

Plan for Compliance Monitoring – First Three Core Requirements

1). Policies and Procedures

South Dakota maintains a Compliance Monitoring Manual that outlines the daily efforts to maintain compliance with the requirements of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Jail Removal, and Separation. This manual is updated on an as needed basis, and may be found at the Department of Corrections Compliance website located at <http://doc.sd.gov/about/grants/compliance.aspx>.

2). Monitoring Authority

South Dakota has designated the Department of Corrections as the agency responsible for monitoring compliance with the JJDP Act. The monitoring authority has been established in South Dakota Codified Law.

Additional information pertaining to the details of monitoring authority in South Dakota may be found within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring Manual on page 18.

3). Monitoring Timeline

As part of an adequate system of monitoring facilities, a variety of steps are conducted throughout the year to complete the monitoring process. These steps include the following:

- identification and classification are completed annually;
- inspections are conducted on an ongoing basis;
- data collection is ongoing; and
- verification is completed during regular visits.

In order to improve the timeliness of efforts for monitoring compliance, data is collected for juveniles that have been placed pursuant to public authority is completed on a monthly basis with feedback to facilities occurring quarterly so they have the ability to provide additional information to clear incidents as a possible violation or review their procedures to avoid future violations.

Additional information pertaining to the monitoring timeline in South Dakota may be found within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring Manual beginning on page 29 and on page 54.

4). Violation Procedures

Any possible violations are identified through the data collection, verification or inspection process or through complaints that are brought to the attention of the Department of Corrections relating to a specific location or incident. Following the identification of a possible violation, an investigation is conducted by the Compliance Monitoring Coordinator and the facility administrator. During the initial stage of investigation, the Compliance Monitoring Coordinator will work with the facility to determine what has occurred in the facility and determine if the complaint involves a compliance violation. If a compliance violation is substantiated, the Compliance Monitor will begin working with the location to develop a plan to address those issues that resulted in the violation. If those issues that resulted in the complaint and violation are not resolved, more aggressive actions are taken which could include reporting the violations to the facility or agency chief executive officer; reports to the States Attorney, Attorney General, or Presiding Judge; removal of juveniles from the location through contacts with the placing authority; withholding of funds; intervention by the Council of Juvenile Services, or other actions that are deemed necessary in order to ensure compliance.

Additional information pertaining to the details for violation procedures in South Dakota may be found within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring Manual beginning on page 46.

5). Barriers and Strategies

South Dakota has a variety of barriers relating to the lack of services in rural areas, geographic distance for travel to services, collection of justice related data, and education of staff on compliance throughout the stages of the justice system.

Additional information pertaining to the barriers and strategies in South Dakota may be found within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring Manual on page 47.

6). Definition of Terms

South Dakota was granted participation in March 2004 due to the passing of legislation that updated definitions in South Dakota Codified Law to be consistent to the definitions as found in JJDP Act.

Additional information pertaining to the definition of terms in South Dakota may be found within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring Manual in Appendix C.

7). Identification of Monitoring Universe

As part of an adequate system of monitoring facilities, identification of the monitoring universe is completed through an annual review of resources from licensing and contract agencies. The entities publishing these resources include Department of Corrections, Division of Criminal Investigation, Department of Social Services, Department of Human Services, and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Additional information pertaining to the identification of the monitoring universe in South Dakota may be found within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring Manual beginning on page 22.

8). Classification of Monitoring Universe

As part of an adequate system of monitoring facilities, classification of the monitoring universe is completed through an annual review of resources from licensing and overseeing agencies and through inspections. The entities publishing these resources include Department of Corrections, Division of Criminal Investigation, Department of Social Services, Department of Human Services, and Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition, data to help with classification is collected and reviewed to help ensure the appropriate classification of facilities as well as non-detaining administrative locations.

Additional information pertaining to the classification of the monitoring universe in South Dakota may be found within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring Manual beginning on page 24.

9). Inspection of Facilities

As part of an adequate system of monitoring facilities, inspection is completed on an ongoing basis for the purpose of verifying the classification, ensuring compliance with standards of care (collocated), and verification of data as it relates to compliance. In addition to the inspection completed by the Department of Corrections Formula Grant staff, inspections by staff of agencies that have licensing or contracting authority are utilized in the monitoring process to aid in the identification and correct classification of locations under their jurisdiction.

Additional information pertaining to the inspection of facilities in South Dakota may be found within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring Manual beginning on page 29.

10). Data Collection and Verification

As part of an adequate system of monitoring facilities, the Department of Corrections Formula Grants staff is responsible for the data collection from all facilities in the state that might hold juveniles pursuant to public authority. Every facility that has this potential—regardless of the purpose for housing juveniles or operator—is subject to the data collection requirements. Data collection and reporting are required to determine whether facilities in the state are in compliance with the applicable requirements of DSO, jail removal, and separation.

Additional information pertaining to the data collection and verification in South Dakota may be found within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring Manual beginning on page 32.

FY 2016 Updates

South Dakota's compliance monitoring plan will remain consistent with federal guidelines. Any updates that occur at the federal level will then be updated at the state level.

A Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

1). DSO Trend Analysis

During the most recent compliance monitoring reporting period, calendar year 2014, admission data was collected and analyzed for all juvenile detention, adult jails, and all secure juvenile residential facilities.

The following table summarizes the violations and rate within South Dakota since 2002 for the first three core requirements.

Summary of Compliance Monitoring Violation History					
Compliance Monitoring Reporting Year	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders		Jail Removal		Separation
	Violations	Rate**	Violations	Rate**	Violations
2002	115	56.75	291	143.60	9
2003*	16	8.18	34	17.38	0
2004	9	4.60	5	2.56	1
2005	11	5.62	16	8.18	1
2006	7	3.72	6	3.19	1
2007	11	5.65	20	10.27	2
2008	6	3.05	4	2.03	0
2009	3	1.52	0	0.00	0
2010	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
2011	3	1.52	0	0.00	0
2012	9	4.44	0	0.00	0
2013	6	2.96	0	0.00	0
2014	7	3.45	0	0.00	0

* Data Projected from July through December 2003 admission.
 ** Rates per 100,000 population under 18. Population determined by OJJDP

In 2002, there were 115 incidents that violated the federal requirements of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders. In 2003, South Dakota began working towards compliance with the JJDP Act and saw a decrease in the number of violations to 16 incidents. Since this time, South Dakota has continued to keep the number of violations low since coming into compliance. In 2010, South Dakota was able to report zero violations for the first time since renewed participation in the JJDP Act. Seven incidents of DSO violations occurred in 2014. Four incidents failed to meet the Valid Court Order

Exception requirements and the remaining three incidents were identified as federal (tribal) wards.

Since South Dakota began working on compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act, the state has overcome a variety of obstacles to compliance. Through legislation, education and financial support of alternatives, the state has maintained compliance with the DSO requirement.

South Dakota will continue to support the County Reimbursement Program to assist in covering the costs of appropriate holding in juvenile detention facilities and non-secure detainment as well as cover transportation costs of juveniles to appropriate holding locations.

2). Plan Implementation

Strategy	Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Continue to fund alternatives to jails and secure detention	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fund the Reimbursement Programs. (Council and Staff) 2. Distribute materials and begin reimbursement process for new sites. (Staff) 3. Add, modify or remove projects on input received from law enforcement, county commissions, judges, court services officers, etc. (Council and Staff) 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
Staff Training and Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fund compliance incentives that may be used to help with training costs or other projects to aid in compliance. (Council and Staff) 	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Seek input from facility administrators on DSO compliance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify compliance issues with the staff and administrators to bring before the CJS. (Council and Staff) 2. Share compliance issues and results in recommendations with CJS. (Council and Staff) 	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Performance Measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report Performance Measures to OJJDP. (Staff) 	December 2016	December 2017	December 2018

Formula grant resources will be utilized for the strategies and activities outlined above to address the DSO requirement.

3). State Advisory Group Participation

Members of the Council of Juvenile Services review the incidents that result in violations, help staff to develop plans to ensure that the violations do not become a pattern, make funding decisions relating to funding, and aid in facility visits to gain understanding of facilities in South Dakota where offenders could be held in violation of the requirements of the Act. The Council will receive reports on compliance issues and will direct staff to take appropriate action. Individual Council members will directly intervene on compliance problems on a case by case basis when it is determined that it is warranted and when it appears that the intervention is an effective strategy to address the problem.

A Plan for Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders (Separation)

In 2002, legislation was passed consistent with the sight and sound separation requirement of the Act. Although juveniles that are transferred to adult court are not included in the requirements of the Act, this procedure is not utilized in South Dakota to circumvent the separation requirement of the Act. Juveniles ages 16 or older that commit serious and violent felonies (Class A, B, 1 or 2 felonies) are prosecuted in adult court unless transferred to juvenile court. Any juvenile over the age of ten who commits a felony could be transferred from juvenile court to adult court. This is a juvenile court procedure. The judge determines whether it is in the best interest of child and the state to transfer the child. Juveniles transfers to adult court occur infrequently and only with consideration of the seriousness of the offense or because of a chronic and escalating offense history. Juveniles transferred to adult court can be held in detention or jail if physically separated from adult prisoners.

1). Separation Violation Trend Analysis

The following table summarizes the violations and violation rates within South Dakota since 2002 for the first three core requirements.

Summary of Compliance Monitoring Violation History					
Compliance Monitoring Reporting Year	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders		Jail Removal		Separation
	Violations	Rate**	Violations	Rate**	Violations
2002	115	56.75	291	143.60	9
2003*	16	8.18	34	17.38	0
2004	9	4.60	5	2.56	1
2005	11	5.62	16	8.18	1
2006	7	3.72	6	3.19	1
2007	11	5.65	20	10.27	2
2008	6	3.05	4	2.03	0
2009	3	1.52	0	0.00	0
2010	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
2011	3	1.52	0	0.00	0
2012	9	4.44	0	0.00	0
2013	6	2.96	0	0.00	0
2014	7	3.45	0	0.00	0

* Data Projected from July through December 2003 admission.
 ** Rates per 100,000 population under 18. Population determined by OJJDP

In 2002, there were nine incidents that violated the federal requirements of separation of juvenile from adult offenders. In 2003, South Dakota began working towards compliance with

the JJDP Act and saw a decrease in the number of violations to zero incidents. Since this time, South Dakota has continued to keep the number of violations low. South Dakota has had zero separation violations since 2008.

Since South Dakota began working on compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act, the state has overcome a variety of obstacles to compliance. Through legislation, education and financial support of alternatives, the state has maintained compliance with the sight and separation requirement.

South Dakota will continue to support the County Reimbursement Program to assist in covering the costs of appropriate holding in juvenile detention facilities and non-secure detainment as well as cover transportation costs of juveniles to appropriate holding locations.

