



2016 Fact Sheets

Developed by the Research & Evaluation Unit

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Notes: These fact sheets use data from CSTS, S³, Rite Track, RAI, and OMS
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Community Corrections: Building Safer Communities

Operating Principles

Helping people change

Offering opportunity

Providing accountability

Ensuring equity

Helping people
change

Offering
opportunity

HOPE

Providing
accountability

Ensuring
equity

Juvenile Probation Profile 2016

Juvenile Services Director

Michelle Finstad

Assistant Director, Juvenile Probation

Brian Portzen

Area of Responsibility	Supervisor
<u>Court Intake Unit/Placement and Investigations Unit</u>	<u>Roy Adams</u>
<u>JP-300 Branch Office</u>	<u>Mary Pat Dunlap</u>
<u>JP-300 Branch Office</u>	<u>Cathy Smith</u>
<u>Plato Branch Office</u>	<u>Jim Loye</u>
<u>Aftercare Unit</u>	<u>Rashad Hameed</u>

Juvenile Probation serves youth (ages 18 and under) who have been assigned to probation, investigation, or other services. For youth assigned to Juvenile Probation, specific services are determined by the Court with recommendations from Probation staff, and are based on the level of the youth's offense, prior delinquency history, and risk factors.

Throughout the youth's supervision, probation officers carry out the tasks necessary to protect the community, promote behavioral change and healthy development, hold the young person accountable to probation rules and court orders, and foster positive youth outcomes that are fair and equitable. These tasks include:

- Assessing client risk and needs to inform supervision strategies, case planning, and referrals to community based programming and treatment services
- Monitoring compliance with court ordered conditions such as restitution repayment, out of home placement, community work service, and program attendance
- Ensuring that youth follow home, school, and probation rules

Some of the programs used to supplement our basic services include:

- Out of home placement for youth involved in the juvenile justice system
- Educational, employment readiness, and vocational training for youth
- Cognitive-behavioral groups such as Aggression Replacement Training
- Functional Family Therapy, a treatment program for juvenile offenders and their families
- High-fidelity Wraparound services for younger offenders and their families
- Evening and weekend programs for youth
- Electronic home monitoring

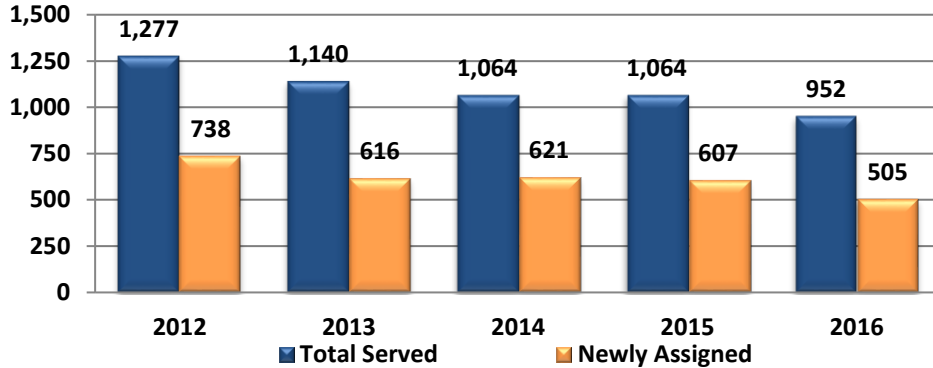
In Ramsey County, youth placed on probation by the Second Judicial Court may be assigned to Corrections or Community Human Services (CHS). In early 2013, there was a change in case assignment policy and subsequent reorganization of cases between the departments, with CHS assuming supervision of youth open only on status offenses (runaways and truants), and Corrections assuming supervision of youth with delinquency offenses. This current division of cases allows truants and runaways to be treated using the social service approach they need, and delinquent youth to be served under a consistent, evidence based model that emphasizes assessment, supervision, treatment, community based programming, and accountability.

Juvenile Probation Profile 2016

Who were the youth served?

In 2016, Juvenile Probation-Corrections served 952 youth.¹ Of these youth, 505 were newly assigned.²

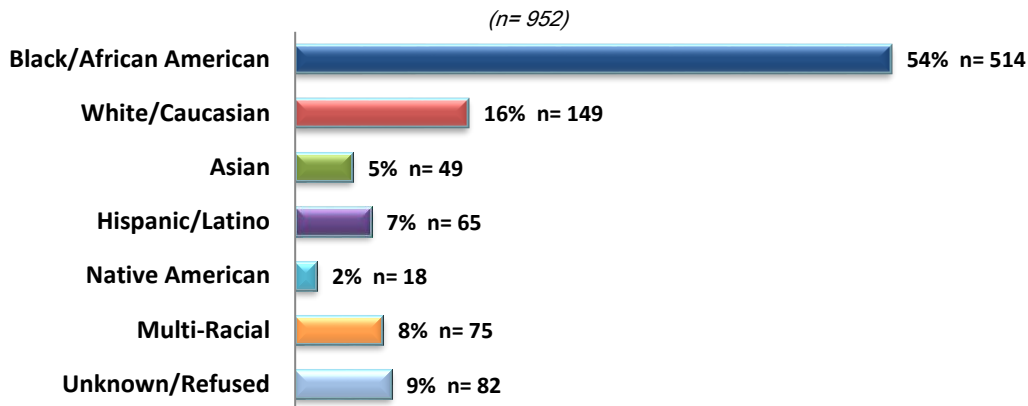
Youth Served by Corrections: Five Year Trend



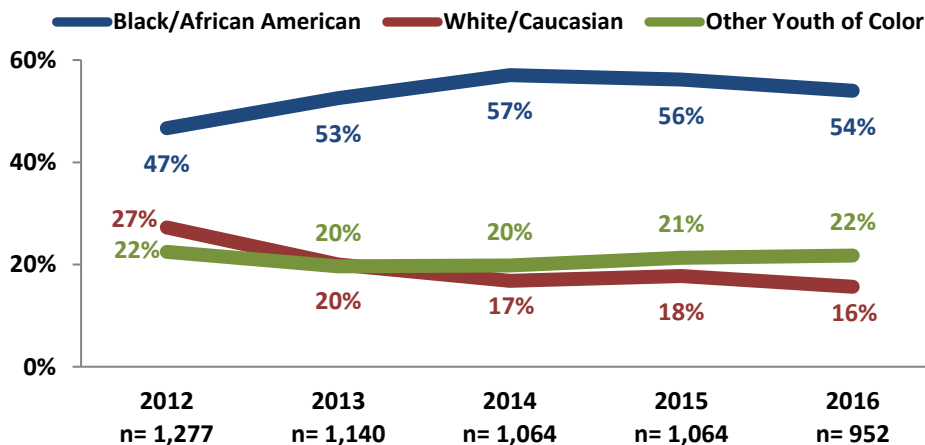
Since 2012, the number of youth served by Juvenile Probation has decreased by 25%.

The next series of charts identify the demographic characteristics of youth served, broken out by race, gender, age range, zip code, and system status.

2016 Youth Served by Race



Youth Served by Race: Five Year Trend

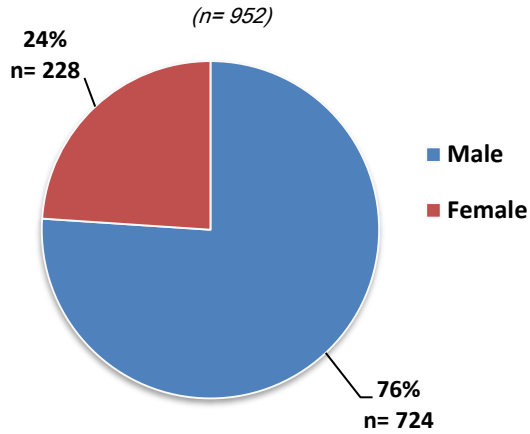


Over the past five years, there has been an increase in the percent of youth served who are Black/ African American (47% in 2012 versus 54% in 2016).

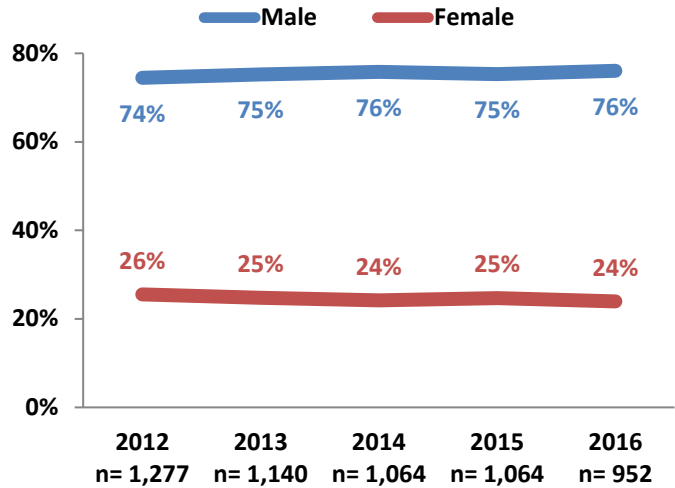
¹This is an unduplicated count of all youth served by Corrections in 2016.

Juvenile Probation Profile 2016

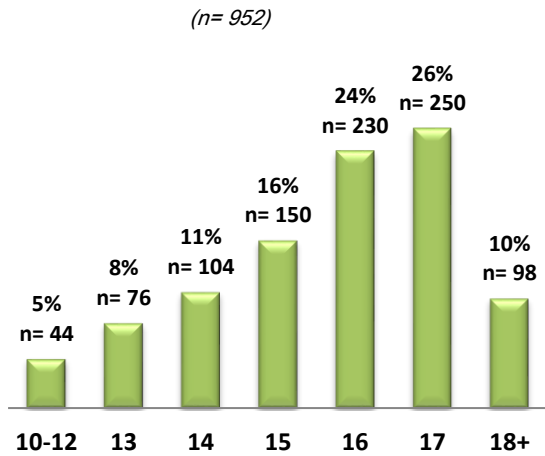
2016 Youth Served by Gender



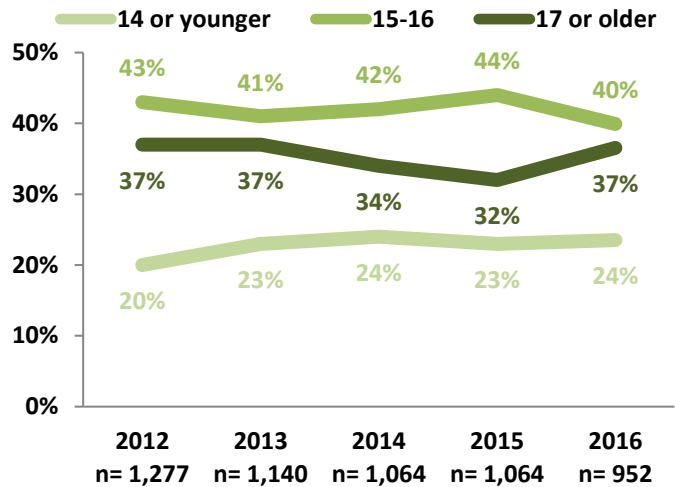
Youth Served by Gender: Five Year Trend



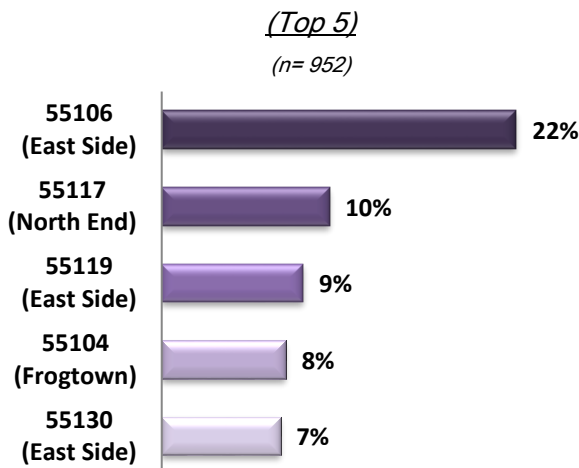
2016 Youth Served by Age



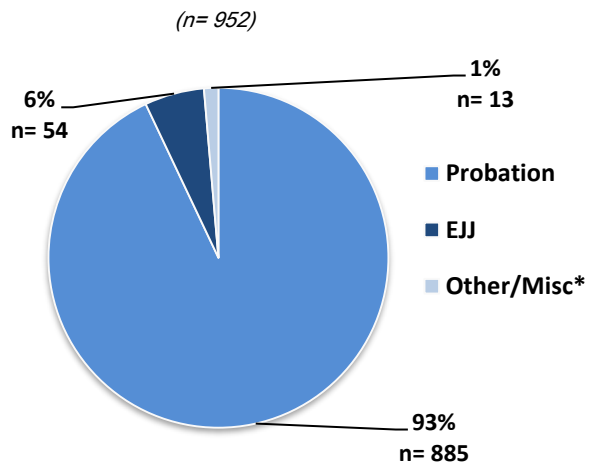
Youth Served by Age: Five Year Trend



2016 Youth Served by Zip Code



2016 Youth Served by Status



*Other/Misc includes conditional release and pending certification cases that did not move onto probation or EJJ.

Juvenile Probation Profile 2016

What was the risk level of youth on probation?

