspecific						
	number	34	1	0	3	38
	row percent	89.47%	2.63%	0.00%	7.89%	100.00%
	column percent	3.87%	1.79%	0.00%	0.91%	2.93%
Robbery - Simple						
	number	29	1	2	4	36
	row percent	80.56%	2.78%	5.56%	11.11%	100.00%
	column percent	3.30%	1.79%	6.06%	1.21%	2.77%
Terrorists Threats						
	number	25	0	0	9	34
	row percent	73.53%	0.00%	0.00%	26.47%	100.00%
	column percent	2.85%	0.00%	0.00%	2.72%	2.62%

Charge	Figure	Black or African American	American Indian	Other	White	Total
Criminal Sexual Conduct 1						
	number	16	0	0	12	28
	row percent	57.14%	0.00%	0.00%	42.86%	100.00%
	column percent	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%	3.63%	2.15%
Fleeing Officer						
	number	23	3	0	2	28
	row percent	82.14%	10.71%	0.00%	7.14%	100.00%
	column percent	2.62%	5.36%	0.00%	0.60%	2.15%
Robbery – Aggravated without Harm						
	number	21	3	0	1	25
	row percent	84.00%	12.00%	0.00%	4.00%	100.00%
	column percent	2.39%	5.36%	0.00%	0.30%	1.92%
Damage to Property						
	number	9	2	0	8	19
	row percent	47.37%	10.53%	0.00%	42.11%	100.00%
	column percent	1.03%	3.57%	0.00%	2.42%	1.46%
Obstructing Legal Process or Arrest						
	number	11	0	0	6	17
	row percent	64.71%	0.00%	0.00%	35.29%	100.00%
	column percent	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%	1.81%	1.31%
Burglary 2						
	number	9	2	0	5	16
	row percent	56.25%	12.50%	0.00%	31.25%	100.00%
	column percent	1.03%	3.57%	0.00%	1.51%	1.23%
Total						
	number	878	56	33	331	1298
	row percent	67.64%	4.31%	2.54%	25.50%	100.00%
	column percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chart 5f

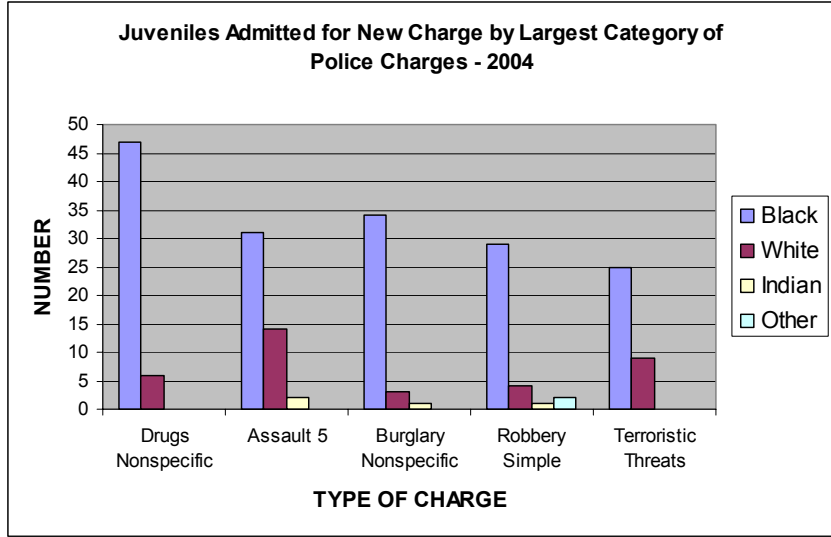


Chart 5g

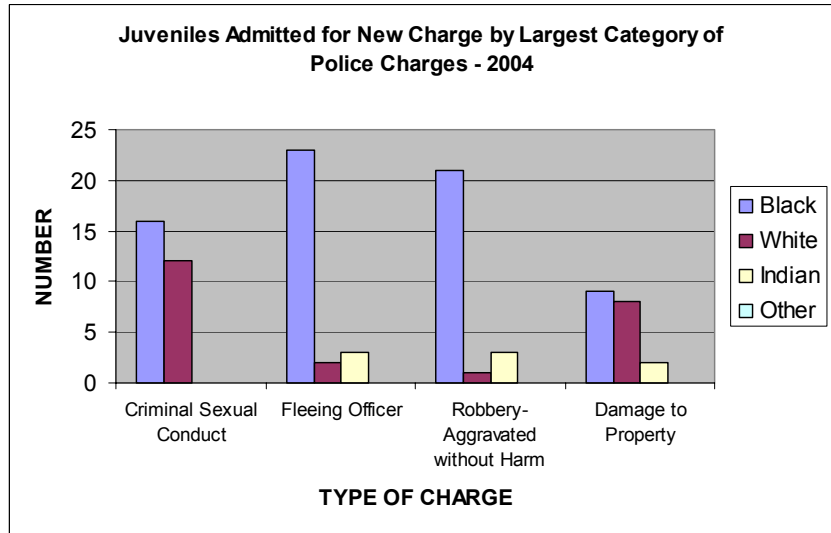


Chart 5h

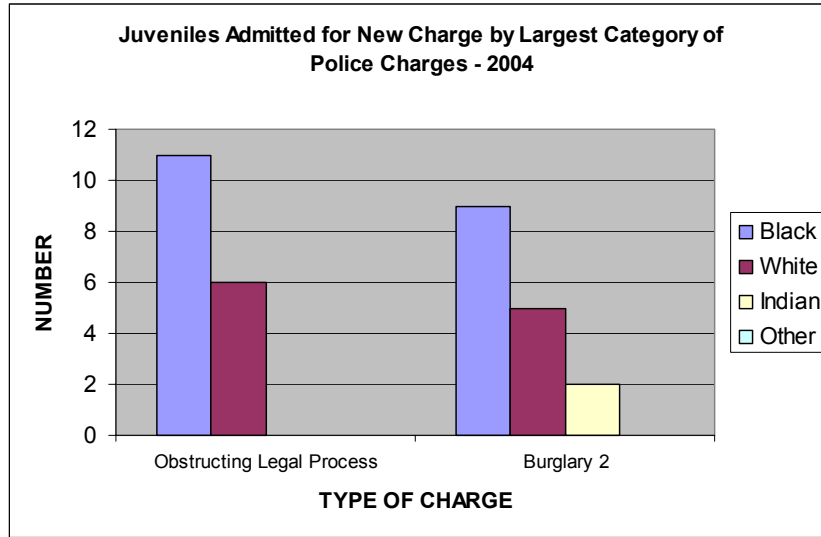
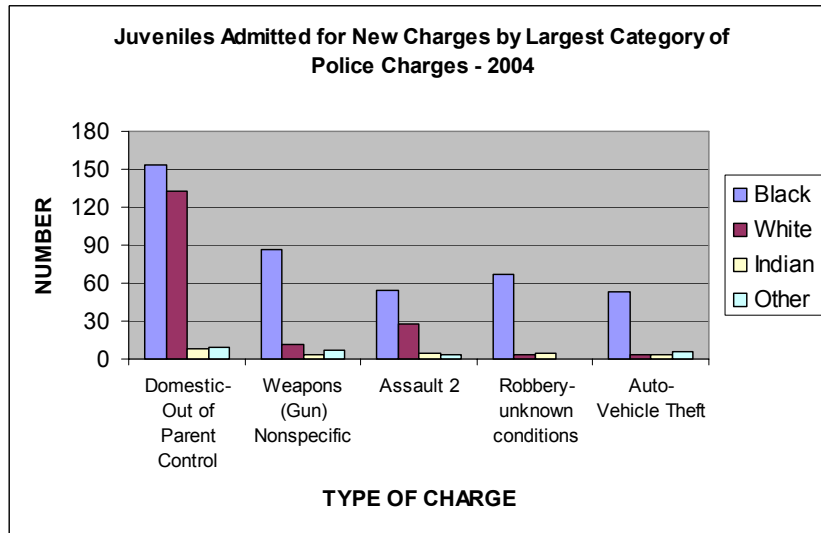


