

***Council of Juvenile Services
Proposed Meeting Agenda***

***Wednesday, March 29, 2017
2:00 PM –4:00 PM, CT***

***DDN Locations in Martin, Pierre, Sioux Falls, Sisseton, Sturgis, and Vermillion
(Please see DDN Location Document for details)
South Dakota Public Broadcasting Live Webcast (<http://www.sd.net/home/>)***

- 2:00 PM Welcome, Introductions, and Review of Agenda (Chair Betty Oldenkamp)
- 2:10 PM Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest (Bridget Coppersmith)
- 2:15 PM Approval of December 2016 Meeting Minutes (Chair Oldenkamp)
- 2:20 PM Budget Status Report (Bridget Coppersmith)
- 2:30 PM Compliance Monitoring Report and Plan Submission (Heather Van Hunnik and Bridget Coppersmith)
- 3:00 PM Approval of FY2017 Formula Grant Application (Bridget Coppersmith)
- 3:45 PM Juvenile Justice Updates (Open to CJS Members)
- 4:00 PM Next Meeting, Wrap-up and Adjourn (Chair Oldenkamp)
June 28 - 29, 2017 – Location TBD
Positive Action Training June 6-7, 2017 in Pierre, SD

Council of Juvenile Services

Wednesday, March 29, 2017

2:00 PM –4:00 PM, CT

DDN Locations

Martin, SD: High School
-403 1st Ave
-605-685-6112

Pierre, SD: State Capitol basement Studio A
-There will be signs at the bottom of the steps to help direct attendees

Sioux Falls, SD: University Center room FADM 145
-Main building located at 4801 N Career Avenue (flags in front of building)
-When entering from the parking lot, follow commons area to the left, take the second hallway on the right, 145 is the first room on the left in that hallway.
- 605-274-9500



Sisseton, SD: High School
-516 8th Ave W
- 605-698-7613

Sturgis, SD: High School
-12930 E. Highway 34
- 605-347-2686

Vermillion, SD: Clay County Courthouse
- 211 W Main St
- 605-677-6756

Meeting Minutes -DRAFT
South Dakota Council of Juvenile Services

December 8, 2016

H-Unit Training Room, Pierre, SD

Thursday, December 8, 2016 – H-Unit Training Room, Pierre, SD

Council of Juvenile Services Members Present: Betty Oldenkamp, Chair and CEO of Lutheran Social Services; Taniah Apple, Youth Member; Dadra Avery, School Counselor at Sturgis Brown High School; Austin Biers, Youth Member; Keegan Binegar, Youth Member; Kristi Bunkers, Director of Juvenile Services; Kim Cournoyer, Service Provider; Mike Leidholt, Hughes County Sheriff; Vanessa Merhib, Executive Director of Boys & Girls Club of Brookings, Moody, and Yankton Counties; Lyndon Overweg, Mitchell Chief of Public Safety; Miskoo Petite, Rosebud Sioux Tribe Juvenile Facility Administrator; Carol Twedt, Former Minnehaha County Commissioner; and Virgena Wieseler, Director of Division of Child Protection Services.

Council of Juvenile Services Members Absent: Beth O’Toole, Vice-Chair and Professor at the University of Sioux Falls; Renee Gallagher, Youth Member; Judge Steven Jensen, First Judicial Circuit Presiding Judge; Aaron McGowan, Minnehaha County States Attorney; and Sara McGregor-Okroi, Director of Aliive-Roberts County.

Others Present: Bridget Coppersmith and Heather Van Hunnik, South Dakota Department of Corrections (DOC); and Rachel Adair, Chaperone of Taniah Apple.

1. WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS AND AGENDA REVIEW

Chair Betty Oldenkamp welcomed everyone to the meeting at 10:02 AM on December 8, 2016 and introductions were made. Chair Oldenkamp introduced Miskoo Petite as the newest member appointed by Governor Dennis Daugaard and stated that he filled the slot of Judge Karen Jeffries. Chair Oldenkamp added that Taniah Apple, Kim Cournoyer, Sara McGregor-Okroi, and Beth O’Toole were reappointed for three year terms. Chair Oldenkamp noted that there were two slots to be filled at the time of the meeting for new Council Members.

2. DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Bridget Coppersmith explained that even though there were no funding related actions being taken by the Council, the agenda item of “Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest” was on the agenda to demonstrate the Council’s decision to align practices with SDCL 3-32.

Coppersmith asked if any Council Members had conflicts of interest with the proposed agenda to disclose. No conflicts were disclosed. Coppersmith noted that forms will be sent to Council Members to annually disclose conflicts of interest following the meeting.

3. APPROVAL OF SEPTEMBER 2016 CJS MEETING MINUTES

Carol Twedt moved to approve the September 2016 meeting minutes, Lyndon Overweg seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

4. BUDGET STATUS REPORT AND SUBGRANT UPDATES

Coppersmith provided an overview of the Formula FFY2013 and FFY2014 budget status as the two awards were combined into one award amount of \$797,616. Coppersmith explained that the funds were just starting to be drawn down resulting in a remaining balance of \$738,247.54 as of November 30, 2016. Coppersmith noted that the combined award has an anticipated end date of September 2018 and that spending patterns will be easier to analyze at future meetings after more funds have been expended. Coppersmith provided an update regarding all awarded subgrants and explained that delinquency

prevention subgrants are making progress and spending in accordance with their awards, the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) subgrants were starting their new award cycle, and the Native American Program award was held up due to missing documentation from the subgrantee.

5. DISCUSSION OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMMING THREE YEAR PLAN

Coppersmith explained that the current three year funding cycle for delinquency prevention subgrants is on its third and final year. Coppersmith stated that current subgrants are implementing the same evidence based programs of Project SUCCESS and Positive Action. Coppersmith explained that the current plan of the DOC is to seek out applications from new locations to be funded for up to three years starting in July 2017. Coppersmith added that the DOC is also planning to incorporate the program area of Native American Programs into the delinquency prevention plan to encourage implementation of evidence based programs on reservations. Coppersmith noted that the DOC is planning to host one or two trainings in the spring that would allow opportunities for potential subgrants to be trained in one or two evidence based programs that would be applicable both on and off Native American reservations and that new applicants would apply to implement one or both of the programs for which training was provided.

Discussion ensued regarding the program area of Native American Programs, the best way to implement delinquency prevention programming on reservations, potential programs to look into for training, and the benefits of having Council Members assist DOC staff in reaching out to Tribes and to develop a strong work plan to have the best outcomes under the program area of Native American Programs. Based on the discussion, Chair Oldenkamp will work with DOC staff and Council Members to compile a small workgroup to work toward successful implementation of delinquency prevention programming in the upcoming funding cycle.

6. REDUCING RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN JUVNEILE JUSTICE CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

Coppersmith provided an overview of the annual Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Certificate Program operated jointly by the Georgetown Center for Juvenile Justice Reform and the Center for Children's Law and Policy. Coppersmith explained that applications are typically due in July with the program taking place the following October. Coppersmith noted that DOC staff was wondering if the program was something the Council would like DOC staff to look into pursuing in 2017 or in the future to assist in addressing DMC in South Dakota.

Discussion ensued regarding the timeliness of applying for the program in 2017, the success North Dakota experienced with their applications, and whether there should be one statewide application or an application from both Minnehaha and Pennington Counties as they are the two locations South Dakota is required to address DMC at. It was recommended that DOC staff work to apply this coming year or in the near future and provide an update at future Council Meetings.

7. DISCUSSION OF CALENDAR YEAR 2017 JUVENILE SERVICES REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

Coppersmith provided an overview of the Juvenile Service Reimbursement Program participants from calendar year (CY) 2015 and CY2016 through November 30, 2016. Coppersmith noted that the allocated program amount for each year was a program cap of \$60,000 and a per-arresting entity cap of \$10,000. Coppersmith noted that in CY2015, 217 youth were served through \$59,322.76 and that through November 2016, 140 youth were served by \$30,990.46 for CY2016. Coppersmith stated that she expects to receive more claims in the coming months after a reminder of the program is sent to arresting entities which will bring the total amount spent closer to the allowable \$60,000. Coppersmith added that the plan for CY2017 is to keep the program parameters consistent with the CY2015 and CY2016 programs.

Discussion ensued regarding youth numbers at juvenile facilities and the history of the program.