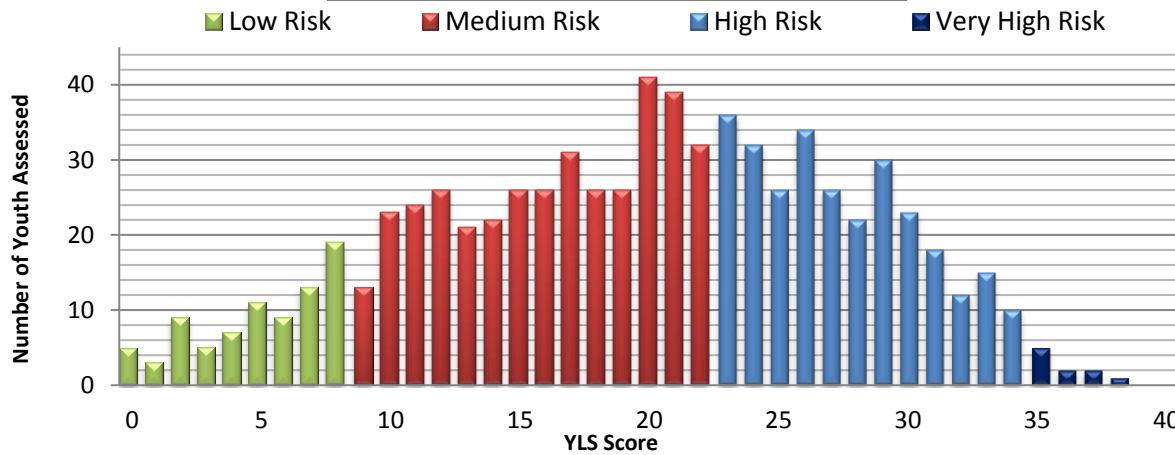
In keeping with evidence-based practices, Juvenile Probation uses the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) – a validated risk assessment tool to (1) identify a young person's major risks, needs, strengths, and protective factors; (2) assess his/her likelihood for continued delinquent activity; and (3) inform decision making related to supervision, service referrals, case planning, and placement. A higher score indicates a greater level of risk and need.

In general, assessments are not completed for youth with low-level delinquency offenses, or youth who score low on a screening tool.

In 2016, **751** YLS/CMI's were completed. The average score was **19.6**.

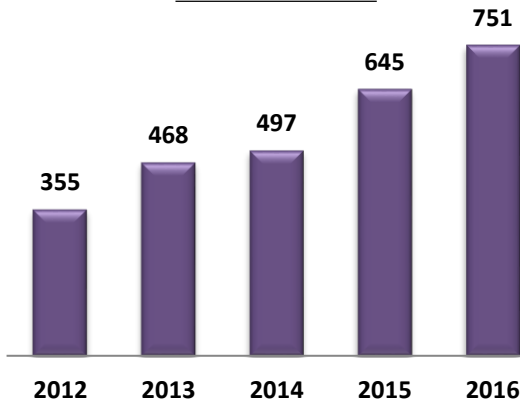
- **Low scores (0-8)** represent 11% of the youth assessed.
- **Medium scores (9-22)** represent 50% of the youth assessed
- **High scores (23-34)** and **Very High scores (35+)** represent 39% of the youth assessed.

2016 Risk Scores for Youth on Probation



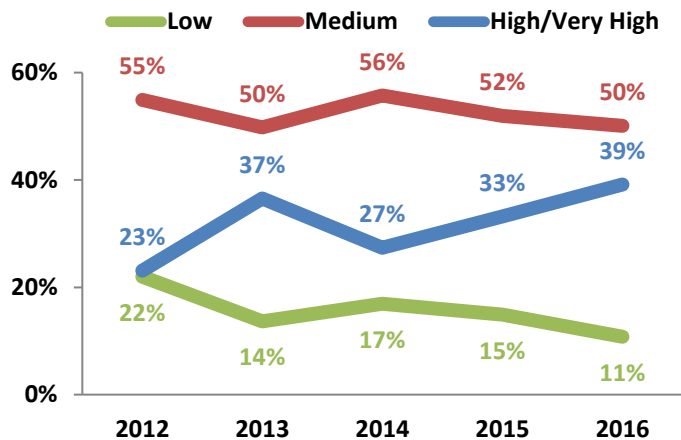
YLS/CMIs Completed:

Five Year Trend



Over the past five years, the number of YLS assessments completed has more than doubled. This increase can be attributed to more youth receiving initial YLS assessments, and more reassessments being completed.

YLS/CMIs by Risk Level; Five Year Trend



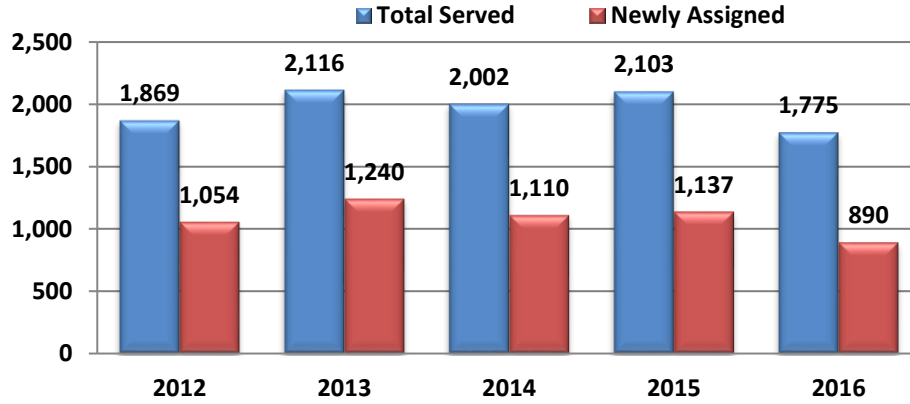
Over the past five years, there has been an increase in the number and percentage of youth assessed as high/very high risk. Conversely, there has been a decrease in youth assessed as low risk.

Juvenile Probation Profile 2016

What types of cases did youth have?

In 2016, 1,775 cases were served by Corrections. Of these cases, 890 were newly assigned in 2016. Case totals reflect the following case types: probation, extended juvenile jurisdiction (EJJ), investigations, pending certifications, and monitoring for traffic court.³

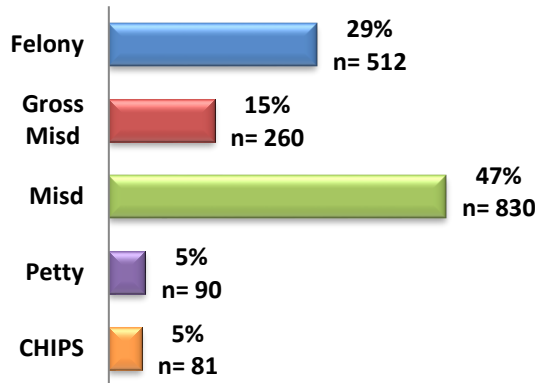
Cases Served by Corrections: Five Year Trend



The number of newly assigned cases has decreased by 16% over the last five years.

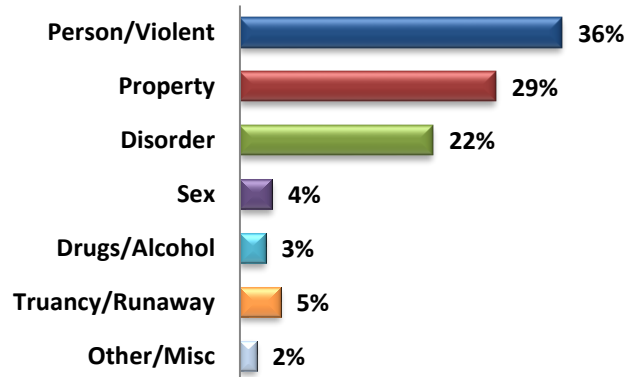
2016 Cases Served by Offense Level

(n = 1,775)

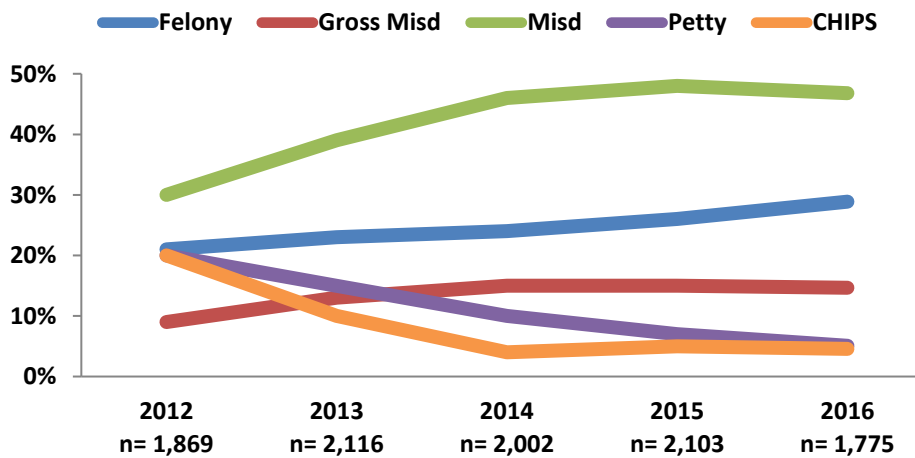


2016 Cases Served by Offense Type

(n = 1,775)



Cases Served by Offense Level: Five Year Trend



Over the past five years, we have seen a decrease in petty misdemeanor cases assigned to probation.

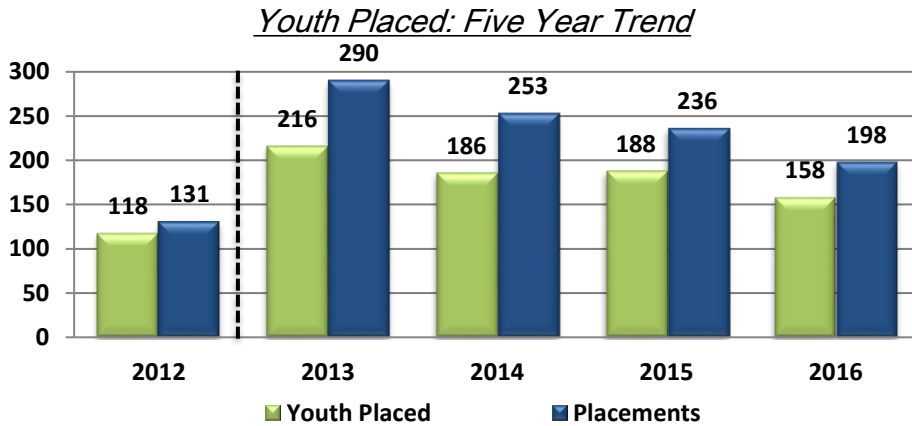
As a result of the change of case assignment policy in 2013, the percentage of CHIPS cases has decreased.

³ Cases supervised by Human Services, as well as conditional release cases that did not move onto probation are excluded from this count.

Juvenile Probation Profile 2016

How many youth were placed out of the home?

Out of home placement is a sanction typically prescribed for youth (1) whose behavior in the community constitutes a threat to public safety, and (2) with needs that necessitate intervention in a residential treatment or correctional setting.

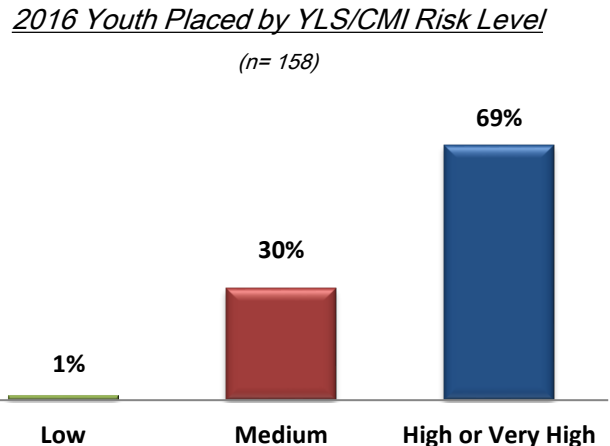
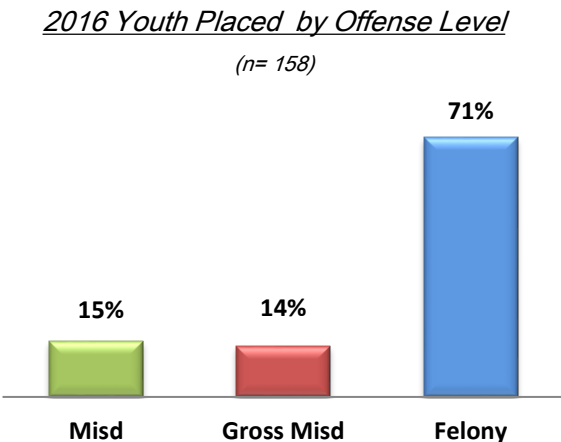
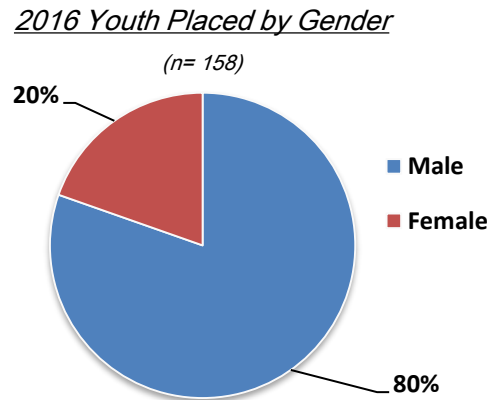
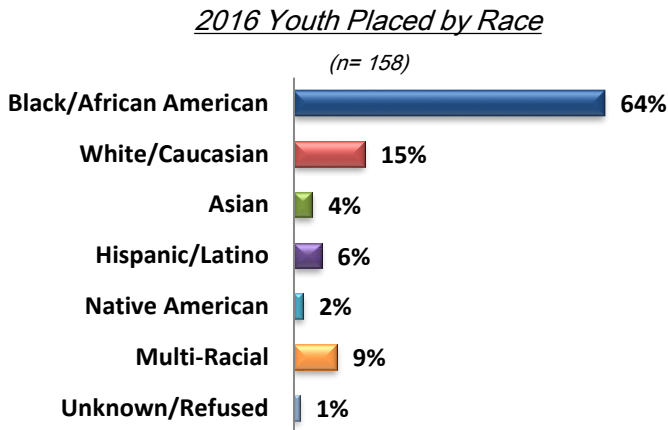


In early 2013, there was a change in case assignment policy that factored into the increase in placements.

Since 2013, the number of youth placed has decreased by 27%.

---- Change in case assignment policy between Human Services & Corrections

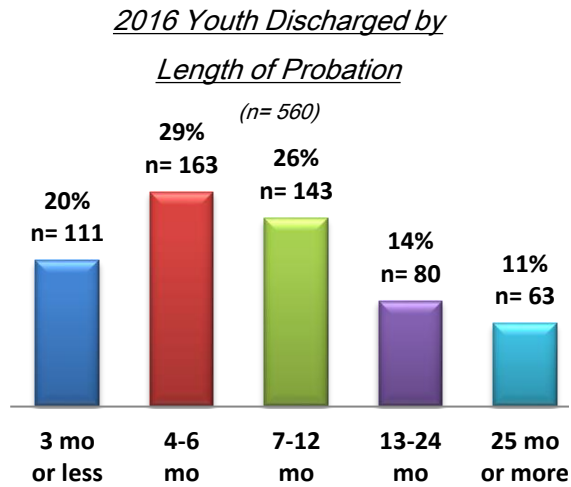
In 2016, there were **158** youth admitted to an out of home placement. This includes group homes, both short and long term residential programs, sex offender treatment, Boys Totem Town, and correctional/DOC facilities. The charts below show demographics, offense level, and risk level for youth placed in 2016.