2). Plan Implementation

Strategy	Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Continue to fund alternatives to jails and secure detention	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fund the Reimbursement Programs. (Council and Staff) 2. Distribute materials and begin reimbursement process for new sites. (Staff) 3. Add, modify or remove projects on input received from law enforcement, county commissions, Judges, Court Services Officers, etc. (Council and Staff) 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
Staff Training and Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fund compliance incentives that may be used to help with training costs or other projects to aid in compliance. (Council and Staff) 	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Seek input from facility administrators on separation compliance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify compliance issues with the staff and administrators to bring before the CJS. (Council and Staff) 2. Share compliance issues and results in recommendations with CJS. (Council and Staff) 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>June 2016</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>June 2017</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>June 2018</p>
Performance Measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report Performance Measures to OJJDP. (Staff) 	<p>December 2016</p>	<p>December 2017</p>	<p>December 2018</p>

Formula grant resources will be utilized for the strategies and activities outlined above to address the separation requirement.

3). State Advisory Group Participation

Members of the Council of Juvenile Services review the incidents that result in violations, help staff to develop plans to ensure that the violations do not become a pattern, make funding decisions relating to funding, and aid in facility visits to gain understanding of facilities in South Dakota where offenders could be held in violation of the requirements of the Act. The Council will receive reports on compliance issues and will direct staff to take appropriate action. Individual Council members will directly intervene on compliance problems on a case by case basis when it is determined that it is warranted and when it appears that the intervention is an effective strategy to address the problem.

4). Staff Certification to Work with Juveniles in Collocated Facilities

Information pertaining to the South Dakota's standard regarding the certification of staff to work with juveniles in collocated facilities may be found within the South Dakota Compliance Monitoring Manual in Appendix E.

A. Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)

Prior to the passage of legislature in 2003, juveniles could be held in adult jails and lockups. Under this legislation, alleged delinquent offenders can be held in an adult jail for up to six hours, sight and sound separated from adults, for the purposes of identification, processing, or to arrange for release or transfer. Rural jails in communities without appropriate juvenile facilities can be approved for holding juveniles, sight and sound separated, for up to 48 hours or until the temporary custody hearing. Juveniles in adult court can be held in juvenile or adult facilities.

1). Removal Trend Analysis

During the most recent compliance monitoring reporting period, calendar year 2013, admission data was collected and analyzed for all adult jails and lockups.

The following table summarizes the violations and violation rates within South Dakota since 2002 for the first three core requirements.

Summary of Compliance Monitoring Violation History					
Compliance Monitoring Reporting Year	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders		Jail Removal		Separation
	Violations	Rate**	Violations	Rate**	Violations
2002	115	56.75	291	143.60	9
2003*	16	8.18	34	17.38	0
2004	9	4.60	5	2.56	1
2005	11	5.62	16	8.18	1
2006	7	3.72	6	3.19	1
2007	11	5.65	20	10.27	2
2008	6	3.05	4	2.03	0
2009	3	1.52	0	0.00	0
2010	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
2011	3	1.52	0	0.00	0
2012	9	4.44	0	0.00	0
2013	6	2.96	0	0.00	0
2014	7	3.45	0	0.00	0

* Data Projected from July through December 2003 admission.
 ** Rates per 100,000 population under 18. Population determined by OJJDP

In 2002, there were 291 incidents that violated the federal requirements of jail removal. In 2003, South Dakota began working towards compliance with the JJDP Act and saw a decrease in the number of violations to 34 incidents. Since this time, South Dakota has continued to keep the number of violations low. South Dakota had reduced this number to no violations since 2009.

Since South Dakota began working on compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act, the state has overcome a variety of obstacles to compliance. Through legislation, education and financial support of alternatives, the state has maintained compliance with the jail removal requirement.

Based on these findings, South Dakota will continue to support the County Reimbursement Program to assist in covering the costs of appropriate holding in juvenile detention facilities and non-secure detainment as well as cover transportation costs of juveniles to appropriate holding locations.

2). Plan Implementation

Strategy	Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Continue to fund alternatives to jails and secure detention	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fund the Reimbursement Programs. (Council and Staff) 2. Distribute materials and begin reimbursement process for new sites. (Staff) 3. Add, modify or remove projects on input received from law enforcement, county commissions, Judges, Court Services Officers, etc. (Council and Staff) 	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
		Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
		Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Staff Training and Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fund compliance incentives that may be used to help with training costs or other projects to aid in compliance. (Council and Staff) 	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Seek input from facility administrators on Jail Removal compliance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify compliance issues with the staff and administrators to bring before the CJS. (Council and Staff) 2. Share compliance issues and results in recommendations with CJS. (Council and Staff) 	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
		June 2016	June 2017	June 2018
Performance Measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report Performance Measures to OJJDP. (Staff) 	December 2016	December 2017	December 2018

Formula grant resources will be utilized for the strategies and activities outlined above to address the Removal requirement.

3). State Advisory Group Participation

Members of the Council of Juvenile Services review the incidents that result in violations, help staff to develop plans to ensure that the violations do not become a pattern, make funding decisions relating to funding, and aid in facility visits to gain understanding of facilities in South Dakota where offenders could be held in violation of the requirements of the Act. The Council will receive reports on compliance issues and will direct staff to take appropriate action. Individual Council members will directly intervene on compliance problems on a case by case basis when it is determined that it is warranted and when it appears that the intervention is an effective strategy to address the problem.

Compliance Monitoring Update

Summary of Compliance Violation History					
CM Reporting Year	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders		Jail Removal		Separation
	Violations	Rate	Violations	Rate	Violations
2002	115	56.75	291	143.60	9
2003*	16	8.18	34	17.38	0
2004	9	4.60	5	2.56	1
2005	11	5.62	16	8.18	1
2006	7	3.72	6	3.19	1
2007	11	5.65	20	10.27	2
2008	6	3.05	4	2.03	0
2009	3	1.52	0	0.00	0
2010	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
2011	3	1.52	0	0.00	0
2012^	9	4.44	0	0.00	0
2013	6	2.96	0	0.00	0
2014	7	3.45	0	0.00	0
2015	3	1.53	0	0.00	0

* Data Projected from July through December 2003 admission.

^ Data for 2012 in some publications reflected a typo for DSO violations. The chart above is the correct number and what was reported to OJJDP

2015 Compliance Monitoring Details
Reporting Period: January 1, 2015 - September 30, 2015
<p>Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders - Compliance - Adequately Meets De Minimis <i>The state is eligible for a finding of compliance with de minimis exceptions if it adequately meets two criteria: (a) noncompliant incidents violated state law, and (b) an acceptable plan has been developed that is designed to eliminate the noncompliant incidents.</i></p>
<p>Separation - Full Compliance <i>The state has demonstrated full compliance.</i></p>
<p>Jail Removal - Full Compliance <i>The state has demonstrated full compliance.</i></p>

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

A Phase I: Identification

1). Updated DMC Spreadsheets

The DMC identification spreadsheets for calendar year 2014 have been completed for the FY 2016 Title II Formula Grants Application. This updated data covers statewide and the two metropolitan statistical areas. The Relative Rate Spreadsheets have been exported from OJJDP's web-based DMC data entry system and attached with this document as "Attachment 2 – South Dakota" with the respective jurisdiction name.

Consistent with direction received from OJJDP and their DMC consultant, South Dakota has focused their DMC analysis on statewide data and the two largest jurisdictions, Pennington County and Minnehaha County. This determination was based on the fact that these two jurisdictions are the only locations that have enough local system activity to track minority over-representation in a statistically significant and valid manner. For the FY2015 Title II Formula Grant Application, South Dakota requested a formal waiver to focus on two jurisdictions rather than the three as requested in the solicitation. We have attached a copy of the approved waiver documentation which covers all three years of the FFY 2015 Comprehensive 3-Year Plan.

2). DMC Data Discussions

South Dakota's DMC Data: South Dakota does not have a central system for maintaining data for completing the DMC Relative Rate Index (RRI) Matrices. Based on an overall review of the juvenile justice system, it was determined that because of the similarities in dispositions for delinquent and CHINS offenses in South Dakota, it would be a more accurate reflection of the system to complete the DMC Matrices in a manner that includes all juvenile justice system activity rather than just focusing on delinquent offenses. The information used in the completion of the DMC Matrices is outlined in the chart below.

DMC Data Collection Sources		
Stage	Source	Data Notes
Arrest Data	South Dakota Attorney General’s Division of Criminal Investigation Statistical Analysis Center	The information compiled is taken from law enforcement agencies throughout the State of South Dakota. Data reflects a duplicated count.
Diversion	Juvenile Accountability Block Grant – Reports submitted to the Department of Corrections; Unified Judicial System Informal Cases.	The numbers of diversions listed do not include all diversions in locales where the State’s Attorney initiates diversion options where a successful completion results in a decision to not refer to the court system. Data reflects a duplicated count.
Detention	Compliance Data – Individual specific data submitted to the department for the purpose of monitoring for compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.	The numbers included all detainment in facilities monitored for compliance due to some local limitations of data. Data reflects a duplicated count.
Juvenile Court	Data for completion of this decision point in the matrices for the stages of Referral, Petition Filed, Adjudications, and Probation are obtained from data analyzed from the Unified Judicial System.	Some stages have incomplete race information which is reflected in the Other/Mixed Category. Data reflects a duplicated count.
DOC Commitment	Pursuant to South Dakota Codified law, juveniles that are adjudicated and found to need out of home services as part of a disposition are placed in state custody. While under the custody of the state, the Department of Corrections assesses needs and determines the appropriate placements.	“Cases Resulting in DOC Commitment” replaces the federal stage entitled “Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities”; This information only includes new commitments to the Department of Corrections. Data reflects a duplicated count.
Adult Court	Pursuant to South Dakota Codified Law, certain offenses are automatically transferred to the adult system due to their severity. However, based on circumstances these cases may be petitioned be transferred back to juvenile court.	“Cases Resulting in Admission to Adult Facilities” replaces the federal stage entitled “Cases Transferred to Adult Court” This information only includes admissions to the Department of Corrections for inmates under age 18. Data reflects a duplicated count.

Formula Grant staff will continue to work with these entities to improve the data collection as it pertains to the completion of the DMC Relative Rate Index (RRI) Matrices.

