

Juvenile Probation 2018 Profile

Supervision clients as of 12/31/2018

February, 2019

Introduction

The purpose of this profile is to provide a brief description of the 974 juveniles under DOCCR probation supervision on 12/31/2018. Juveniles under supervision are subject to conditions set by the Juvenile Division of the Minnesota 4th Judicial District Court and Juvenile Probation (JP) provides a wide range of services to the courts. Three main profile subgroups are differentiated throughout this report (see Table 1).

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- STS – juveniles assigned to Sentencing to Service only within the Client and Community Restoration (CCR) division, meaning their only remaining condition was an outstanding order to community service or STS.
- Administration/Restitution – juveniles assigned to low level or administrative only caseloads, having completed all other court orders except full payment of restitution.
- Traditional probation – juveniles who received traditional probation services under the supervision of a probation officer.

Of those receiving probation services with juvenile probation (JP) on 12/31/2018, 22% were receiving administrative probation services, 14% were STS only clients, and 64% were receiving traditional probation services.

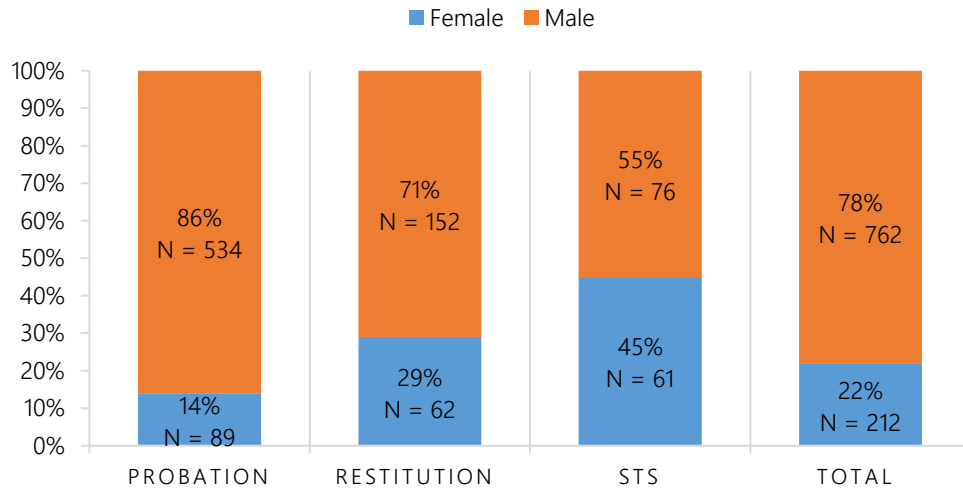
Table 1. Juveniles by Supervision Type

Profile Subgroup	Supervising Location	Count	Count (Percent)
Administrative / Restitution	Low Level Offender	17	214 (22.0%)
	Restitution	197	
Sentence to Service (STS)	STS	137	137 (14.1%)
Traditional Probation	EJJ	116	623 (64.0%)
	Sex Offender	65	
	General Individual	507	

Gender

- Females comprised 22% (N=212) of the 2018 JP Profile population and males 78% (N=762).
- Females were overrepresented among STS clients (42%) compared to their representation in the total profile population (22%).

Figure 1. JP gender by supervision type



Age

- The average intake age¹ was 15.5 years old, though STS only supervision tended to be older at intake, on average, compared with other types of probation involvement (see Figure 2).
- The average profile age² of youth on supervision on 12/31/2018 was 16.7 years old.

¹ Intake age refers to a child's age at the time of their referral to juvenile probation for the current supervision event.

² Profile age indicates the child's age at the time as of 12/31/2018.

