



# Victim Services for Justice-Involved Juveniles

Report from the Minnesota VOCA-SAC Partnership

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## Introduction

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Adolescence is marked by many firsts, including first romantic encounters, first jobs, and sometimes first violent victimization experiences. In 2018, 34.2 of every 1,000 adolescents were violently victimized (Morgan & Oudekerk, 2019). That rate has increased over the past few years, and is 47 percent higher than what is observed in the general population (23.2 per 1,000 individuals). A survey of more than 17,000 adults conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Kaiser Permanente (2016) found that 28 percent of respondents experienced physical abuse at home as children, and 21 percent were sexually abused as children. Further, a national survey of intimate partner violence found that 23 percent of females and 14 percent of males experienced intimate partner violence for the first time by the time they reached adulthood (Breiding, 2014).

In addition to being at an increased risk of victimization, adolescents are also at an increased risk of committing crimes. One of the few undisputed facts in the study of crime is the relationship between age and offending. The risk of offending increases throughout adolescence and peaks in the late teenage years or early 20s (Loeber, Farrington, & Petechuk, 2013). Young people also account for a disproportionate amount of crimes committed in the United States. Despite making up only 10 percent of the population, adolescents committed 22 percent of violent offenses from 2004 to 2013 (Oudekerk & Morgan, 2016).

Victims and offenders are often thought of as separate groups of individuals, but decades of research has found that these two groups often overlap, particularly among young people (e.g., Lauritsen, Sampson, & Laub, 1991; Shaffer & Ruback, 2002; Schreck, Stewart, & Osgood, 2008). Victimization and criminal offending share a reciprocal relationship that leaves offenders more likely to become victims and vice versa (Jennings, Piquero, & Reingle, 2012). The possible explanations for this reciprocal relationship are varied. For example, the experience of victimization could lead to a negative emotional state, which could in turn lead to antisocial behaviors, including delinquency. Or offenders may be subject to retaliation by their victims. Offenders could be attractive targets for victimization by other offenders because their history of offending may leave them less likely to report their victimization experiences to authorities. It is also possible that juvenile offenders are in the company of other offenders, and they may victimize one another or engage in activities that make them vulnerable to victimization.

Given the relationship between age, victimization, and criminal offending, it should be no surprise that youths placed out of their homes as a result of involvement in the juvenile justice system report much higher rates of victimization than their contemporaries in traditional secondary (or “mainstream”) schools. Based on data from the 2016 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)—an ongoing survey that is administered to youths in middle and high schools, as well as juvenile facilities every three years—youths placed out of home were much more likely to have been violently victimized than a matched sample of youths from mainstream schools (Table 1) (Minnesota Statistical Analysis Center, Forthcoming). More than three times as many youths in

**Table 1. Rates of Violent Victimization among Students in Minnesota’s Public Schools and Juvenile Correctional Facilities**

	<b>Students in Juvenile Facilities ( n = 200)</b>	<b>Matched Sample – Students in Mainstream Schools ( n = 200)</b>
<b>Physically abused at home</b>	28%	9%
<b>Sexually abused by a family or non-family member</b>	25%	7%
<b>Dating violence – physical assault</b>	23%	5%
<b>Dating violence – non-consensual sex</b>	22%	8%

residential facilities have been hit, beaten, kicked or physically hurt by a parent or other adult in their households than a comparable sample of students in mainstream schools (28 percent compared to 9 percent, respectively). One quarter (25 percent) of youths in residential facilities reported that they had been sexually abused by a family or non-family member, compared to 7 percent of the matched sample of mainstream school students.

The 2016 MSS data also revealed that youths in residential facilities were significantly more likely to report violence in their dating relationships than the matched sample of mainstream school students (Minnesota Statistical Analysis Center, Forthcoming). More than four times as many youths in residential facilities than youths in mainstream schools were physically abused by a dating partner (23 percent versus 5 percent). Moreover, 22 percent of youths in residential facilities reported being pressured or forced into having sex by a dating partner, compared to 8 percent of youths in mainstream schools.

The MSS data also showed that youths placed out of home in juvenile facilities reported much higher rates of mental health problems and self-harming behaviors compared to mainstream school youths. Sixty-one percent of youths in juvenile facilities reported having long-term mental health, behavioral or emotional problems compared to 23 percent of youths in the matched mainstream school sample (Table 2). Nearly twice as many youths in juvenile facilities compared to youths in mainstream schools reported intentional self-harming behaviors (e.g., cutting, burning, bruising) within the previous year (35 percent compared to 18 percent, respectively). The MSS data also revealed that youths in juvenile facilities were much more likely to have considered or attempted suicide within the previous year compared to the matched sample of mainstream school youths. Twenty-nine percent of youths in juvenile facilities seriously considered attempting suicide within the previous year, while 19 percent actually attempted

**Table 2. Rates of Adverse Mental Health Conditions and Self-Harming Behaviors among Minnesota Students Placed Out of Home in Juvenile Facilities and Students in Public Schools**

	<b>Students in Juvenile Facilities ( n = 200)</b>	<b>Matched Sample – Students in Mainstream Schools ( n = 200)</b>
<b>Have experienced long-term mental health, behavioral or emotional problems</b>	61%	23%
<b>Have engaged in self-harming behaviors within previous 12 months</b>	35%	18%
<b>Have seriously considered attempting suicide within the previous year</b>	29%	14%
<b>Have attempted suicide within the previous year</b>	19%	6%

suicide in that same time-frame. That is compared to 14 percent of comparable mainstream schools youths who considered suicide, and six percent who attempted suicide.

While we cannot determine conclusively what caused the adverse mental health conditions of youths in juvenile facilities in Minnesota, we do know from an abundance of research that victimization can have a profound effect on the lives of young people. Victimization can leave youths at greater risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system, chemical dependency, problems at school, poor physical and mental health, suicidal ideation, and repeat victimization (Huang, Ryan, & Herz, 2012; Menard, 2002; Kilpatrick, Saunders, & Smith 2003; Ruback, Clark, & Warner, 2014; Ryan & Testa, 2005; Ryan, Williams, & Courtney, 2013). Young victims are also at greater risk of committing violence themselves during adolescence and into adulthood.

There are a myriad of evidence-based treatment programs that can mollify the effects of violent victimization (e.g., Ford & Blaustein, 2013; Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2018). Given the importance and benefits of treating young victims of crime, the purpose of this project is to find out what victim services are available to youths involved in the juvenile justice system who are detained or placed out of their homes. Specifically, the goals of this project are to find out what steps are taken in detention and residential facilities to identify victims of violent crime, what services are currently available to these youths, and what services are needed in juvenile facilities to treat victims of violent crime. To meet these goals, Minnesota’s Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) administrator and Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) (henceforth referred to as the VOCA-SAC team) worked together to survey juvenile facilities in an attempt to answer these questions. This report summarizes findings from that survey and discusses possible service provisions that could be added or modified to serve young victims of violence placed out of home.

In the next sections of this report we will provide a brief overview of juvenile facilities in Minnesota, followed by a description of the survey and survey methods used in the project. Next, we will summarize the results and implications from the survey and explore ideas for how to expand access to victim services among juveniles placed out of home.