Chart 5i



APPENDIX 6

No supplemental information was necessary for Question 6.

APPENDIX 7

Chart 7d

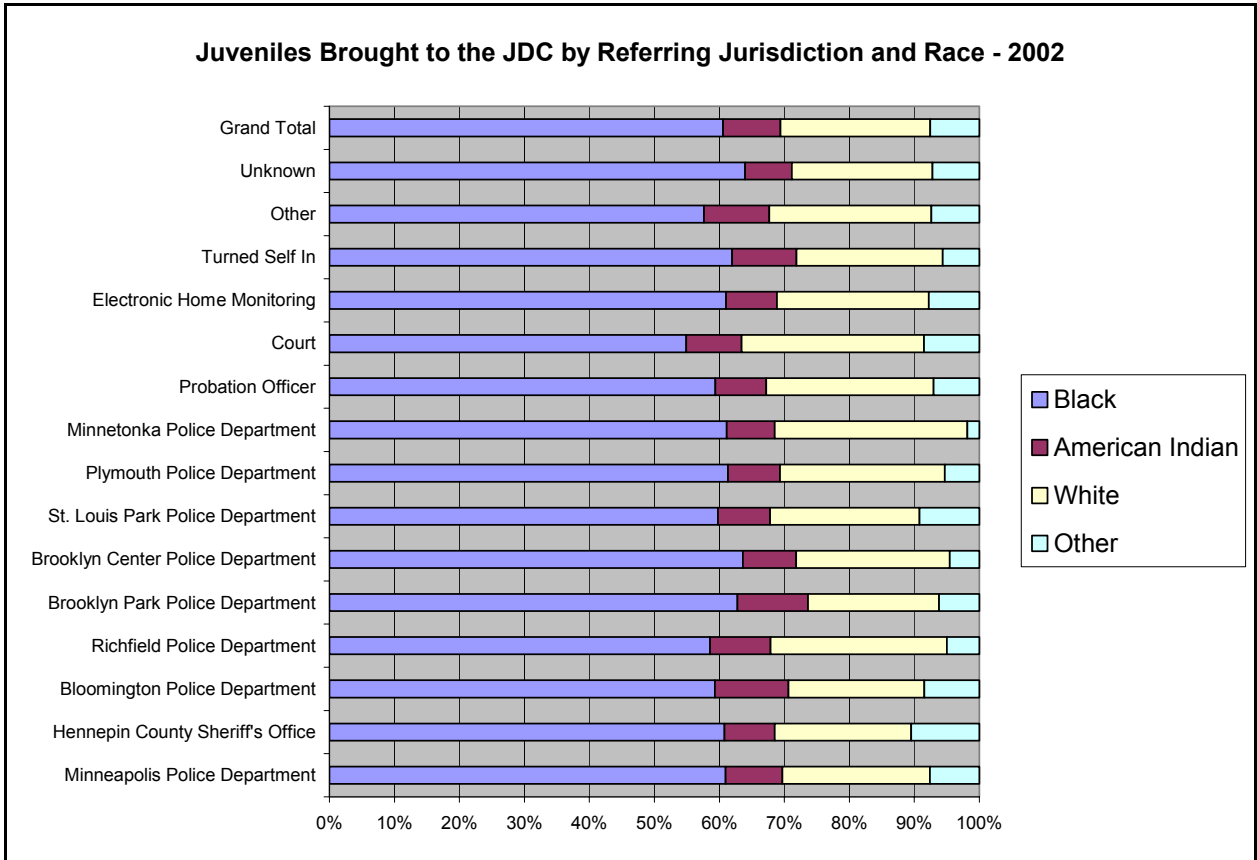


Chart 7e

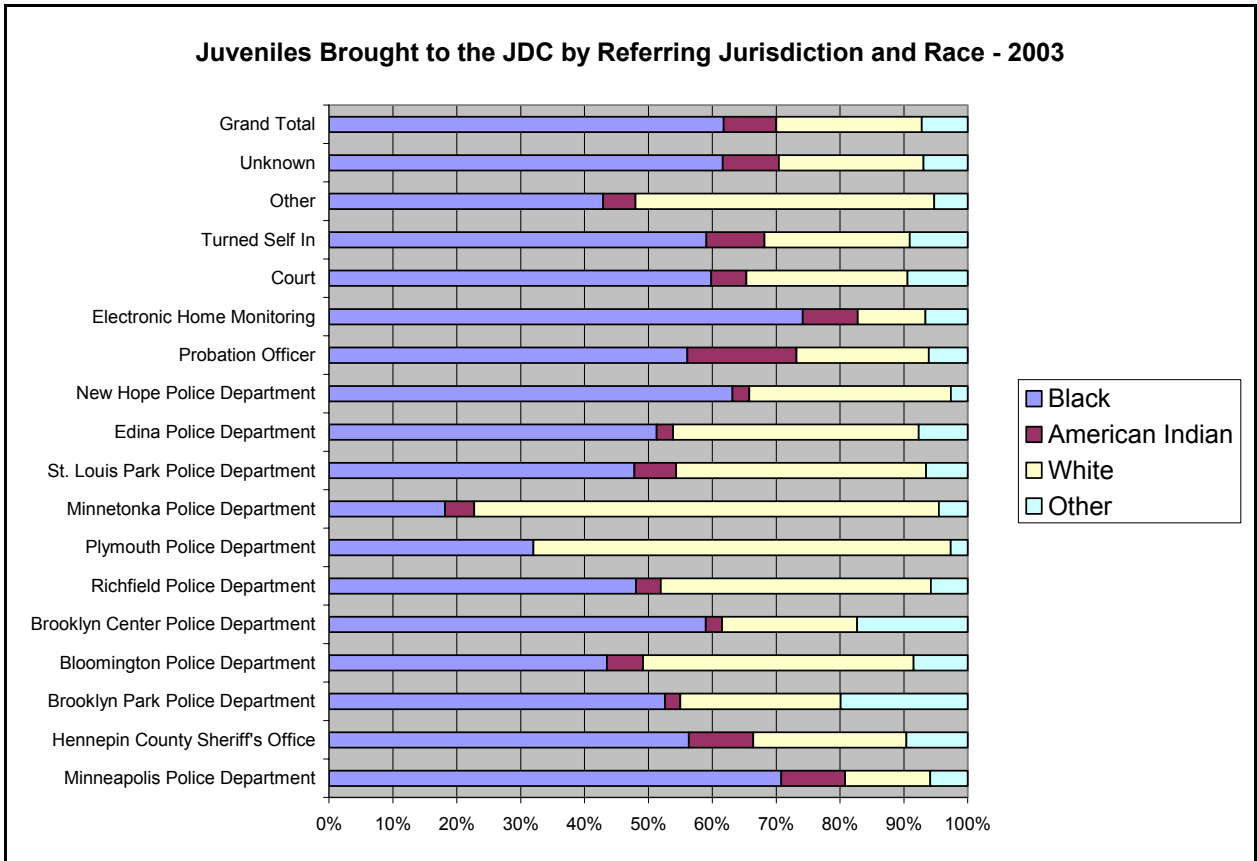


Chart 7f

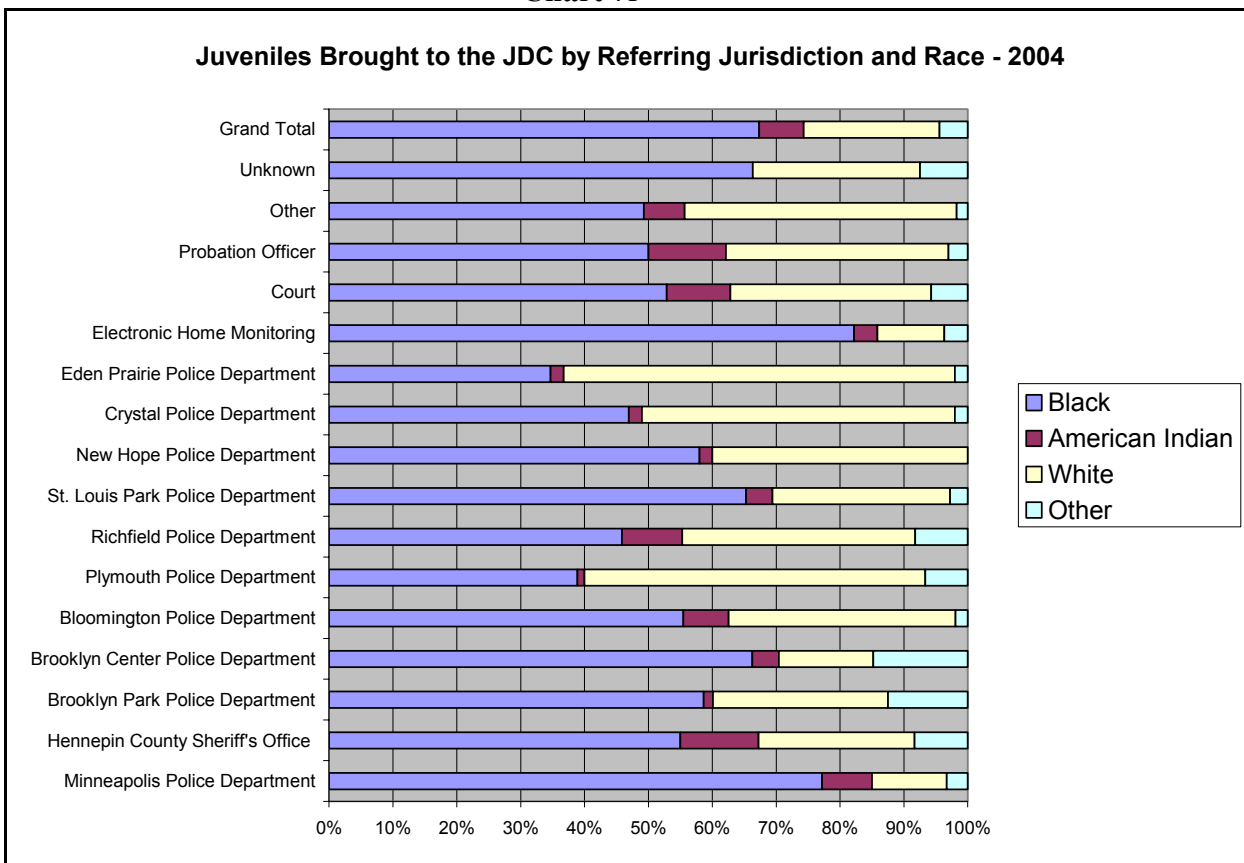


Table 7g: Juveniles Brought to the JDC – 2002

Referring Jurisdiction	Figure	Black	White	Other	Total
Minneapolis Police Department					
	number	1935	720	520	3175
	row percent	60.94%	22.68%	16.38%	100.00%
	column percent	58.41%	57.05%	57.97%	58.02%
Hennepin County Sheriff's Office					
	number	220	76	66	362
	row percent	60.77%	20.99%	18.23%	100.00%
	column percent	6.64%	6.02%	7.36%	6.62%
Bloomington Police Department					
	number	105	37	35	177
	row percent	59.32%	20.90%	19.77%	100.00%
	column percent	3.17%	2.93%	3.90%	3.23%
Richfield Police Department					
	number	82	38	20	140
	row percent	58.57%	27.14%	14.29%	100.00%
	column percent	2.48%	3.01%	2.23%	2.56%
Brooklyn Park Police Department					
	number	81	26	22	129
	row percent	62.79%	20.16%	17.05%	100.00%
	column percent	2.44%	2.06%	2.45%	2.36%
Brooklyn Center Police Department					
	number	70	26	14	110
	row percent	63.64%	23.64%	12.73%	100.00%
	column percent	2.11%	2.06%	1.56%	2.01%
St. Louis Park Police Department					
	number	52	20	15	87
	row percent	59.77%	22.99%	17.24%	100.00%
	column percent	1.57%	1.58%	1.67%	1.59%
Plymouth Police Department					
	number	46	19	10	75
	row percent	61.33%	25.33%	13.33%	100.00%
	column percent	1.39%	1.51%	1.11%	1.37%
Minnetonka Police Department					
	number	33	16	5	54
	row percent	61.11%	29.63%	9.26%	100.00%
	column percent	1.00%	1.27%	0.56%	0.99%
Probation Officer					
	number	76	33	19	128
	row percent	59.38%	25.78%	14.84%	100.00%
	column percent	2.29%	2.61%	2.12%	2.34%
Court					
	number	45	23	14	82
	row percent	54.88%	28.05%	17.07%	100.00%
	column percent	1.36%	1.82%	1.56%	1.50%
Electronic Home Monitoring					
	number	47	18	12	77
	row percent	61.04%	23.38%	15.58%	100.00%
	column percent	1.42%	1.43%	1.34%	1.41%

Turned Self In					
	number	44	16	11	71
	row percent	61.97%	22.54%	15.49%	100.00%
	column percent	1.33%	1.27%	1.23%	1.30%
Other					
	number	344	149	104	597
	row percent	57.62%	24.96%	17.42%	100.00%