8. APPROVAL OF FFY2016 THREE YEAR PLAN: COUNCIL VALUES AND PROBLEM STATEMENTS

Coppersmith walked through the Council Values and Problem Statements and explained that the values and statements have come a long way since they were first developed and have been examined and updated several times in the past years to be consistent with each other and the work of the Council. Coppersmith noted that the problem statements need to be tied to data, listed in a priority order, and linked to the program areas supported by the Council.

Discussion ensued concerning the values and the changes made to them in recent years.

Sheriff Mike Leidholt move to approve the Council Values as presented. Miskoo Petite seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Discussion ensued concerning the problem statements and if the program areas and priority rankings were consistent with the actions being made by the Council.

Miskoo Petite moved approve the Council Problem Statements as presented. Kristi Bunkers seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

9. APPROVAL OF SFY2016 ANNUAL REPORT

Coppersmith presented the draft publication of the Council's SFY2016 Annual Report and explained that the content and layout is complete with the exception of a few data components. Coppersmith stated that the goal of the DOC is to have the completed publication available for distribution in the upcoming legislative session.

Discussion ensued concerning the benefit of the layout, minor changes to be made to the report prior to printing and distribution, and the cost of the publication.

Vanessa Merhib moved to approve the SFY2016 Annual Report with the understanding that it will be reviewed prior to print and that minor changes may be made, Keegan Binegar seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

10. OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP) UPDATE

Coppersmith explained that at the September Council Meeting, members were briefed on proposed regulations from OJJDP that would impact the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) in South Dakota if they were approved. Coppersmith added that following the September Meeting, two comments were sent to OJJDP regarding the proposed regulations; one from the Council and one from the DOC. Coppersmith stated that since the submission of responses, OJJDP has announced that they received approximately 300 pages of comments from 72 respondents which are currently undergoing internal review and will be addressed through the formal rulemaking process. That being said, OJJDP released a memorandum that three policy changes were to take place prior to the publication of a final rule:

1. The deadline for the submission of Annual Compliance Reports has been extended from January 31st to February 28th.
2. The requirement of states to collect data from 100 percent of facilities has been modified so that states must report data for 85 percent of their facilities and show how they would extrapolate and report, in a statistically valid manner, data for the remaining 15 percent of their facilities.
3. OJJDP will not require states to submit FFY2016 compliance data that reflects previously distributed guidance concerning the definition of "detain and confine" due to the lack of meaningful training for states.

Coppersmith noted that South Dakota's Annual Compliance Report will be submitted prior to the end of January 2017 and that South Dakota consistently reports from 100 percent of its facilities.

Coppersmith added that OJJDP was originally intending on holding a mandatory training in March which has been postponed to a later date and that South Dakota has been selected to receive a compliance audit from OJJDP in 2017.

Discussion ensued regarding the responses from other states and the potential impact the proposed regulations that have yet to be addressed or clarified by OJJDP Administrator Listenbee could have on South Dakota.

11. DISCUSSION OF CURRENT COMPLIANCE COLLOCATED STANDARDS AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING PROCEDURES

Heather Van Hunnik and Coppersmith walked the Council through the collocated facility approval standards currently used to monitor South Dakota's collocated facilities located in Beadle, Brown, Codington, Day, Hughes, Pennington, Roberts, and Walworth Counties on an annual basis. Van Hunnik explained that facilities are notified ahead of time that the visit will occur to ensure that each facility has time to pull records and policies associated with sight and sound separation of juveniles from adult offenders, staff training, medical, dental, and mental health services, education, environmental conditions, emergency procedures, food services, supervision of youth, and youth activities.

Discussion ensued regarding the frequency of the visits and the steps taken when a facility does not comply with one or more standard.

Van Hunnik and Coppersmith outlined the steps taken by DOC staff to identify any deinstitutionalization of status offender (DSO) violations based on data provided by each collocated facility and the Juvenile Detention Center in Minnehaha County. Van Hunnik noted that DOC staff receive data monthly and start clearing data based on the offense associated with the stay and length of stay of the offender. Coppersmith added that if the admission and release information provided by the facility does not clear the youth from being a violation, DOC staff then look to their offender management system along with the Unified Judicial System's electronic system to look for additional documentation that would clear the youth prior to seeking additional information from the facility.

Discussion ensued regarding how often records from the facilities are reviewed and if the findings of data reviews are discussed on collocated site visits.

12. COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Van Hunnik explained that based on the review of 1,432 submitted records for the date range of January 1, 2016 – September 30, 2016, 47 records remained to be reviewed. Of the reviewed records, there were three potential DSO violations, one confirmed DSO violation, and six uses of the valid court order exception. Van Hunnik noted that three potential violations were from Roberts County and that she was still in the process of working with the county to see if there were any details regarding the stays of the youth that could assist in clearing the records as violations. Van Hunnik added that the confirmed violation was from Minnehaha County and occurred when a status offender was held beyond allowable parameters and exceptions.

Discussion ensued regarding the potential violations from Roberts County, the violation from Minnehaha County, and the factors associated with past violations.

13. JUVENILE JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE UPDATE

Kristi Bunkers provided an overview of implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI) since the September Council Meeting. Bunkers explained that a team made up of representations from the DOC, the Department of Social Services (DSS) Division of Behavioral Health, and the Unified Judicial System (UJS) traveled the state to discuss JJRI and services available. Bunkers added that DSS is in the beginning phases of implementing Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT) and Aggression Replacement Training (ART) in Minnehaha, Lincoln, Pennington, Hughes, and Brown Counties and that a subgroup is being developed to look at telehealth services for additional locations

throughout the state. Bunkers noted that the Native American Focus Group wrapped up after meeting six times and a draft set of recommendations focusing on a standardized cultural competency curriculum and training, communication and information sharing related to youth on probation and under the custody of DOC, and the creation of wellness teams was to be presented to the JJRI Oversight Committee. Bunkers explained that the DOC is on track to see a significant reduction in the number of youth committed with 80 new commitments projected for FY17 compared to the 118 new commitments in FY16. Bunkers added that the DOC is continuing to look at length of stay and incentives with providers and that the detention reimbursement program will have its first reimbursement to counties after data is submitted in March. Coppersmith added that Charles Frieberg from UJS wanted to inform the group that the only major update regarding UJS was that a Training of Trainers for EPICS (Effective Practices in Community Supervision) occurred from the University of Cincinnati for court services officers and DOC community staff the week of December 5th. Virgena Wieseler noted that the DSS Division of Behavioral Health launched the Diversion Policy Academy pilot program on December 1st in Sioux Falls.

Coppersmith presented an overview of the Fiscal Incentive Diversion Program under JJRI. Coppersmith highlighted that of the 1,415 youth referred to a court approved diversion program in SFY2016, 970 (68.6%) youth completed successfully resulting in \$242,500 being paid to participating counties. Coppersmith noted that 25 counties reported that they had youth referred to court approved diversion programs. Coppersmith explained that 26.4% of the referrals were for truancy offenders and that 82.9% of the truancy referrals completed their programs successfully. Additional demographics displayed 57.2% of referrals were for white youth, 31.9% of referrals were for Native American youth, 56.7% of referrals were males, and 53.3% of referrals were 14, 15, or 16 years old.

Discussion ensued concerning the status of the STAR Academy complex, the time frames for length of stay for youth in different programs, how diversion programs become court approved, successful completion definitions for diversion programs, and how the diversion incentive funds were to be used by counties.

14. ELECTION OFF CJS CHAIR, VICE-CHAIR, AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chair Oldenkamp turned the meeting over to Coppersmith to oversee the annual elections. Coppersmith explained that the CJS Chair and Vice-Chair cannot be full time governmental employees and that the elected Chair and Vice-Chair will start their term following the adjournment of the meeting.

Carol Twedt moved to nominate current Chair Betty Oldenkamp for CJS Chair, Sheriff Mike Leidholt seconded. Sheriff Mike Leidholt moved to cease nominations for CJS Chair and cast a unanimous ballot for Betty Oldenkamp, Lyndon Overweg seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Keegan Binegar moved to nominate current Vice-Chair Beth O'Toole for CJS Vice-Chair, Betty Oldenkamp seconded. Lyndon Overweg moved to cease nominations for CJS Vice-Chair and cast a unanimous ballot for Beth O'Toole, Vanessa Merhib seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Coppersmith turned the meeting back over to Chair Oldenkamp.

15. JUVENILE JUSTICE UPDATES

No updates were provided from members or DOC staff.

16. NEXT MEETING LOCATION AND DATES

Council Members provided possible dates to DOC staff to establish meeting dates for 2017. Coppersmith explained that the March meeting will likely be through the Digital Dakota Network (DDN).