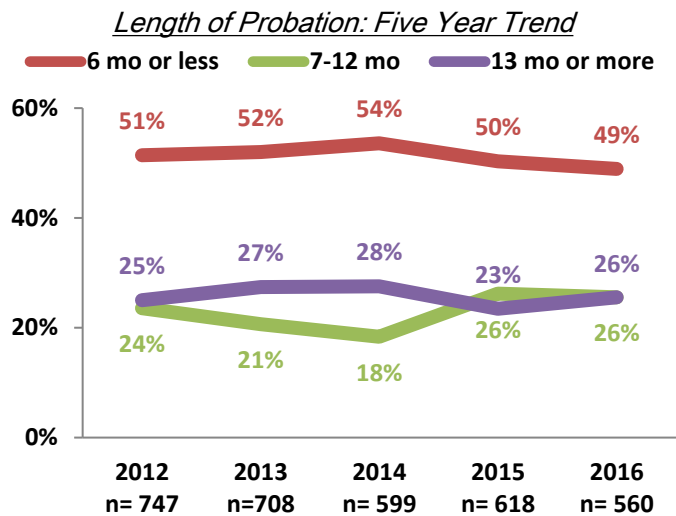
Juvenile Probation Profile 2016

How long do youth stay on probation?

In 2016, there were **560** youth discharged from Juvenile Probation.⁴ The charts below look at the number of months youth are open on probation.



24% of youth discharged from Juvenile Probation in 2016 were on probation for longer than 12 months.



Over the past five years, approximately 50% of youth were open on probation for 6 months or less.

⁴ Includes youth discharged from probation at the three Field Units (Park 200, Park 400, Plato), as well as JFJC.

JDC Profile 2016

Juvenile Detention Center Superintendent

Peter Jessen-Howard

Area of Responsibility	Supervisor
Shift Supervisor	Mike Shypulski
Shift Supervisor	Bill Merritt
Shift Supervisor	Demetrius Garrett
Shift Supervisor	Jodi Bond
Shift Supervisor	Cedric Lattimore
Shift Supervisor	Sean Lewin
Mental Health Supervisor	Anna Hewitt
Administrative Secretary	Dawn Jones

The Ramsey County Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) is a 44 bed facility that provides secure detention for youth. The Detention Center provides a safe, secure, and structured setting for juveniles, ages 10-17, who are charged with committing an offense, on warrant, or in violation of their probation on a previous offense. Youth are admitted to detention when there is a reason to believe they:

- Would not appear for their next court hearing
- Are at risk to reoffend
- Are awaiting court or out of home placement

Ramsey County Community Corrections began implementing the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in 2005. Over the past decade, Ramsey County has dramatically reduced the number of youth admitted to detention.

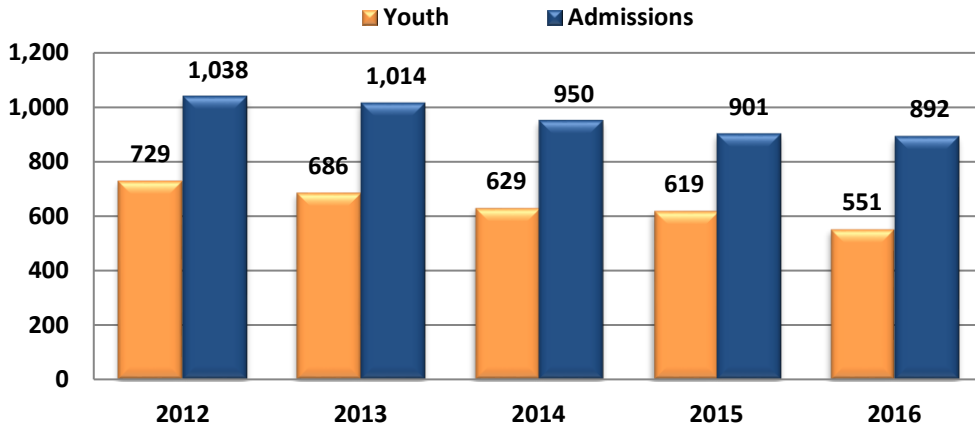
Note: In 2015, JDC converted to a new data tracking system (RiteTrack). 2011-2014 data for this report were obtained through the old database (OTIS). 2015 data was obtained through the new systems. In some instances, data may be calculated, counted, or tracked differently.

JDC Profile 2016

Detention Program

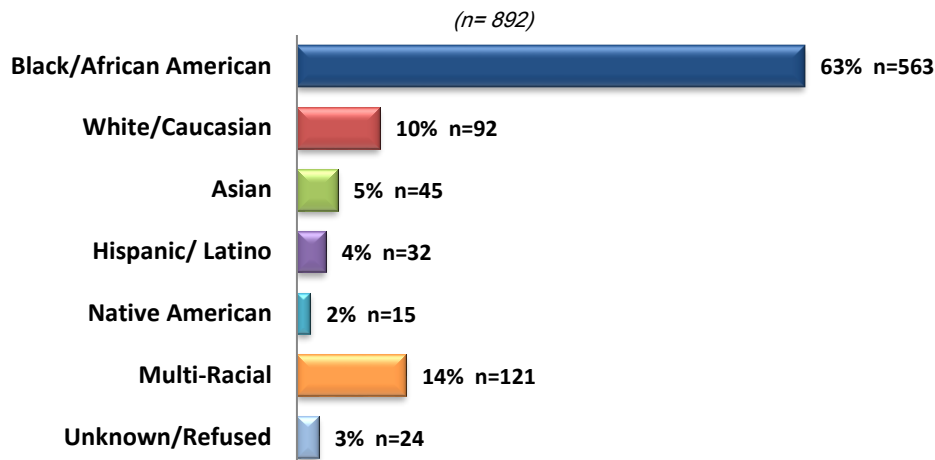
There were **892** admissions to JDC in 2016. The charts below provide detail on admissions by race, gender, age, and reason for admission, average daily population (ADP), and average length of stay (ALOS).

JDC Admissions: Five Year Trend



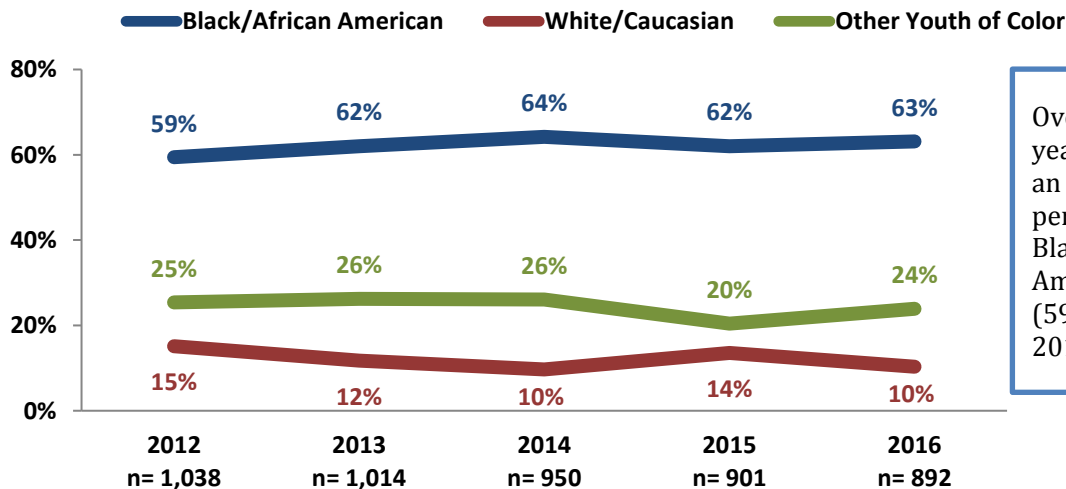
Since 2012, there has been an 14% decrease in detention admissions, and a 24% decrease in the number of distinct youth admitted.

2016 Admissions by Race



Black/African American youth comprise 14% of the Ramsey County youth population (ages 10-21), but accounted for 63% of detention admissions in 2016.

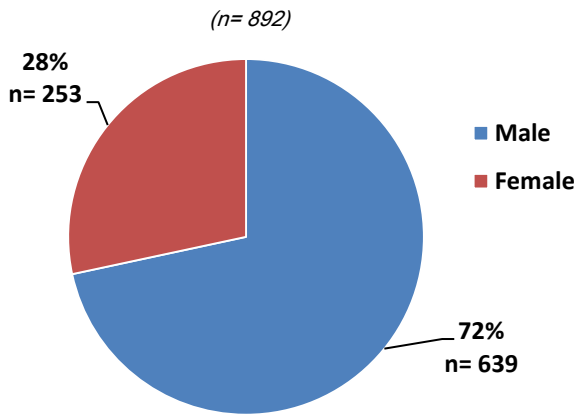
Admissions by Race: Five Year Trend



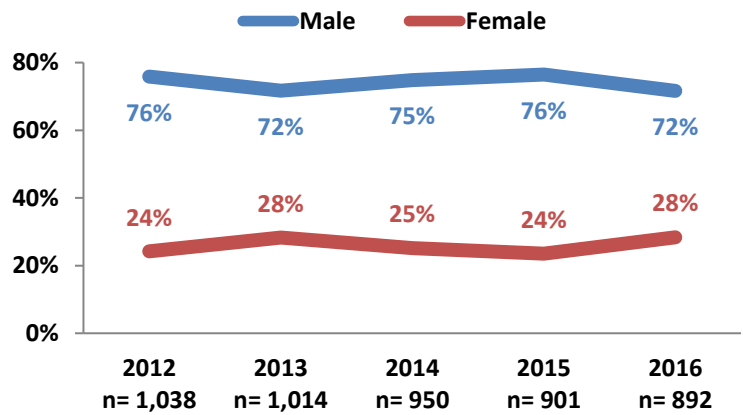
Over the past five years, there has been an increase in the percentage of Black/African American admissions (59% of admissions in 2012 vs. 63% in 2016).

JDC Profile 2016

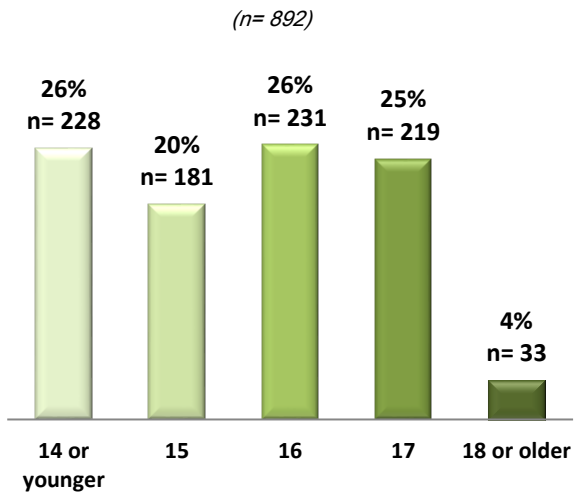
2016 Admissions by Gender



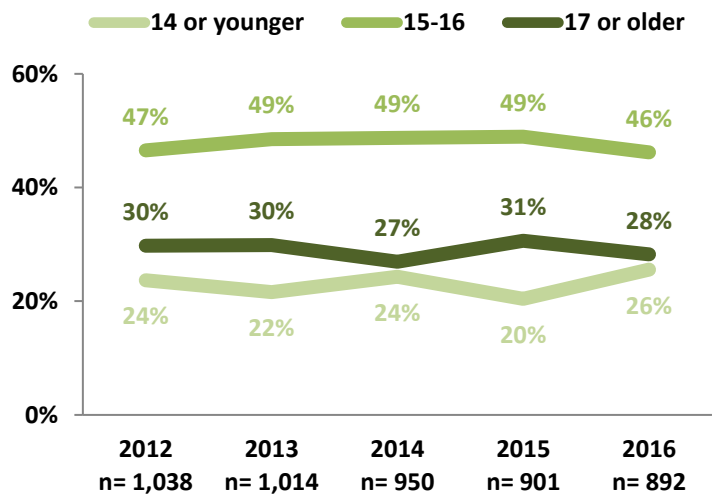
Admissions by Gender: Five Year Trend



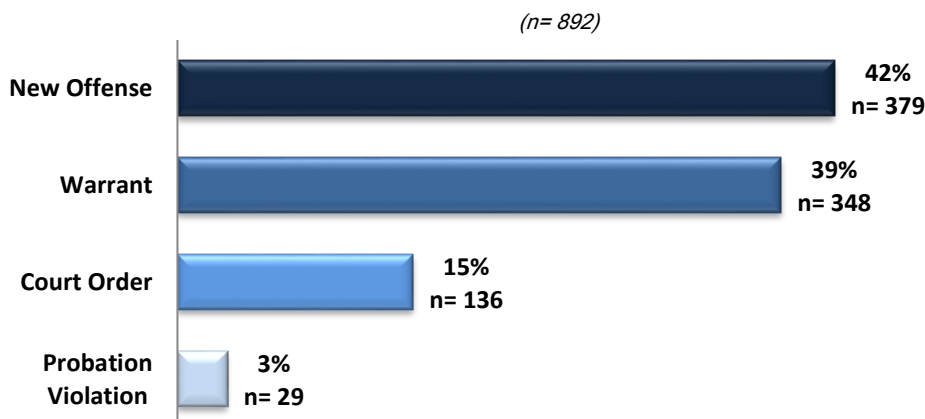
2016 Admissions by Age



Admissions by Age: Five Year Trend



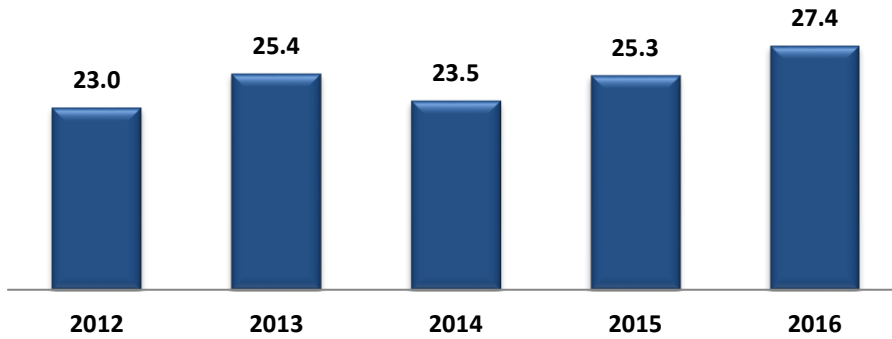
2016 Admissions by Reason



The most common reason for admission to detention in 2016 was a new offense, followed by warrant. Of the 379 new offense admissions, 67% were for felony level offenses.