	column percent	10.38%	11.81%	11.59%	10.91%
Unknown					
	number	133	45	30	208
	row percent	63.94%	21.63%	14.42%	100.00%
	column percent	4.01%	3.57%	3.34%	3.80%
Grand Total					
	number	3313	1262	897	5472
	row percent	60.54%	23.06%	16.39%	100.00%
	column percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 7h: Juveniles Brought to the JDC – 2003

Referring Jurisdiction	Figure	Black or African American	White	Other	Total
Minneapolis Police Department					
	number	1899	358	425	2682
	row percent	70.81%	13.35%	15.85%	100.00%
	column percent	60.23%	30.81%	54.00%	52.57%
Hennepin County Sheriff's Office					
	number	223	95	78	396
	row percent	56.31%	23.99%	19.70%	100.00%
	column percent	7.07%	8.18%	9.91%	7.76%
Brooklyn Park Police Department					
	number	111	53	47	211
	row percent	52.61%	25.12%	22.27%	100.00%
	column percent	3.52%	4.56%	5.97%	4.14%
Bloomington Police Department					
	number	77	75	25	177
	row percent	43.50%	42.37%	14.12%	100.00%
	column percent	2.44%	6.45%	3.18%	3.47%
Brooklyn Center Police Department					
	number	92	33	31	156
	row percent	58.97%	21.15%	19.87%	100.00%
	column percent	2.92%	2.84%	3.94%	3.06%
Richfield Police Department					
	number	50	44	10	104
	row percent	48.08%	42.31%	9.62%	100.00%
	column percent	1.59%	3.79%	1.27%	2.04%
Probation Officer					
	number	46	17	19	82
	row percent	56.10%	20.73%	23.17%	100.00%
	column percent	1.46%	1.46%	2.41%	1.61%
Plymouth Police Department					
	number	24	49	2	75
	row percent	32.00%	65.33%	2.67%	100.00%
	column percent	0.76%	4.22%	0.25%	1.47%
Minnetonka Police Department					
	number	8	32	4	44
	row percent	18.18%	72.73%	9.09%	100.00%
	column percent	0.25%	2.75%	0.51%	0.86%
St. Louis Park Police Department					
	number	22	18	6	46
	row percent	47.83%	39.13%	13.04%	100.00%
	column percent	0.70%	1.55%	0.76%	0.90%
Edina Police Department					
	number	20	15	4	39
	row percent	51.28%	38.46%	10.26%	100.00%
	column percent	0.63%	1.29%	0.51%	0.76%

New Hope Police Department					
	number	24	12	2	38
	row percent	63.16%	31.58%	5.26%	100.00%
	column percent	0.76%	1.03%	0.25%	0.74%
Electronic Home Monitoring					
	number	112	16	23	151
	row percent	74.17%	10.60%	15.23%	100.00%
