

South Dakota R/ED Plan – FFY2024 Formula Grant Application

Statewide 7/1/2022- 6/30/2023		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	All Minorities
	Population Data	72,052	3,809	13,024	1,470	6,003	24,576
Arrest	Number	831	217	1,120	16	193	1,565
	Percentage	1.15%	5.70%	8.60%	1.09%	3.21%	6.37%
Diversion	Number	1,103	150	491	13	158	818
	Percentage	1.53%	3.94%	3.70%	0.88%	2.63%	3.33%
Secure Detention	Number	475	151	816	15	82	1,079
	Percentage	.66%	3.97%	6.27%	1.02%	1.37%	4.40%
Commitment	Number	39	13	41	2	2	97
	Percentage	.05%	.34%	.31%	.13%	.03%	.39%
Pennington 7/1/2022 - 6/30/2023		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	All Minorities
	Population Data	8,308	276	1,850	177	1,005	3,308
Arrest	Number	288	44	685	6	54	846
	Percentage	3.47%	15.60%	37.03%	3.39%	5.37%	25.57%
Diversion	Number	228	27	240	1	38	310
	Percentage	2.74%	9.78%	12.98%	0.56%	3.78%	9.37%
Secure Detention	Number	115	20	366	6	0	401
	Percentage	1.39%	7.25%	19.79%	3.39%	-	12.12%
Commitment	Number	2	0	10	1	0	13
	Percentage	.02%	-	.54%	.56%	-	.39%
Minnehaha 7/1/2022 - 6/30/2023		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	All Minorities
	Population Data	15,661	2,227	816	515	1,693	5,251
Arrest	Number	183	132	180	8	65	393
	Percentage	1.17%	5.92%	22.06%	1.55%	3.84%	7.49%
Diversion	Number	129	68	39	4	43	154
	Percentage	0.82%	3.05%	4.78%	0.78%	2.53%	2.93%
Secure Detention	Number	161	103	212	7	56	378
	Percentage	1.03%	4.63%	25.99%	1.36%	3.31%	7.20%
Commitment	Number	7	11	6	2	0	26
	Percentage	0.04%	.49%	.74%	.39%	-	.50%

Definitions:

Arrest - Youth are considered to be arrested when they are apprehended, stopped, or otherwise contacted by law enforcement agencies and suspected of having committed a status or delinquent act. Youth may be counted more than once if they had more than one arrest during the reporting period. Arrests for Pennington County include the Pennington County Sheriff's Office, Rapid City Police Department, and Box Elder Police Department. Arrest for Minnehaha County include the Minnehaha County Sheriff's Office, Sioux Falls Police Department, and Brandon Police Department.

Source: Arrest Information obtained from the South Dakota Attorney General's Office.

Diversion - Youth referred to juvenile court for delinquent or status offenses are often screened by the States Attorney. The States Attorney may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency, to resolve the matter informally (without the filing of charges), or formally (with the filing of charges). The diversion population includes youth referred for legal processing but handled without the filing of formal charges. Youth may be counted more than once if they attended more than one diversion program during the reporting period.

Source: Referrals to the JJRI Diversion Fiscal Incentive Program overseen by the SD Department of Corrections.

Secure Detention - Detention refers to youth held in secure detention facilities at some point during court processing of cases- and youth held in secure detention following a court disposition. Admissions do not include mental health or protective custody holds. Secure detention admissions only. Youth may be counted more than once if they had more than one detention admission during the reporting period.

Source: Juvenile Detention Database Admissions for the fiscal year.

Commitment - Data consists of commitments to the Department of Corrections. Commitment data best reflects South Dakota's justice processes and the confinement decision point for youth. Placement with the Department of Corrections is a state-level decision point.

Source: SD Department of Corrections

Action Plan

1> What do your R/ED numbers tell you about your jurisdiction?

- a. South Dakota's R/ED numbers show that all minority groups make up 25.43% of the juvenile population at risk. Yet, they make up 65.32% of the juvenile arrests, 71.32% of the commitments, and 69.43% of the detention admissions.
 - i. Minority youth in Minnehaha County account for 21.36% of the statewide minority youth population but 35.03% of minority secure detention admissions and 26.80% of minority commitments to the Department of Corrections.
 - ii. Minority youth make up 28.48% of the Pennington County juvenile justice population but account for 77.71% of secure detention admissions and 68.23% of juvenile arrests in Pennington County.
- b. South Dakota's largest minority group is American Indian at almost 14% of the juvenile population at risk. This group alone makes up 46.74% of arrests, 52.50% of detention admissions, and 30.15% of juvenile commitments statewide.

2> What would success in R/ED reduction look like in your state?

- a. Success would be that there were no disparities at any of the contact points for minority youth.

3> How much do you want to reduce R/ED next year?

- a. Statewide, minority youth make up 69.43% of secure detention placements which was an 8.64% increase from FY23 percentages. South Dakota's goal is to reduce R/ED by 2 percentage points at the data collection point of detention. Arrests for all minorities were down statewide. Although there was a decrease in arrests, South Dakota saw an increase of in secure detention for all minorities. We also saw a 2.34% decrease in the percentage of Native American youth represented in statewide arrests, moving from 10.94% in FFY23 to 8.60% in FFY23. South Dakota will track performance toward meeting our goal on the statewide level as well as in the two largest jurisdictions of Minnehaha and Pennington Counties.