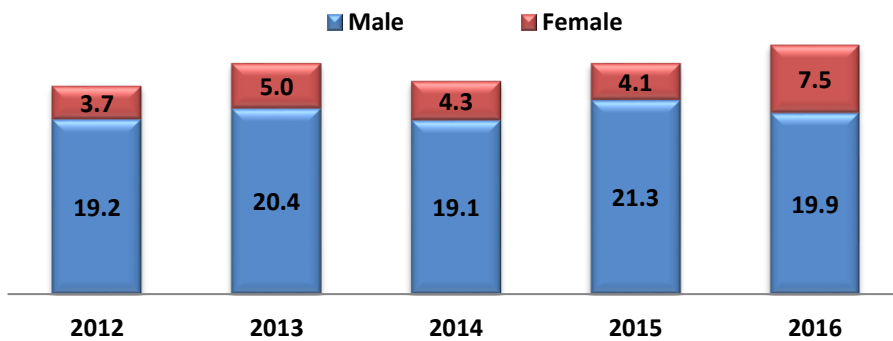
JDC Profile 2016

**Average Daily Population (ADP): Five Year Trend*



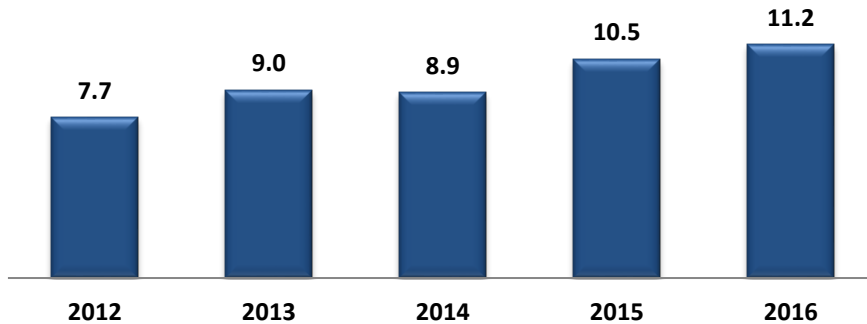
Since 2012, there has been an increase in the average daily population (ADP) at JDC.

**ADP by Gender: Five Year Trend*



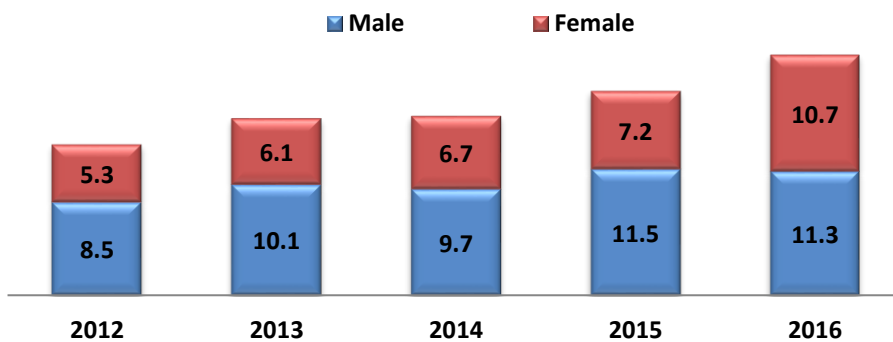
Over the past five years, the female ADP has doubled (3.7 females in 2012 versus 7.5 in 2016).
The male ADP has remained consistent.

**Average Length of Stay (ALOS): Five Year Trend*



Since 2012, there has been an increase in the average length of stay (ALOS) at JDC.

**ALOS by Gender: Five Year Trend*



Over the past five years, the ALOS for females has doubled (5.3 days in 2012 versus 10.7 in 2016).
The ALOS for males also increased over the past five years (8.5 days in 2012 versus 11.3 in 2016).

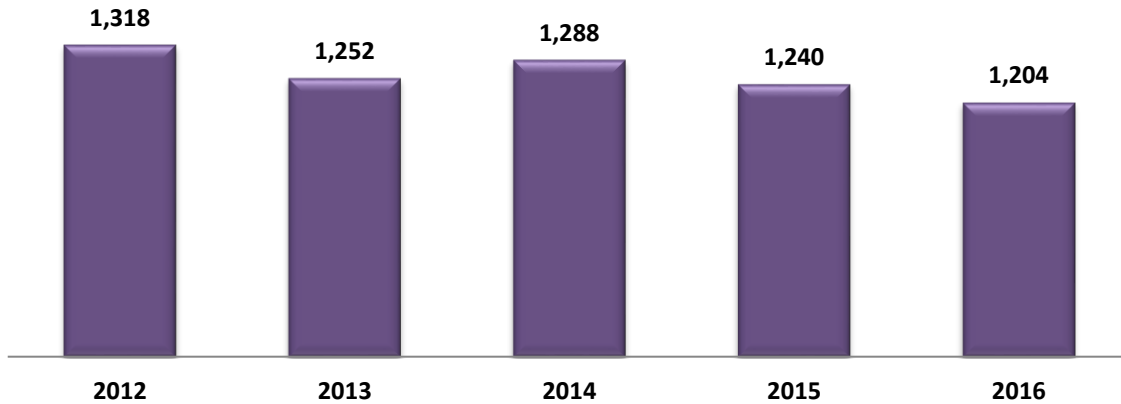
*In 2015, JDC converted to a new data tracking system (RiteTrack). From 2015 onward, ADP and ALOS are calculated in the new system.

JDC Profile 2016

The Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)

Since 2008, JDC has used the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) to objectively identify youth who can be appropriately served and monitored in the community, versus those who should be held in the detention center.

RAI's Completed : Five Year Trend



RAI Scores by Outcomes

A youth's outcome is based on their RAI score (unless there is an override):

0-9: Release to parent/guardian

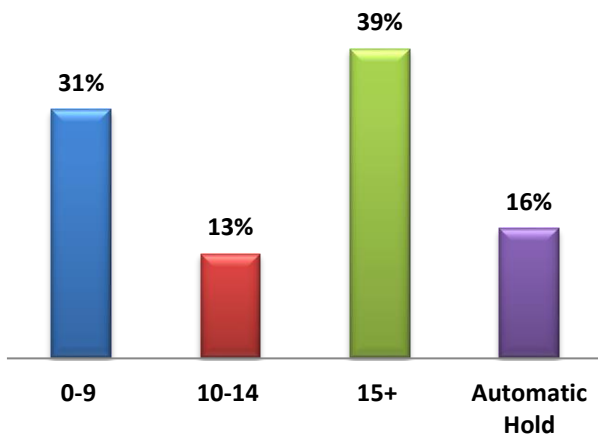
10-14: 36 hour Alternative to Detention (ATD)

15+: Detained

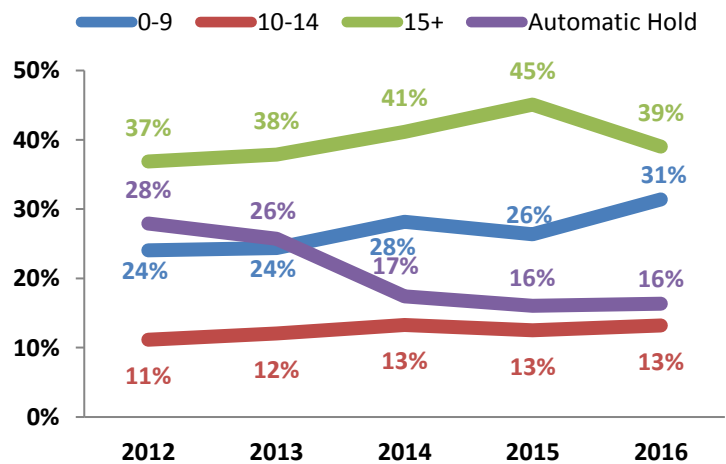
Automatic Hold: Youth are held automatically on administrative holds for various reasons (i.e. out of county/state resident, warrant, failure of placement, etc.)

2016 RAI Scores

(n= 1,204)



RAI Scores: Five Year Trend



Since 2012, there has been a decrease in Automatic Holds (28% of RAI's administered in 2012 vs. 16% in 2016).

BTT Profile 2016

Boys Totem Town Superintendent

Keith Lattimore

Assistant Superintendent

Kim Stubblefield

Area of Responsibility	Supervisor
Shift Supervisor	Gerald Settles
Shift Supervisor	Tony Vang
Shift Supervisor	Joe Fiebiger
Shift Supervisor	Jayme Brisch
Shift Supervisor	Adam Erickson
Mental Health Supervisor	Anna Hewitt

Boys Totem Town (BTT) is a residential correctional treatment center providing services for up to 36 adolescent (14-18 year old) boys who have been adjudicated delinquent by the Juvenile Court.

In the spring and summer of 2016, BTT officials conducted an organizational review and authorized independent assessments of the program. The organizational review focused on Training, Treatment, Communication, Implementation, Security, Evaluation, and was guided by a Steering Committee. The Minnesota Department of Corrections also conducted an inspection of the facility during this time. Their inspection focused on rule compliance of 2960 Standards which governs Children's Residential Facilities in Minnesota.

As a result of the organizational review, BTT administration adopted a one program model called the Skill-Oriented Adolescent Rehabilitation (SOAR) Program. SOAR is a 6-month program that focuses on teaching cognitive behavioral skills. The goals of the program are:

- One comprehensive treatment plan
- Understandable and agreed upon goals that each youth will work on
- A behavior management program that is managed by our staff and is designed to recognize successes and give opportunities for learning from mistakes

The Department is committed to ensuring BTT is a high-quality program that incorporates evidence-based correctional programming and promotes family and community engagement for Ramsey County youth and re-establishes trust with youth, families and criminal justice stakeholders.

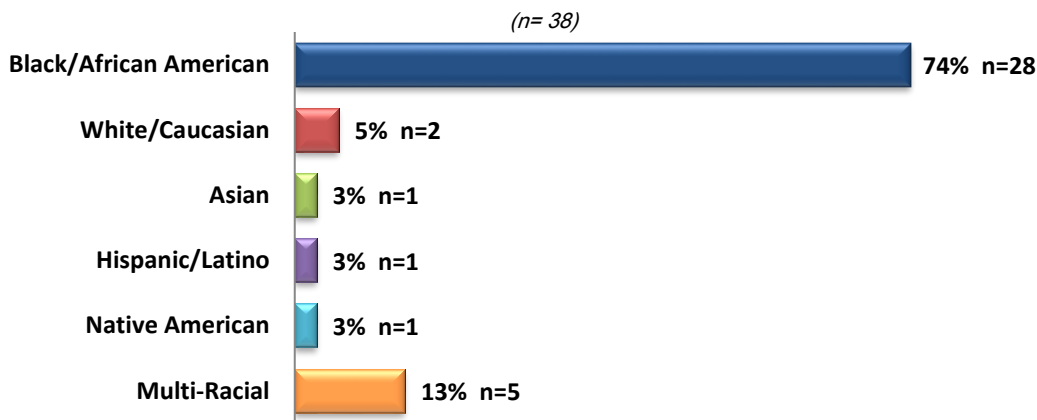
Note: In 2015, BTT converted to a new system (RiteTrack). Previous data for this report were obtained through the old database (RTS). In some instances, data in the new system may be calculated, counted, or captured differently.

BTT Profile 2016

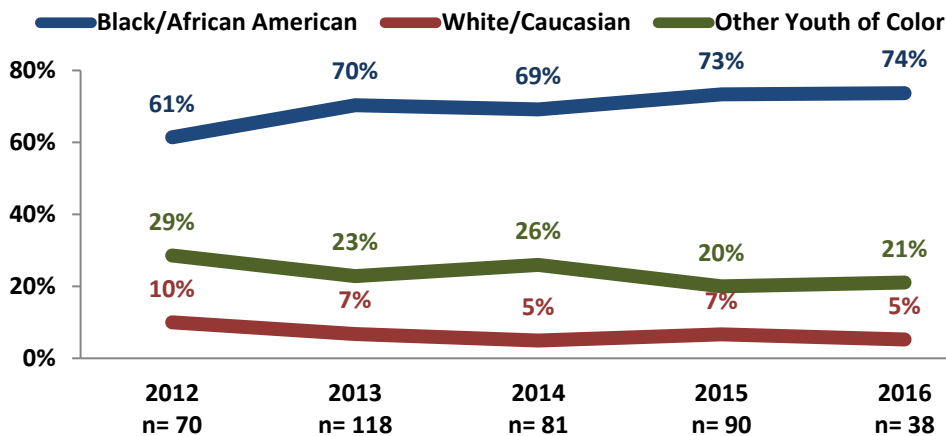
Who were the youth served?

In 2016, BTT served 72 boys. This includes boys admitted prior to 2016 (n=34) who continued to receive services and those admitted in 2016 (n=38). The charts below provide detail on 2016 admissions by race, age, system status, originating offense level, and risk level.