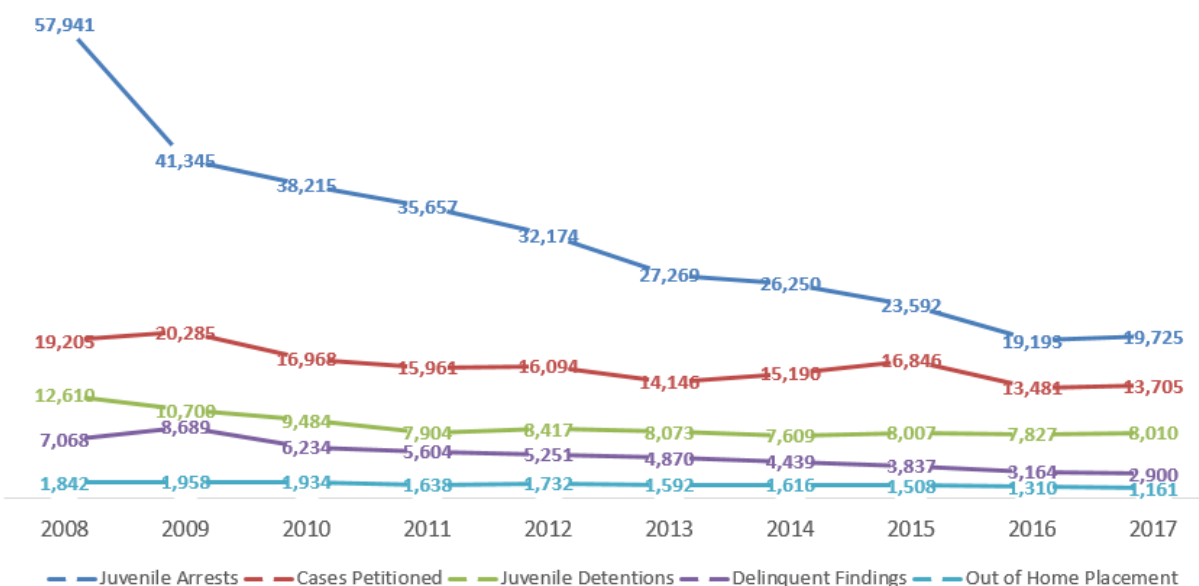


## Juvenile Facilities in Minnesota

There were more than 19,700 juvenile arrests in Minnesota in 2017, which is down from nearly 60,000 arrests less than a decade earlier (Figure 1). Seventy percent of those arrests were petitioned (charged) in juvenile courts in 2017. Less than a quarter of those 2017 petitions in juvenile courts resulted in delinquent findings (21 percent, or 2,900 delinquent findings). Finally, less than half of the delinquent findings in juvenile courts led to out-of-home placements in juvenile facilities (40 percent, or 1,161 cases). Besides the 1,161 juvenile cases that resulted in out-of-home placements, 8,010 juvenile cases involved secure detention immediately after arrest or while the case was still being processed in 2017. While all of these numbers have been steadily declining in recent years, there are still thousands of juveniles who are securely detained or placed out of their homes each year in Minnesota via the juvenile justice system.

Juveniles who require secure detention in excess of six hours or who are placed outside of their homes as a result of juvenile court processing may be placed in one of 61 facilities licensed by the Minnesota Department of Corrections to hold juveniles. These facilities are diverse in terms of size, security level, geographic location, gender composition, programming, and treatment capacity. These facilities range from small foster homes operated by individual families, to group homes operated by private vendors, to secure jail-like detention centers operated by counties. There is also one state-run correctional facility for juveniles.

**FIGURE 1. JUVENILE ARRESTS, CASES PETITIONED, DETENTIONS, DELINQUENT FINDINGS, AND OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS, 2008-2017**



The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 provides a variety of designations and descriptors for how these facilities are classified. Generally, facilities are considered to be secure if they are constructed and operated in such a way that physically restricts the movements and activities of its residents. Facilities are classified as detention centers if they are meant to hold juveniles on a temporary basis while they await court processing or placement in another facility, and residential if they are designed to hold juveniles placed out of their homes on a longer-term basis. Facilities can also be classified as combination detention/residential facilities if they are intended to hold juveniles for short and longer periods of time. Foster family care includes facilities wherein the license holder also resides in the same dwelling (which may be a private home), in contrast to foster residences where the license holder does not reside in the

**Table 3. Types of Juvenile Facilities in Minnesota**

	Facility Type	Facility Description	Number
<b><u>Secure Facilities</u></b> <i>Facilities designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles held in the facility</i>	Co-located	Secure facilities that are separate, but in the same building or on the same grounds as an adult facility	3
	Detention	Secure facilities that are intended to hold juveniles while they await processing in the juvenile justice system, or while they await placement in a longer-term residential facility	2
	Detention/Residential	Secure facilities that are designed to hold juveniles while they await processing in the juvenile justice system, or to hold juveniles who have been placed out of their homes on a longer-term basis	8
<b><u>Non-Secure Facilities</u></b> <i>The movements and activities of juveniles in the facility are not physically restricted and juveniles may have access to the outside community</i>	Detention/Residential	Non-secure facilities that are designed to hold juveniles while they await processing in the juvenile justice system, or to hold juveniles who have been placed out of their homes on a longer-term basis	6
	Residential	Non-secure facilities that are intended to house juveniles who have been placed out of their homes on a long-term basis as a result of juvenile justice case processing	21
	Foster Family/Residence Care	Non-secure homes or facilities that are intended to house juveniles who have been placed out of their homes on a long-term basis as a result of juvenile justice case processing	18
<b><u>Mixed Secure/Non-Secure Facilities</u></b> <i>Facilities that have both secure and non-secure wings or buildings</i>	Detention/Residential	Mixed security facilities that are designed to hold juveniles while they await processing in the juvenile justice system, or to hold juveniles who have been placed out of their homes on a longer-term basis	2
	Residential	Mixed security facilities that are intended to house juveniles who have been placed out of their homes on a long-term basis as a result of juvenile justice case processing	1



same dwelling. Co-located facilities are juvenile wings or buildings on the same grounds as adult correctional facilities. A brief description and accounting of all 61 facilities in Minnesota is displayed in Table 3.

The treatment capacities of these facilities are just as varied as the classifications and designations. Some facilities are staffed and equipped to do no more than provide basic care and shelter to the juveniles they house, while other facilities provide intensive treatment focused on a variety of behavioral, emotional, and mental conditions. Juveniles may be placed in facilities uniquely staffed and equipped to deal with their specific conditions and needs, or placement may be more random, dependent only upon legal and procedural guidelines, availability of bed space and/or contractual agreements between counties and facilities.

Thirteen of these facilities are located in the Minneapolis-St. Paul seven-county metropolitan area, while the remaining 48 facilities are located throughout greater Minnesota. A complete listing of all juvenile facilities in Minnesota broken out by counties can be found in Appendix A.

# Methods

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## The Survey Instrument

To find out what resources are currently available in Minnesota's juvenile facilities to identify and treat victims of violent crime, the VOCA-SAC team created an online-based survey. The questions on the survey addressed three basic domains:

- 1) Are facilities able to identify past victimization experiences?
  - a. What screening instruments are used at intake?
  - b. Besides screening instruments, by what other methods have facility staff been able to identify victims of violence?
  - c. What percentage of incoming juveniles are victims of violence?
- 2) What resources are available to victims when they are identified?
  - a. What actions do staff take when they identify a juvenile as a victim of past violence?
  - b. Do staff have adequate resources within their facilities and in the surrounding communities to treat victims of violence?
- 3) What resources are needed by the facilities to serve victims of violence?
  - a. Do facilities need more staff, training, money, or something else to treat victims of violence?