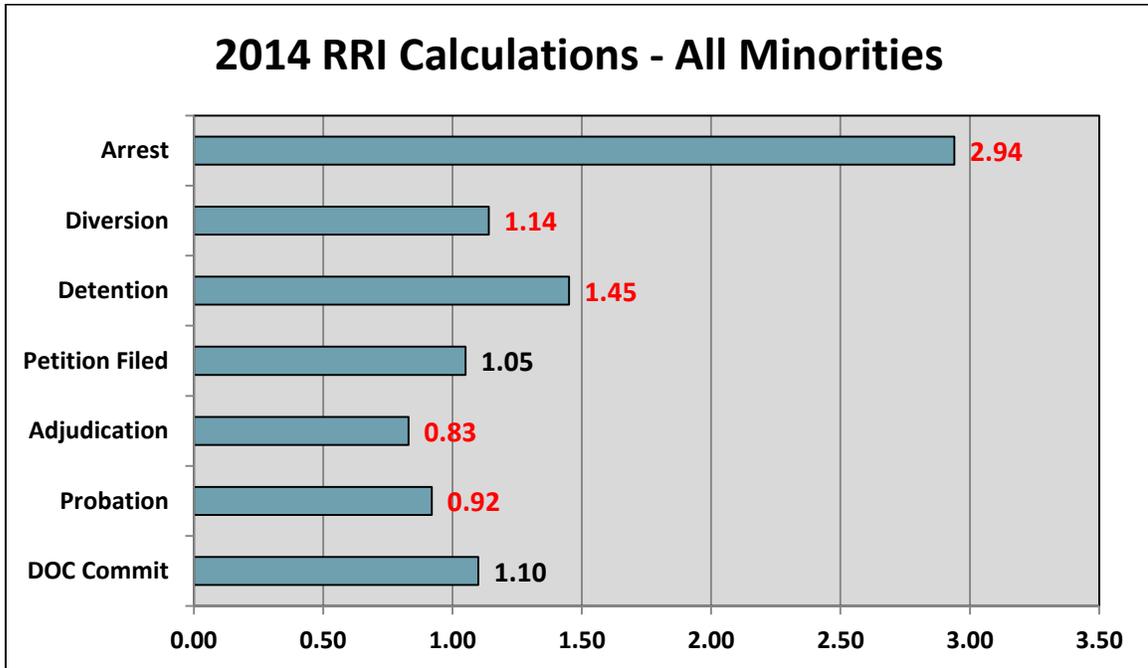
Obtained RRI Values in South Dakota:The following sections discuss the Relative Rates Indexes (RRIs) obtained and make comparisons between the data obtained in 2002 through 2014. The following table shows the base populations for each of the stages.

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

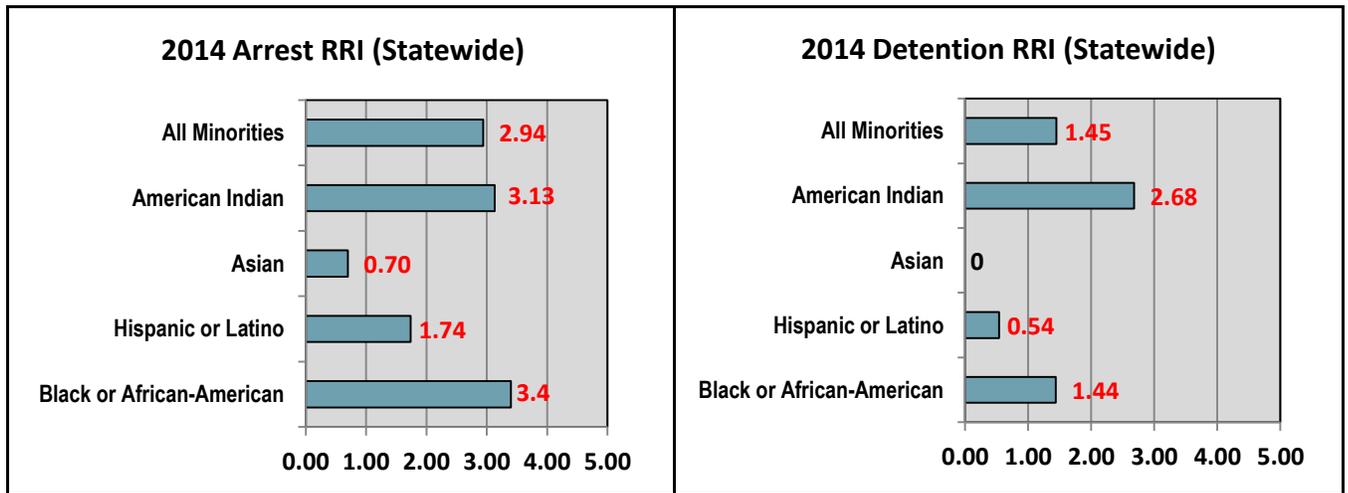
The Relative Rate Index (RRI) is calculated in a manner that compares the rate for minority youth to the rate for White youth. In a statewide example, a RRI in 2014 at the arrest stage is

equal to 3.13 for Native American youth. Therefore, based on juvenile population, the arrest rate for Native American juveniles is 3.13 times higher when compared to White juveniles.

Statewide RRI Values: Minority youth represent 23.32% 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 1,525 arrests for minority youth statewide. Statistical parity would be achieved for detention through a reduction of 345 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

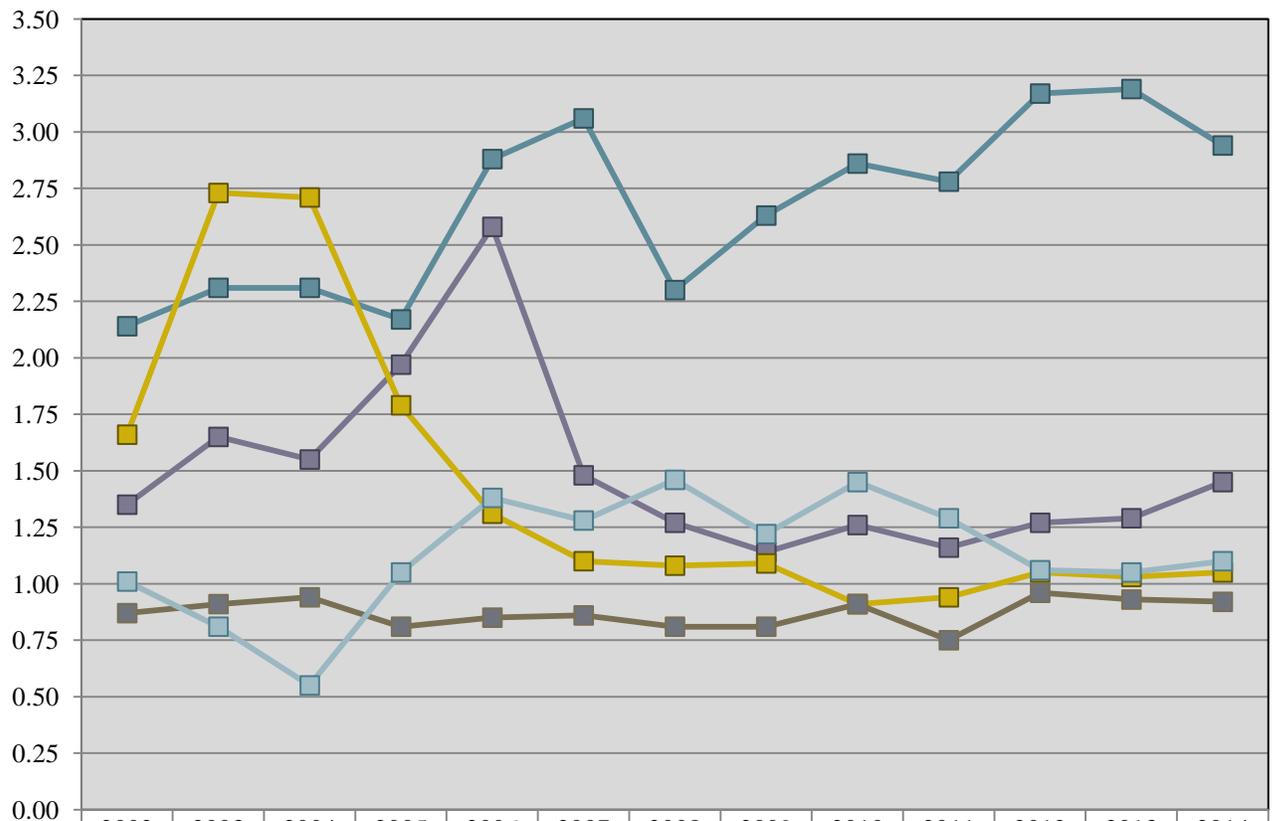
2014	White		Black or African-American			Hispanic or Latino			Asian			American Indian or Alaska Native			All Minorities		
	#	Rate	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI	#	Rate	RRI
Population at Risk (age 10-17)	68,740		2,719			4,438			1,551			12,201			20,909		
Arrest	2,578	37.5	347	127.6	3.40	289	65.1	1.74	41	26.4	0.70	1,433	117.4	3.13	2,309	110.4	2.94
Referral	1,702	66.0	181	52.2	0.79	132	45.7	0.69	25	61.0	.92	756	52.8	0.80	1,710	74.1	1.12
Diversion	977	57.4	74	40.9	0.71	64	48.5	0.84	18	72.0	**	840	111.1	1.94	1,121	65.6	1.14
Detention	759	44.6	116	64.1	1.44	32	24.2	0.54	6	24.0	**	903	119.4	2.68	1,108	64.8	1.45
Petition Filed	1,482	87.1	151	83.4	0.96	119	90.2	1.04	21	84.0	**	690	91.3	1.05	1,561	91.3	1.05
Adjudication	1,411	95.2	129	85.4	0.90	116	97.5	1.02	22	104.8	**	621	90.0	0.95	1,236	79.2	0.83
Probation	1,180	83.6	118	91.5	1.09	104	89.7	1.07	20	90.9	**	534	86.0	1.03	951	76.9	0.92
DOC Commit	115	8.2	16	12.4	1.52	5	4.3	**	3	13.6	**	87	14.0	1.72	111	9.0	1.10

** Insufficient number of cases for analysis

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

Minority youth represent 23.32% 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.