2016 Admissions by Race

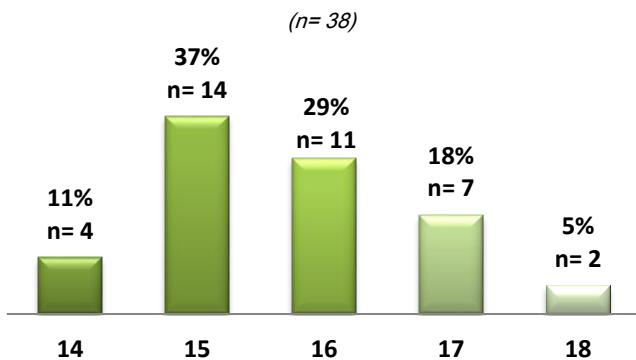


Admissions by Race: Five Year Trend



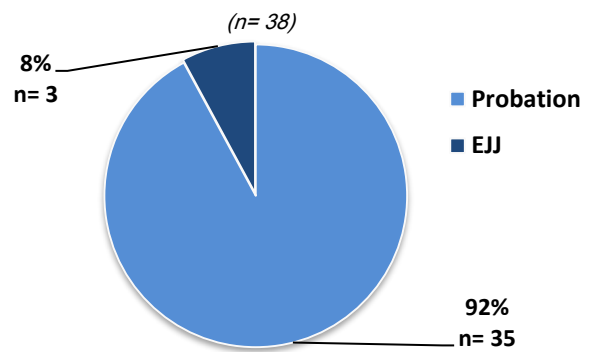
Over the past five years, the percentage of Black/African American admissions has increased (from 61% of admissions in 2012 to 74% of admissions in 2016).

2016 Admissions by Age



The average resident age at admission was 15 years old.

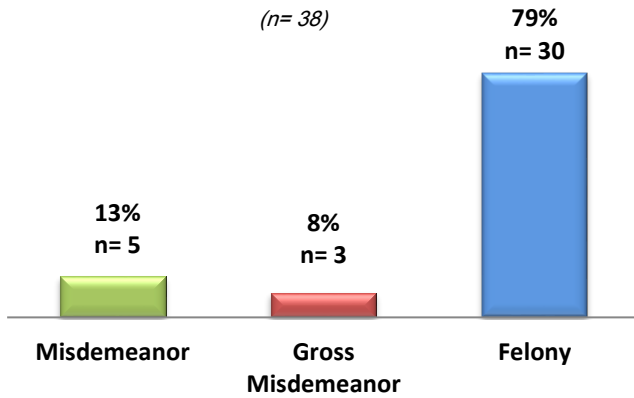
2016 Admissions by Status



Over the past five years, an average of 5 EJJ youth have been admitted to BTT per year.

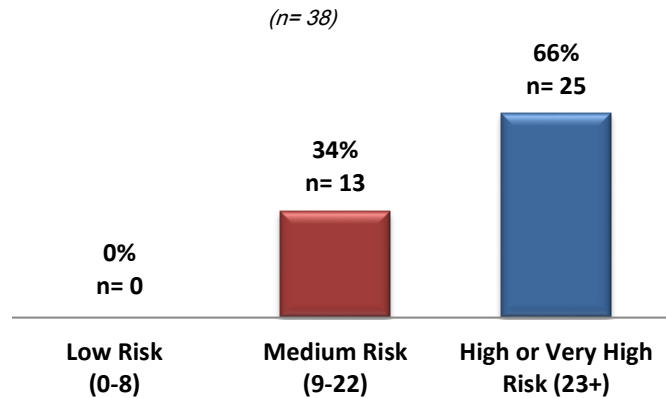
BTT Profile 2016

2016 Admissions by Offense Level



79% of youth were admitted on a felony level offense.

2016 Admissions by Risk Level



100% of youth were assessed as medium or high risk on the YLS/CMI.

Residential Programs

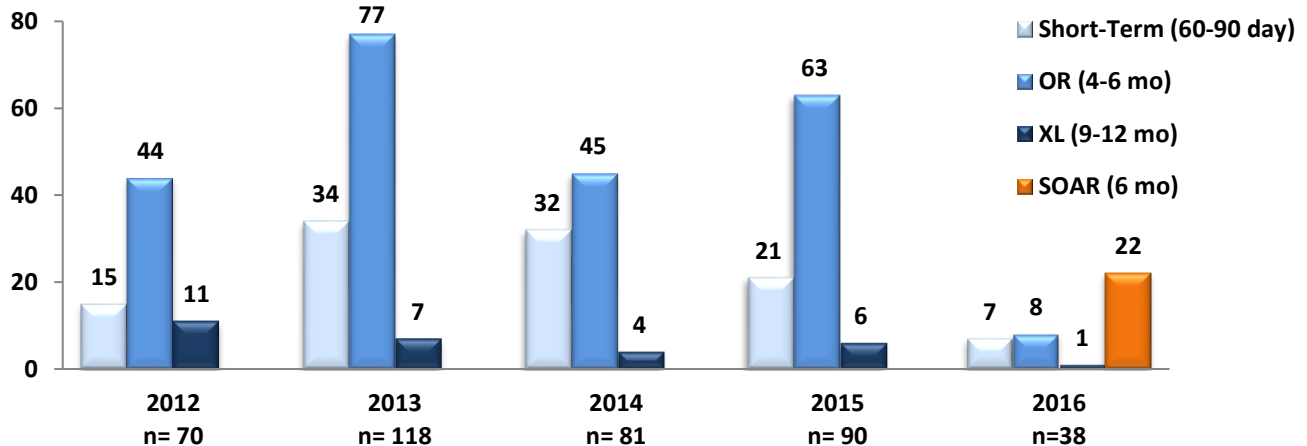
In 2016, BTT provided both long-term and short-term residential programming. Prior to June 2016, BTT offered the following programs: a 60-90 day *Therapeutic Assessment* program, a 4-6 month *Traditional (OR)* program, and a 9-12 month *Extended Length (XL)* program. The *OR* and *XL* programs were broken into the following components: (1) BTT orientation; (2) BTT stay; and (3) Aftercare to help youth transition back into the community.

Starting in June 2016, BTT offers one program, the Skill-Oriented Adolescent Rehabilitation (SOAR). This 6-month rehabilitation program provides evidence-based services to youth and empowers families to prevent future out of home placement. SOAR helps youth develop or enhance the critical skills necessary to be valued members of their community.

The SOAR program at BTT operates on a therapeutic philosophy and include the aspects of: risk assessment, strength identification, skill building, counseling and case management. BTT places a high priority on bringing about positive changes towards healthy living.

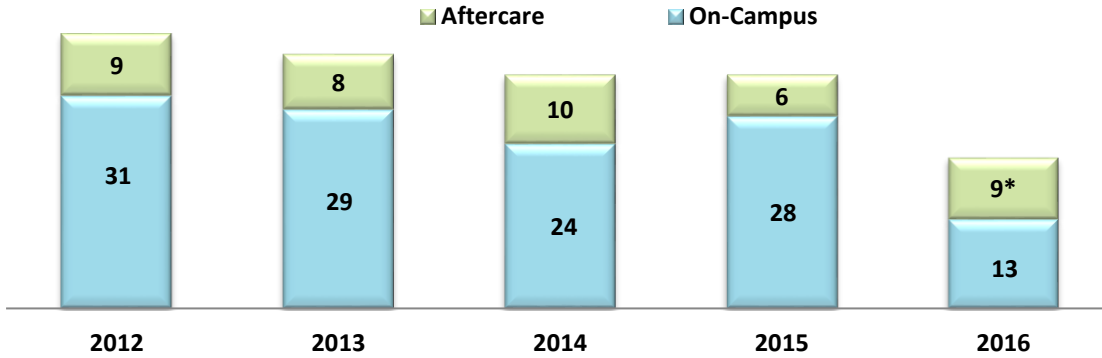
The graphs below show a five-year trend for residential program admissions and average daily population at BTT.

Program Admissions: Five Year Trend



BTT Profile 2016

Average Daily Population: Five Year Trend

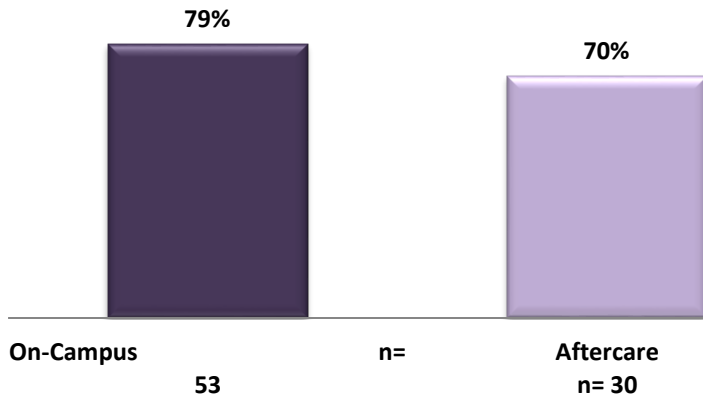


*Aftercare programming was reassigned from BTT to the newly created Juvenile Probation *Aftercare Unit* in September, 2016. The 2016 Aftercare ADP is thus reflective of the period prior to reassignment.

Completion Rates

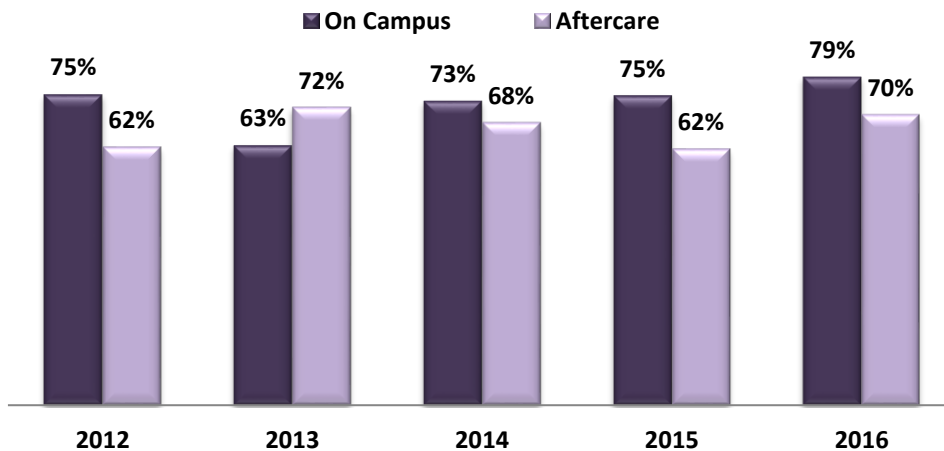
The charts below show (a) the percentage of clients who successfully completed BTT programming in 2016; and (b) a five-year trend for program completion rates.

2016 Program Completion Rates



Aftercare was reassigned from BTT to the newly created Juvenile Probation *Aftercare Unit* in September, 2016. The Aftercare completion rate is reflective of the period prior to reassignment.

Program Completion Rates: Five Year Trend



Over the past five years, completion rates have remained relatively consistent for both the on-campus (i.e. residential) and aftercare phases of BTT programming.

Adult Services Profile 2016

Adult Services Director

Andy Erickson

Assistant Director

Jan Scott

Assistant Director

Randy Focken

Area of Responsibility	Supervisor
800	Michael Nichols
Central	Kevin McConnon
Domestic Abuse High Risk Unit	Jason Rudolph
Domestic Abuse Specialty Unit	Corey Hazelton
Domestic Relations/Domestic Abuse PSI	Robert Sierakowski
DWI Unit	Deb Ranthum
Info Sys	Judith Franklin
Intake	Gwen Rouleau
Pre-Sentence Investigations (PSI) Unit	Dennis Stapf
Probation Reporting Center - Tiers 1 & 2	Beth Tietz
Probation Reporting Center - Tier 3	Shannon Fette
Spruce Tree East	John Miller
Spruce Tree North	Deric Jackson
Spruce Tree South	Molly Bruner
Spruce Tree West	Mark Elliott
Support Unit	Pao Xiong

The Adult Services Division supervises offenders that were 18 years or older when they committed crimes and have either been placed on probation or released from Minnesota prisons.

The goal of the division is to protect the community, hold offenders accountable, and provide supervision and services to help offenders live pro-social, productive, and crime-free lives. This often includes monitoring compliance with court ordered conditions, drug testing, community work service, and referrals to treatment, programming, and alternative sanctions that are attuned to the needs and individual characteristics of the offender.

The division is committed to utilizing effective supervision practices which are shown in the research literature to reduce recidivism. These practices include:

- Assessing offender risk and targeting criminogenic needs
- Prioritizing interventions and targeting resources to higher risk offenders
- Employing Motivational Interviewing skills and processes to establish an effective working alliance with the offender, and to enhance the offender's intrinsic motivation to change
- Utilizing cognitive behavioral coaching and programming to increase the offender's skills and illustrate the connection between their thoughts, attitudes, and behavior
- Responding to offender misconduct in a timely and proportional manner, taking into account both the severity of the misconduct and the risk level of the offender
- Measuring performance and outcomes in order to inform and improve service delivery

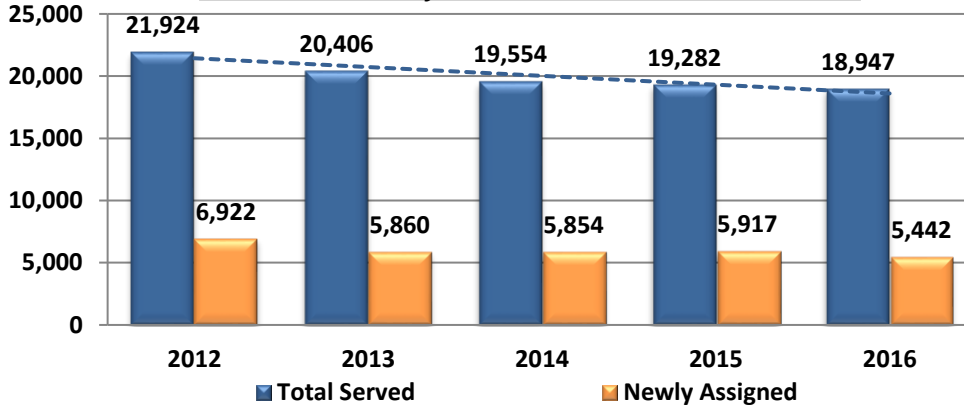
The division partners with community organizations to augment our services and respond to the diverse cultural needs of the community. Some of these programs include treatment programs for sex offenders, domestic abusers, and chemically dependent offenders, as well as community based alternatives to incarceration.

Adult Services Profile 2016

Who were the adults served?