	column percent	3.55%	1.38%	2.92%	2.96%
Court					
	number	76	32	19	127
	row percent	59.84%	25.20%	14.96%	100.00%
	column percent	2.41%	2.75%	2.41%	2.49%
Turned Self In					
	number	26	10	8	44
	row percent	59.09%	22.73%	18.18%	100.00%
	column percent	0.82%	0.86%	1.02%	0.86%
Other					
	number	245	267	59	571
	row percent	42.91%	46.76%	10.33%	100.00%
	column percent	7.77%	22.98%	7.50%	11.19%
Unknown					
	number	98	36	25	159
	row percent	61.64%	22.64%	15.72%	100.00%
	column percent	3.11%	3.10%	3.18%	3.12%
Total					
	number	3153	1162	787	5102
	row percent	61.80%	22.78%	15.43%	100.00%
	column percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 7i: Juveniles Brought to the JDC – 2004

Referring Jurisdiction	Figure	Black or African American	White	Other	Total
Minneapolis Police Department					
	number	2076	314	299	2689
	row percent	77.20%	11.68%	11.12%	100.00%
	column percent	61.24%	29.32%	52.09%	53.41%
Hennepin County Sheriff's Office					
	number	198	88	74	360
	row percent	55.00%	24.44%	20.56%	100.00%
	column percent	5.84%	8.22%	12.89%	7.15%
Brooklyn Park Police Department					
	number	122	57	29	208
	row percent	58.65%	27.40%	13.94%	100.00%
	column percent	3.60%	5.32%	5.05%	4.13%
Brooklyn Center Police Department					
	number	112	25	32	169
	row percent	66.27%	14.79%	18.93%	100.00%
	column percent	3.30%	2.33%	5.57%	3.36%
Bloomington Police Department					
	number	86	55	14	155
	row percent	55.48%	35.48%	9.03%	100.00%
	column percent	2.54%	5.14%	2.44%	3.08%
Plymouth Police Department					
	number	35	48	7	90
	row percent	38.89%	53.33%	7.78%	100.00%
	column percent	1.03%	4.48%	1.22%	1.79%
Richfield Police Department					
	number	39	31	15	85
	row percent	45.88%	36.47%	17.65%	100.00%
	column percent	1.15%	2.89%	2.61%	1.69%
St. Louis Park Police Department					
	number	47	20	5	72
	row percent	65.28%	27.78%	6.94%	100.00%
	column percent	1.39%	1.87%	0.87%	1.43%
New Hope Police Department					
	number	29	20	1	50
	row percent	58.00%	40.00%	2.00%	100.00%
	column percent	0.86%	1.87%	0.17%	0.99%
Crystal Police Department					
	number	23	24	2	49
	row percent	46.94%	48.98%	4.08%	100.00%
	column percent	0.68%	2.24%	0.35%	0.97%