Figure 2. JP intake age by supervision type

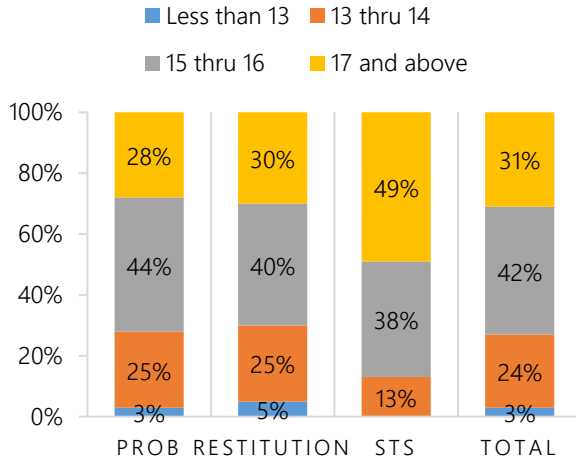
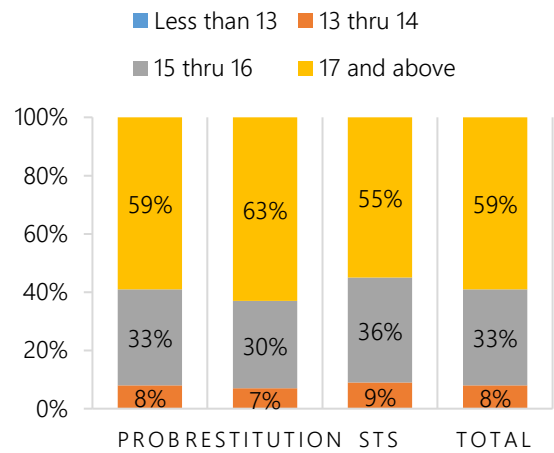


Figure 3. JP profile age by supervision type

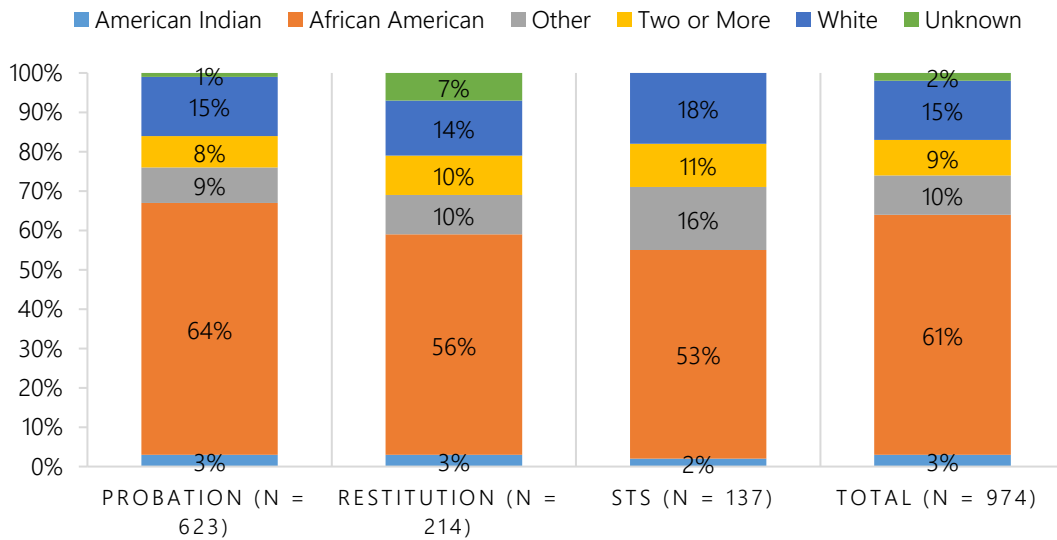


Race

Figure 4 displays the racial distribution for profile subgroups and the total profile population.