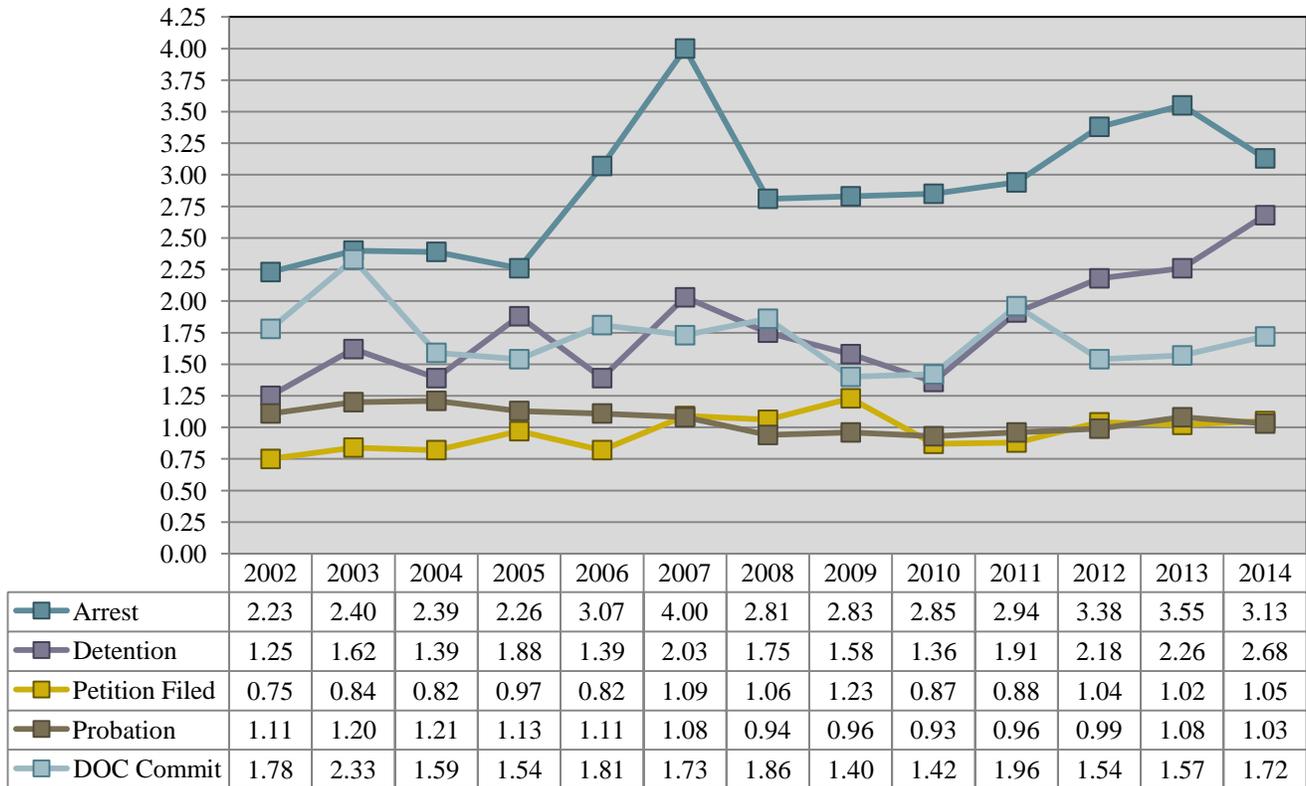
Statewide RRI Trends - All Minorities



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
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
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
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
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
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

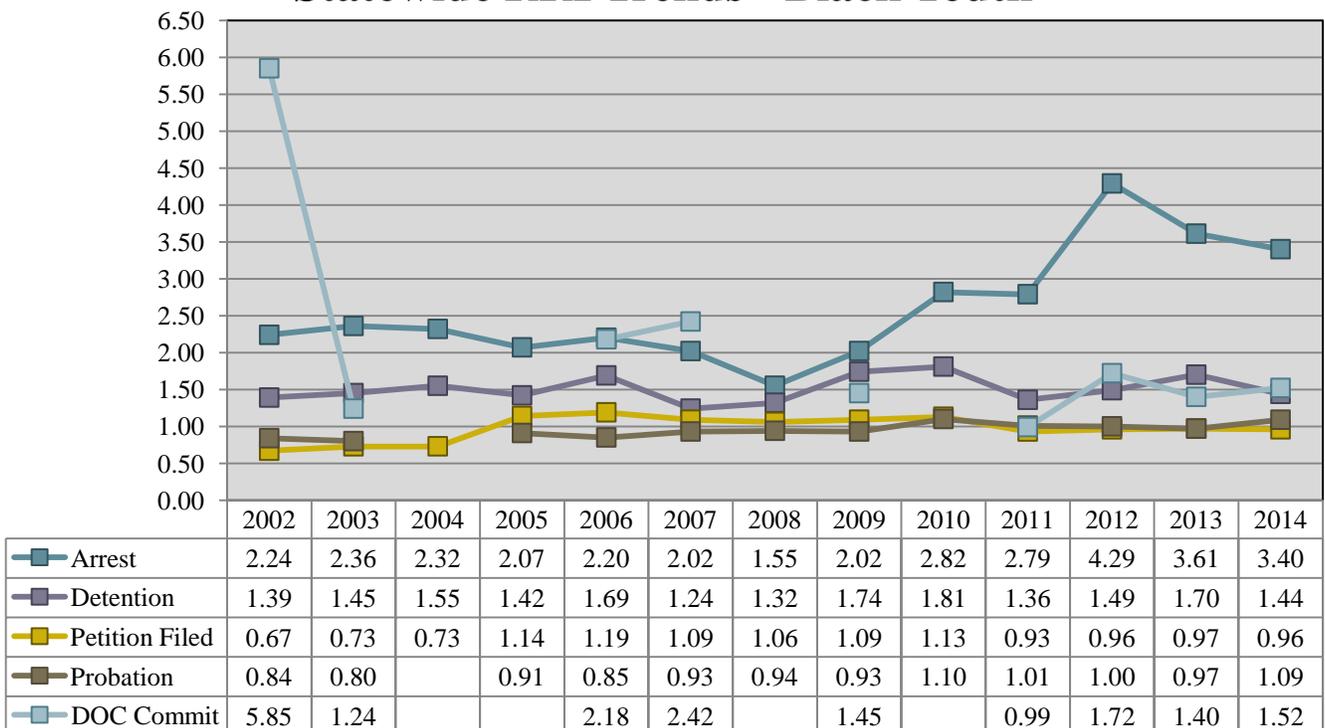
Native American juveniles represent 13.61% of the total at risk juvenile population. The following table shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for Native American youth in the state justice system. Due to size of the juvenile populations and the amount of activity in the juvenile justice system, additional focus has been placed on serving Native American juveniles within the justice system.

Statewide RRI Trends - Native Youth

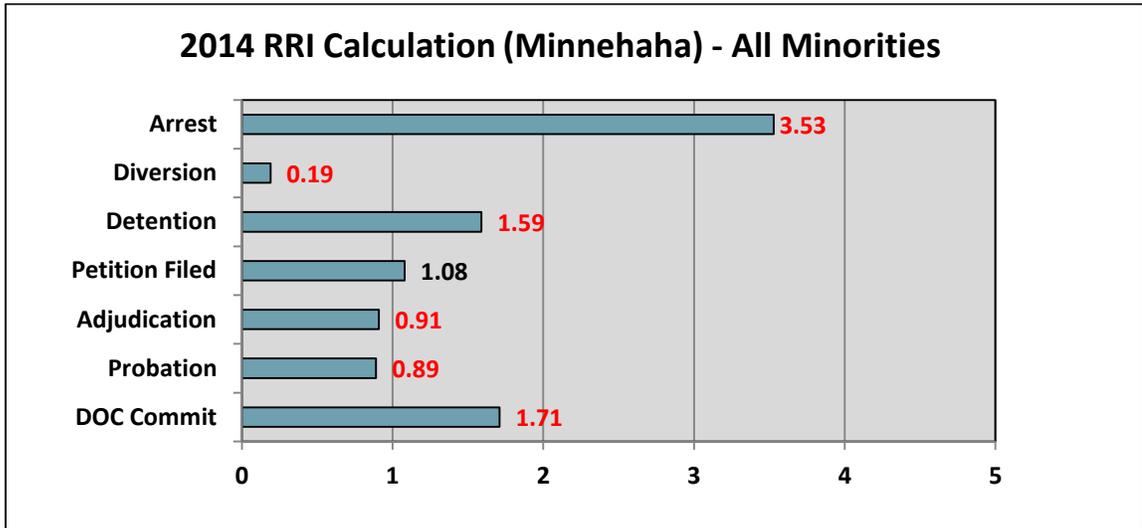


Black juveniles represent 3.03% of the total at risk juvenile population. The following chart shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for Black youth in the state justice system. Some stages are missing an RRI due to small numbers that prevent the calculation of the RRI.

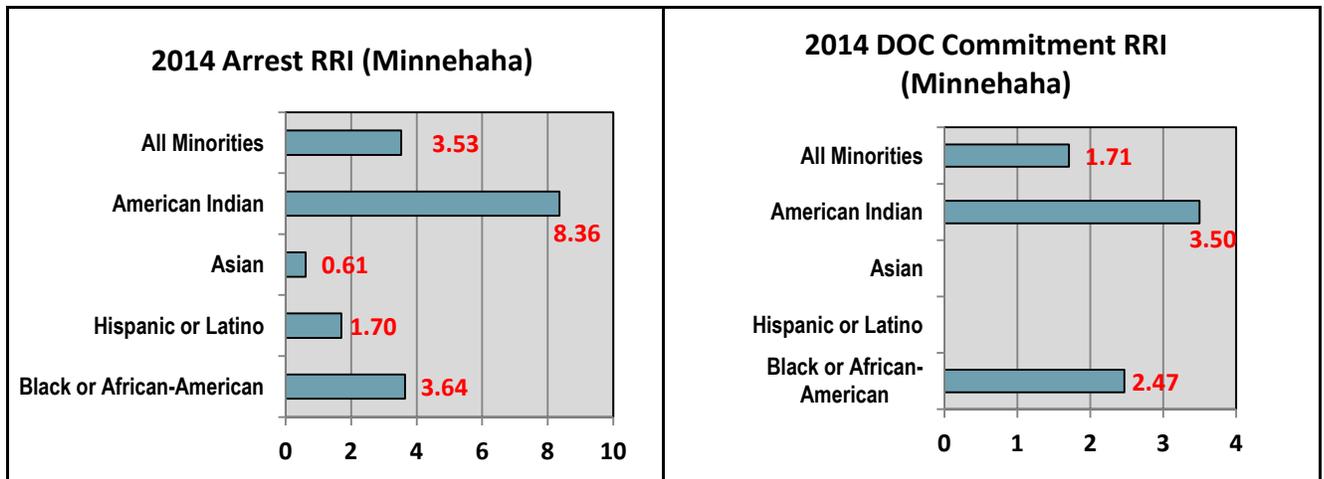
Statewide RRI Trends - Black Youth



Minnehaha County: Minority youth represent 22.00% 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 is 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 508 arrests of Minority Youth in Minnehaha County. Statistical parity for would be achieved for detention with a reduction of 102 Minority Youth admissions.