This project is focused on past violent victimization experiences, which includes the following crime types and definitions:

***Physical abuse (non-sexual) committed at home:*** A history of physical acts that have caused or could have caused physical injury committed by parents/guardians, siblings, or any other persons living in their homes, including but not limited to assaults and excessive corporal punishments.

***Sexual abuse committed at home:*** A history of non-consensual sexual activities that occurred with or without force committed by parents/guardians, siblings, or any other persons living in their homes.

***Violent assault (non-sexual) outside of the home (i.e., "street violence"):*** A history of assaults or attempted assaults that occurred with or without the use of a weapon committed by friends, acquaintances, or strangers that involved shoves, slaps, punches, kicks, hair pulls, strangulations, burns, stabbings, or shootings, and all other intentional acts of harm.

***Dating violence:*** A history of actual or attempted physical acts that have caused or could have caused physical injury committed by short- or long-term dating or romantic partners.

***Sexual violence outside of the home:*** A history of actual or attempted nonconsensual sexual activities with or without the use of force committed by friends, acquaintances, dating partners or strangers.

***Sex trafficking:*** A history of involvement in any form of commercial sexual activity through the use of threat, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, vulnerability, including but not limited to prostitution and the production of pornographic materials.

A complete copy of the survey can be found in Appendix B. Respondents were also asked for the names and locations of their facilities, as well as their staff role(s) at the beginning of the survey. While a completely anonymous survey with no identifying information would have been preferred, facility information was requested so that individual responses could be grouped by facility so that we could develop a composite profile of each participating facility.

### Survey Administration

Prior to disseminating the online survey, the VOCA-SAC team mailed a letter via the United States Postal Service to the leadership of each facility. This letter briefly introduced the project and provided a summary description of the survey that would be electronically mailed to the facility leadership and staff in the coming weeks. The letter asked for their and their staff's participation in the survey, and invited them to contact the VOCA-SAC team with any questions or concerns about the survey.

The VOCA-SAC team utilized multiple sources to find email addresses to distribute the online survey. The survey was intended to go to any and all staff with knowledge of intake procedures and treatment availability at all 61 facilities. Email addresses were obtained from (1) Department of Corrections' licensing records, (2) existing email distribution lists utilized by SAC staff for other projects, and (3) online staff directories for facilities when available.

The survey was first distributed via electronic mail on May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2018. In addition to completing the survey themselves, invited participants were also asked to forward the electronic message and survey web link to any colleagues who they thought should also participate. Follow-up reminders to participate in the survey were sent approximately two weeks after the original electronic message (on May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2018), and then three weeks after the first reminder message (on June 5<sup>th</sup>). The survey web link was closed on June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016, approximately six weeks after it was first opened.

### Survey Responses

The survey garnered 65 individual responses representing 30 different juvenile facilities. The number of individual responses per facility ranged from one to 10, with an average of two per facility. Given that 61 different juvenile facilities were invited to participate in the survey, the facility-based response rate is 49 percent.

A majority of the individual respondents described themselves as administration staff (66 percent). Thirty-one percent indicated that they were treatment staff, 15 percent were involved in case management, and 11 percent were security staff. Respondents could select more than one staff role.

Table 4 displays a brief summary of the participating facilities. Thirty-seven percent of the responding facilities were located within the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. The remaining facilities were located throughout greater Minnesota, including the northeastern, central, southern, southwestern, and northwestern regions.

**Table 4. Summary of Participating Facility Characteristics (n = 30)**

Descriptor	Percentage of Facilities
<b><i>Facility Locations by Region</i></b>	
Twin Cities Metropolitan Area	37%
Northeast	20%
Central	13%
South	13%
Southwest	10%
Northwest	7%
<b><i>Facility Security Levels</i></b>	
Non-Secure	57%
Secure	33%
Secure and Non-Secure	10%
<b><i>Facility Classifications</i></b>	
Detention/Residential	43%
Residential	30%
Foster	17%
Detention	7%
Co-located	3%
<b><i>Facility Capacities</i></b>	
Less than 15 juveniles	30%
16 to 30 juveniles	23%
31 to 50 juveniles	30%
More than 50 juveniles	17%
<b><i>Genders Served by Facilities</i></b>	
Males and Females	30%
Males only	17%
Females only	53%

More than half (57 percent) of the participating facilities were classified as non-secure, approximately one-third (33 percent) were secure, and the remaining 10 percent were mixed security (with secure and non-secure wings).

A large proportion of the participating facilities were classified as detention/residential facilities (43 percent). The next largest category of participating facilities were residential facilities (30 percent), followed by foster facilities (17 percent), detention facilities (7 percent), and one co-located facility.

Along with the regions and security levels of these facilities, they also varied in capacity and gender composition. Thirty percent of the participating facilities could hold up to 15 or fewer juveniles at a time, 23 percent could hold 16 to 30 juveniles, 30 percent could hold 31 to 50 juveniles, and the remaining 17 percent could hold 50 or more juveniles at a time. The largest participating facility could hold a little under 200 juveniles at a time, while the smallest facility could hold 6 or fewer juveniles. Additionally, more than half (53 percent) of the participating facilities held both male and female juveniles, 30 percent held males only, and the remaining 17 percent held only females.

# Survey Results

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## Identification of Victims

A large majority of all of the participating facilities utilized multiple types of screening and assessment instruments during their intake processes. A brief description of the broad categories of screening and assessment instruments used along with the percentages of facilities reporting use of each is provided in Table 5. Many of these instruments include questions or items that could reveal past victimization experiences. Eighty-seven percent of facilities used behavioral screens, which assess general behavioral patterns and recent changes in behavior. Ninety-three percent of participating facilities assessed juveniles for the following: risk of suicidal or self-harming behaviors; past or current issues with drugs and alcohol; basic medical histories or existing health issues; and risk of sexual assault perpetration or victimization pursuant to the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

In addition to reporting broad categories of screening and assessment instruments used, respondents were also asked to identify the assessment instruments they use by name. The following were the most commonly cited screening and assessment instruments named by respondents:

***Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC):*** A 54-item questionnaire that measures posttraumatic stress symptoms related to various forms of trauma exposure.

***Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI):*** A 52-item questionnaire that asks respondents about their recent moods, thoughts, and behaviors, as well as past traumatic experiences.

***Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers (POSIT):*** A 139-item questionnaire that asks respondents about their physical and mental health, family and peer relations, substance use and abuse, as well as several other topics.

***Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI):*** A risk and need assessment tool that measures youths' risk of reoffending, as well as personality or lifestyle characteristics that could be targeted for intervention to reduce risk of reoffending.

These assessments—used by many but not all of the facilities that participated in our survey—have items that indicate whether or not the youth has experienced past victimization, including physical and sexual abuse.