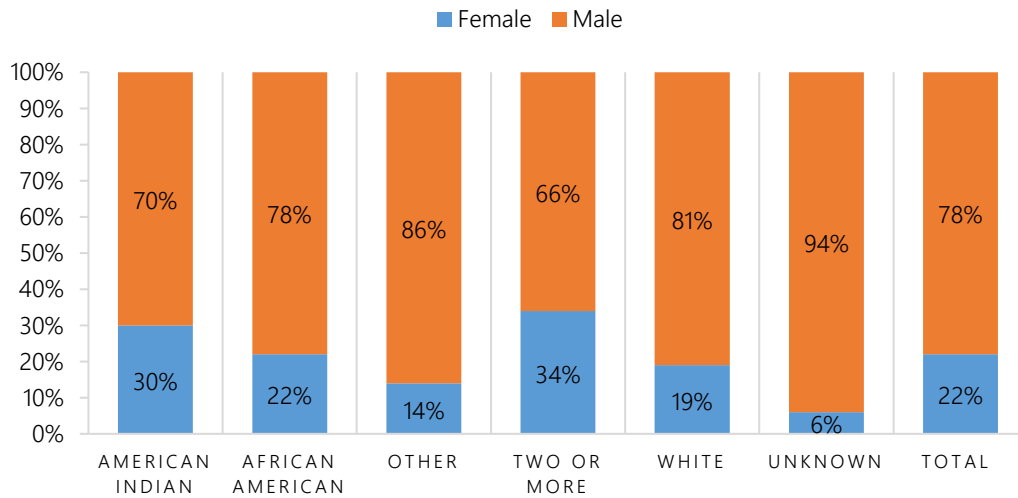
- African Americans comprised 61% (N = 592) of the profile population and 22% of the Hennepin County juvenile population ages 10-17 in 2016.
- Whites comprised 15% (N = 149) of the profile population and 67% of the Hennepin County juvenile population ages 10-17 in 2016.
- Youth identified in an "other" racial category were slightly overrepresented among STS only cases when compared to their representation in the overall population on supervision on 12/31/2018 (16% compared with 10% overall).

Figure 4. JP racial distribution



- The highest proportion of females (34%) was those identified as two or more races and American Indian youth (30%) (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Race by gender

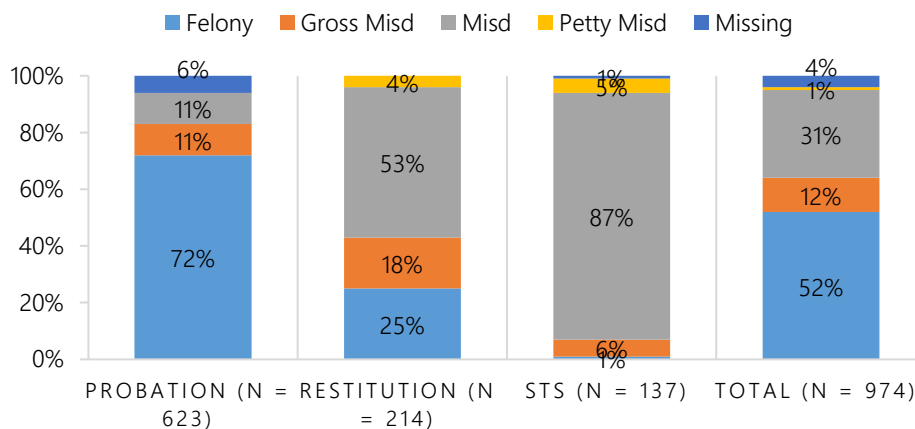


Offense Level

Figure 6 outlines the most serious adjudicated offense associated with the supervision event as of the date of the data pull.

- Fifty-two percent had a felony, 12% had a gross misdemeanor, and 31% had a misdemeanor level offense.
- Felony was the most frequent offense level for traditional supervision while misdemeanor was most prevalent among restitution and STS only caseloads.

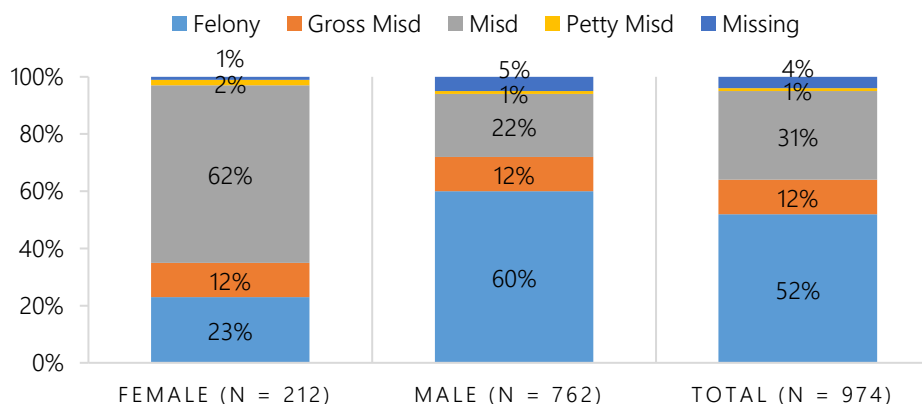
Figure 6. Offense level by supervision type



There were differences between males and females in level of offense for which they were receiving probation services (see Figure 7).