17. WRAP-UP AND ADJOURN

At 1:16 PM, Kim Cournoyer moved to adjourn, Carol Twedt seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Recorded by Bridget Coppersmith, Juvenile Justice Specialist

March 2017 Budget Status Report

FFY 2013 and FFY 2014 Formula Grant Awards (Projected End Date: 9/30/2018)				
State Program Title	Federal Budget	Exp to Date	Current Balance (3/21/17)	Budget Narrative
Delinquency Prevention	\$290,000.00	\$72,824.88	\$217,175.12	- Two current subgrants - Positive Action Training in June 2017 - Three new subgrants in SFY2018
Planning/Admin	\$50,000.00	\$19,707.37	\$30,292.63	- Costs associated with Formula Grant Program implementation by DOC administration staff
Council of Juvenile Services	\$28,667.00	\$4,934.37	\$23,732.63	- Quarterly meetings - SFY2017 Annual Report
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	\$42,000.00	\$8,588.74	\$33,411.26	- County Reimbursement Program for CY2016, CY2017, and CY2018 services
Separation	\$21,000.00	\$4,294.42	\$16,705.58	
Jail Removal	\$42,000.00	\$8,588.74	\$33,411.26	
Compliance	\$40,000.00	\$7,388.97	\$32,611.03	- Costs associated with compliance monitoring by DOC administration staff
Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)	\$160,000.00	\$17,117.10	\$142,882.90	- Two current subgrants - Costs associated with DMC by DOC administration staff - Two subgrants in FFY2018
Native American Programs	\$123,949.00	\$0.00	\$123,949.00	- Current subgrant - New delinquency prevention focused subgrants in SFY2018
Total	\$797,616.00	\$143,444.59	\$654,171.41	

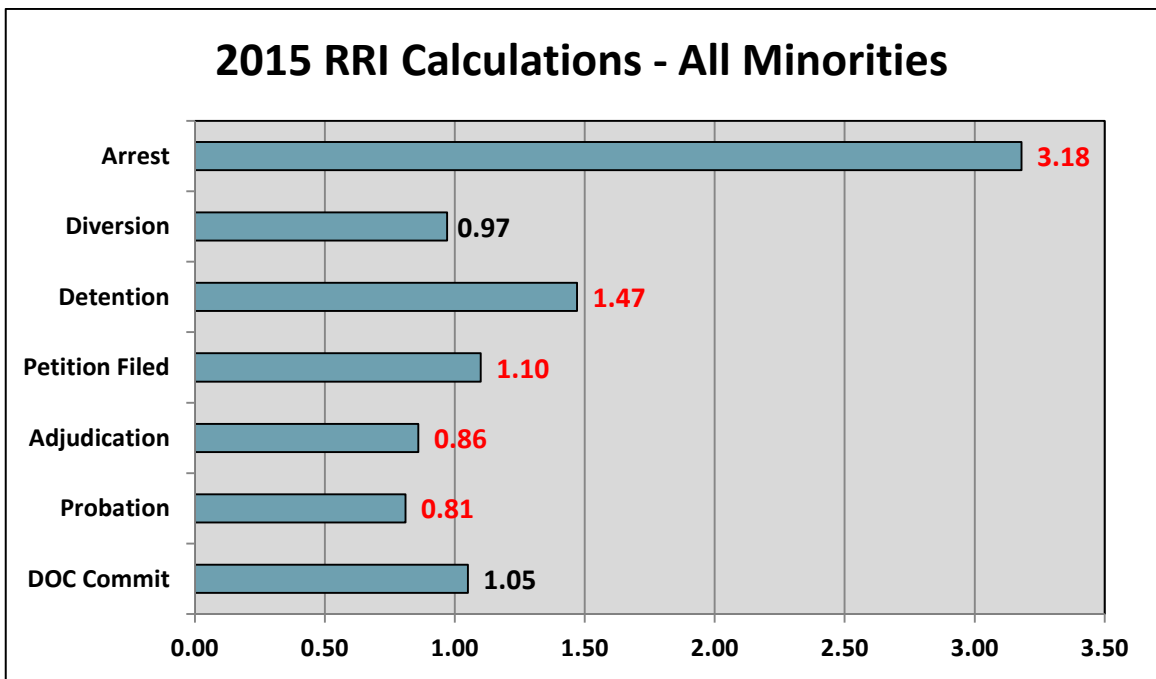
Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement

Obtained RRI Values in South Dakota: The following sections discuss the Relative Rates Indexes (RRIs) obtained and make comparisons between the data obtained in 2002 through 2015. The following table shows the base populations for each of the stages.

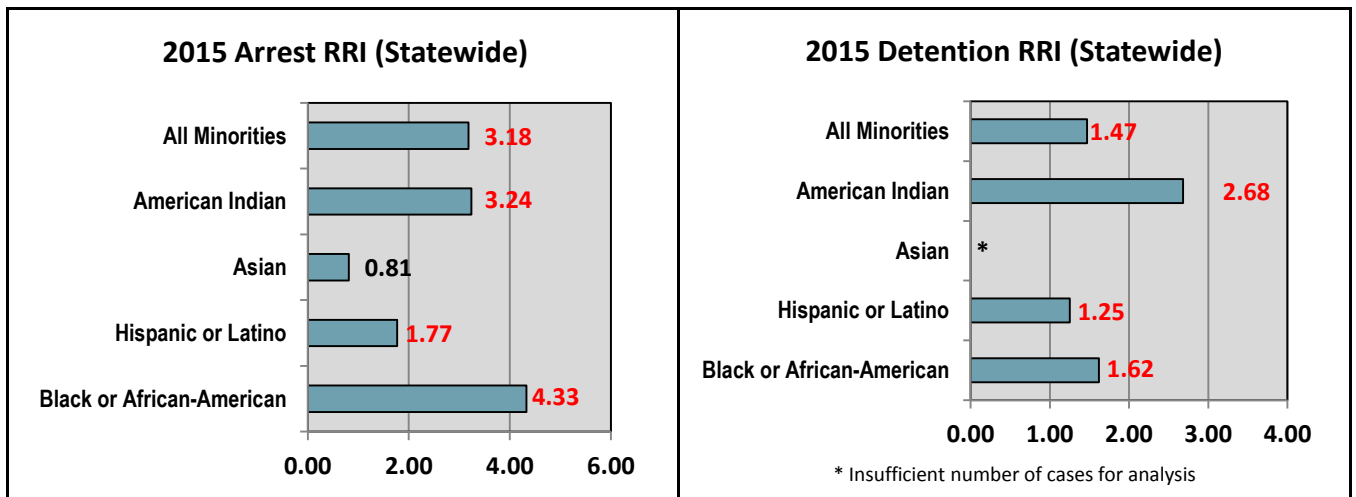
Rate Calculation Chart	
Stage of Juvenile Justice System	Base Used
Arrest	Per 1,000 youth in the population
Referral	Per 100 juvenile arrests
Diversion	Per 100 juvenile referrals
Detention	Per 100 juvenile referrals
Petition Filed	Per 100 juvenile referrals
Adjudication	Per 100 cases petitioned
Probation	Per 100 cases found delinquent/CHINS
DOC Commit	Per 100 cases found delinquent/CHINS

The Relative Rate Index (RRI) is calculated in a manner that compares the rate for minority youth to the rate for white youth. In a statewide example, a RRI in 2015 at the arrest stage is equal to 3.24 for Native American youth. Therefore, based on juvenile population, the arrest rate for Native American juveniles is 3.24 times higher when compared to white juveniles.

Statewide RRI Values: Minority youth represent 23.51% of the total at risk juvenile population (ages 10 through 17). As illustrated in the following chart, the most recent relative rate index calculations show that a disproportionate rate of minority youth exists on a statewide basis at arrest and detention. The numbers that are in bold, red font represent statistically significant results.



In South Dakota, the race/ethnicity categories that make up at least 1% of the total juvenile population include Black, Hispanic (for any race), Asian, and Native American. The following chart provides the RRI calculations at the stages of arrest and detention by race. These stages have the greatest volume and magnitude and have statistical significance.



At the stage of arrest, assuming all other items remained constant, statistical parity between All Minority and white youth would be achieved through a reduction of 1,598 arrests for minority youth statewide. Statistical parity would be achieved for detention through a reduction of 367 admissions for minority youth statewide.