Besides assessment instruments, facilities have other means of identifying victims. All of the participating facilities (100 percent) indicated that juveniles may self-report current or past victimization experiences to staff (Figure 2). Nearly all of the participating facilities (93 percent) indicated that the juveniles' families may report current or past victimization experiences to staff,



**Table 5. Types of screening and assessment instruments used by facilities during intake process**

Type of Instrument	Description	Percent of Facilities Reporting Use
<b>Behavior screening</b>	<i>Assess changes in behavior patterns in relation to social stressors; screen allows staff to make informed judgments about the youth's potential adjustment to the facility and its programs</i>	87%
<b>Suicide screening</b>	<i>Assess the juvenile's risk of self-harm or suicidal behaviors</i>	93%
<b>Drug and alcohol screening</b>	<i>Assess the juvenile's past or current issues with alcohol or drug use, including an assessment of immediate withdrawal symptoms and other drug-related effects</i>	93%
<b>Initial medical screening</b>	<i>Assess basic, preliminary medical information, which may include recent hospitalizations or other medical care, recent injuries or illnesses, current medications, allergies, and the name of the juvenile's primary healthcare provider(s)</i>	93%
<b>PREA screening</b>	<i>Assess pursuant to the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), which requires intake screening for a detainee's potential as a perpetrator or a victim of sexual abuse.</i>	93%

and the same percentage of facilities reported that they may discover victimization experiences by reviewing case notes or case information provided by other juvenile justice or child welfare agencies. Eighty percent of the facilities may receive information on past victimization experiences from a juvenile's primary healthcare provider.

Between assessment instruments, self-reports, and other methods, it appears that most facilities have multiple ways of identifying past victimization experiences among their juvenile populations. Yet, the participating facilities indicated that they are only moderately confident in their abilities to identify past victimization experiences. Survey respondents were asked, ".... are facility staff able to identify whether or not juvenile residents have experienced any [of the forms of violent victimization defined in this survey]?" The modal response to this question was "sometimes." Depending on the type of violent victimization (e.g., physical abuse at home, sexual abuse at home, etc.), between 72 and 83 percent of facilities indicated they are *sometimes* able

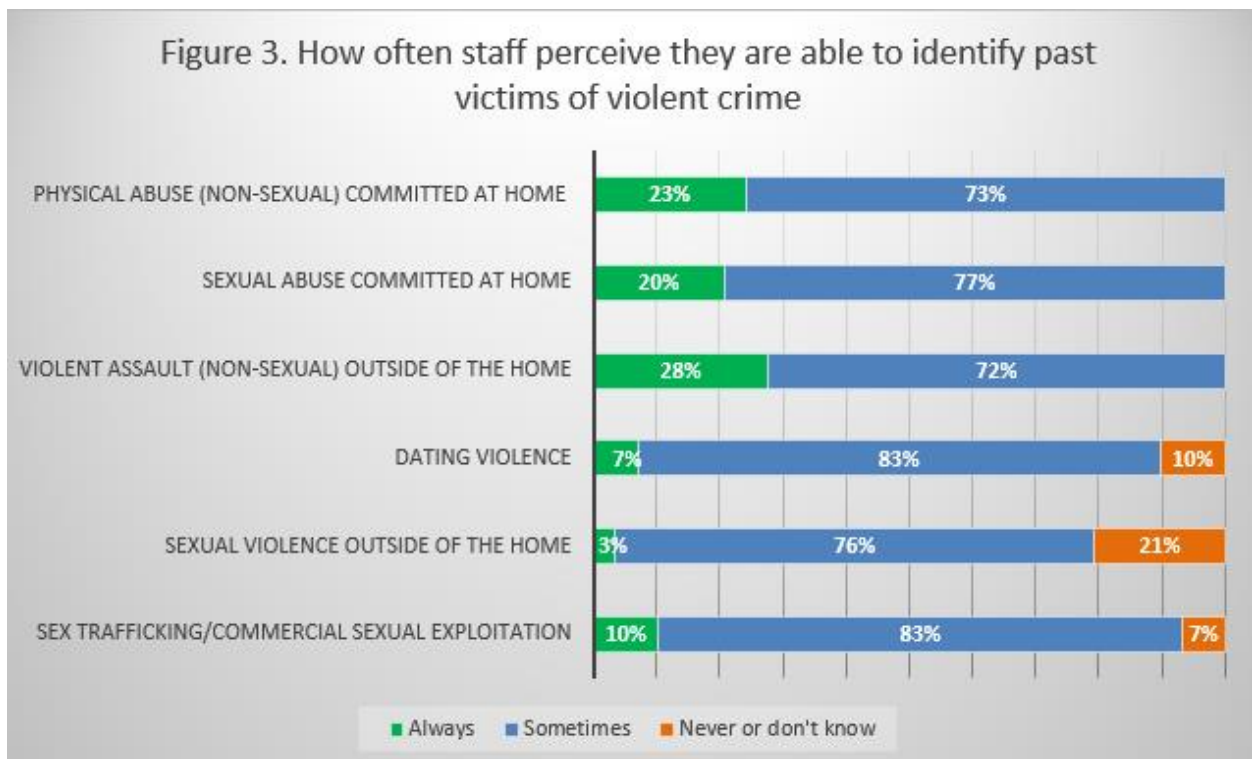
Figure 2. How past victims of violence are identified



to identify past victimization experiences (Figure 3). Between 3 and 28 percent of facilities indicated they are *always* able to identify past victimization experiences.

Facilities appear to be most confident in their abilities to identify past victims of violent assaults that occurred outside of the home, with 28 percent of facilities answering that they can *always* identify such victims, and 72 percent answering that they can *sometimes* identify such victims. Conversely, facilities seem to be less confident in their abilities to identify past victims of dating

Figure 3. How often staff perceive they are able to identify past victims of violent crime



**Table 6. Staff Estimates of Percentage of Incoming Juveniles per Month with Past Violent Victimization Experiences: Modal Responses by Victimization Type**

Type of Victimization	Estimated Percentage of Intakes Affected
Physical abuse (non-sexual) committed at home	41 to 60%
Sexual abuse committed at home	1 to 20%
Violent assault (non-sexual) outside of the home	41 to 60%
Dating violence	1 to 20%
Sexual violence outside of the home	1 to 20%
Sex trafficking/Commercial sexual exploitation	1 to 20%

violence, sexual violence that occurred outside of the home, and sex trafficking. Between 7 and 21 percent of facilities indicated that they *do not know* or are *never* able to identify such victims.

Respondents were asked to estimate the percentage of juveniles entering their facilities each month that had past experiences with each type of violent victimization examined in this study. Table 6 displays the most common (or modal) responses broken out by crime victimization type. The two most common types of past victimization experiences encountered by facilities were physical abuse and street violence. Forty-three percent of facilities estimated that 41 to 60 percent of juveniles coming into their facilities in an average month have a history of physical abuse at home. Thirty-three percent of facilities reported the same with regards to street violence victimization. For all of the other forms of violent victimization, the most common estimate of affected incoming juveniles was one to 20 percent.

### **Actions Taken in Response to Identified Victimization Experiences**

Facilities were asked what actions they take once past victims of violent crime are identified. All but one of the participating facilities indicated that they ensure the juvenile's immediate safety (Figure 4). Ninety percent of the facilities would *always* or *sometimes* contact law enforcement. In a separate open-ended response, most of the facilities indicated that they would also contact child protective services, as they are mandated reporters of child abuse. Eighty-three percent of facilities answered that they would *always* or *sometimes* refer the juvenile victim to treatment staff within the facility, and 66 percent would *always* or *sometimes* refer a juvenile victim to a program within the facility. Eighty-four percent of facilities would *always* or *sometimes* refer a juvenile victim to a provider outside of the facility.