18,947 clients were served by the Adult Services Division in 2016.¹ 5,442 clients were newly assigned to Adult Services in 2016.² These totals reflect adults on supervision, investigation, and warrant status.

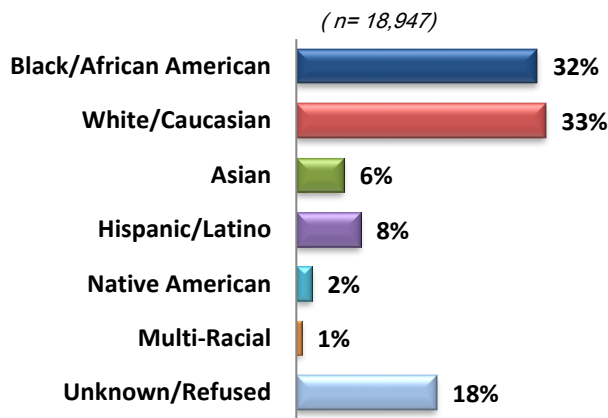
Adults Served by Corrections: Five Year Trend



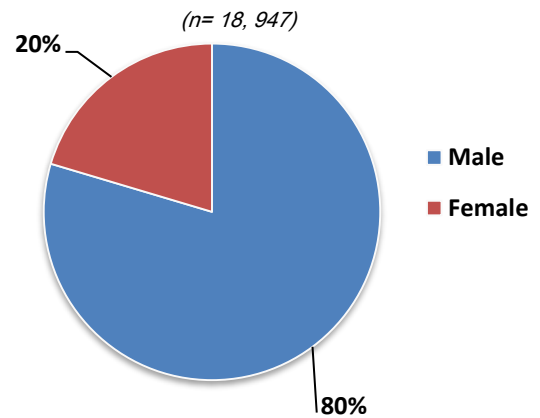
Since 2012, the number of clients served by Adult Services has decreased by 14%.

This trend is similar - albeit slightly more pronounced - to reductions observed statewide.

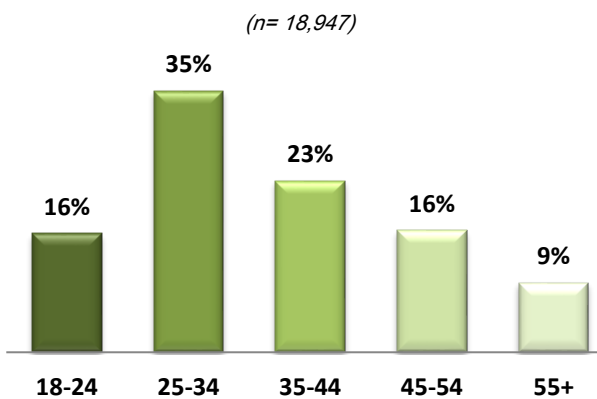
2016 Adults Served by Race



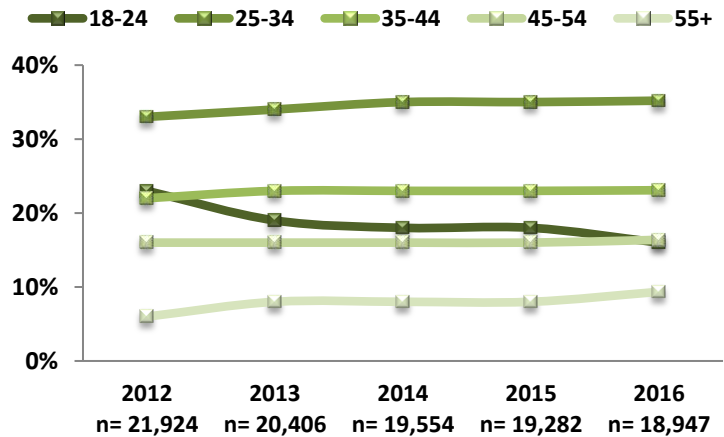
2016 Adults Served by Gender



2016 Adults Served by Age Range



Adults Served by Age: Five Year Trend



¹This is an unduplicated count of all clients served in 2016.

²This is an unduplicated count of clients opened in 2016.

Adult Services Profile 2016

What the risk level of the adults served?

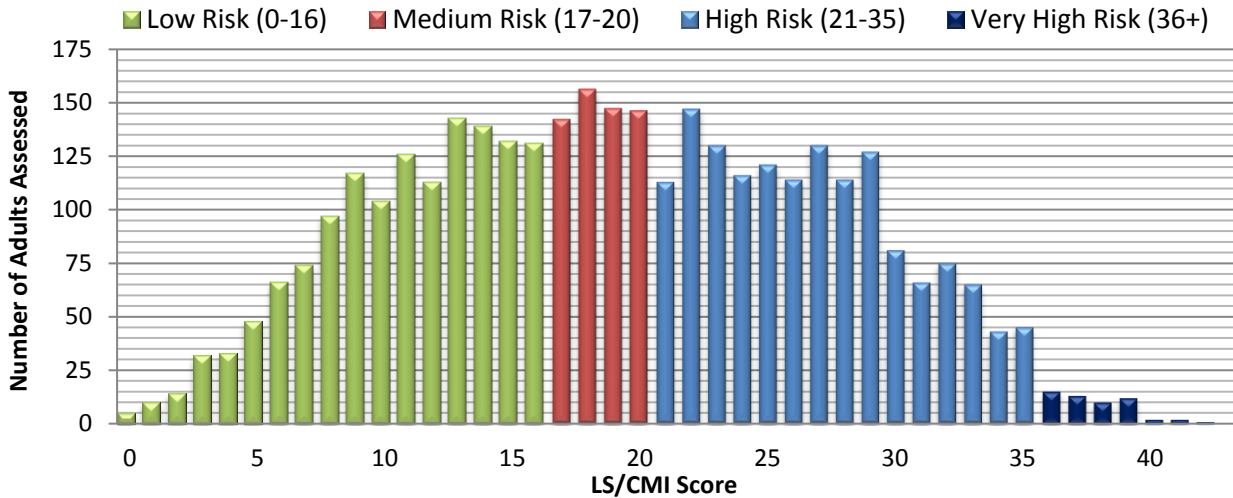
In keeping with best practice, Adult Services uses the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) to determine an offender's risk for re-offending, identify needs to be targeted during supervision, and measure offender change.

In 2016, **3,517** LS/CMI assessments were completed for clients assigned to Adult Services. This includes both initial assessments and reassessments. Not all clients receive an LS/CMI. In general, LS/CMI's are completed on individuals that receive a full pre-sentence investigation, score high on a screening tool, or are assigned to high-risk supervision. A screening assessment is used with lower level clients.

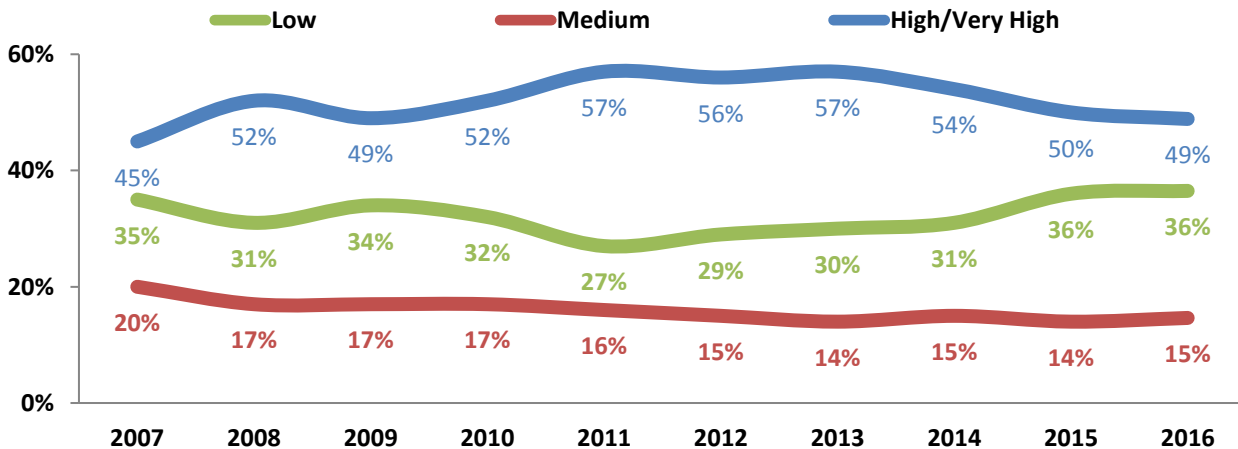
A higher score on the LS/CMI indicates a greater level of need and risk for reoffending.

- **Low scores (0-16)** represent 39% of adults assessed
- **Moderate scores (17-20)** represent 17% of adults assessed
- **High scores (21-35)** represent 42% of adults assessed
- **Very High scores (36+)** represent 2% of adults assessed.

2016 LS/CMI Assessments for Adult Offenders



Initial LS/CMI Assessments by Risk Level: Ten Year Trend

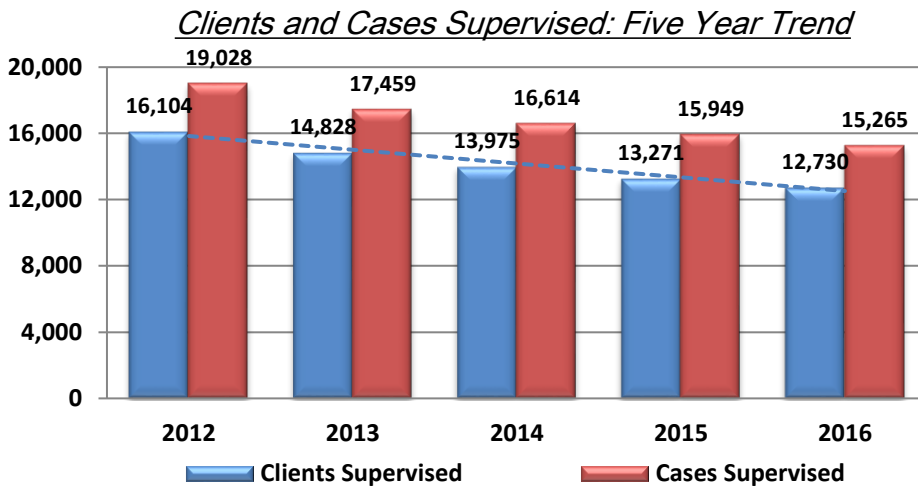


About 50% of adults are initially assessed at high or very high risk to reoffend.

Adult Services Profile 2016

What types of cases did adults have?

Overall, **12,730** clients with **15,265** cases were supervised by Adult Services in 2016.



Since 2012, the number of clients supervised has decreased by 21%, with the Probation Reporting Center (PRC) having experienced the greatest reductions.

Despite this overall decline, there has been a substantial increase in clients supervised on domestic abuse offenses since 2012.

In 2016, **6,982** new cases were opened in Adult Services. Cases typically start either as supervision or investigation cases.

Investigation Cases

Of the 6,982 new cases opened in 2016, 5,077 (73%) originated as an investigation. There are three broad types of investigation cases in Adult Services: Pre-Sentence, Pre-Release, and Case Transfer related investigations.

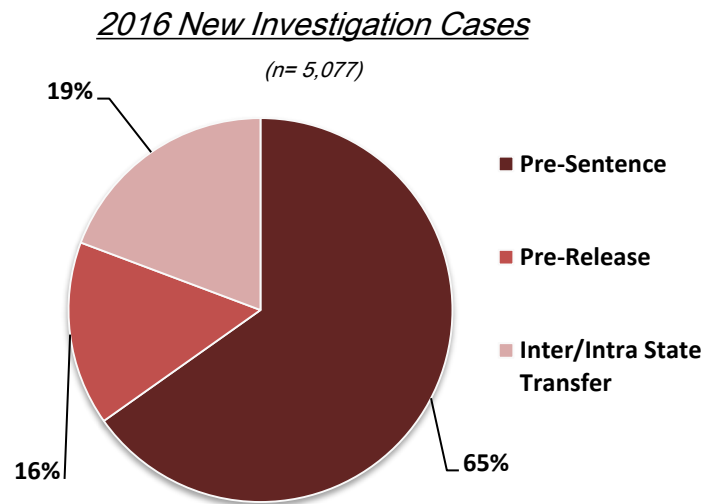
Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI):

Investigations ordered by the Court to determine the appropriate sentencing. Investigations are tailored to an offender's offenses and include a wide variety of components such as a study of the individual's family history, work history, chemical use history, and psychological assessments.

Pre-Release Investigation: Investigations conducted prior to the release of an incarcerated offender to verify all aspects of supervision and terms of supervised release.

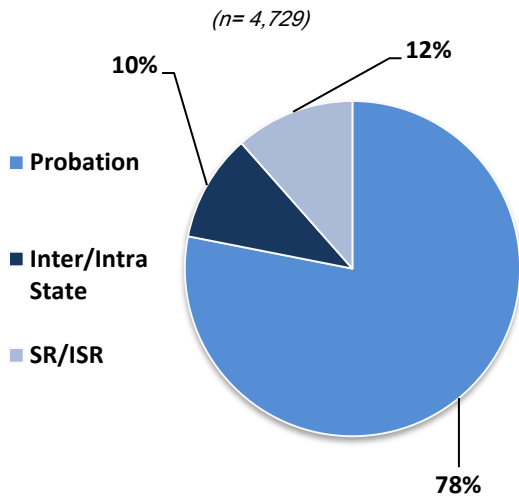
Inter/Intra State Case Transfer Investigation:

Investigations related to the transfer of released offenders or probationers from other states or Minnesota counties to Ramsey County for supervision.