Eden Prairie Police Department					
	number	17	30	2	49
	row percent	34.69%	61.22%	4.08%	100.00%
	column percent	0.50%	2.80%	0.35%	0.97%
Electronic Home Monitoring					
	number	157	20	14	191
	row percent	82.20%	10.47%	7.33%	100.00%
	column percent	4.63%	1.87%	2.44%	3.79%
Court					
	number	37	22	11	70
	row percent	52.86%	31.43%	15.71%	100.00%
	column percent	1.09%	2.05%	1.92%	1.39%
Probation Officer					
	number	33	23	10	66
	row percent	50.00%	34.85%	15.15%	100.00%
	column percent	0.97%	2.15%	1.74%	1.31%
Other					
	number	308	266	51	625
	row percent	49.28%	42.56%	8.16%	100.00%
	column percent	9.09%	24.84%	8.89%	12.41%
Unknown					
	number	71	28	8	107
	row percent	66.36%	26.17%	7.48%	100.00%
	column percent	2.09%	2.61%	1.39%	2.13%
Total					
	number	3390	1071	574	5035
	row percent	67.33%	21.27%	11.40%	100.00%
	column percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

APPENDIX 8

**Table 8c: Juveniles Booked or Cited and Released
by Minneapolis Police Organized by Race – 2004**

Outcome	Figure	Black	Indian	White	Other	Total
Booked Juvenile						
	number	1853	179	225	254	2511
	row percent	73.80%	7.13%	8.96%	10.12%	100.00%
	column percent	39.57%	36.53%	23.61%	31.83%	36.27%
Cited Released						
	number	2830	311	728	544	4413
	row percent	64.13%	7.05%	16.50%	12.33%	100.00%
	column percent	60.43%	63.47%	76.39%	68.17%	63.73%
Total						
	number	4683	490	953	798	6924
	row percent	67.63%	7.08%	13.76%	11.53%	100.00%
	column percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Population Comparison						
	10-17 year old population %	32.75%	3.95%	38.54%	24.76%	100.00%

**Table 8d: Juveniles Booked or Cited and Released by Minneapolis Police by Race
and Most Frequent Primary Police Charges – 2004**

		Black		Indian		White		Other		Total
Primary Offense	Figure	Booked Juvenile	Cited Released	Booked Juvenile	Cited Released	Booked Juvenile	Cited Released	Booked Juvenile	Cited Released	
Curfew										
	number	57	713	9	92	4	172	4	95	1146
	row percent	4.97%	62.22%	0.79%	8.03%	0.35%	15.01%	0.35%	8.29%	100.00%
	column percent	3.08%	25.19%	5.03%	29.58%	1.78%	23.63%	1.59%	18.20%	16.61%
Disorderly Conduct										
	number	125	382	11	14	3	22	8	63	628
	row percent	19.90%	60.83%	1.75%	2.23%	0.48%	3.50%	1.27%	10.03%	100.00%
	column percent	6.75%	13.50%	6.15%	4.50%	1.33%	3.02%	3.19%	12.07%	9.10%
Assault 5										
	number	115	253	9	23	7	27	7	23	464
	row percent	24.78%	54.53%	1.94%	4.96%	1.51%	5.82%	1.51%	4.96%	100.00%
	column percent	6.21%	8.94%	5.03%	7.40%	3.11%	3.71%	2.79%	4.41%	6.73%
Warrant										
	number	250	12	40	3	43	4	34	3	389
	row percent	64.27%	3.08%	10.28%	0.77%	11.05%	1.03%	8.74%	0.77%	100.00%
	column percent	13.49%	0.42%	22.35%	0.96%	19.11%	0.55%	13.55%	0.57%	5.64%
Runway										
	number	19	212	2	24	2	75	2	47	383
	row percent	4.96%	55.35%	0.52%	6.27%	0.52%	19.58%	0.52%	12.27%	100.00%
	column percent	1.03%	7.49%	1.12%	7.72%	0.89%	10.30%	0.80%	9.00%	5.55%
Narcotics										
	number	150	139	2	7	7	14	10	13	342
	row percent	43.86%	40.64%	0.58%	2.05%	2.05%	4.09%	2.92%	3.80%	100.00%
	column percent	8.09%	4.91%	1.12%	2.25%	3.11%	1.92%	3.98%	2.49%	4.96%
No Drivers License										
	number	25	127	1	12	2	26	11	67	271
	row percent	9.23%	46.86%	0.37%	4.43%	0.74%	9.59%	4.06%	24.72%	100.00%
	column percent	1.35%	4.49%	0.56%	3.86%	0.89%	3.57%	4.38%	12.84%	3.93%
Recovered Vehicle										
	number	160	28	20	4	17	3	18	2	252
	row percent	63.49%	11.11%	7.94%	1.59%	6.75%	1.19%	7.14%	0.79%	100.00%
	column percent	8.63%	0.99%	11.17%	1.29%	7.56%	0.41%	7.17%	0.38%	3.65%
Theft										
	number	34	105	2	9	4	21	0	23	198
	row percent	17.17%	53.03%	1.01%	4.55%	2.02%	10.61%	0.00%	11.62%	100.00%
	column percent	1.83%	3.71%	1.12%	2.89%	1.78%	2.88%	0.00%	4.41%	2.87%
Shoplifting										
	number	18	93	1	23	2	28	6	23	194
	row percent	9.28%	47.94%	0.52%	11.86%	1.03%	14.43%	3.09%	11.86%	100.00%
	column percent	0.97%	3.29%	0.56%	7.40%	0.89%	3.85%	2.39%	4.41%	2.81%