- Sixty percent (N=453) of males had a felony offense compared with 23% (N=49) for females.

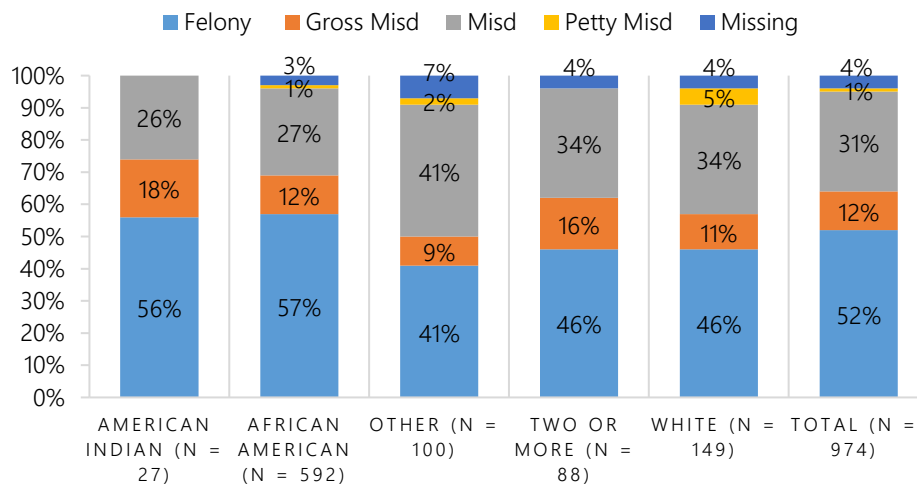
Figure 7. Offense level by gender



There were differences across race for most serious adjudicated offense level.

- African American and American Indian youth were more likely to have been adjudicated for a felony (see Figure 8).

Figure 8. Offense level by race - overall



Offense level is disaggregated by race and gender below (see Figure 9 and Figure 10).

- Females identified as an “other” race were more likely to be adjudicated on misdemeanor offenses compared with other females (see Figure 9).
- American Indian and African American males were more likely to be adjudicated for felony offenses compared with other males (see Figure 10).

Figure 9. Offense level by race - female

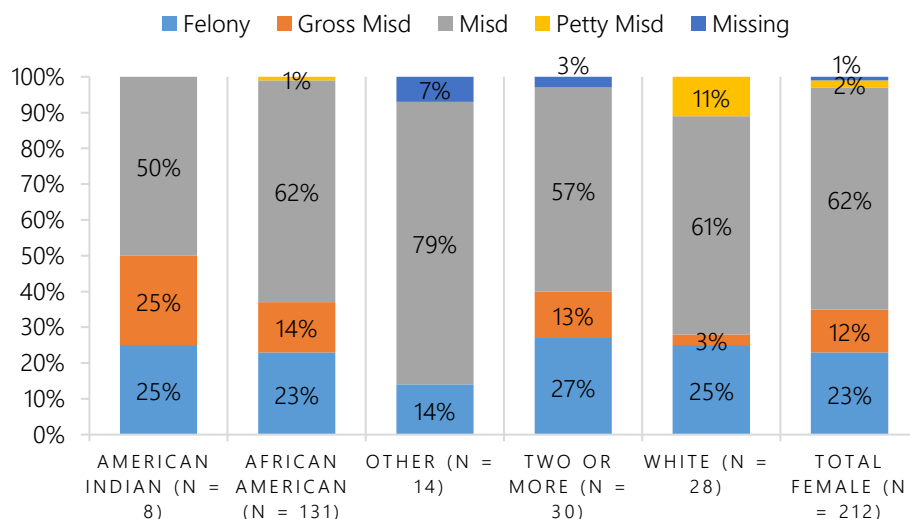
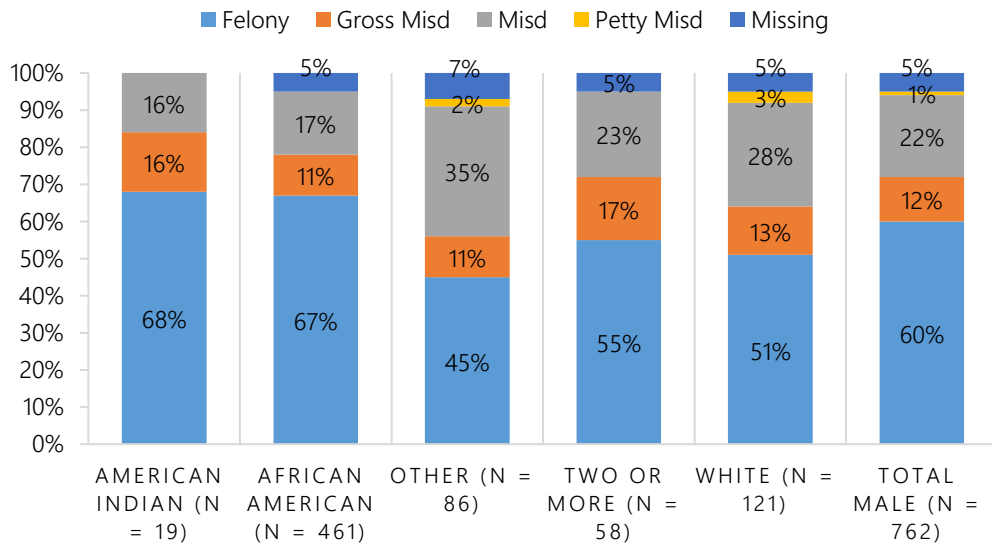