Adult Services Profile 2016

2016 New Supervision Cases



Supervision Cases

Of the 6,982 new cases opened in 2016, 4,729 (68%) were assigned to supervision. There are several types of supervision cases:

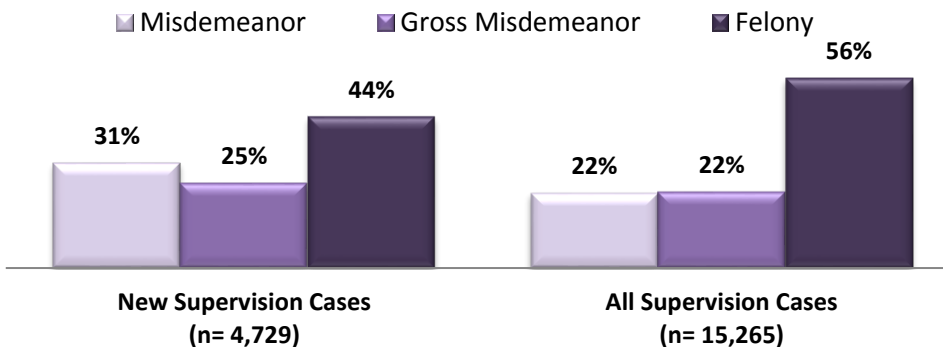
Probation: The Second Judicial Court (Ramsey County) places an adult offender on probation after he or she has plead or been found guilty for a crime. The Court outlines the specific conditions of probation an offender must follow in order to successfully complete probation.

Inter/Intra State Probation: Offenders that have been transferred to Ramsey County from other states or Minnesota counties for probation.

Supervised Release/Intensive Supervised Release: Offenders released from Minnesota prisons are assigned to supervised release or intensive supervised release based on the type of offense and their risk for reoffending. Offenders remain on SR/ISR until they reach expiration of their sentence.

The chart below compares the level of offense of new supervision cases with all cases supervised in 2016. New supervision cases are a subset of all supervision cases.

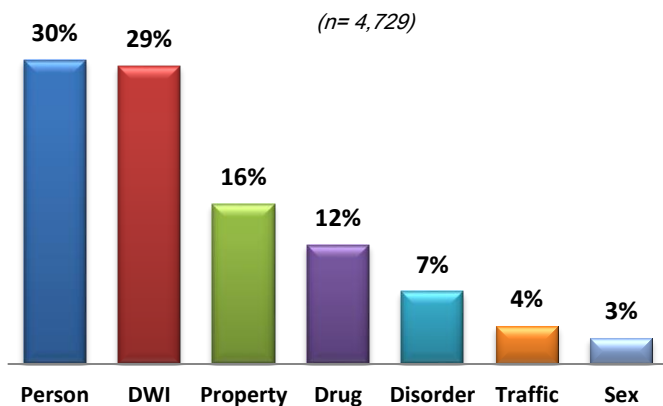
2016 Supervision Cases by Offense Level



Over the past five years, the percentage of new felony level supervision cases has increased (34% of new cases in 2012 versus 44% of new cases in 2016).

2016 New Supervision Cases by

Offense Type



Person/Violent includes murder, manslaughter, assault, robbery, domestic abuse, order for protection and no contact order violations, interfering with a 911 call, kidnapping, stalking, terroristic threats, malicious punishment of a child, harassment, riot, and weapons offenses.

Property includes burglary, theft, arson, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, identity theft, receiving stolen property, and criminal damage to property offenses.

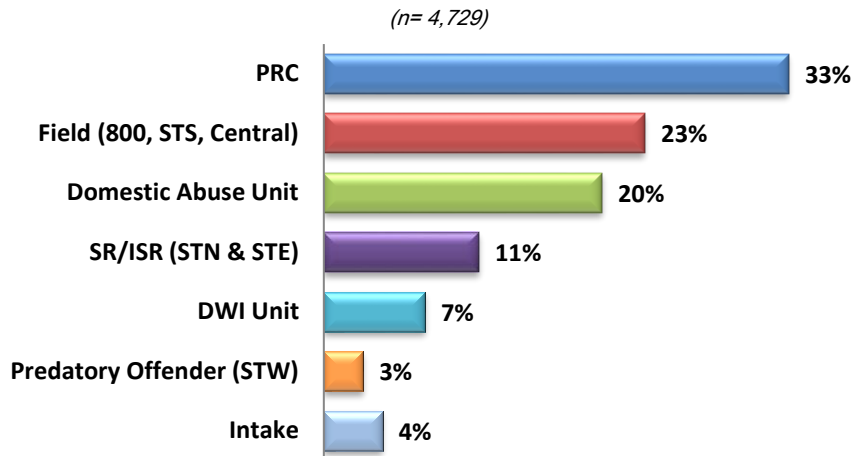
Disorder includes aiding an offender, fleeing police, false info to police, obstructing the legal process, and disorderly conduct offenses.

Sex includes criminal sexual conduct, sex trafficking, pornography, prostitution, and violation of predatory offender registration offenses.

Over the past five years, there has been an increase in the percentage of new supervision cases that are person offenses, coupled with a decrease in DWI offenses.

Adult Services Profile 2016

2016 New Supervision Cases by Unit Assigned



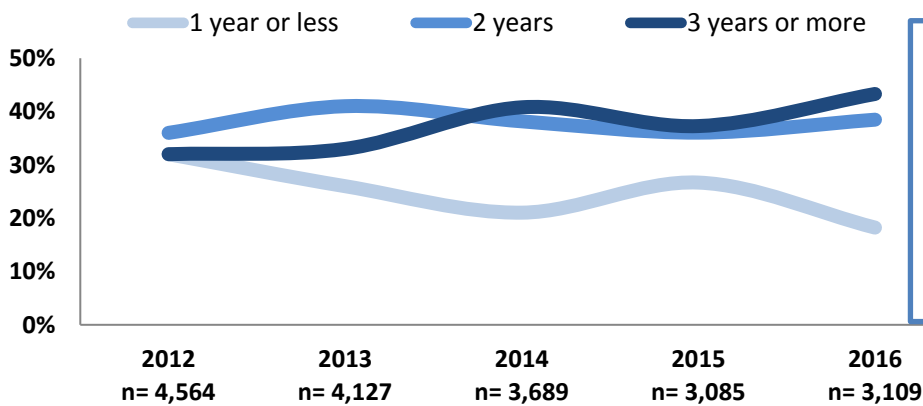
Over the past five years, there has been a decrease in the percentage of new cases assigned to the Probation Reporting Center (45% of new cases in 2012 versus 33% in 2016).

Concurrently, there has been an increase in the percentage of new cases assigned to the Field and the Domestic Abuse Unit (29% of new cases in 2012 versus 43% in 2016).

How long do adults stay on probation?

Clients may be removed from probation for various reasons, including being granted an early discharge, having their sentence to probation expire, being revoked based on a new offense or technical violation, receiving credit for time spent in custody, or death.

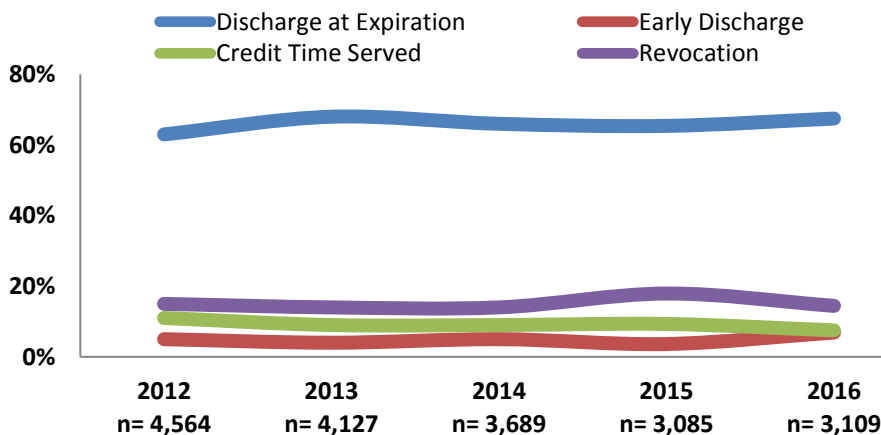
*Length of Probation for Adults Removed: Five Year Trend



Since 2012, adults have been on probation for a longer duration. In 2012, 32% of adults removed from probation were open for 1 year or less. In 2016, just 18% were open for 1 year or less.

*Clients sentenced to probation in Ramsey County. Excludes clients discharged from inter/intra state supervision or SR/ISR. Excludes clients transferred out of Ramsey County to another jurisdiction for probation.

*Reason for Removal from Probation: Five Year Trend



In 2016, 74% of adults removed from probation were either discharged at expiration or received an early discharge, compared with 68% of adults removed from probation in 2012.

RCCF Profile 2016

Correctional Facility Superintendent

Allen Carlson

Assistant Superintendent

Ron Bergee

Area of Responsibility	Supervisor
Office Manager	Cheryl Brown
Men's Program Manager	John Bruner
Women's Program Manager	Liz Reetz
Administrative Captain	Chris Belfield
Administrative Captain	Trevor St. Germain
Operations Captain	Marshall Tschida
Operations Captain	Jeff Good
Chief Engineer	Dave Murphy
Medical Unit Engineer	Pam Winters

The Ramsey County Correctional Facility (RCCF) is a 556-bed, minimum to medium security facility housing adult male and female offenders sentenced by the courts to a maximum of one year.

RCCF provides educational, cognitive and life improvement program opportunities for offenders. In addition to facility and contract staff, over 120 volunteers help support these programs.

RCCF requires all medically capable inmates to perform work. Work opportunities such as the nursery/greenhouse operation and the golf course maintenance crews provide inmates with realistic work experience that has been used by inmates to obtain gainful employment upon their release. Many of these programs generate revenue and offset operational costs such as the golf course, food service, and laundry services. Offenders who are authorized by the courts and meet the RCCF eligibility criteria may participate in the work and school release program or serve their time on home confinement under electronic surveillance. In addition, educational programs, cognitive programs, religious services, and chemical dependency treatment are available to offenders.

RCCF provides mental health service to inmates. The Mental Health Services unit staff work in collaboration with custody staff to identify needs of inmates. They provide inmates with individual services, groups, crisis assessments, and consulting services. Staff also work with Probation Officers and offenders released on probation.

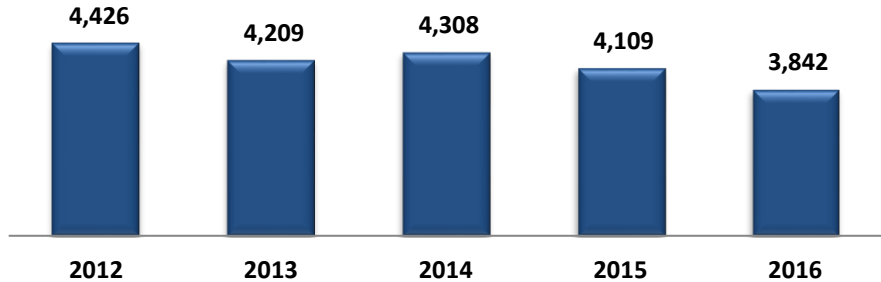
RCCF Profile 2016

Inmates Served in 2016

In 2016, RCCF served **4,183** inmates. This includes both inmates in custody on January 1, 2016 (**341**), and new inmates admitted during 2016 (**3,842**). In addition to housing Ramsey County offenders, RCCF contracts with Dakota County to board its female offenders, both sentenced and pre-sentenced.

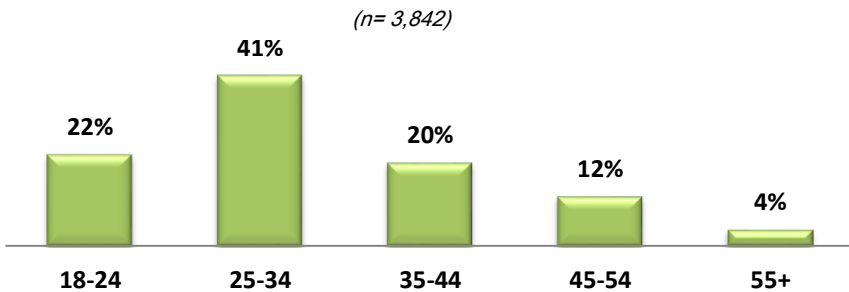
RCCF Admissions: Five Year Trend

Since 2012, the number of admissions to RCCF has decreased by 13%.



2016 Admissions by Age Range

63% of inmates admitted to RCCF were 18-34 years old.

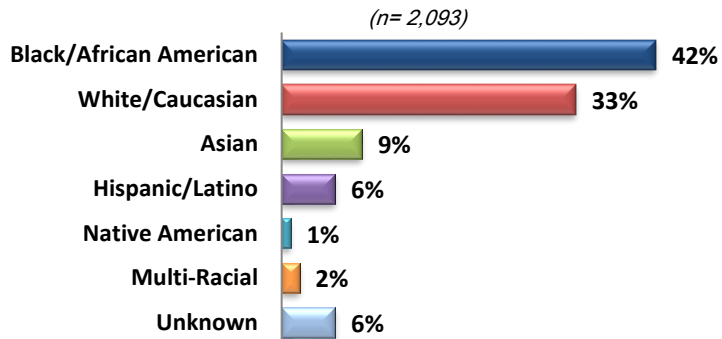


2016 Male Admissions by Race

There are differences in the racial composition of admissions by gender. 42% of male admissions were Black/African American, compared to 21% of females.

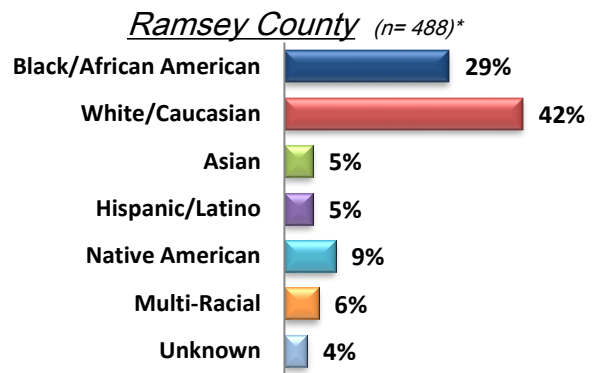
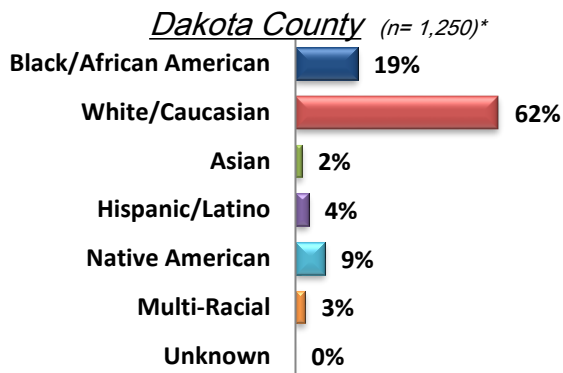
For females, there are differences in racial composition by county. 62% of Dakota County female admissions were White/ Caucasian, compared to 42% of Ramsey County females.