Since South Dakota’s renewed participation in the Formula Grant Program in 2003, South Dakota has completed the DMC Assessment, which guided local site selection; implementation of local DMC workgroups to review data; awarded local DMC Intervention grants; and underwent a variety of data reviews and improvement processes. During these initial stages of working through the DMC process, local DMC pilot groups noted many positive changes on an individual basis; however, these changes have not shown significant decreases in the RRI data.

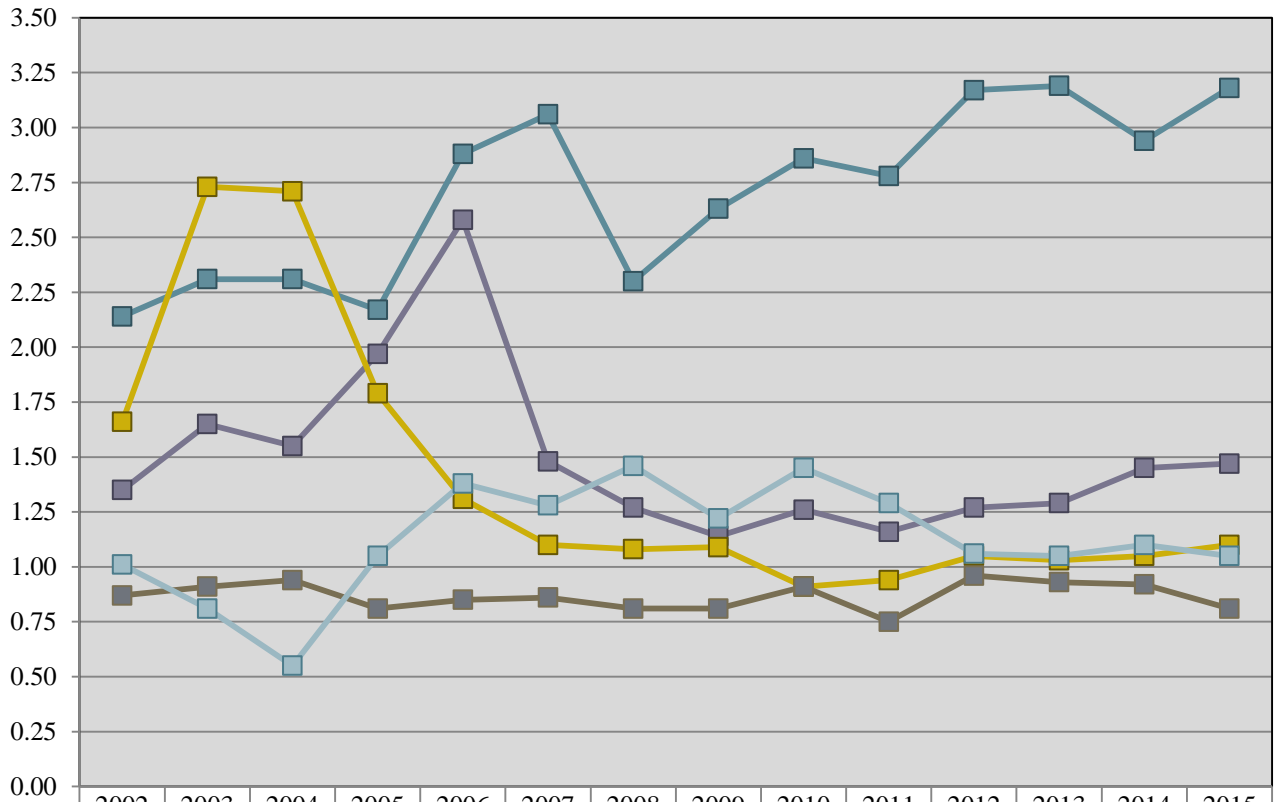
The following table reflects the volume of system juvenile activity, rate of occurrence for each race (using the base populations from OJJDP), and calculated RRI values that compare each rate for each race to the rate for white youth:

Statewide RRI Summary																	
2015	White		Black or African-American			Hispanic or Latino			Asian			American Indian or Alaska Native			All Minorities*		
	#	Rate	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI
Population at Risk (age 10-17)	68,698		2,637			4,457			1,641			12,381			21,116		
Arrest	2,381	34.7	396	150.2	4.33	274	61.5	1.77	46	28.0	0.81	1,392	112.4	3.24	2,330	110.3	3.18
Referral	1,470	61.7	152	38.4	0.62	130	47.4	0.77	27	58.7	0.95	675	48.5	0.79	1,560	67.0	1.08
Diversion	1,045	71.1	97	63.8	0.90	50	38.5	0.54	27	100.0	**	852	126.2	1.78	1,080	69.2	0.97
Detention	739	50.3	124	81.6	1.62	82	63.1	1.25	15	55.6	**	909	134.7	2.68	1,181	69.2	1.47
Petition Filed	1,185	80.6	118	77.6	0.96	114	87.7	1.09	22	81.5	**	587	87.0	1.08	1,383	88.7	1.10
Adjudication	1,084	91.5	102	86.4	0.94	105	92.1	1.01	19	86.4	**	513	87.4	0.96	1,089	78.7	0.86
Probation	894	82.5	86	84.3	1.02	84	80.0	0.97	16	84.2	**	420	81.9	0.99	731	67.1	0.81
DOC Commit	100	9.2	13	12.7	1.38	7	6.7	0.72	8	42.1	**	77	15.0	1.63	105	9.6	1.05

* All Minorities totals include youth reported as “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders” or “other/mixed” which are not displayed in this report due to the groups not meeting the 1% rule to be assessed.
 ** Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Minority youth represent 23.51% of the total at risk juvenile population. The following chart shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for tracking minority youth within the system.