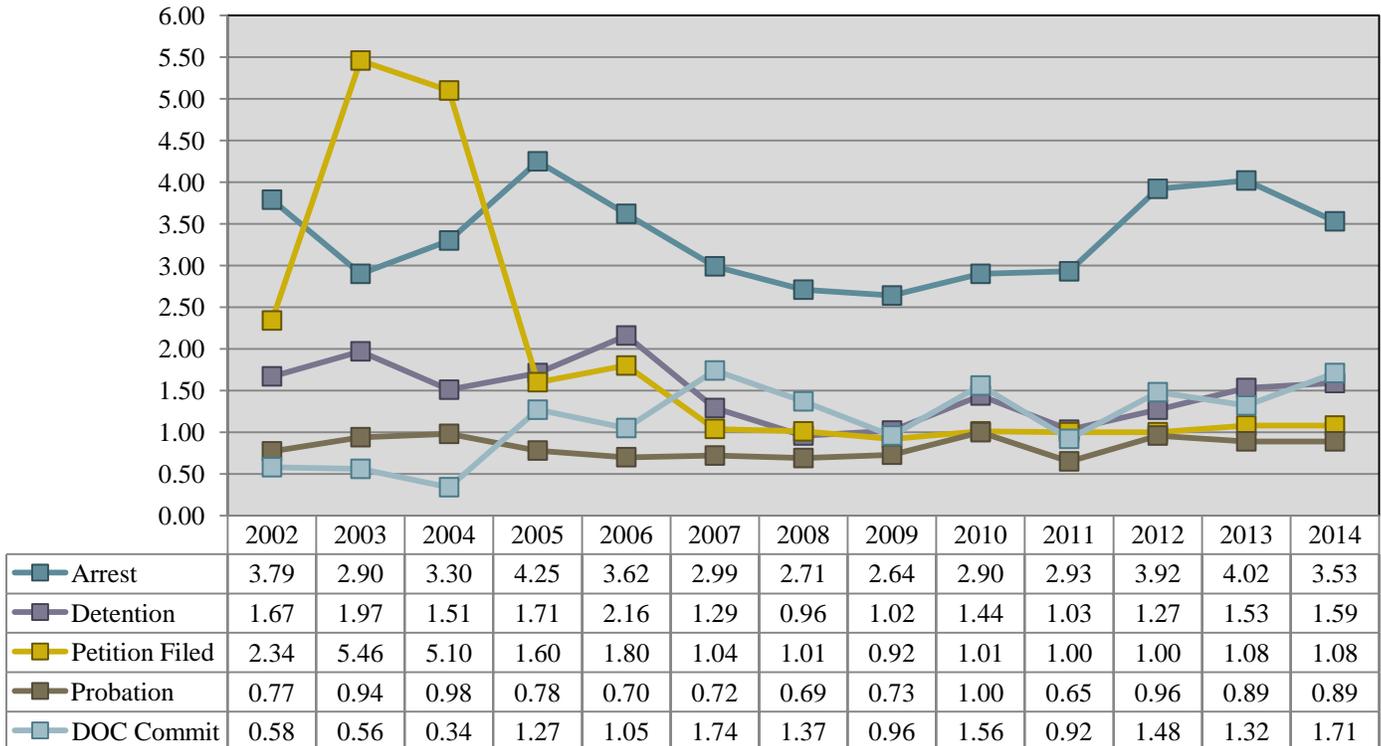
The following table reflects the volume of system juvenile activity, rate of occurrence for each race (using the base populations from OJJDP), and calculated RRI values that compare each rate for each race to the rate for white youth.

Minnehaha RRI Summary																	
2014	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)	14,743		1,488			1,314			615			742			4,159		
Arrest	711	48.2	261	175.4	3.64	108	82.2	1.70	18	29.3	0.61	299	403.0	8.36	709	170.5	3.53
Referral	528	74.3	126	48.3	0.65	47	43.5	0.59	12	66.7	**	197	65.9	0.89	597	84.2	1.13
Diversion	135	25.6	12	9.5	0.37	5	10.6	**	3	25.0	**	8	4.1	0.16	29	4.9	0.19
Detention	153	29.0	79	62.7	2.16	0	**	**	2	16.7	**	150	76.1	2.63	275	46.1	1.59
Petition Filed	448	84.8	105	83.3	0.98	38	80.9	0.95	9	75.0	**	187	94.9	1.12	549	92.0	1.08
Adjudication	410	91.5	87	82.9	0.91	37	97.4	1.06	9	100.0	**	145	77.5	0.85	458	83.4	0.91
Probation	305	74.4	72	82.8	1.11	32	86.5	1.16	8	88.9	**	132	91.0	1.22	304	66.4	0.89
DOC Commit	21	5.1	11	12.6	2.47	2	5.4	**	1	11.1	**	26	17.9	3.50	40	8.7	1.71
** Insufficient number of cases for analysis																	

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

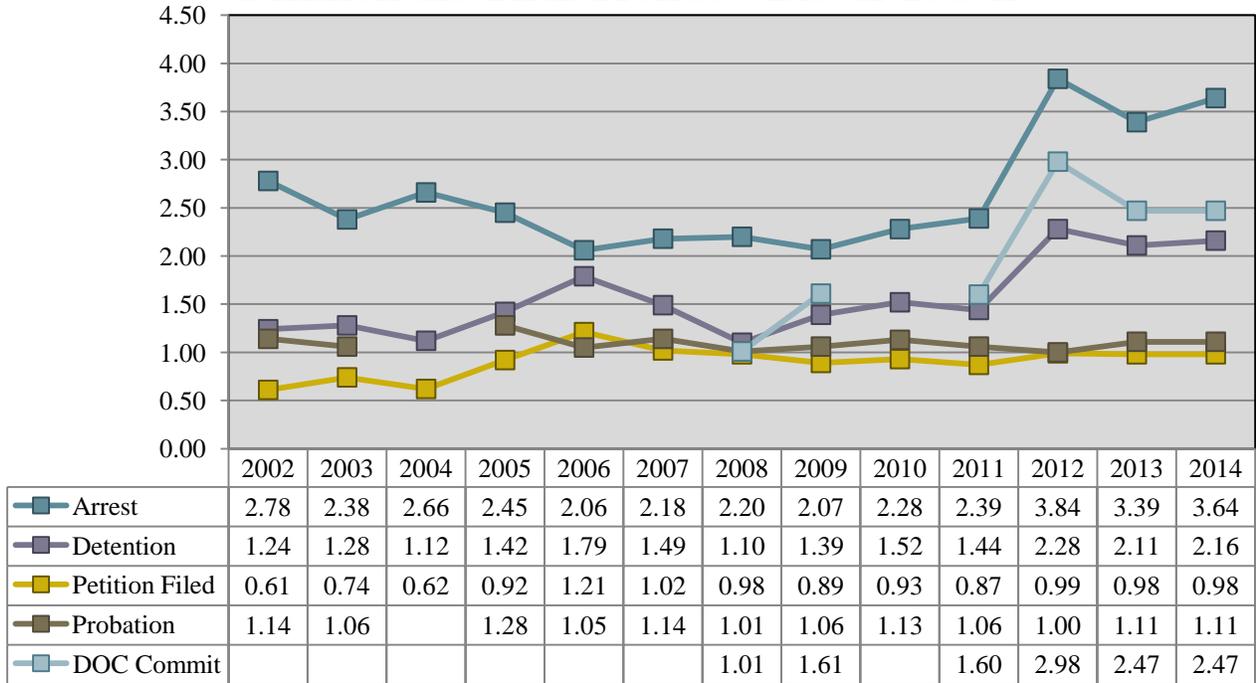
The following chart shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for tracking minority youth within the system.

Minnehaha RRI Trends - All Minorities



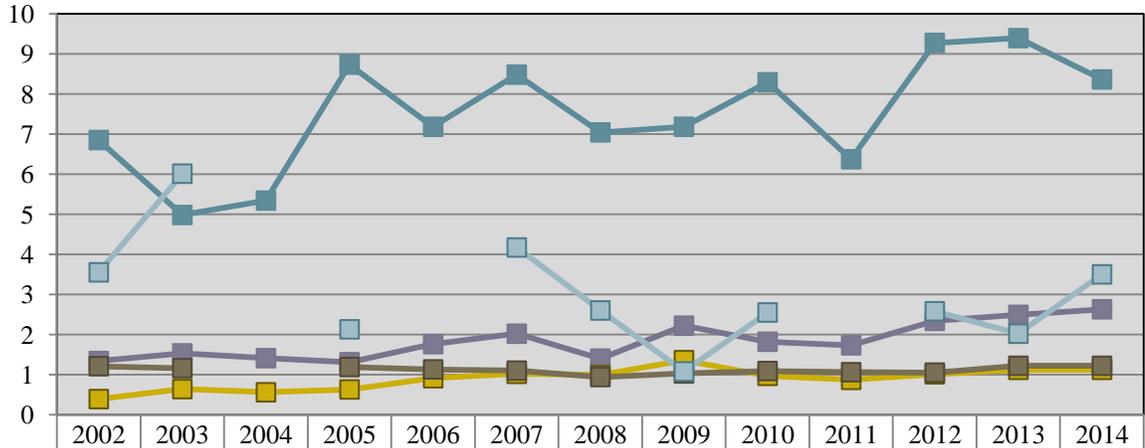
Black juveniles represent 7.87% of the total at risk juvenile population in Minnehaha County. The following table shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for Black youth in the state justice system for Minnehaha county. Some stages are missing an RRI due to small numbers that prevent the calculation of the RRI.

Minnehaha RRI Trends - Black Youth



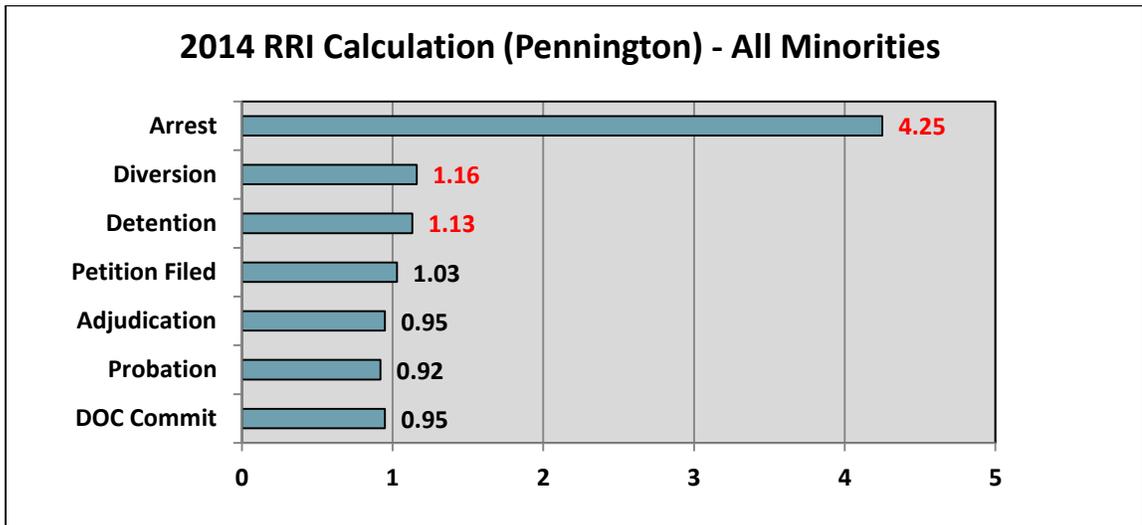
Native American juveniles represent 3.93% of the total at risk juvenile population in Minnehaha County. The following table shows the RRI calculations as far back as data has been made available for Native American youth in the state justice system. Some stages are missing an RRI due to small numbers that prevent the calculation of the RRI.