*Note: There were 11 females excluded because they were entered as "other county".



2016 Female Admissions by Race

2016 Female Admissions by Race



RCCF Profile 2016

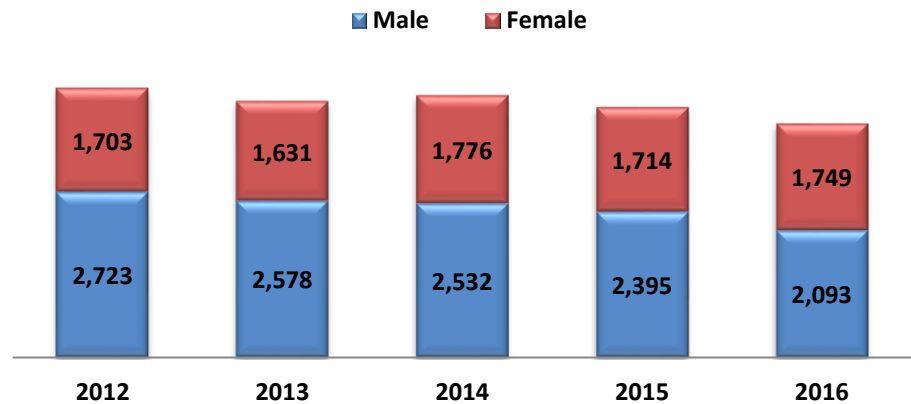
RCCF Admissions (Ctd)

In 2016, 54% of admissions were male, 46% female.

Over the past five years, the percentage of female admissions has increased (38% in 2012 versus 46% in 2016).

Since 2012, male admissions have decreased by 23%.

Admissions by Gender: Five Year Trend

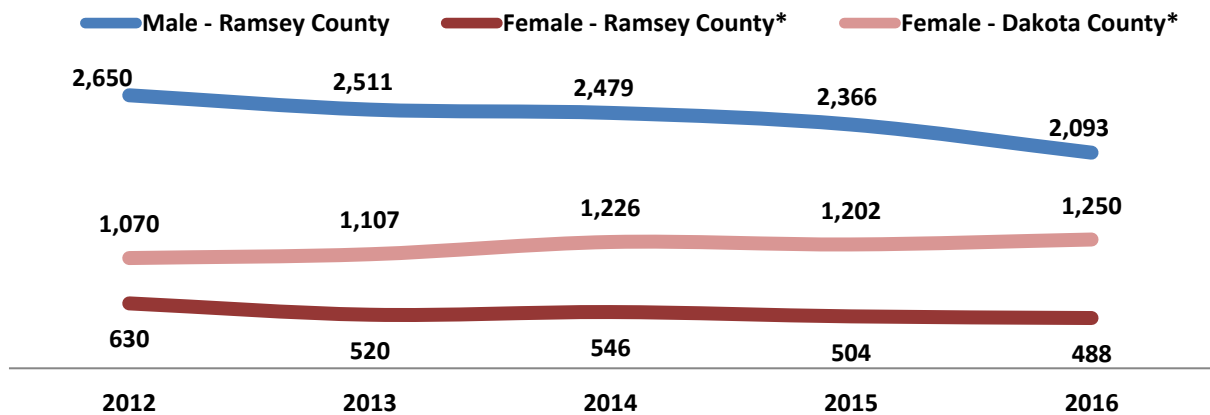


Inmates come to RCCF predominantly from two county jurisdictions:

Ramsey County: Male and female inmates by the Ramsey County 2nd Judicial Court.

Dakota County: RCCF contracts with Dakota County to board its female inmates, both sentenced and pre-sentenced.

Admissions by County and Gender: Five Year Trend

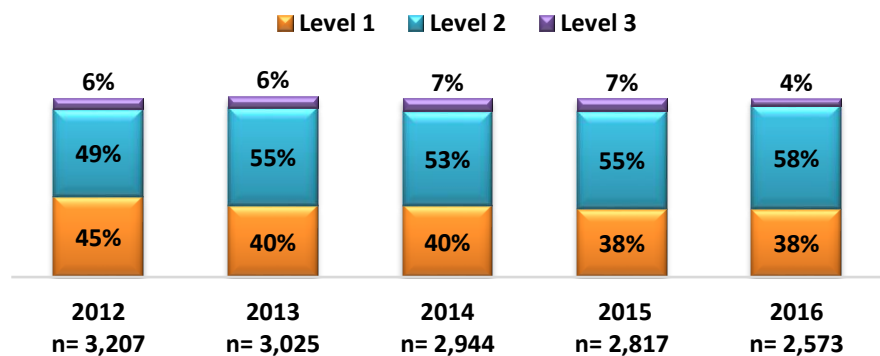


Over the past five years, Dakota County females account for a greater percentage of admissions to RCCF (25% of admissions in 2012 versus 33% in 2015).

*Note: There were 11 females excluded because they were entered as "other county".

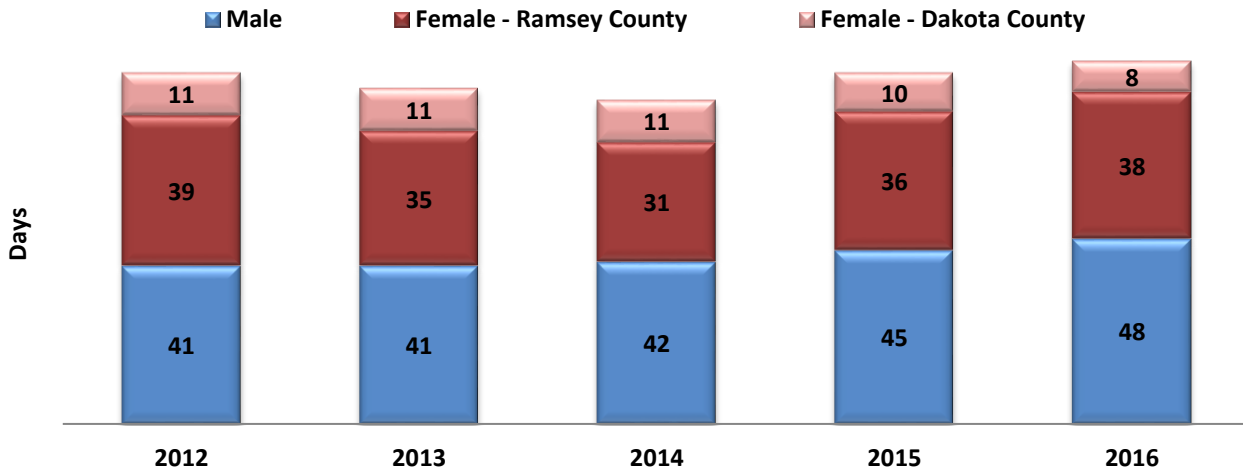
The following individuals are not classified: (a) those admitted but released on the same day to electronic home monitoring; and (b) those who stay less than 72 hours. In 2016, the formula used to calculate Level 3 changed and resulted in a decrease in Level 3 individuals.

Admissions by Classification: Five Year Trend



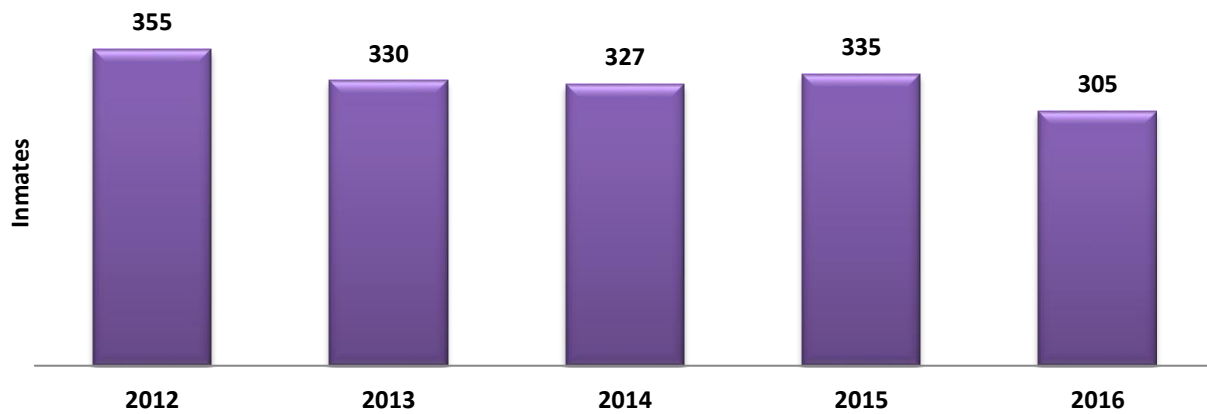
RCCF Profile 2016

Average Length of Stay by Gender: Five Year Trend



The average length of stay (ALOS) reflects the number of days inmates are under the custody of the RCCF. From 2012 to 2016, the ALOS has declined for female inmate but increased for male inmates.

Average Daily Population: Five Year Trend



The average daily population (ADP) reflects inmates being served in the facility. From 2012 to 2016, the ADP has decreased by 14%.

Releases

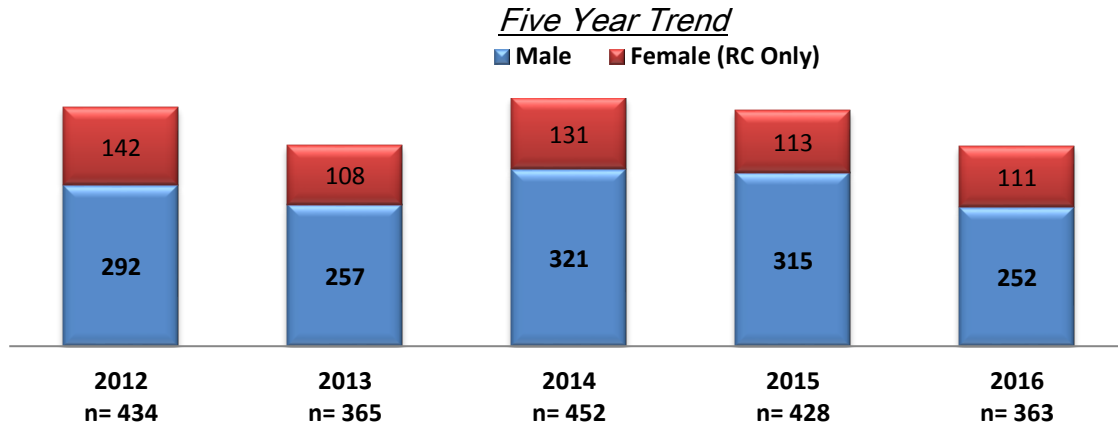
In 2016, RCCF released a total of 3,901 offenders. The majority of released offenders were male (55%). The average age of male offenders was 34 years old, with a range of 18-74 years old. The average age of female offenders was 33 years old, with a range of 18-82 years old.

RCCF Profile 2016

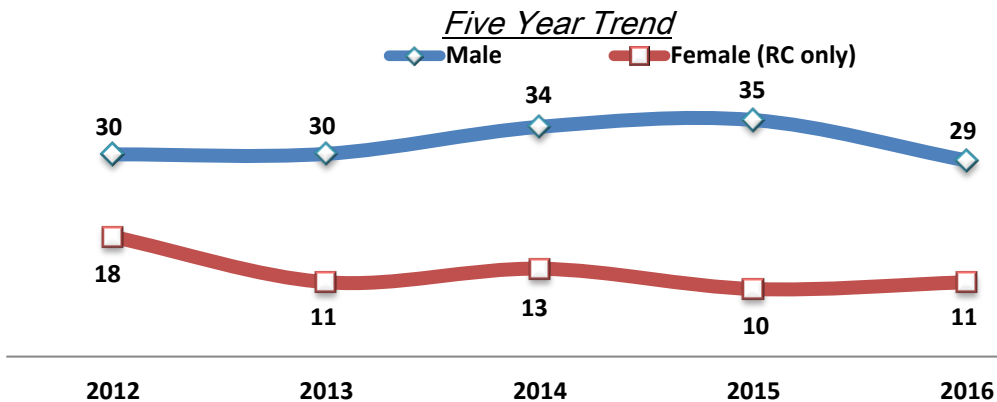
RCCF Electronic Home Monitoring Program

The Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) Program allows eligible inmates to be released from custody at RCCF and serve their sentence at home using an electronic monitoring system, as an alternative to incarceration. Inmates need to have authorization from the Court, have a sentence between 20-150 days, be drug free, and meet the criteria for RCCF Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) program. In 2016, **363** RCCF inmates participated in EHM.

Number of Inmates in the Electronic Home Monitoring Program:

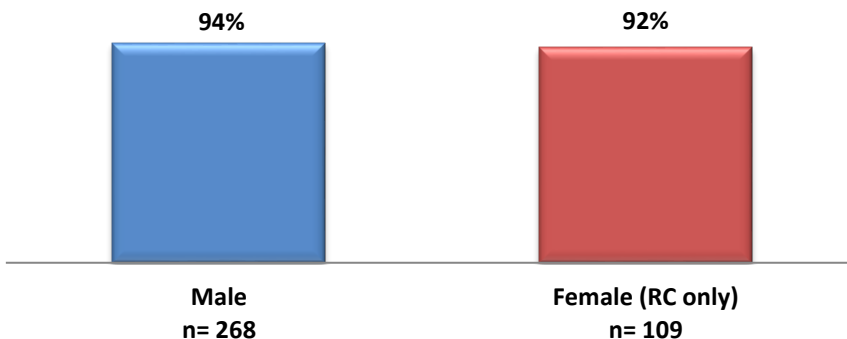


ADP for Inmates in the Electronic Home Monitoring Program:



Over the last five years, we have seen a 3% decrease in ADP for males on EHM, coupled with a 39% decrease in ADP for females.

2016 EHM Program Completion Rates



377 inmates were discharged from EHM in 2016. Male inmates successfully completed EHM at a slightly higher rate than females.

***** End of Report*****