Loitering										
	number	60	121	2	0	2	0	2	6	193
	row percent	31.09%	62.69%	1.04%	0.00%	1.04%	0.00%	1.04%	3.11%	100.00%
	column percent	3.24%	4.28%	1.12%	0.00%	0.89%	0.00%	0.80%	1.15%	2.80%
Domestic Assault										
	number	107	5	8	1	26	1	23	2	173
	row percent	61.85%	2.89%	4.62%	0.58%	15.03%	0.58%	13.29%	1.16%	100.00%
	column percent	5.77%	0.18%	4.47%	0.32%	11.56%	0.14%	9.16%	0.38%	2.51%
Weapon										
	number	87	22	8	8	11	6	17	4	163
	row percent	53.37%	13.50%	4.91%	4.91%	6.75%	3.68%	10.43%	2.45%	100.00%
	column percent	4.70%	0.78%	4.47%	2.57%	4.89%	0.82%	6.77%	0.77%	2.36%
Crimes Against MTC										
	number	6	99	0	9	0	13	1	4	132
	row percent	4.55%	75.00%	0.00%	6.82%	0.00%	9.85%	0.76%	3.03%	100.00%
	column percent	0.32%	3.50%	0.00%	2.89%	0.00%	1.79%	0.40%	0.77%	1.91%
Damage to Property										
	number	35	41	3	7	9	9	4	14	122
	row percent	28.69%	33.61%	2.46%	5.74%	7.38%	7.38%	3.28%	11.48%	100.00%
	column percent	1.89%	1.45%	1.68%	2.25%	4.00%	1.24%	1.59%	2.68%	1.77%
Status Offense										
	number	1	31	0	19	1	36	0	16	104
	row percent	0.96%	29.81%	0.00%	18.27%	0.96%	34.62%	0.00%	15.38%	100.00%
	column percent	0.05%	1.10%	0.00%	6.11%	0.44%	4.95%	0.00%	3.07%	1.51%
Trespassing										
	number	31	44	1	1	0	9	0	12	98
	row percent	31.63%	44.90%	1.02%	1.02%	0.00%	9.18%	0.00%	12.24%	100.00%
	column percent	1.67%	1.55%	0.56%	0.32%	0.00%	1.24%	0.00%	2.30%	1.42%
Total										
	number	1853	2830	179	311	225	728	251	522	6899
	row percent	26.86%	41.02%	2.59%	4.51%	3.26%	10.55%	3.64%	7.57%	100.00%
	column percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.00%

Chart 8s

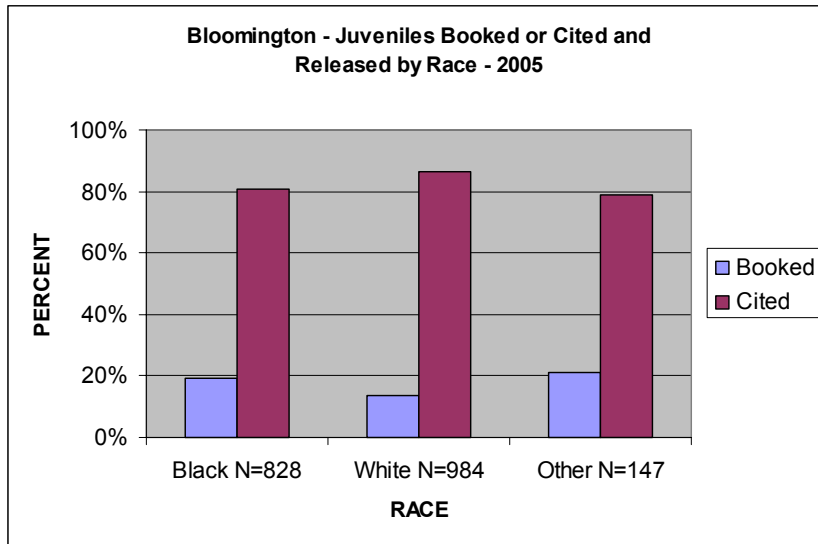


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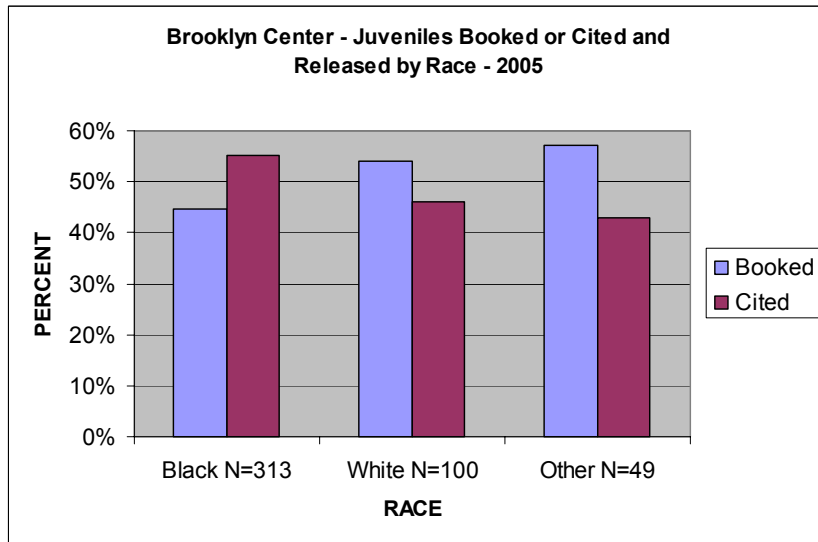


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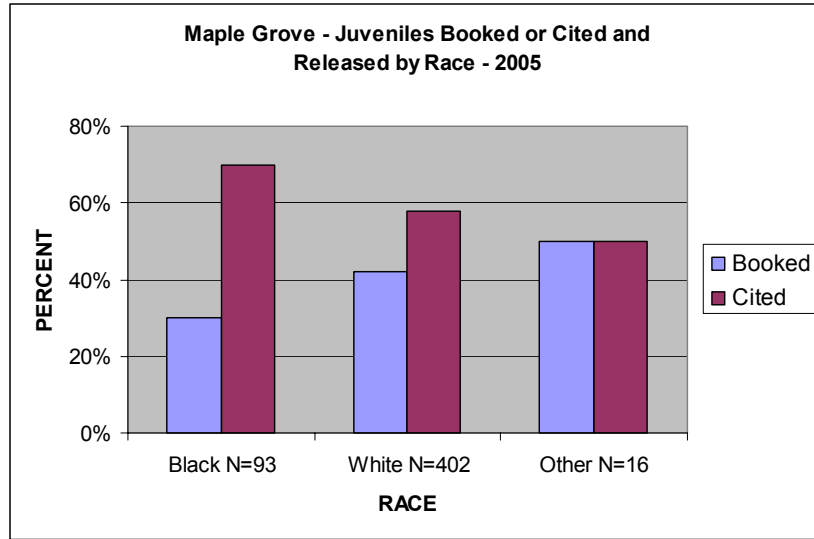