Minnehaha RRI Trends - Native Youth



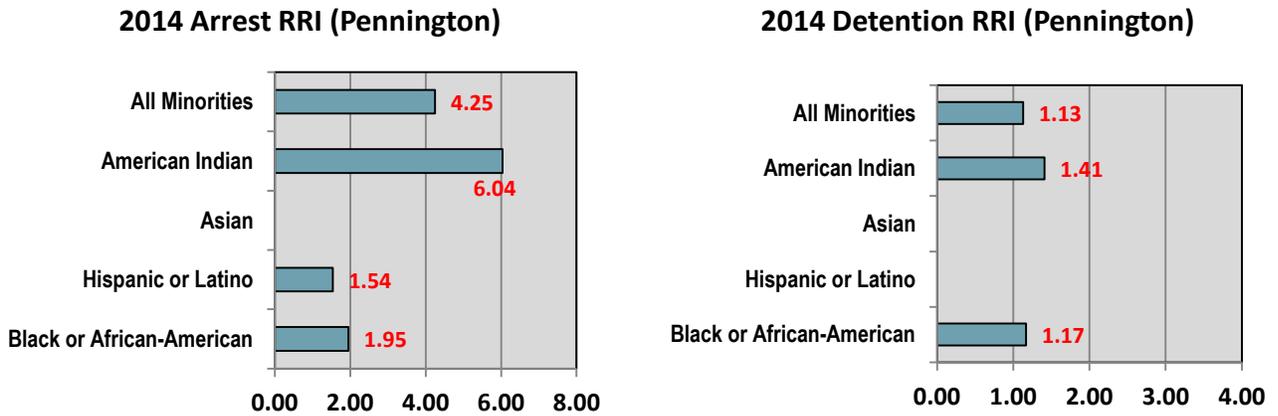
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Arrest	6.85	4.98	5.34	8.73	7.18	8.48	7.04	7.18	8.29	6.37	9.27	9.39	8.36
Detention	1.34	1.53	1.41	1.31	1.76	2.02	1.4	2.22	1.82	1.73	2.34	2.49	2.63
Petition Filed	0.39	0.64	0.56	0.63	0.91	1.02	0.99	1.36	0.97	0.87	1.01	1.12	1.12
Probation	1.21	1.16		1.19	1.13	1.1	0.94	1.03	1.09	1.06	1.05	1.22	1.22
DOC Commit	3.55	6.01		2.13		4.17	2.6	1.08	2.55		2.58	2.02	3.50

Pennington County: Minority youth represent 26.49% 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 arrest and detention. 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), 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 are statistical significance. Races that are missing a RRI are due to an insufficient number of cases for analysis.



Statistical parity would be achieved at arrest if there was a reduction of 573 Minority Youth arrests in Pennington County. At the stage of detention, assuming all other items remained constant statistical parity between All Minority and White youth would be achieved through a reduction of 59 detention admissions for Minority Youth in Pennington County.

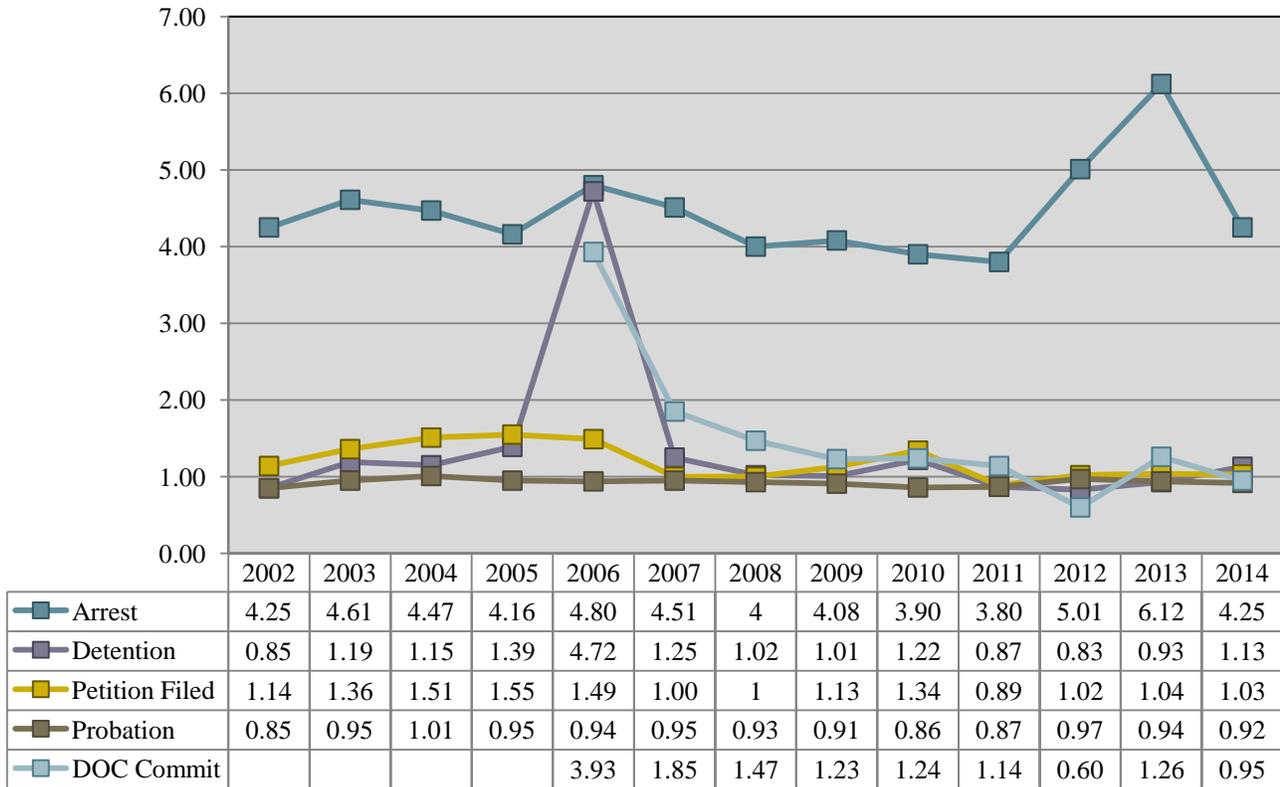
The following table reflects the volume of system juvenile activity, rate of occurrence for each race (using the base populations from OJJDP), and calculated RRI values that compare each rate for each race to the rate for white youth:

Pennington RRI Summary																	
2014	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)	8,116		332			778			188			1,626			2,924		
Arrest	489	60.3	39	117.5	1.95	72	92.5	1.54	2	10.6	**	592	364.1	6.04	749	256.2	4.25
Referral	228	46.6	12	30.8	0.66	32	44.4	0.95	2	100.0	**	282	47.6	1.02	368	49.1	1.05
Diversions	478	209.6	28	233.3	**	44	137.5	0.66	12	600.0	**	761	269.9	1.29	892	242.4	1.16
Detention	276	121.1	17	141.7	**	0	**	**	0	**	**	482	170.9	1.41	505	137.2	1.13
Petition Filed	210	92.1	12	100.0	**	30	93.8	1.02	1	50.0	**	270	95.7	1.04	349	94.8	1.03
Adjudication	182	86.7	9	75.0	**	26	86.7	**	1	100.0	**	225	83.3	0.96	287	82.2	0.95
Probation	169	92.9	10	111.1	**	24	92.3	**	1	100.0	**	193	85.8	0.92	244	85.0	0.92
DOC Commit	10	5.5	1	11.1	**	0	**	**	**	**	**	14	6.2	1.13	15	5.2	0.95
** Insufficient number of cases for analysis																	

Rate Calculation Chart	
Stage of Juvenile Justice System	Base Used
Arrest	Per 1,000 youth in the population
Referral	Per 100 juvenile arrests
Diversions	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

Minority youth represent 26.48% 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. In the following table, there were too few white youth committed to DOC in order to calculate DOC Commitment.

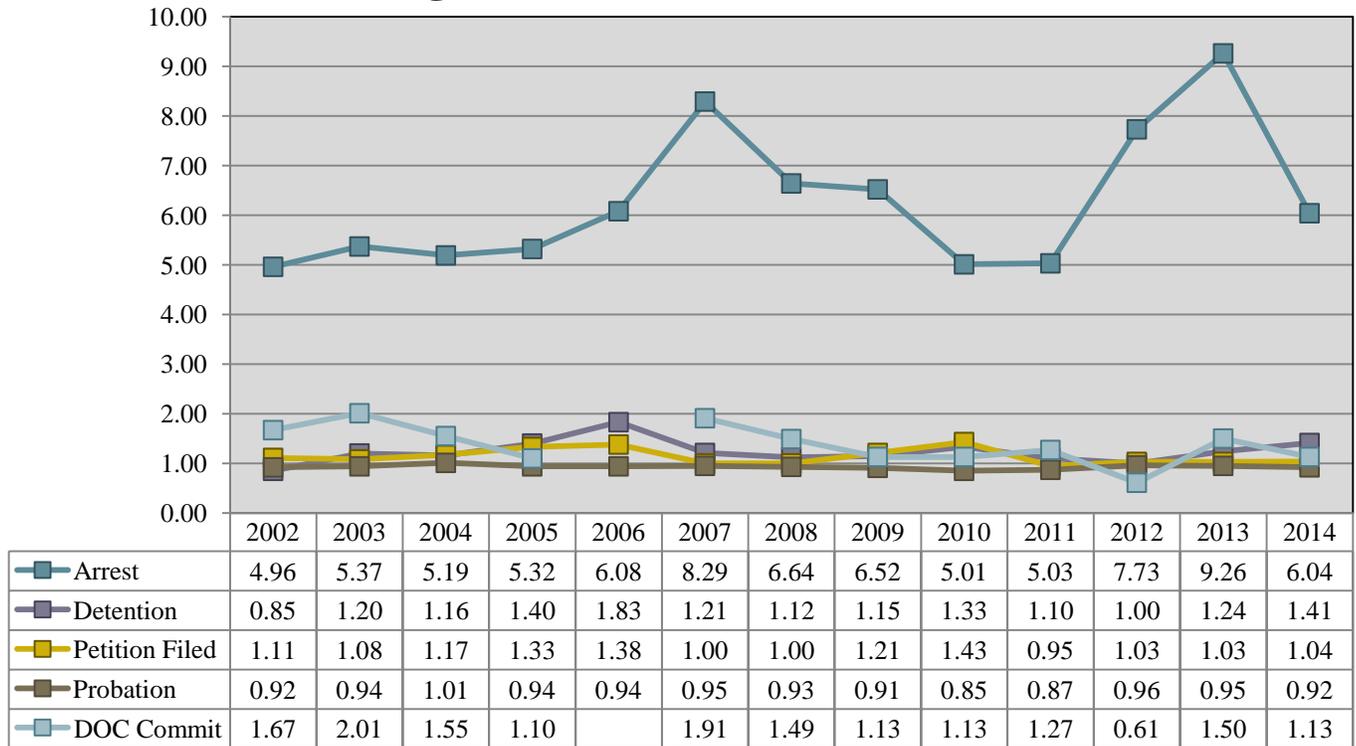
Pennington RRI Trends - All Minorities



Native American juveniles represent 14.73% 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.