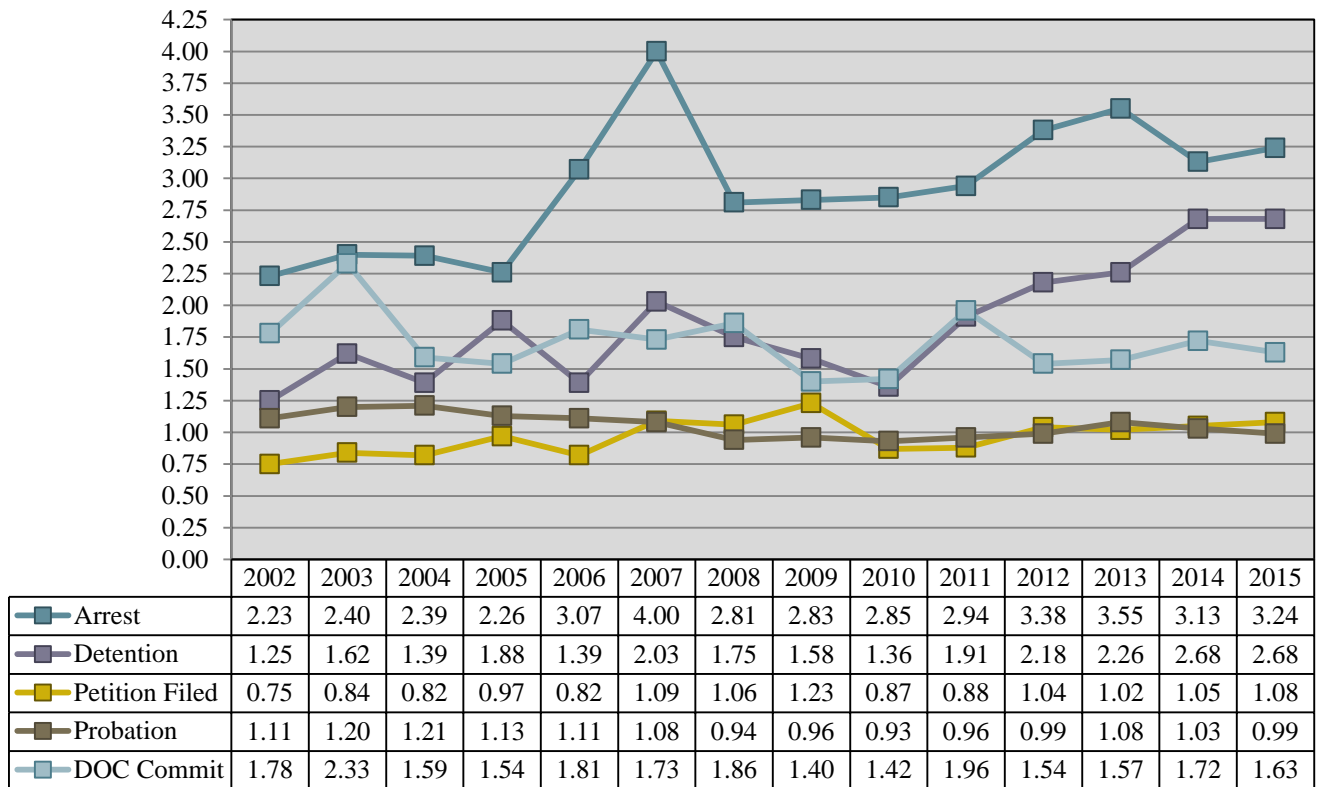
Statewide RRI Trends - All Minorities



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arrest	2.14	2.31	2.31	2.17	2.88	3.06	2.3	2.63	2.86	2.78	3.17	3.19	2.94	3.18
Detention	1.35	1.65	1.55	1.97	2.58	1.48	1.27	1.14	1.26	1.16	1.27	1.29	1.45	1.47
Petition Filed	1.66	2.73	2.71	1.79	1.31	1.10	1.08	1.09	0.91	0.94	1.05	1.03	1.05	1.10
Probation	0.87	0.91	0.94	0.81	0.85	0.86	0.81	0.81	0.91	0.75	0.96	0.93	0.92	0.81
DOC Commit	1.01	0.81	0.55	1.05	1.38	1.28	1.46	1.22	1.45	1.29	1.06	1.05	1.10	1.05

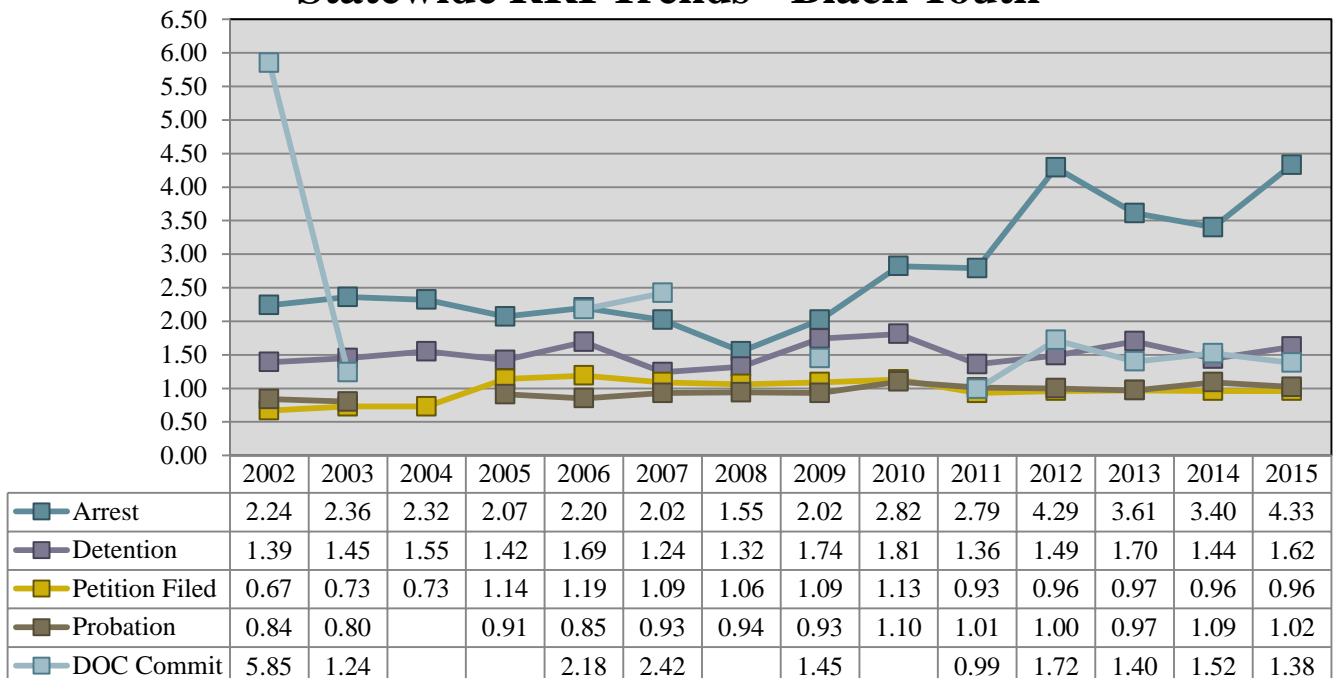
Native American juveniles represent 13.79% of the total at risk juvenile population. The following table shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for Native American youth in the state justice system. Due to size of the juvenile populations and the amount of activity in the juvenile justice system, additional focus has been placed on serving Native American juveniles within the justice system.

Statewide RRI Trends - Native American Youth

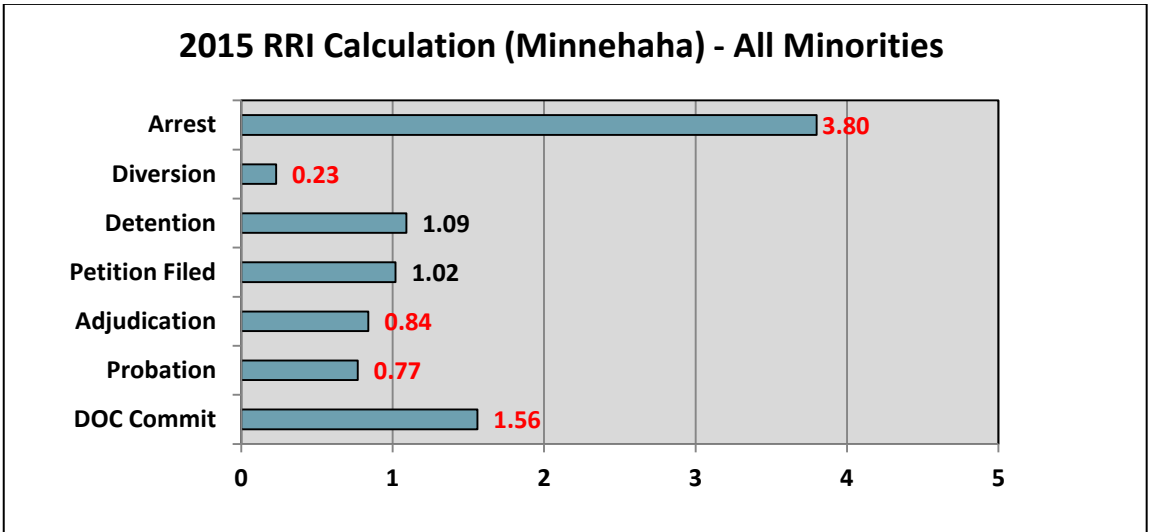


Black juveniles represent 2.94% of the total at risk juvenile population. The following chart shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for Black youth in the state justice system. Some stages are missing an RRI due to small numbers that prevent the calculation of the RRI.

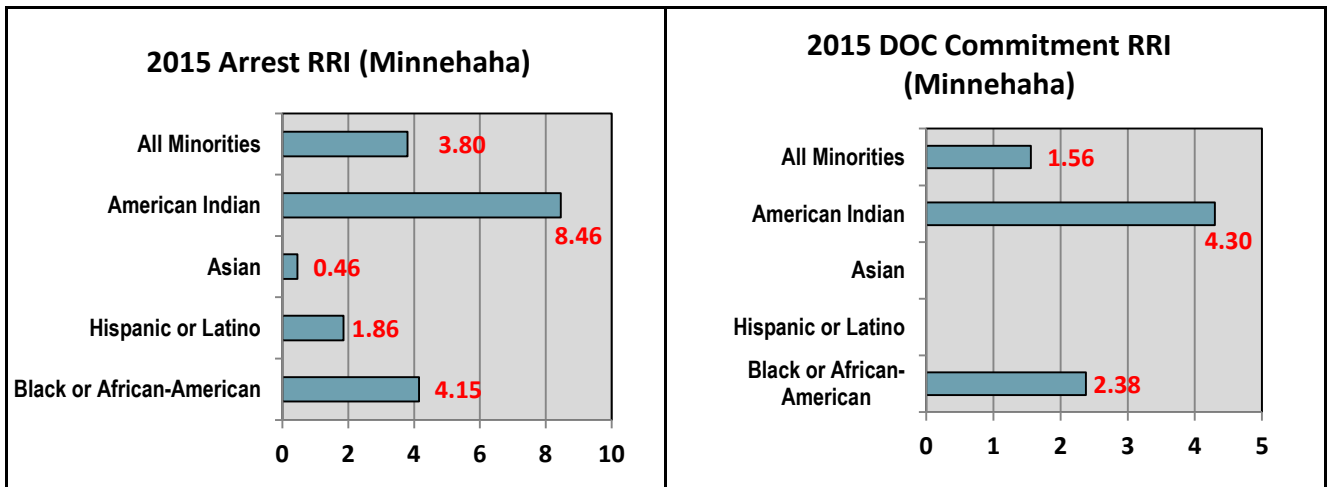
Statewide RRI Trends - Black Youth



Minnehaha County: Minority youth represent 22.05% of the total at risk juvenile population in Minnehaha County. As illustrated in the following chart, the most recent relative rate index calculations show that a disproportionate rate of minority youth exists at arrest and DOC commitment. The numbers that are in bold, red font represent statistically significant results.