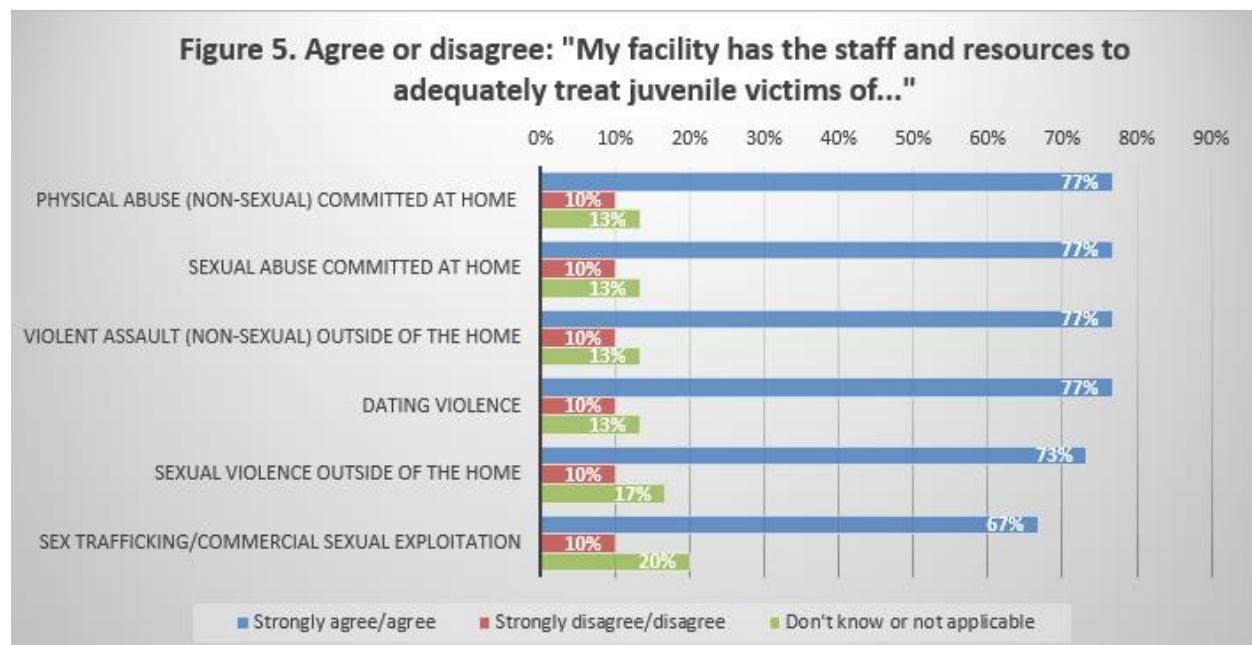
Only a small number of facilities indicated that they *never* take some of these actions in response to identified victimization experiences. Anywhere from three to 27 percent of facilities indicated that they *did not know* whether these actions were taken, or that these actions were *not*

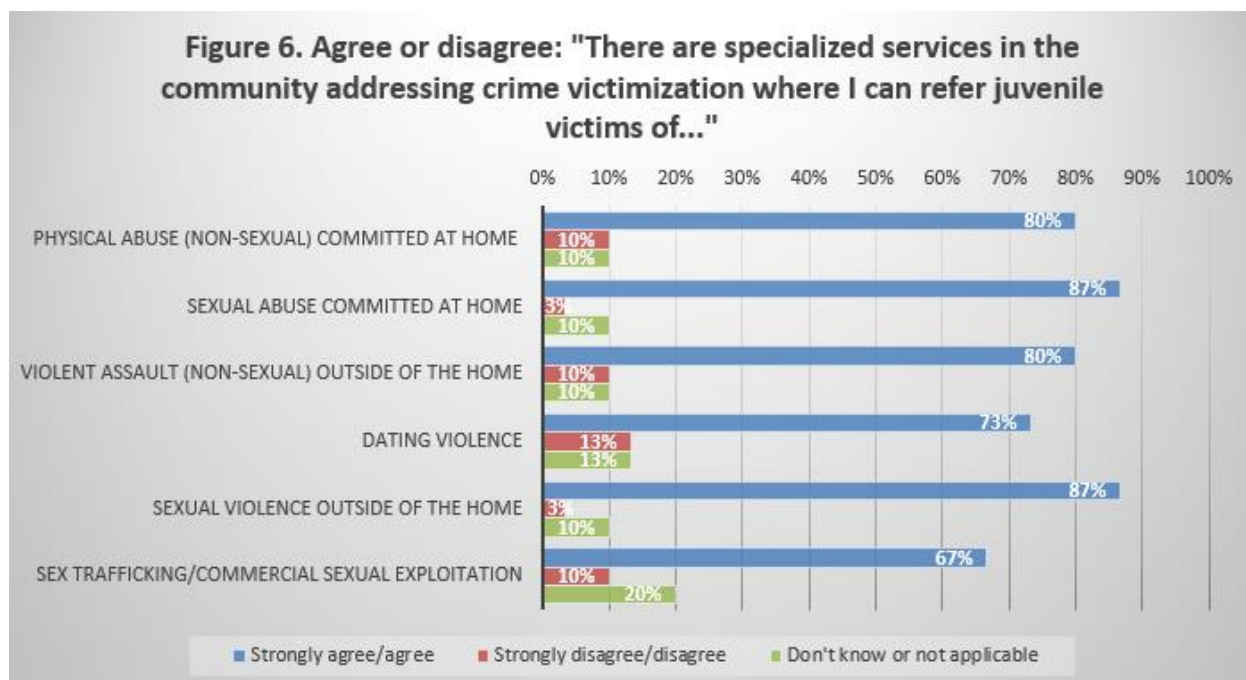


*applicable* to their facilities. Of the individual respondents who answered “do not know” or “not applicable,” many explained that they are not familiar with treatment protocols or practices within their facilities.

### Perceptions of Available Resources for Victims in Facilities

A large majority of the participating facilities indicated that they have resources within their facilities to serve juvenile victims of violent crime. Depending on the form of violent victimization, between 67 and 77 percent of facilities *strongly agreed* or *agreed* with the statement, “My facility has the staff and resources to adequately treat juvenile victims of [various forms of violent crime]” (Figure 5). The lowest percentage of agree responses came in regards to sex trafficking