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.

Pennington RRI Trends - Native Youth



A. Relative Rate Index Tracking

During the analysis of the DMC RRI Trends, the following criteria was used at each monitored stage in determining if significance, magnitude, and volume were considered central to the disparities:

- Statistical significance is calculated for minority youth in comparison to white youth by using a chi square distribution at the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$. In this calculation, actual levels of system activity are compared to expected levels of system activity and a determination is made as to if the size of the discrepancy between actual values and expected values could occur by chance.
- Magnitude was determined if the levels of RRI at a stage met or exceeded 1.50 when compared to the rates for white youth. *NOTE: RRI must be significant to have magnitude.*
- Volume was based on if the number of cases that would need to change in order to reach statistical parity is large enough to warrant and support an intervention program that would have enough cases to implement an intervention strategy at that stage. (Cases \geq 100 youth in MSA jurisdictions) *NOTE: RRI must be significant to have volume.*

Statewide: The following table shows the basic information for the stages of the juvenile justice system as they pertain to the significance, magnitude, volume and contextual considerations relating to the statewide data. South Dakota has not conducted a comparison DMC RRI calculations to other jurisdictions due to complications with the defined population tracked for DMC purposes.

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking							
State : South Dakota Statewide	Black or African- American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Juvenile Arrests	S,M,V,C 3.40	S,M,V,C 1.74	S 0.70	**	S,M,V,C 3.13	**	S,M,V,C 2.94
Refer to Juvenile Court	S,V,C 0.79	S,V,C 0.69	0.92	**	S,V,C 0.80	**	S,V,C 1.12
Cases Diverted	S 0.71	0.84	**	**	S,M,V 1.94	**	S,V 1.14
Cases Involving Secure Detention	S 1.44	S 0.54	**	**	S,M,V 2.68	**	S,V 1.45
Cases Petitioned	0.96	1.04	**	**	1.05	**	1.05
Cases Resulting in Adjudication	0.90	1.02	**	**	0.95	**	S,C 0.83
Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.09	1.07	**	**	1.03	**	S 0.92
Cases DOC Commitment	1.52	**	**	**	S,M 1.72	**	1.10
Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Key: S=Statistically Significant; M=Magnitude of RRI; V=Volume of Activity; C=Contextual Considerations; C=Comparative with other jurisdictions							

- Significance
 - All Minority youth show disparities that are statistically significant at the stages of arrest, referral, diversion, detention, adjudication, and probation.
 - Native American youth show disparities that are statistically significant at the stages of arrest, referral, diversion, detention, and DOC commitment.

- Black youth show disparities that are statistically significant at the stages of arrest, referral, diversion, and detention.
- Hispanic youth show disparities that are statistically significant at the stages of arrest, referral, and detention.

- Magnitude
 - All Minority youth show statistically significant disparities that have the greatest degree of difference between racial and ethnic groups at the stage of arrest.
 - Native American youth show statistically significant disparities that have the greatest degree of difference between racial and ethnic groups at the stage of arrest, diversion, detention, and DOC commitment.
 - Black youth show statistically significant disparities that have the greatest degree of difference between racial and ethnic groups at the stages of arrest.
 - Hispanic youth show statistically significant disparities that have the greatest degree of difference between racial and ethnic groups at the stage of arrest.

- Volume
 - All Minority youth show a difference in the volume of activity at the statistically significant stages of arrest, referral, diversion, and detention.
 - Native American youth show a difference in the volume of activity at the statistically significant stages of arrest, referral, diversion, and detention.
 - Black and Hispanic youth show a difference in the volume of activity at the statistically significant stage of arrest and referral.

- Similar Jurisdictions
 - In South Dakota, each stage of the DMC process is tracked to include both status and delinquent offenses since they have similar dispositional options and due to limitations in data. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to compare South Dakota's rates to other jurisdictions.

- Contextual Considerations
 - Law enforcement agencies note that many contacts with the community are from community complaints and that a significant larger number of complaints result in contact with Native American and minority youth.
 - A large number of youth are identified as “Other/Mixed” at the stages of referral, petition filed, and adjudication because they do not have race information identified for all youth. This information gap indicates issues within the “Other/Mixed” group which may not be accurate since the race of these juveniles is actually unknown.

Minnehaha County:The following table shows the basic information for the stages of the juvenile justice system as they pertain to the significance, magnitude, volume and contextual considerations relating to the Minnehaha County data.

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking							
State : South Dakota Minnehaha County	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Juvenile Arrests	S,M,V,C 3.64	S,M,V,C 1.70	S,C 0.61	**	S,M,V,C 8.36	**	S, M,V,C 3.53
Refer to Juvenile Court	S,V,C 0.65	S,C 0.59	**	**	0.89	**	S,V, C 1.13
Cases Diverted	S 0.37	**	**	**	S 0.16	**	S 0.19
Cases Involving Secure Detention	S, M,C 2.16	**	**	**	S,M,V,C 2.63	**	S,M,V,C 1.59
Cases Petitioned	0.98	0.95	**	**	1.12	**	1.08
Cases Resulting in Adjudication	0.91	1.06	**	**	S,V,C 0.85	**	S,V,C 0.91
Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.11	1.16	**	**	S,V 1.22	**	S,V 0.89
Cases DOC Commitment	S,M, C 2.47	**	**	**	S,M, C 3.50	**	S,M, C 1.71
Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Key: S=Statistically Significant; M=Magnitude of RRI; V=Volume of Activity; C=Contextual Considerations; C=Comparative with other jurisdictions							

- Significance
 - All Minority youth show disparities that are statistically significant at the stages of arrest, referral, diversion, detention, adjudication, probation, and DOC commitment.
 - Native American youth show disparities that are statistically significant at the stages of arrest, diversion, adjudication, detention, probation, and DOC commitment.
 - Black youth show disparities that are statistically significant at the stages of arrest, referral,diversion, detention, and DOC commitment.
 - Hispanic youth show disparities that are statistically significant at the stages of arrest, and referral.

- Magnitude
 - All Minority youth show statistically significant disparities that have the greatest degree of difference between racial and ethnic groups at the stages of arrest, detention, and DOC commitment.
 - Native American youth show statistically significant disparities that have the greatest degree of difference between racial and ethnic groups at the stages of arrest, detention, and DOC commitment.
 - Black youth show overrepresentation that is has the greatest degree of difference between racial and ethnic groups at the stages of arrest, detention, and DOC commitment.
 - Hispanic youth show overrepresentation that is has the greatest degree of difference between racial and ethnic groups at the stage of arrest.

- Volume
 - All Minority youth show a difference in the volume of activity at the statistically significant stages of arrest, referral, detention, adjudication, and probation.
 - Native American youth show a difference in the volume of activity at the stages of arrest, detention, adjudication, and probation.
 - Black youth show a difference in the volume of activity at the stages of arrest and referral.
 - Hispanic youth show a difference in the volume of activity at the stage of arrest.

- Similar Jurisdictions
 - In South Dakota, we track each stage of the DMC process to include both status and delinquent offenses since they have similar dispositional options and due to limitations in data. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to compare South Dakota's rates to other jurisdictions.

- Contextual Considerations
 - Law enforcement agencies note that many contacts with the community are from community complaints and that a significant larger number of complaints result in contact with Native American and minority youth.

- As one of only two Metropolitan Statistical Areas in South Dakota, Minnehaha County experiences the phenomenon known as attractive nuisance due to commercial or entertainment opportunities.
- In Minnehaha County, a large number of youth are identified as “Other/Mixed” at the stages of referral, petition filed, and adjudication because they do not have appropriate race information identified. This information gap indicates issues within the “Other/Mixed” group which may not be accurate since the race of these juveniles is actually unknown.
- Minnehaha County Juvenile Detention Center is a regional detention facility which provides both secure and non-secure detainment options. There have been issues encountered in the efforts to accurately account for the security status of all juveniles housed within the facility. In addition, the facility serves as a regional detention facility that compacts with 14 other counties to provide housing options for pre-adjudication and dispositional youth.
- In Minnehaha County, DOC commitments have been higher for minority youth than for white youth.

Pennington County:The following table shows the basic information for the stages of the juvenile justice system as they pertain to the significance, magnitude, volume and contextual considerations relating to the Pennington County data.

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking

State : South Dakota Pennington County	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Juvenile Arrests	S,M,C 1.95	S,M,C 1.54	**	**	S,M,V,C 6.04	**	S,M,V,C 4.25
Refer to Juvenile Court	0.66	0.95	**	**	1.02	**	1.05
Cases Diverted	**	S 0.66	**	**	S,V,C 1.29	**	S,V,C 1.16
Cases Involving Secure Detention	**	**	**	**	S,V,C 1.41	**	S,V,C 1.13
Cases Petitioned	**	1.02	**	**	1.04	**	1.03
Cases Resulting in Adjudication	**	**	**	**	0.96	**	0.95
Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	0.92	**	0.92
Cases DOC Commitment	**	**	**	**	1.13	**	0.95
Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Key: S=Statistically Significant; M=Magnitude of RRI; V=Volume of Activity; C=Contextual Considerations; C=Comparative with other jurisdictions							

- Significance
 - All Minority youth show disparities that are statistically significant at the stages of arrest, diversion, and detention.
 - Native American youth show disparities that are statistically significant at the stages of arrest, diversion, and detention.
 - Black youth show disparities that are statistically significant at the stage of arrest.
 - Hispanic youth show disparities that are statistically significant at the stages of arrest and diversion.

- Magnitude
 - All Minority youth show statistically significant disparities that have the greatest degree of difference between racial and ethnic groups at the stage of arrest.