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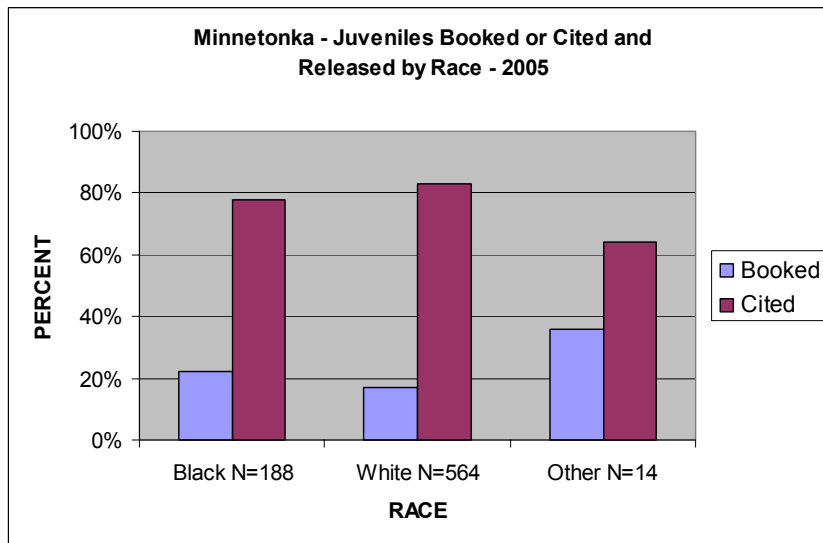


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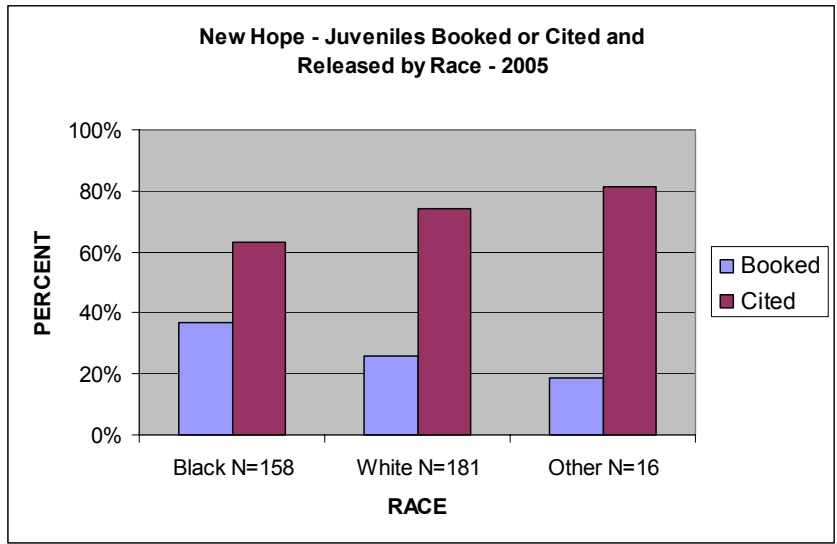


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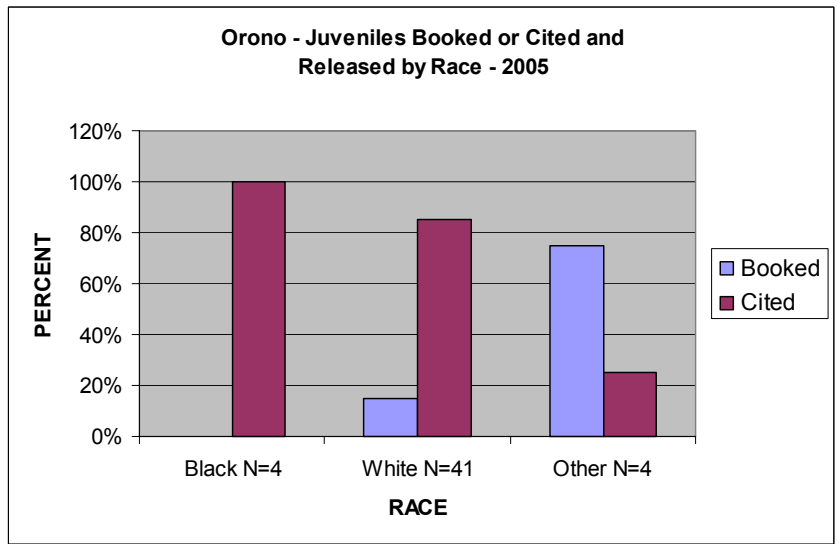


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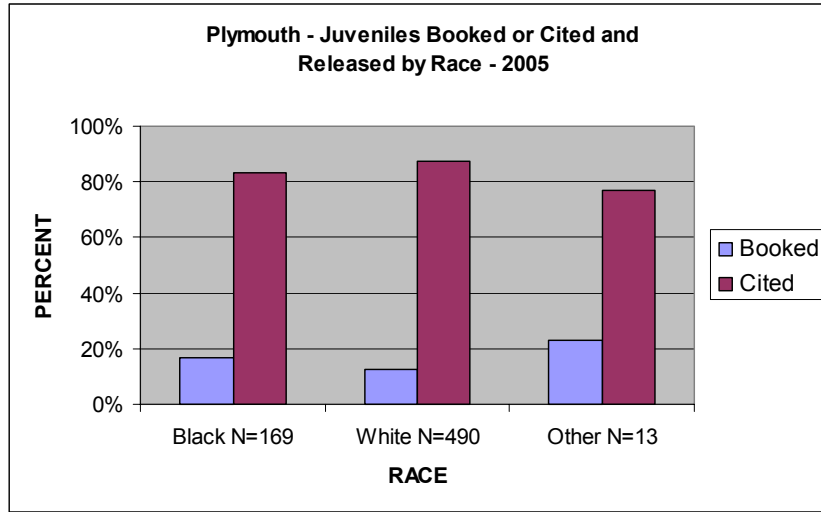
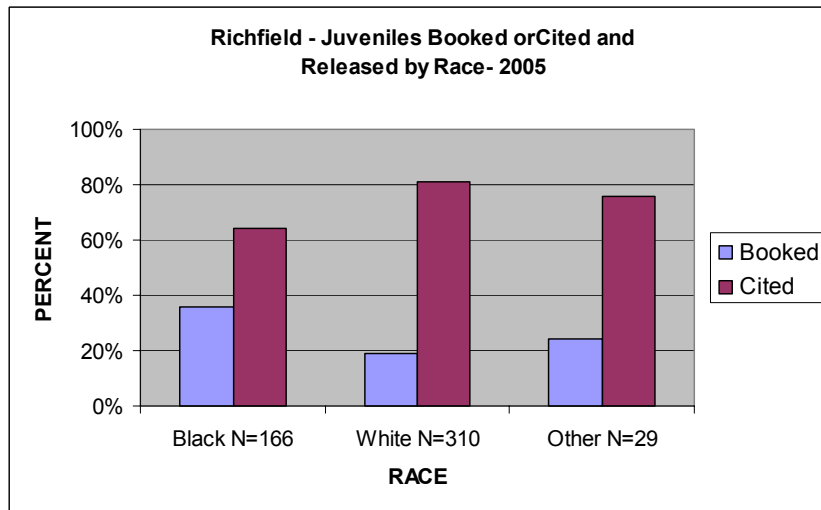