In Minnehaha County, the race/ethnicity categories that make up at least 1% of the total juvenile population include Black, Hispanic (for any race), Asian, and Native American. The following charts provide the RRI calculations at the stages of arrest and DOC commitment. These stages have the greatest volume and magnitude and are statistically significance.



At the stage of DOC commitment, statistical parity between Asian and white youth and Hispanic and white youth cannot be calculated due to small numbers.

At the stage of arrest, assuming all other items remained constant statistical parity between All Minority and white youth would be achieved through a reduction of 579 arrests of minority youth in Minnehaha County. Statistical parity for would be achieved for DOC commitments with a reduction of 10 minority youth commitments.

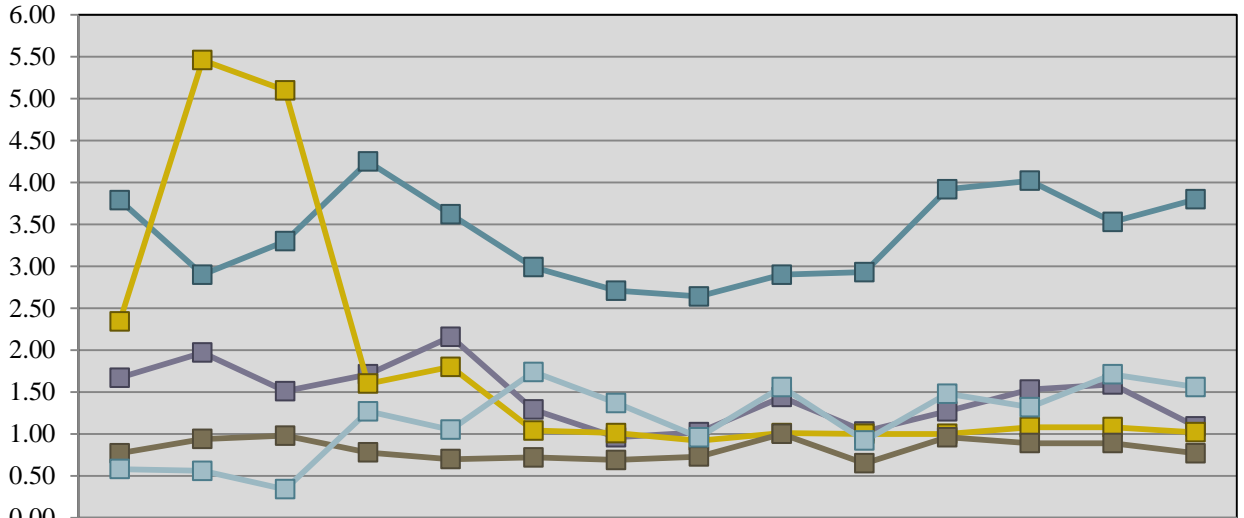
The following table reflects the volume of system juvenile activity, rate of occurrence for each race (using the base populations from OJJDP), and calculated RRI values that compare each rate for each race to the rate for white youth.

Minnehaha RRI Summary																	
2015	White		Black or African-American			Hispanic or Latino			Asian			American Indian or Alaska Native			All Minorities*		
	#	Rate	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI
Population at Risk (age 10-17)	14,763		1,473			1,305			613			785			4,176		
Arrest	731	49.5	303	205.7	4.15	120	92.0	1.86	14	22.8	0.46	329	419.1	8.46	786	188.2	3.80
Referral	310	42.4	86	28.4	0.67	33	27.5	0.65	5	35.7	**	111	33.7	0.80	479	60.9	1.44
Diversion	134	43.2	18	20.9	0.48	10	30.3	0.70	12	240.0	**	7	6.3	0.15	48	10.0	0.23
Detention	187	60.3	75	87.2	1.45	68	206.1	3.42	5	100.0	**	151	136.0	2.26	314	65.5	1.09
Petition Filed	302	97.4	86	100.0	1.03	33	100.0	1.03	5	100.0	**	110	99.1	1.02	477	99.6	1.02
Adjudication	286	94.7	74	86.0	0.91	27	81.8	0.86	5	100.0	**	87	79.1	0.84	380	79.7	0.84
Probation	191	66.8	65	87.8	1.32	17	63.0	**	5	100.0	**	73	83.9	1.26	195	51.3	0.77
DOC Commit	13	4.5	8	10.8	2.38	2	7.4	**	0	-	**	17	19.5	4.30	27	7.1	1.56

* All Minorities totals include youth reported as "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders" or "other/mixed" which are not displayed in this report due to the groups not meeting the 1% rule to be assessed.
 ** Insufficient number of cases for analysis

The following chart shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for tracking minority youth within the system.

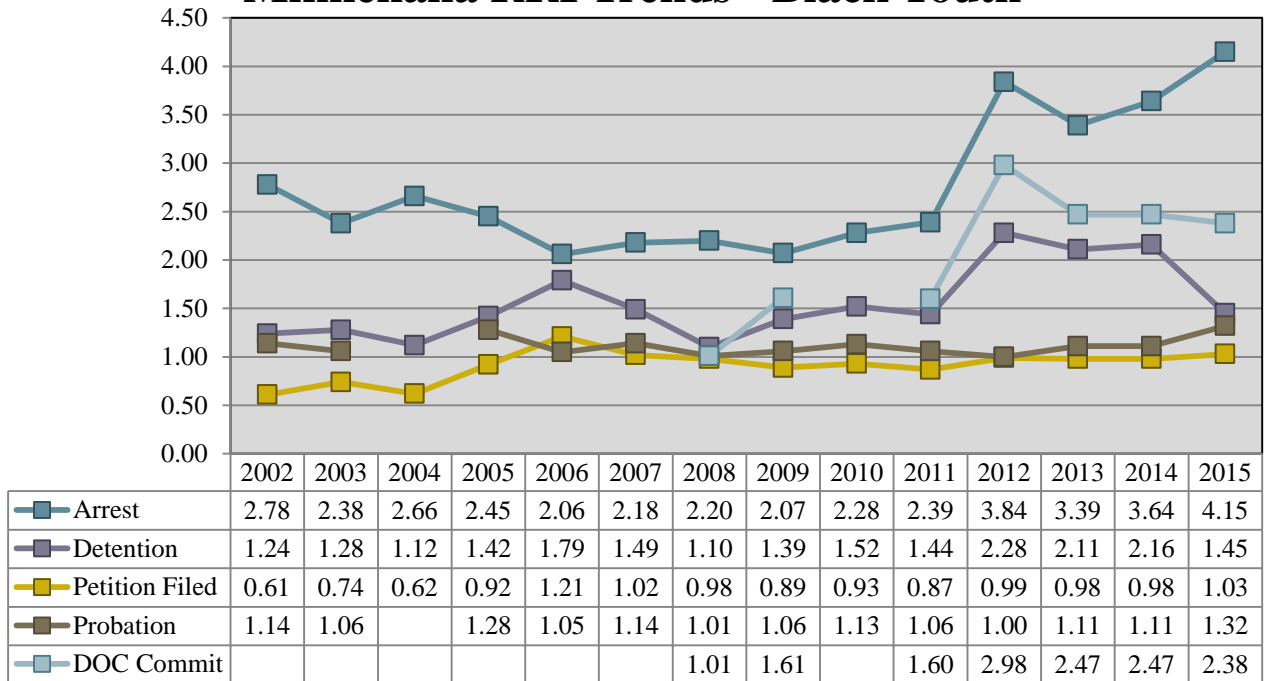
Minnehaha RRI Trends - All Minorities



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arrest	3.79	2.90	3.30	4.25	3.62	2.99	2.71	2.64	2.90	2.93	3.92	4.02	3.53	3.80
Detention	1.67	1.97	1.51	1.71	2.16	1.29	0.96	1.02	1.44	1.03	1.27	1.53	1.59	1.09
Petition Filed	2.34	5.46	5.10	1.60	1.80	1.04	1.01	0.92	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.08	1.02
Probation	0.77	0.94	0.98	0.78	0.70	0.72	0.69	0.73	1.00	0.65	0.96	0.89	0.89	0.77
DOC Commit	0.58	0.56	0.34	1.27	1.05	1.74	1.37	0.96	1.56	0.92	1.48	1.32	1.71	1.56