- Native American youth show statistically significant disparities that have the greatest degree of difference between racial and ethnic groups at the stage of arrest.
- Black and Hispanic youth show statistically significant disparities that have the greatest degree of difference between racial and ethnic groups at the stage of arrest.

- Volume
 - All Minority youth show a difference in the volume of activity at the statistically significant stages of arrest, diversion, and detention.
 - Native American youth show a difference in the volume of activity at the statistically significant stages of arrest, diversion, and detention.

- Similar Jurisdictions
 - South Dakota tracks each stage of the DMC process to include both status and delinquent offenses since they have similar dispositional options and due to limitations in data. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to compare South Dakota's rates to other jurisdictions.

- Contextual Considerations
 - Law enforcement agencies note that many contacts with the community are from community complaints and that a significant larger number of complaints result in contact with Native American and minority youth.
 - As one of only two Metropolitan Statistical Areas in South Dakota, Pennington County experiences the phenomenon known as attractive nuisance due to commercial or entertainment opportunities.
 - In Pennington County, diversion programs are provided by the States Attorney's Office prior to any referrals to the court system. Local input has suggested that a lack of culturally appropriate diversion programs hinder the successful completion of diversion for Native American youth. A significant number of cases were reported with unknown race.

- Western South Dakota Juvenile Services Center is a regional detention facility that compacts with four other counties, serves many of the other counties in western South Dakota, and has contracts with many federal agencies to provide beds.
- In Pennington County, DOC Commitments have been higher for Native American youth than for white youth.

C Phase II: Assessment/Diagnosis

1). Statewide Assessment

In the Assessment phase of the DMC Process, the Department of Corrections contracted with researchers from Mountain Plains Research to conduct an assessment of DMC in order to assist the Council in identifying interventions that can reduce the occurrence of DMC. Based on findings of the assessment the following mechanisms have been identified as contributing to minority over representation in South Dakota:

- **Differential Behavior:** The rates at which youth from various racial and ethnic subgroups are involved in activity may differ.
- **Indirect Effects:** Reflects the fact that in this society, economic status, education, location, and a host of risk factors associated with delinquent behavior, among other factors, are linked with race and ethnicity.
- **Differential Opportunities for Prevention and Treatment:** The allocation of prevention and treatment resources within communities is seldom uniform or universally accessible across the entire community. In some instances, those allocations create a disadvantage for minority youth.
- **Differential Processing or Inappropriate Decision-making Criteria:** Differential processing or inappropriate decision-making criteria can be an issue in determining program eligibility, implementing diversion programs, and selecting alternative decision outcomes.
- **Justice by Geography:** The concept that youth in general, and minority youth in particular, may be processed or handled differently in one jurisdiction than in another within the same state.

- **Legislation, Policies, and Legal Factors with Disproportionate Impact:** Policies enacted through legislation or through administrative action may sometimes contain elements that create a disadvantage for minority youth.

As a result of this assessment, it was identified that further assessments need to be completed on a local basis within the DMC jurisdictions because the system, populations, community needs, and services available are so different between jurisdictions.

2). **Minnehaha County Assessment – September 2013**

Beginning in spring 2013, Minnehaha County began working with the Burns Institute to conduct a local assessment. As a result of the meetings, interviews, and data review, the Burns Institute made the following recommendations:

- Mechanisms of DMC

Differential Behavior: Minority youth had more admissions and minority youth had a longer length of stay in detention.

Legislation, Policies, and Legal Factors with Disproportionate Impact: Current options for collaboration hinder providing services to minority youth.

Statistical Aberration: The system has differing definitions and needs options for ongoing monitoring and procedures for ensuring data integrity.

- Assessment Recommendations

Data Improvement: Improve current data capabilities by creating data definitions, integrating systems, reporting consistently, and monitoring to ensure data quality.

Community Engagement: Engage stakeholders from the community, improve local relationships, and provide training opportunities.

3). **Pennington County Assessment – September 2013**

Beginning in Spring 2013, Pennington County began working with the Burns Institute to conduct a local assessment. As a result of the meetings, interviews, and data review, the Burns Institute identified the following:

- Mechanisms of DMC

Differential Behavior: Minority youth had more admissions, larger number of admissions for minority youth for more severe crimes, and minority youth had a higher average daily population with a shorter length of stay in detention.

Differential Opportunities for Prevention and Treatment: The community has a lack of alternatives especially minority specific alternatives to secure detention.

Legislation, Policies, and Legal Factors with Disproportionate Impact: Current options for collaboration hinder providing services to minority youth. When comparing similarly situated youth, minority youth saw a disparity in the number of overrides on the risk assessment instrument.

Statistical Aberration: The system has differing definitions and needs options for ongoing monitoring and procedures for ensuring data integrity.

- Assessment Recommendations

Data Improvement: Improve current data capabilities by creating common definitions, use data to drive reform, include IT in the meetings, ensure data integrity, and monitoring to ensure data quality.

Community Collaboration: Engage stakeholders from the community, engage third party to assist in community and system collaboration, improve local relationships, provide training opportunities, and provide coach-up sessions for new stakeholders.

Community Based Programming: Increase local use of program especially minority specific programming, assess Native specific continuum of services, increase Native school based programming and partner with local organizations to provide additional programming.

D Phase III: Intervention

1). Progress Made in FY 2015

A. Activities Implemented

The Council of Juvenile Services selected two communities in which to fund local DMC interventions – Minnehaha and Pennington Counties. FFY 2015 allocations for

DMC intervention projects were set at \$60,000 for both Minnehaha and Pennington Counties. In addition, an additional allocation was established to help cover costs for part-time local coordination efforts. Project funding was as follows:

SFY2014 DMC Projects			
	Provider	Description	Active Allocation
All DMC Projects			\$140,000.00
Minnehaha	Lutheran Social Services	Minnehaha County Functional Family Therapy	\$60,000.00
Pennington	Pennington County State's Attorney's Office	Pennington County Data Specialist , Community Outreach Case Manager, and Pre-adjudication Services for Minority Youth	\$60,000.00
Statewide	Department of Corrections	Staff, Meetings, Evaluation, and Travel	\$20,000.00

DMC Awareness – In order to create awareness about DMC, a variety of information dissemination products were established which include presentations and publications.

Data Improvement – As part of the plan, data is monitored and plans are made as necessary to address missing data as an ongoing process. Efforts are ongoing to improve quantity and quality of the data currently available for the study of DMC.

Local DMC Workgroups –The DMC Coordinator oversaw the subgrants within the awarded local DMC sites in Minnehaha and Pennington County. The DMC Coordinator also monitored the progress of the local intervention projects and provides feedback on the progress of the local DMC intervention workgroups.

Evaluation – During Federal Fiscal Year 2011, the Council of Juvenile Services approved local DMC proposals in the two MSA locations, Minnehaha and Pennington Counties. As part of the proposal, these sites completed local system assessments and conducted an in-depth study of their local justice systems. Assessments were completed in September 2013 by the Burns Institute.

Monitoring – All programs will continue to be required to provide measures. The Council of Juvenile Services will monitor overall DMC implementation.

Legal Education Program – The Council of Juvenile Services supported the creation of the Fourth Edition of the South Dakota Juvenile Justice Guidebook in 2010. The guidebook includes system information that aims to help with the navigation of the juvenile justice system by providing information regarding rights and responsibilities, navigating the justice system, and parenting a juvenile that is involved with the juvenile justice system. Copies of this publication continue to be distributed to juvenile justice stakeholders.

B. Activities Not Implemented

None.

C. Goals, Objectives, and Measures

PROGRAM AREA: 21

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Problem Statement: Minority youth, primarily Native American youth, are over-represented at most stages of South Dakota’s juvenile justice system.

Goal 1: Decrease Disproportionate Minority Contact within the juvenile justice system through identification, assessment, intervention, evaluation, and ongoing monitoring of juvenile justice system activity.

Objective 1: Financially support the implementation of the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) intervention efforts and initiatives in two communities that focus on reduction strategies for populations of minority youth that have over-representation in the juvenile justice system.

Activity 1: Once the plan is approved by the Council of Juvenile Services, establish a subgrant agreement between DOC and local entities to implement the local interventions.

Objective 2: Evaluate and monitor local DMC efforts and initiatives for performance and effectiveness in the two DMC intervention communities.

Activity 1: Local projects to provide local updates and Performance Measures to the Department of Corrections.

Mandatory Performance Measures as of May 2015

Number of program youth served

Number and percent of program youth who re-offend during the reporting period

Number and percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period

Number of programs implemented

Number and percent of program staff trained

Number of hours of program staff training provided

Number of planning activities conducted

Number of assessment studies conducted

Number of data improvement projects implemented

Number of decision-making tools developed

Number of program youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behaviors (substance use, antisocial behavior, family relationships, and social competencies).

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2015	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00
2016	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00
2017	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00
Number of Subgrants:	Expect two DMC funded intervention sites.		

E Phase IV: Evaluation

To date each intervention strategy implemented has an evaluation plan for collecting information that is developed at the time of funding agreements or updates. The measures collected included the performance level information as required by OJJDP. In addition, each evaluation plan included additional data and annual evaluation visits for the purpose of updates, record maintenance, function, and progress reporting that the Council of Juvenile Services in making a determination of continued funding.

With the new direction of the Council of Juvenile Services that focuses delinquency prevention, each site will be encouraged to implement the DMC process as part of the community's overall delinquency prevention efforts. All sites are required to prepare detailed plans as part of funding application which specifies overall goals and objectives. Sites will be responsible for reporting data regarding their overall progress towards their goals as well as performance measures as required by for annual performance measuring.

F Phase V: Monitoring

South Dakota will continue to fund a part-time DMC Coordinator. The duties of the DMC Coordinator will be to oversee the implementation of statewide strategies, oversee subgrants for local DMC projects, and monitor data trends.

South Dakota will continue to work towards updating DMC information on an annual basis. Data will be compiled as it becomes available to the department. For more information on strategies for the ongoing monitoring of DMC in South Dakota are outlined in the DMC Reduction plan found in this section.

G DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2015-2017

1). Activities, Strategies, and Timelines for DMC

Strategy	Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Interventions in two locations that focus on decreasing DMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request proposals from all locations eligible for funding DMC Interventions in two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (\$30,000 per site) 	September 2015	September 2016	September 2017
Dissemination of DMC information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the DMC information (presentations and publications) 	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Data improvement projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and implementation of data improvement projects. 	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop local evaluations plans. Ongoing DMC site updates. 	September 2016 Ongoing	September 2017 Ongoing	September 2018 Ongoing
Ongoing Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate and monitor local DMC efforts and initiatives for performance and effectiveness in the two DMC intervention communities. Submission of Performance Measures to OJJDP. 	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
		December 2016	December 2017	December 2018