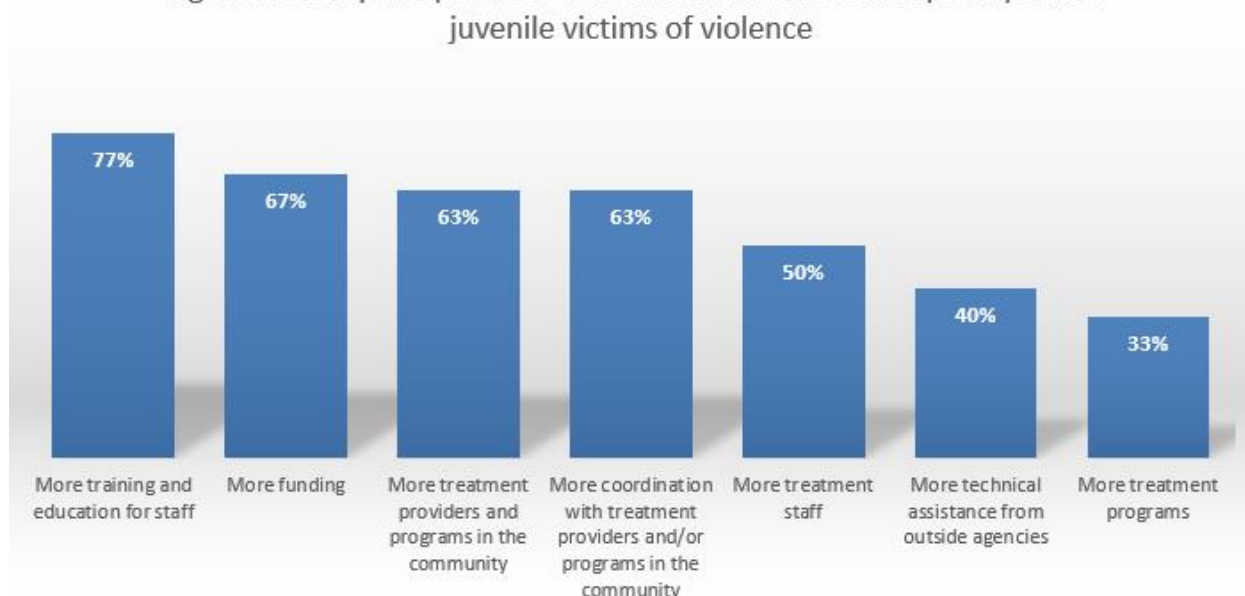
and commercial sexual exploitation (67 percent), followed by non-familial sexual assault (73 percent). Ten percent of facilities *strongly disagreed* or *disagreed* with the statement in reference to all forms of violent victimization listed in the survey. Between 13 and 20 percent of facilities indicated that they *did not know* the answer or felt that the question was not applicable to their facility.

An even larger majority of the participating facilities indicated that they have resources within their communities for juvenile victims of crime. Depending on the form of violent victimization, between 67 and 87 percent of facilities *strongly agreed* or *agreed* with the statement, "There are specialized services in the community addressing crime victimization where I can refer juvenile victims of [various forms of violent crime]" (Figure 6). Once again, the lowest percentage of agree responses came in regards to sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation (67 percent). Between three and ten percent of facilities *strongly disagreed* or *disagreed* with the statement in reference to all forms of violent victimization listed in the survey. The highest percentage of disagree statements were in reference to dating violence victimization (13 percent). Between 10 and 20 percent of facilities indicated that they *did not know* the answer or felt that the question was not applicable to their facility. The highest percentage of "don't know" or "not applicable" responses were in reference to sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

### Perceptions of Resources Needed to Serve Victims of Crime

Finally, respondents were asked what their facilities need to adequately serve juvenile victims of violence. More than three-quarters of facilities (77 percent) responded that they need more training and education for staff, and two-thirds (67 percent) reported that they need more funding (Figure 7). Sixty-three percent of facilities would like to see more treatment providers and programs in the community, and the same percentage would like more coordination with

Figure 7. Staff perceptions of what facilities need to adequately serve juvenile victims of violence



those community- based providers. Half of the participating facilities would like more treatment staff, and 40 percent desire more technical assistance from outside agencies. One-third of the facilities indicated that they need more treatment programs for juvenile victims.

Response options to this question also included, “Nothing, we have everything we need” and “Nothing, we do not have victims of violent assault, sexual violence, or sex trafficking in our population.” None of the respondents chose either of those options.

In open-ended responses, some facilities explained that shortages in mental health treatment options in the community have affected their resident populations. Without residential mental health treatment in the community, some juveniles have no choice but to stay in facilities that are not equipped to serve their needs. Some facilities would also like to have more mental health treatment providers on staff. Facilities also expressed a desire for training on adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and trauma-informed care.



## Implications for Policy and Practice

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Taken together, it appears that most facilities have practices and mechanisms in place that could be used to identify past experiences with violent victimization among their juvenile populations. However, most facilities report that they are only *sometimes* able to identify victims of violence. As we would expect based on common juvenile crime and victimization statistics, most of the facilities frequently encounter past victims of violence. These facilities are usually able to take basic steps to ensure the safety of affected juveniles, notify proper authorities, and connect juveniles with treatment providers. A large majority of the facilities report that they have adequate staff and resources within their facilities, as well as treatment providers in their local communities to serve juvenile victims of violence. However, as one respondent explained in their answer, “We could always use more resources to treat some of the young people inside our juvenile justice systems.”

One obvious first step that could be taken to increase justice-involved juveniles’ access to crime victim services would be to increase awareness of existing victim services in the community among juvenile facilities. Only a few of the respondents to this survey reported that they already work with community-based service agencies for abused children and sexual assault survivors, as well as Safe Harbor Regional Navigators (for victims of sexual exploitation). However, more outreach work should be done to ensure that all potential victim populations are aware of and have access to existing services. Conversely, state and county agencies could work to ensure that victim service providers are aware of juvenile facilities within their service areas.

To that end, the VOCA-SAC team created interactive directories to (a) help service providers locate juvenile facilities, and (b) help juvenile facilities locate service providers. The directory of juvenile facilities can be found [here](#), and the directory of victim service providers can be found [here](#).

Given that the most commonly cited need among juvenile facilities was the desire for more training and education for staff, we have taken steps to ensure that juvenile facilities are included in existing victim service-related trainings. The Minnesota Office of Justice Programs (OJP) provides various crime victim-related trainings throughout the year geared towards criminal justice professionals and crime victim service providers. These include small trainings focused on special topics, as well as a statewide conference and a victim assistance academy. Other state agencies also host trainings geared towards detecting and responding to victimization, including the state Departments of Health and Human Services. More specialized trainings could also be developed based on the demand and need by juvenile facilities.

Many juvenile facilities across the country, including several facilities in Minnesota, have been incorporating trauma-informed care practices in facility milieus and treatment services. Being a trauma-informed care facility means that all or most staff are trained to recognize and appropriately respond to the effects of traumatic stress among their client populations (Ford &

Blaustein, 2013). Further, it means that facility practices, policies, and treatment regimens are designed to not only heal past traumas, but to also avoid additional stresses or triggers so that clients are not re-traumatized. For facilities that are interested in becoming trauma-informed, there are multiple organizational self-assessments and curricula available for free on the internet, including but not limited to the following:

[Trauma-informed Care in Youth Serving Settings: Organizational Self-Assessment](#) (Traumatic Stress Institute of Klingberg Family Centers, 2018)

[Agency Self-Assessment for Trauma-Informed Care](#) (Orchard Place/Child Guidance Center's Trauma Informed Care Project, 2018)

[Creating Trauma-Informed Care Environments: An Organizational Self-Assessment](#) (Hummer & Dollard, 2010)

One last promising development in Minnesota that could benefit victims of crime involved in the juvenile justice system is the implementation of crossover youth models (also referred to as dually-involved youth models) by a small but increasing number of counties (Aguilar, 2016). These programs can vary from county to county, but they generally include involvement from multiple agencies, including juvenile justice, child welfare, mental health, and education. These programs target youths who have past or current involvement with child protective services. Often, the youths involved in these programs have had substantiated claims of maltreatment by their caregivers. Generally, these programs attempt to intervene as youths become involved in the juvenile justice system, or when they are at risk of involvement. Such programs attempt to use any and all available services to avoid out-of-home placements and further involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. These programs are still relatively new in the state, so it is too early to tell if they have been successful in reaching their goals. However, they have reported early promising results.