Figure 10. Offense level by race - male

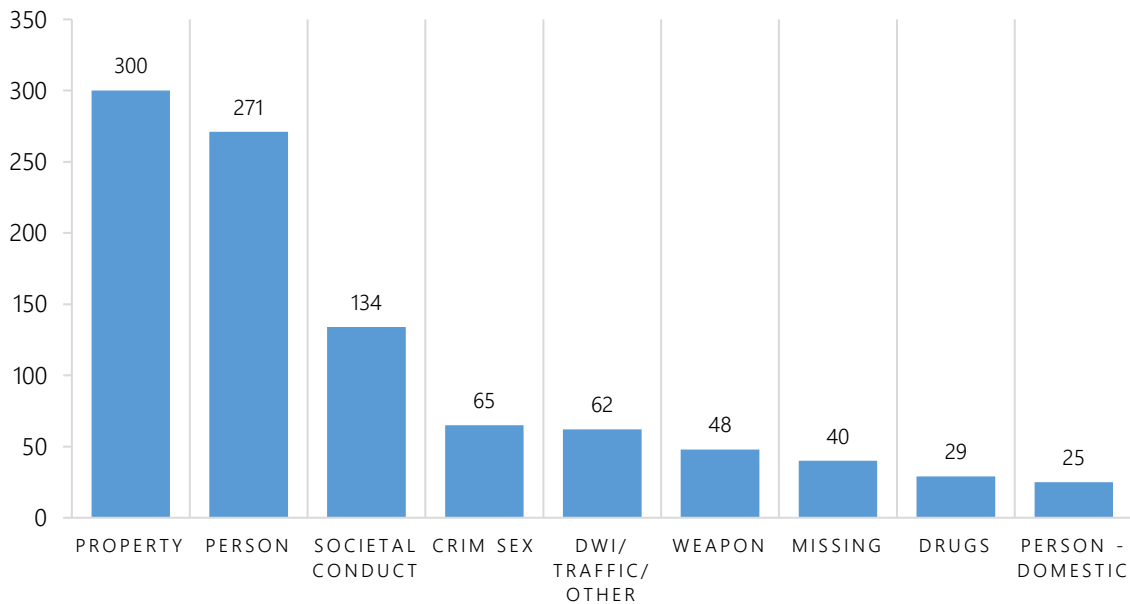


Offense type

Figure 11 displays frequencies of offense types for the total profile population.

- The most frequent offense was property (31%) followed by person offenses (28%).