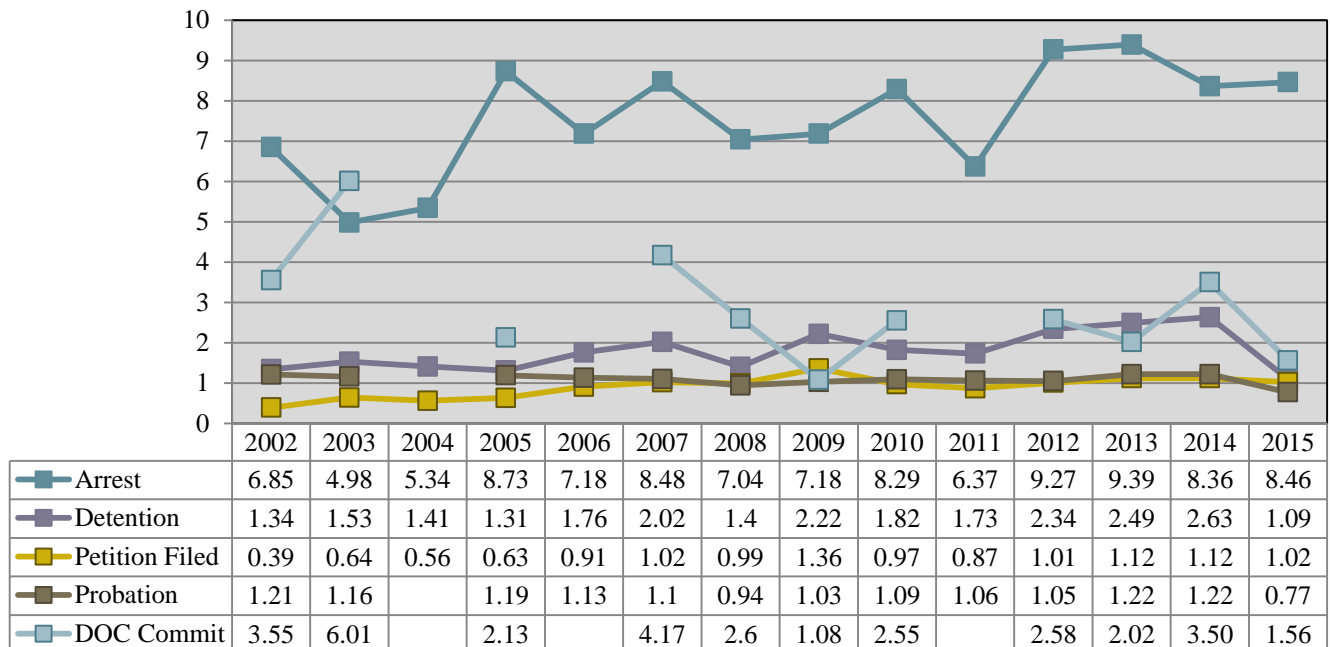
Black juveniles represent 7.78% of the total at risk juvenile population in Minnehaha County. The following table shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for Black youth in the state justice system for Minnehaha County. Some stages are missing an RRI due to small numbers that prevent the calculation of the RRI.

Minnehaha RRI Trends - Black Youth

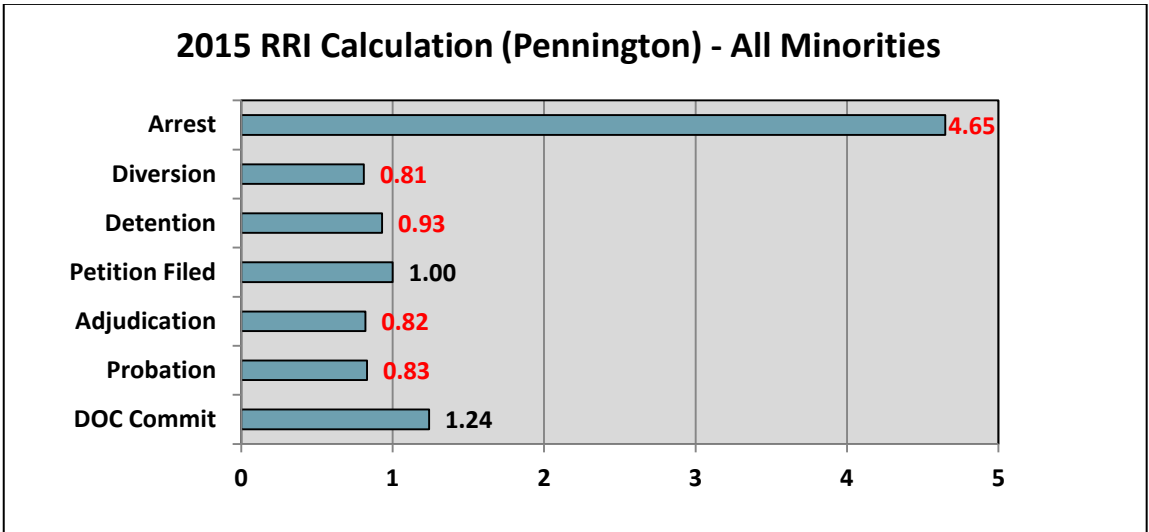


Native American juveniles represent 4.14% of the total at risk juvenile population in Minnehaha County. The following table shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for Native American youth in the state justice system. Some stages are missing an RRI due to small numbers that prevent the calculation of the RRI.

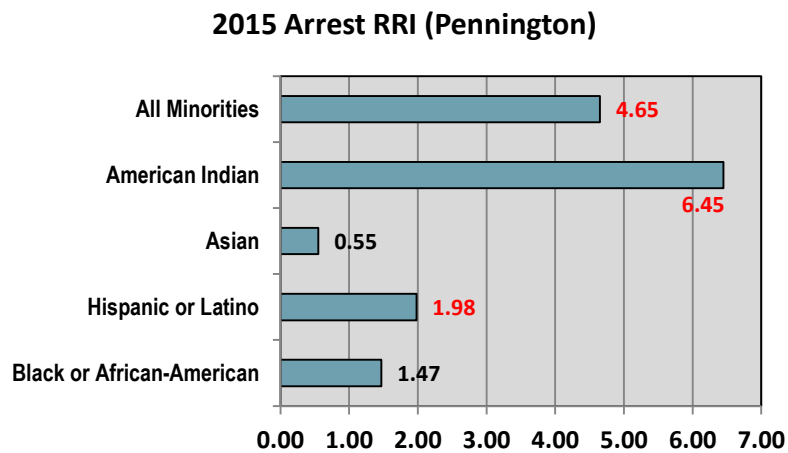
Minnehaha RRI Trends - Native American Youth



Pennington County: Minority youth represent 26.38% of the total at risk juvenile population in Pennington County. As illustrated in the following chart, the most recent relative rate index calculations show that a disproportionate rate of minority youth exists at the point of arrest. The numbers that are in bold, red font represent statistically significant results.



In Pennington County, the race/ethnicity categories that make up at least 1% of the total juvenile population include Black, Hispanic (for any race), Asian, and Native American. The following chart provides the RRI calculations at the stage of arrest by race. The stage of arrest has the greatest volume and magnitude and is statistical significance.