## Dissemination of Results

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The results of this project have already been shared with practitioners and stakeholders throughout Minnesota, and continue to be shared. A public-facing report was distributed to all of the individuals who were invited to participate in this survey, regardless of whether or not they actually completed the survey. The report will also be shared with victim service providers, particularly targeted towards those who primarily serve juveniles.

The interactive directories are currently available online, but we are waiting for new JJAC members to be appointed by the governor before presenting these tools. We are also currently in the process of re-building the SAC's website, which will include a permanent home for the interactive directories and the revised final report. The new JJAC members are expected to begin their terms in the fall of 2019, and the SAC website is expected to be completed in the winter of 2019/2020.

We continue to work with training staff housed within OJP to ensure that representatives from juvenile facilities are included in our distribution lists for training opportunities and the annual conference. We also continue to work with the training staff to ensure that there are workshops and presentations that are directly applicable to the issues faced by juvenile facilities.

## The VOCA-SAC Partnership

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This project was funded by the Center for Victim Research in an effort to promote collaboration between VOCA administrators and SACs. In Minnesota, both of these entities are housed within OJP. Despite sharing the same office, there has historically been minimal collaboration between the SAC and VOCA administrators.

This project has sparked additional collaborative efforts between VOCA and SAC staff. This project represents only the first step in a new joint effort to improve victim service planning and implementation for the state by using data and research. The VOCA-SAC partnership began work on a statewide crime victim needs assessment in the fall of 2018. The purpose of this assessment is to identify existing gaps in victim services and under-served populations. This assessment will inform future VOCA planning and the allocation of resources.

The VOCA-SAC team recently assembled a community advisory group that will inform the process by providing feedback on survey instruments, targeted sampling populations, focus group strategies and questions, as well as many other components of the project. This advisory group will meet five times through June of 2020. We expect to deploy surveys of service providers, law enforcement, and other community groups in the fall of 2019, and focus groups will be conducted in the winter of 2019-2020.

We expect that this project will continue until at least the summer of 2020, but will likely be an ongoing effort to ensure that VOCA resources are effectively and equitably distributed throughout the state.

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## Appendix A – Directory of Juvenile Facilities by County

### AITKIN COUNTY

Name: Camp North Homes	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 35520 691 Ln	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Hill City/55748	Classification: Residential
Phone: (218) 244-2304	Capacity:
Website: <a href="http://www.northhomesinc.org/camp-north-homes">http://www.northhomesinc.org/camp-north-homes</a>	

### ANOKA COUNTY

Name: Anoka County Juvenile Center	Gender(s) Served: Males
Address: 7545 Fourth Ave	Security Level: Secure
City/Zip: Lino Lakes/55014	Classification: Detention/Residential
Phone: (763) 324-4990	Capacity: 50
Website: <a href="https://www.anokacounty.us/1341/Anoka-County-Secure-Program">https://www.anokacounty.us/1341/Anoka-County-Secure-Program</a>	

Name: Anoka County Juvenile Center – Non-Secure Program	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 7555 Fourth Ave	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Lino Lakes/55014	Classification: Residential
Phone: (763) 324-4990	Capacity: 28
Website: <a href="https://www.anokacounty.us/571/Anoka-County-Non-Secure-Program">https://www.anokacounty.us/571/Anoka-County-Non-Secure-Program</a>	

Name: East Central Regional Juvenile Center	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 7565 Fourth Avenue	Security Level: Secure
City/Zip: Lino Lakes/55014	Classification: Detention/Residential
Phone: (763) 324-4990	Capacity: 36
Website: <a href="https://www.anokacounty.us/573/East-Central-Regional-Juvenile-Center">https://www.anokacounty.us/573/East-Central-Regional-Juvenile-Center</a>	

Name: Bar None Residential Treatment Services	Gender(s) Served: Males
Address: 22426 St Francis Blvd	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Anoka/55303	Classification: Residential
Phone: (763) 753-2500	Capacity: 26
Website: <a href="https://www.voamnwi.org/bar-none">https://www.voamnwi.org/bar-none</a>	

Name: Steps of Success-Andover	Gender(s) Served: Females
Address: 3290 165th Ln	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Andover/55304	Classification: Residential
Phone: (763) 753-1551	Capacity: 14
Website: <a href="https://sosgrouphomes.com/index.htm">https://sosgrouphomes.com/index.htm</a>	

## BELTRAMI COUNTY

Name: Bemidji Satellite Home I (Northwestern  
MN Juvenile Center)

Address: 442 Norway Ct

City/Zip: Bemidji/56601

Phone: (218) 444-6789

Website: <https://www.nmjconline.org/satellite.php>

Gender(s) Served: Coed

Security Level: Non-Secure

Classification: Foster Residence Care

Capacity: 6

Name: Bemidji Satellite Home II (Northwestern  
MN Juvenile Center)

Address: 5420 Bemidji Avenue

City/Zip: Bemidji/56601

Phone: (218) 444-6035

Website: <https://www.nmjconline.org/satellite.php>

Gender(s) Served: Coed

Security Level: Non-Secure

Classification: Foster Residence Care

Capacity: 5

Name: Hawkins Home – Next Step

Address: 1813 Park Ave

City/Zip: Bemidji/56601

Phone: (218) 751-0282

Website: <http://www.northhomesinc.org/programs/hawkins-home>

Gender(s) Served: Females

Security Level: Non-Secure

Classification: Residential

Capacity: 6

Name: Northwestern Minnesota Juvenile Center

Address: 1231 Fifth St

City/Zip: Bemidji/56619

Phone: (218) 751-3196

Website: <https://www.nmjconline.org/satellite.php>

Gender(s) Served: Coed

Security Level: Secure/Non-Secure

Classification: Detention/Residential

Capacity: 65

Name: Winnie Sisu - Sexually Exploited Youth

Program

Address: 705 18th St

City/Zip: Bemidji/56601

Phone: (218) 751-0282

Website: <http://www.northhomesinc.org/programs/winnie-sisu>

Gender(s) Served: Females

Security Level: Non-Secure

Classification: Residential

Capacity: 6

## CARVER COUNTY

Name: Carver County Temporary Holdover

Facility

Address: 606 E Fourth St

City/Zip: Chaska/55318

Phone: (952) 361-1103

Website:

Gender(s) Served: Coed

Security Level: Secure

Classification: Co-located

Capacity: 6

## CASS COUNTY

Name: Leech Lake Satellite Home (Northwestern MN Juvenile Center)  
Address: 222 Cedar Ave  
City/Zip: Cass Lake/56633  
Phone: (218) 751-3196  
Website: <https://www.nmjconline.org/satellite.php>

Gender(s) Served: Coed  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Foster Residence Care  
Capacity: 5

## CLAY COUNTY

Name: West Central Regional Juvenile Center  
Address: 919 Eighth Ave  
City/Zip: Moorhead/56560  
Phone: (218) 299-5150  
Website: <https://claycountymn.gov/414/West-Central-Regional-Juvenile-Center>

Gender(s) Served: Coed  
Security Level: Secure/Non-Secure  
Classification: Detention/Residential  
Capacity: 47

## CROW WING COUNTY

Name: PORT Group Homes – Boys  
Address: 1406 Laurel St  
City/Zip: Brainerd/56401  
Phone: (218) 829-2123  
Website: <https://portgrouphomes.org/boys-group-home-contact/>