Chart 8s



APPENDIX 9

Table 9b: Juveniles Booked or Cited and Released by the Minneapolis Police (2004) and Related to Citizen (911) Calls by Race

Outcome	Figure	Black	American Indian	White	Other	Total
Booked Juvenile						
	number	993	88	122	134	1337
	row percent	74.27%	6.58%	9.12%	10.02%	100.00%
	column percent	64.19%	54.32%	47.47%	56.30%	60.66%
Cited Released						
	number	554	74	135	104	867
	row percent	63.90%	8.54%	15.57%	12.00%	100.00%
	column percent	35.81%	45.68%	52.53%	43.70%	39.34%
Grand Total						
	number	1547	162	257	238	2204
	row percent	70.19%	7.35%	11.66%	10.80%	100.00%
	column percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

APPENDIX 10

No supplemental information was necessary for Question 10.

APPENDIX 11

**Table 11a: Juveniles Not Matched with Petitions on
Straight New Charges by Race and Most Frequent Police Charge - 2003**

Charge	Figure	Black	American Indian	White	Other	Total
Weapons (Gun) Nonspecific						
	number	24	10	9	5	52
	row percent	46.15%	19.23%	17.31%	9.62%	100.00%
	column percent	9.64%	28.57%	10.23%	16.67%	12.94%
Domestic – Out of Parental Control						
	number	18	1	20	1	40
	row percent	45.00%	2.50%	50.00%	2.50%	100.00%
	column percent	7.23%	2.86%	22.73%	3.33%	9.95%
Auto – Vehicle Theft						
	number	25	5		4	34
	row percent	73.53%	14.71%	0.00%	11.76%	100.00%
	column percent	10.04%	14.29%	0.00%	13.33%	8.46%
Assault 2						
	number	17	2	9	2	32
	row percent	53.13%	6.25%	28.13%	6.25%	100.00%
	column percent	6.83%	5.71%	10.23%	6.67%	7.96%
Assault 5						
	number	14	2	9	1	26
	row percent	53.85%	7.69%	34.62%	3.85%	100.00%
	column percent	5.62%	5.71%	10.23%	3.33%	6.47%
Drugs Nonspecific						
	number	14	1	4	2	22
	row percent	63.64%	4.55%	18.18%	9.09%	100.00%
	column percent	5.62%	2.86%	4.55%	6.67%	5.47%
Robbery – Unknown Conditions						
	number	19	1	2	0	22
	row percent	86.36%	4.55%	9.09%	0.00%	100.00%
	column percent	7.63%	2.86%	2.27%	0.00%	5.47%
Damage to Property						
	number	10	1	3	1	15
	row percent	66.67%	6.67%	20.00%	6.67%	100.00%
	column percent	4.02%	2.86%	3.41%	3.33%	3.73%
Other Vehicle Violations						
	number	5	2	2	0	9
	row percent	55.56%	22.22%	22.22%	0.00%	100.00%
	column percent	2.01%	5.71%	2.27%	0.00%	2.24%

Robbery – Aggravated with Harm						
	number	9	0	0	0	9
	row percent	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	column percent	3.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.24%
Theft - Nonspecific						
	number	3	3	2	1	9
	row percent	33.33%	33.33%	22.22%	11.11%	100.00%
	column percent	1.20%	8.57%	2.27%	3.33%	2.24%
Disorderly Conduct						
	number	5	1	1	0	8
	row percent	62.50%	12.50%	12.50%	0.00%	100.00%
	column percent	2.01%	2.86%	1.14%	0.00%	1.99%
Total						
	number	249	35	88	30	402
	row percent	61.94%	8.71%	21.89%	7.46%	100.00%
	column percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

APPENDIX 12

No supplemental information was necessary for Question 12.

APPENDIX 13

Table 13b: Juveniles Matched to a Petition on Straight New Charges by Level, Disposition and Race (2003)

Type of Crime	Disposition*	Black or African American	American Indian	White	Other	Total
Felony						
	Certified	5	2	1	1	9
	Close/Term	8	1	1	1	11
	Adjudicated	229	23	72	32	356
	Dismissed	25	3	7	2	37
	Diversion	16	3	7	0	26
	Total	283	32	88	36	439
	<i>Dismissal Rate</i>	8.83%	9.38%	7.95%	5.56%	8.42%
	<i>Adjudication Rate</i>	80.92%	71.88%	81.82%	88.89%	81.09%
Gross Misdemeanor						
	Adjudicated	20	1	14	3	38
	Dismissed	4	0	0	0	4
	Diversion	7	0	1	0	8
	Total	31	1	15	3	50
	<i>Dismissal Rate</i>	12.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.00%
	<i>Adjudication Rate</i>	64.52%	100.00%	93.33%	100.00%	76.00%
Misdemeanor						
	Close/Term	2	1	3	0	6
	Adjudicated	66	6	69	4	145
	Dismissed	21	2	9	1	33
	Diversion	10	2	10	1	23
	Total	99	11	91	6	207
	<i>Dismissal Rate</i>	21.21%	18.18%	9.89%	16.67%	15.94%
	<i>Adjudication Rate</i>	66.67%	54.55%	75.82%	66.67%	70.05%
Petty Misdemeanor						
	Adjudicated	0	1	1	0	2
	Dismissed	1	0	1	0	2
	Total	1	1	2	0	4
	<i>Dismissal Rate</i>	100.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	50.00%
	<i>Adjudication Rate</i>	0.00%	100.00%	50.00%	0.00%	50.00%
Unknown Degree						
	Adjudicated	4	1	13	1	19
	Dismissed	0	0	1	0	1
	Diversion	0	0	2	0	2
	Total	4	1	16	1	22
	<i>Dismissal Rate</i>	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	4.54%
	<i>Adjudication Rate</i>	100.00%	100.00%	81.25%	100.00%	86.36%

* The disposition categories were already determined as part of the data received from the Minnesota Supreme Court. Petitions with the disposition of “close/term” are petitions where the case was closed and/or jurisdiction was terminated. “Diversion” represents petitions where the disposition was “diversion”, “continued for dismissal”, “continued without plea”, and “stay of adjudication”.