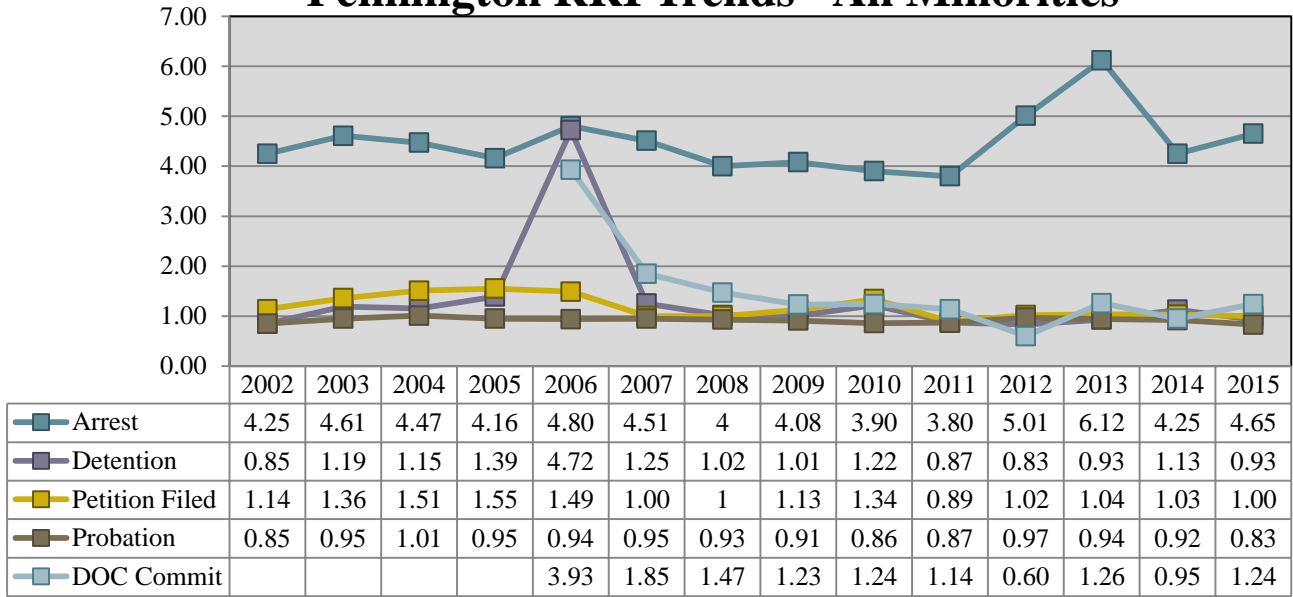
Statistical parity would be achieved at arrest if there was a reduction of 571 Minority Youth arrests in Pennington County.

The following table reflects the volume of system juvenile activity, rate of occurrence for each race (using the base populations from OJJDP), and calculated RRI values that compare each rate for each race to the rate for white youth:

Pennington RRI Summary																	
2015	White		Black or African-American			Hispanic or Latino			Asian			American Indian or Alaska Native			All Minorities*		
	#	Rate	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI
Population at Risk (ages 10-17)	7,949		272			718			198			1,660			2,848		
Arrest	436	54.8	22	80.9	1.47	78	108.6	1.98	6	30.3	0.55	587	353.6	6.45	727	255.3	4.65
Referral	124	28.4	10	45.5	**	23	29.5	1.04	0	-	**	213	36.3	1.28	283	38.9	1.37
Diversions	427	344.4	43	430.0	**	17	73.9	**	9	-	**	716	336.2	0.98	791	279.5	0.81
Detention	204	164.5	16	160.0	**	0	-	**	1	-	**	413	193.9	1.18	434	153.4	0.93
Petition Filed	124	100.0	10	100.0	**	23	100.0	**	0	-	**	213	100.0	1.00	283	100.0	1.00
Adjudication	134	108.1	10	100.0	**	27	117.4	**	0	-	**	206	96.7	0.89	252	89.0	0.82
Probation	124	92.5	6	60.0	**	23	85.2	**	0	-	**	160	77.7	0.84	193	76.6	0.83
DOC Commit	6	4.5	0	-	**	0	-	**	0	-	**	14	6.8	1.52	14	5.6	1.24
* All Minorities totals include youth reported as "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders" or "other/mixed" which are not displayed in this report due to the groups not meeting the 1% rule to be assessed.																	
** Insufficient number of cases for analysis																	

Minority youth represent 26.38% of the total at risk juvenile population. The following table shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for tracking minority youth within the system. Stages that are missing an RRI are due to small numbers that prevent the calculation of the RRI.

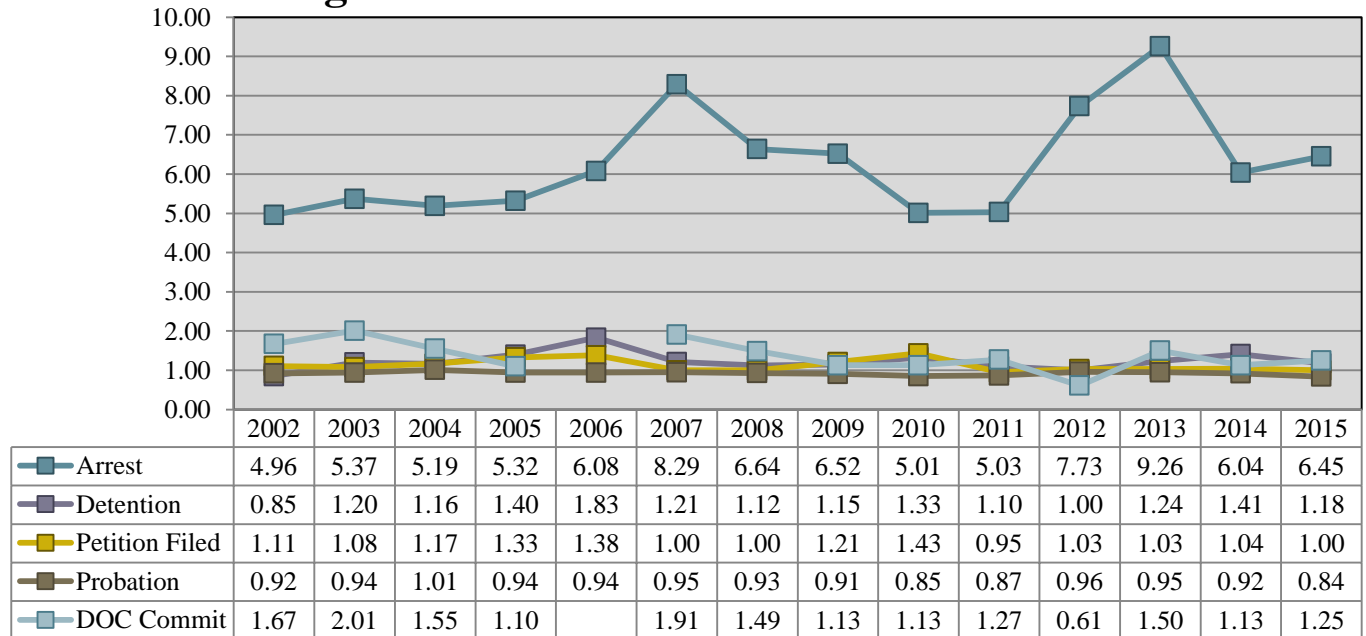
Pennington RRI Trends - All Minorities



Native American juveniles represent 15.37% of the total at risk juvenile population in Pennington County. The following chart shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for Native American youth in the state justice system. Stages that are missing an RRI are due to small numbers that prevent the calculation of the RRI in this case there were too few white youth committed to DOC in order to calculate DOC commitment.

Additional focus has been placed on serving Native American juveniles within the justice system.

Pennington RRI Trends - Native American Youth



Please print and submit this Monitoring Report Data Worksheet with your Annual Compliance Monitoring Report. It is used by OJJDP to track States' compliance. DO NOT MAKE ANY CHANGES TO THIS WORKSHEET.

Monitoring Report Data Worksheet

State: **South Dakota** FY: **2016** Sup: Reviewer:

Juvenile Population: **# Under 18: 211324** State Age of Majority: **18** # by State Def: **211324**

Section 223(a)(11) DSO	Current Dates (Start/End)	10/01/15	09/30/16	Accused	Adjudicated	Total
Number of VCOs:	11					
				Totals		
				Secure Juvenile Detention Facilities	1	1
				Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0	0
				Adult Jails	30	30
				Adult Lockups	0	0
				ONA	0	0

Out of State Runaways: **0**

Section 223(a)(12) Separation	Current Dates (Start/End)	10/01/15	09/30/16	Facilities w/o Sep	# of Juveniles
Current					
Jails + Other				0	#N/A
Lockups				0	0

Section 223(a)(13) Removal				Current Dates (Start/End)		10/01/15	09/30/16					#
Facilities				Criminal Type Offenders				# SO		Total #	#	
#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Jails	Holding	Lockups	Holding	# Exceptions	# Accused	# Adjudicated	in Jail	in LU	in Jail	in LU	Held	Held
30	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
											30	0