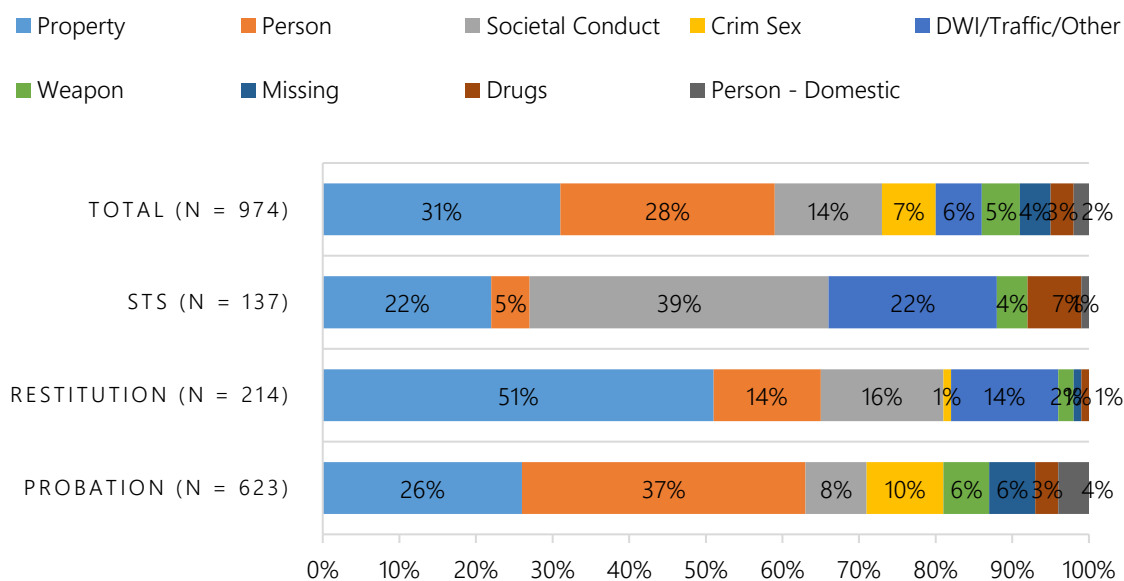
Figure 11. Offense type - overall



Offense types differed across supervision types (see Figure 12).

- Traditional probation clients were more likely to be under supervision for person (non-domestic) offenses.
- Restitution clients were most predominantly receiving services for property offenses.
- STS clients were more likely to have DWI/Traffic/Other or societal conduct offenses.

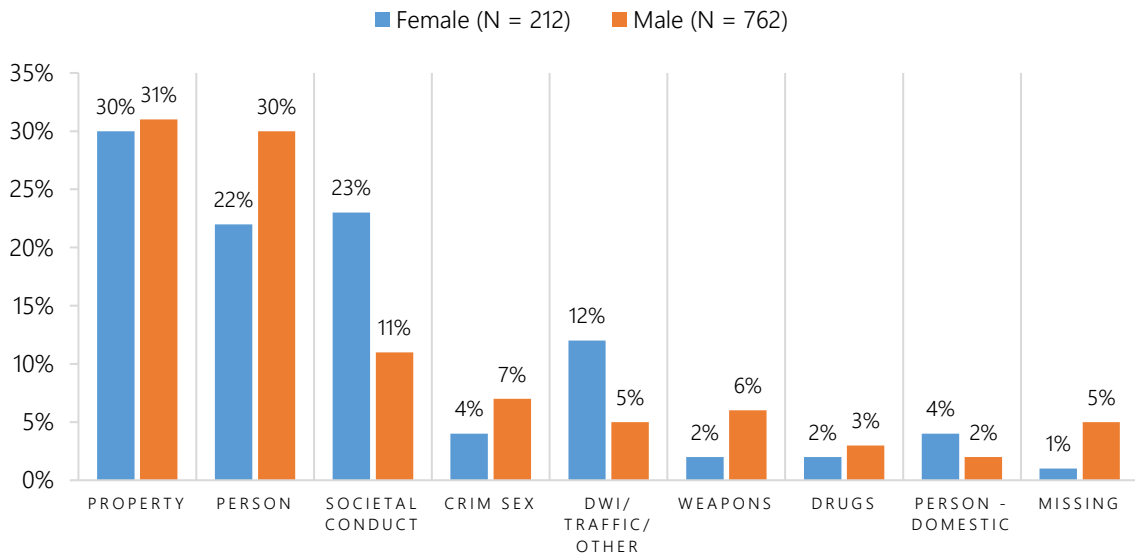
Figure 12. Offense type – by supervision type



There were differences by gender in offense type for juveniles in the 2018 profile (see Figure 13).