4> Is that reasonable? If yes, why?

- a. This is a reasonable goal because it is consistent with previous reductions at the point of detention. Current subgrants are working in a manner that aims in reducing detention placements for minority youth.

5> What do you need from OJJDP to be successful with your plan?

- a. South Dakota would be interested in a training that focuses on Native American R/ED reduction strategies as most trainings focus on other minority populations which is not always applicable to Native American youth. The state hosted one such training event that was well attended. While this is a step in the right direction, the teaching in training must be ongoing.

6> What safeguards will you put in place to ensure that as you work to reduce R/ED you are equipping youth to live productive lives?

- a. All youth entering the juvenile justice system at the point of arrest, regardless of race or ethnicity, are assessed through the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) to determine the appropriate next steps for the youth including release, shelter care, detention, or community-based diversion. The RAI ensures that youth that are a danger to themselves or others are held appropriately within the juvenile justice system while other youth are kept at home or in non-secure options.
- b. Current supported programs target youth in the pre-adjudication stage and involve collaboration between the court system, diversion services, and state's attorneys' offices. Projects align with the juvenile justice system and follow a continuum of services for youth based on their needs and behavior.
- c. South Dakota's State Advisory Group advises the Department of Corrections regarding all R/ED efforts supported by this award. The State Advisory Group also reviews and acts on all subrecipient applications for R/ED efforts.

Outcome-Based Evaluation

1> What are your new numbers?

- a. Statewide, minority youth have accounted for roughly 25% of the juvenile population in both FFY23 and FFY24 Reports.
 - i. Minority youth in Minnehaha County account for 25.10% of the juvenile population but 70.12% of secure detention admissions and 68.22% of arrests. According to FFY23 data, minority youth in Minnehaha County accounted for 25.10% of the juvenile population, 60.34% of secure detention admissions, and 64.84% of arrests.
 - ii. Minority youth make up 28.48% of the Pennington County juvenile justice population but account for 77.71% of secure detention admissions and 74.60% of juvenile arrests. In FY22, minority youth made up 28.48% of the Pennington County juvenile justice population and accounted for 76.13% of secure detention admissions and 75.82% of juvenile arrests.
- b. South Dakota's largest minority group continues to be American Indian at 13.48% of the juvenile population at risk. This group alone makes up 46.74% of arrests, 52.51% of detention admissions, and

30.15% of juvenile commitments statewide. In FFY22 Native American youth made up 38.57% of arrests, 42.80% of detention admissions, and 39.40% of juvenile commitments statewide.

2> Did you meet your goals?

- a. Our goal was to reduce the minority population at the point of detention by 2 percentage points. In FY2023 minorities accounted for 60.79% of secure detentions. In FY2024, that number was 69.43%. This was an increase of 8.64%. South Dakota did not meet this goal.

3> What were the barriers. How might you overcome them next year? What partners do you need?

- a. South Dakota saw a large decrease in overall minority youth arrests and a large increase in secure detentions. FY23 arrest numbers counted some citations/summons contacts that did not result in an arrest. These have been corrected and is the main reason for the large decrease in overall arrests in FY24. We also saw a small increase in overall diversions and a large increase in commitments. South Dakota incorrectly reported only 21 commitments last year when the number should have been 66. This is still an increase over FY23. We also saw a 2.34% decrease in arrests of Native American youth moving from 10.94% in FY23 to 8.60% in FY24. We also saw increases in the percentage of Native American youth represented in statewide diversions, secure detentions, and confinement. Minority arrests and secure detentions experienced an increase in Pennington County, the state's second largest county. The largest county, Minnehaha, saw significant decreases in minority arrests and secure detentions. Diversions decreased in Pennington and Minnehaha Counties but increased statewide.

4> How can OJJDP help you next year? What do you need from us?

- a. South Dakota would be interested in a training that focuses on Native American R/ED reduction strategies as most trainings focus on other minority populations which is not always applicable to Native American youth.

5> How did you equip juvenile offenders to live crime-free?

- a. South Dakota continued to collaborate with justice partners at all contact points to lessen the unintended consequences related to our detention R/ED reduction strategy. South Dakota continued to allocate resources to increase appropriate use of diversion to keep kids from unnecessarily going into the justice system. Two programs through our Formula Grant Award also provided case managers which assisted individual minority youth and their families in better understanding the juvenile justice system and services available to them. The third program funded through the grant provided a county diversion coordinator that facilitated pre-arrest diversion and culturally informed programming to help prevent youth from deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system. The state is partnering with multiple tribes to provide resources for alternatives to detention among Native American youth through programs related to the Native American culture. Additionally, the state supported numerous alternatives to detention initiatives such as reception centers, evening reporting centers, and conditional release programs to keep youth in their communities and out of detention facilities.

6> What are your goals for next year?

- a. South Dakota's goal is to reduce R/ED by an additional 2 percentage points at the data collection point of detention. More specifically, South Dakota's goal is to reduce Native American detentions. South Dakota will continue to collaborate with partners statewide and utilize Formula Grant funding to support alternatives to detention, court-approved diversion programs, and pre-arrest diversion options. Keeping youth from inappropriate or overuse of detention will support our vision of keeping youth with their families and communities and promoting crime-free, productive lives in our state. South Dakota has increased the amount of funding provided for diversion and expects to see an increase in diversions in Minnehaha and Pennington County in future years.