- Males were more often adjudicated for person (non-domestic) offenses compared with females (30% versus 22%) and criminal sexual conduct offenses (7% versus 4%).
- Females were more likely adjudicated for societal conduct offenses, such as disorderly conduct and interfering with 911 calls (23% versus 11%) and DWI/Traffic/Other (12% versus 5%).

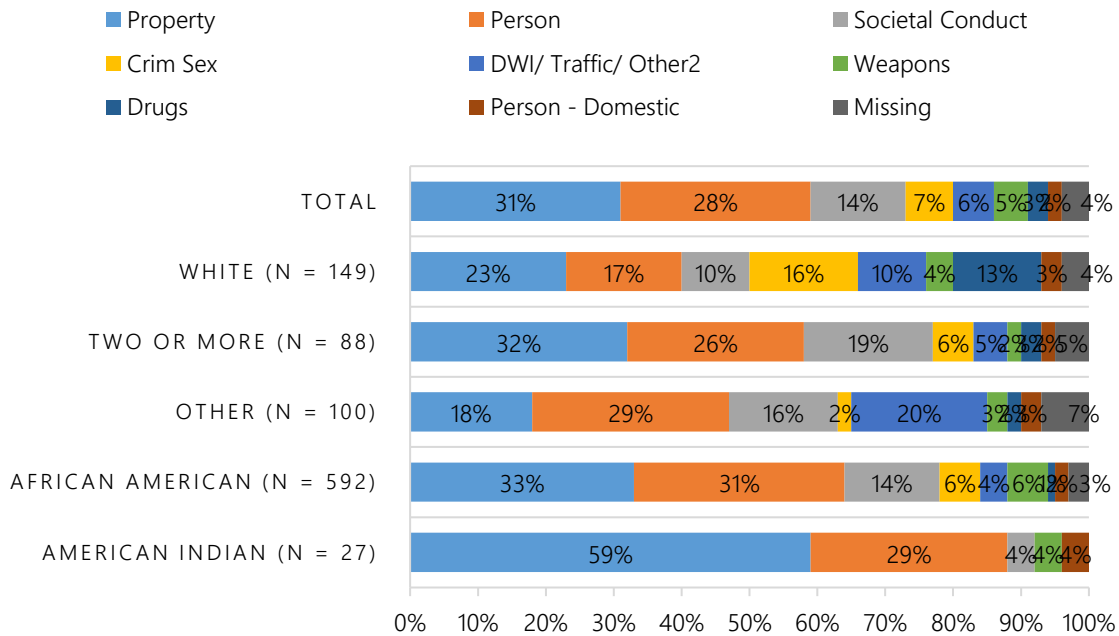
Figure 13. Offense type by gender



There were also differences by offense type across race (see Figure 14).

- American Indian clients were most likely to be under supervision for property offenses.
- White youth were more likely to be under supervision for DWI/Traffic/Other and drug offenses compared with the overall population.

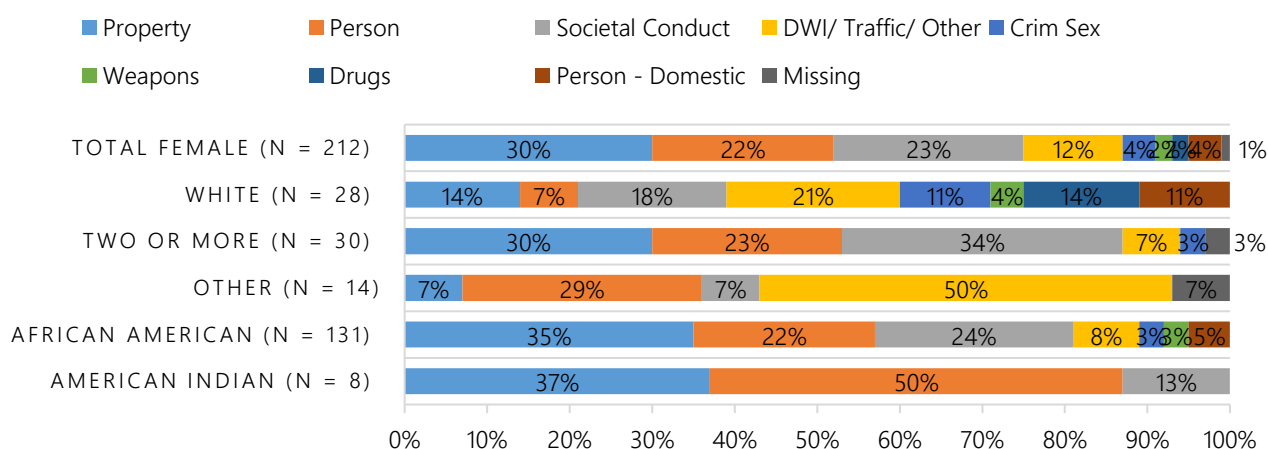
Figure 14. Offense type by race



Offense level is disaggregated by race and gender below (see Figure 15 and Figure 16).

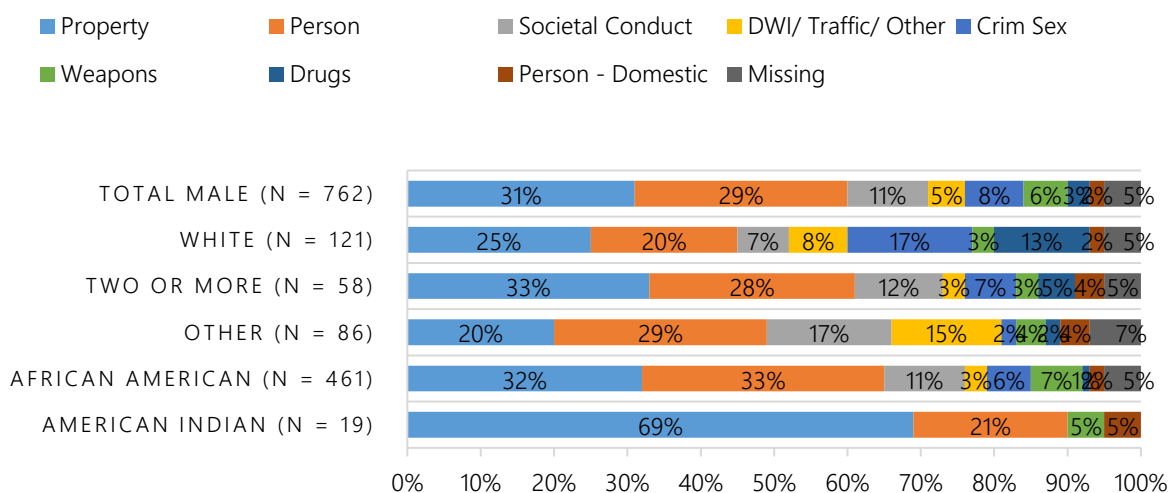
- American Indian females were more likely to be adjudicated for property and person offenses compared all females in the profile (see Figure 15).
- Girls identified as two or more races were more likely than other females to be adjudicated for societal conduct offenses.
- White and females in an “other” racial category were more likely to be adjudicated for DWI/Traffic/Other offenses compared with all females.

Figure 15. Offense type by race - females



- American Indian males were more likely to be adjudicated for property offenses.
- White males were least likely to be adjudicated for person (non-domestic) offenses, but were more likely to receive adjudications for drug crimes.

Figure 16. Offense type by race - males



Conclusion

The overall population of juveniles on probation decreased eight percent from the previous year, though much of the demographic and delinquency characteristics remain consistent across years. African American children continue to be overrepresented among juveniles on any type of supervision, and most predominantly those on traditional supervision, when compared with their composition in the community.

This is true for the American Indian population, as well. Though this population represents a generally small portion of those involved with juvenile probation, this group tends to have higher proportion of felony offenses compared with the total profile population. American Indian youth are more likely to have property offenses as their most serious adjudication associated with their current supervision event.

Differences can also be seen across gender. Girls tend to be involved with juvenile probation most often for misdemeanor offenses when compared with boys. Female youth were also overrepresented among certain non-violent offenses (i.e., DWI/Traffic/Other, societal conduct).

This profile provides a brief description of the population on juvenile probation on 12/31/2018, though this is one of many resources DOCCR utilizes to direct future decisions that are supported by theory, data and evidence of effectiveness. Additional analysis of probation practices and population is currently underway.