Gender(s) Served: Males  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Residential  
Capacity: 16

Name: PORT Group Homes – Girls  
Address: 115 First St N  
City/Zip: Brainerd/56401  
Phone: (218) 829-2123  
Website: <https://portgrouphomes.org/girls-group-home-contact/>

Gender(s) Served: Females  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Residential  
Capacity: 14

Name: Bar None Residential Treatment Services  
Address: 22426 St Francis Blvd  
City/Zip: Anoka/55303  
Phone: (763) 753-2500  
Website: <https://www.voamnwi.org/bar-none>

Gender(s) Served: Males  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Residential  
Capacity: 26

Name: Steps of Success-Andover  
Address: 3290 165th Ln  
City/Zip: Andover/55304  
Phone: (763) 753-1551  
Website: <https://sosgrouphomes.com/index.htm>

Gender(s) Served: Females  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Residential  
Capacity: 14

## DAKOTA COUNTY

Name: Dakota County Juvenile Services Center	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 1600 W Highway 55	Security Level: Secure
City/Zip: Hastings/55033	Classification: Detention/Residential
Phone: (651) 438-8399	Capacity: 40
Website: <a href="https://www.co.dakota.mn.us/LawJustice/JuvenileDetention/Pages/default.aspx">https://www.co.dakota.mn.us/LawJustice/JuvenileDetention/Pages/default.aspx</a>	

## GOODHUE COUNTY

Name: Minnesota Correctional Facility – Red Wing	Gender(s) Served: Males
Address: 1079 Highway 292	Security Level: Secure
City/Zip: Red Wing/55066	Classification: Co-located
Phone: (651) 267-3600	Capacity: 115
Website: <a href="https://mn.gov/doc/facilities/red-wing/juvenile/">https://mn.gov/doc/facilities/red-wing/juvenile/</a>	

## HENNEPIN COUNTY

Name: Braza Home Inc	Gender(s) Served: Males
Address: 1700 Penn Ave	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Minneapolis/55411	Classification: Foster Residence Care
Phone: (612) 529-2997	Capacity: 6
Website: <a href="https://www.bevansassociates.com/">https://www.bevansassociates.com/</a>	

Name: Hennepin County Home School	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 14300 County Highway 62	Security Level: Secure/Non-Secure
City/Zip: Minnetonka/55345	Classification: Residential
Phone: (612) 596-0550	Capacity: 124
Website: <a href="https://www.hennepin.us/residents/public-safety/henn-co-home-school">https://www.hennepin.us/residents/public-safety/henn-co-home-school</a>	

Name: Hennepin County Juvenile Detention Center	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 510 Park Ave	Security Level: Secure
City/Zip: Minneapolis/55415	Classification: Detention
Phone: (612) 348-8122	Capacity: 87
Website: <a href="https://www.hennepin.us/residents/public-safety/juvenile-detention-center">https://www.hennepin.us/residents/public-safety/juvenile-detention-center</a>	

## ITASCA COUNTY

Name: Bright Horizons of Grand Rapids, Inc	Gender(s) Served: Females
Address: 2515 Old Golf Course Rd	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Grand Rapids/55744	Classification: Foster Residence Care
Phone: (218) 327-0751	Capacity: 8
Website: <a href="http://brighthorizons-gr.com/">http://brighthorizons-gr.com/</a>	

## ITASCA COUNTY, CONTINUED

Name: I.T.A.S.K.I.N. Juvenile Center  
Address: 1880 River Rd  
City/Zip: Grand Rapids/55744  
Phone: (218) 326-8953  
Website: <http://www.northhomesinc.org/programs/itaskin-center>

Gender(s) Served: Coed  
Security Level: Secure  
Classification: Detention/Residential  
Capacity: 13

Name: Light House Group Foster Home  
Address: 1510 NW Twentieth St  
City/Zip: Grand Rapids/55744  
Phone: (218) 444-6035  
Website: <https://www.nmjconline.org/satellite.php>

Gender(s) Served: Males  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Foster Family Care  
Capacity: 6

Name: North Homes Boys Program  
Address: 1815 River Rd  
City/Zip: Grand Rapids/55744  
Phone: (218) 322-4132  
Website: <http://www.northhomesinc.org/programs/boys-program>

Gender(s) Served: Males  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Residential  
Capacity: 6

Name: North Homes Boys - TNT  
Address: 916 NW 20th Dr  
City/Zip: Grand Rapids/55744  
Phone: (218) 322-4132  
Website: <http://www.northhomesinc.org/programs/boys-teens-in-transition-program>

Gender(s) Served: Males  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Residential  
Capacity: 10

Name: North Homes Boys – Next Step  
Address: 621 NE Sixth Ave  
City/Zip: Grand Rapids/55744  
Phone: (218) 322-4132  
Website: <http://www.northhomesinc.org/programs/next-step-program>

Gender(s) Served: Males  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Residential  
Capacity: 6

Name: North Star Group Home East  
Address: 43815 Forest Road  
City/Zip: Deer River/56636  
Phone: (218) 246-8552  
Website:

Gender(s) Served: Males  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Foster Family Care  
Capacity: 8

Name: Snyder's Group Foster Home  
Address: 40301 State Highway 6  
City/Zip: Deer River/56636  
Phone: (218) 246-9792  
Website:

Gender(s) Served: Females  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Foster Family Care  
Capacity: 8

## ITASCA COUNTY, CONTINUED

Name: Steps of Success-Grand Rapids  
Address: 1121 SE Sixth St  
City/Zip: Grand Rapids/55744  
Phone: (218) 326-2194  
Website: <https://sosgrouphomes.com/index.htm>

Gender(s) Served: Females  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Foster Family Care  
Capacity: 8

Name: The Bridge Group Foster Home  
Address: 34490 S Pughole Lake Rd  
City/Zip: Grand Rapids/55744  
Phone: (218) 327-2464  
Website:

Gender(s) Served: Males  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Foster Family Care  
Capacity: 7

## KANDIYOHI COUNTY

Name: Prairie Lakes Juvenile Detention Center –  
Non-Secure  
Address: 1804 Civic Center Dr  
City/Zip: Willmar/56201  
Phone: (320) 235-0975  
Website: <http://www.prairielakes.net/non-secure-alternatives>

Gender(s) Served: Males  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Detention/Residential  
Capacity: 22

Name: Prairie Lakes Juvenile Detention Center –  
Secure  
Address: 1808 Civic Center Dr  
City/Zip: Willmar/56201  
Phone: (320) 231-1729  
Website: <http://www.prairielakes.net/secure>

Gender(s) Served: Coed  
Security Level: Secure  
Classification: Detention/Residential  
Capacity: 46

Name: Prairie Lakes Youth Programs – Boys  
Group Home  
Address: 1013 Lakeland Dr  
City/Zip: Willmar/56201  
Phone: (320) 235-6895  
Website: <http://www.prairielakes.net/boys-group-home>

Gender(s) Served: Males  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Residential  
Capacity: 12

Name: Prairie Lakes Youth Programs – Girls  
Group Home  
Address: 822 Park Ave  
City/Zip: Willmar/56201  
Phone: (320) 235-6637  
Website: <http://www.prairielakes.net/girls-group-home>

Gender(s) Served: Females  
Security Level: Non-Secure  
Classification: Residential  
Capacity: 11



## MARTIN COUNTY

Name: Second Chances	Gender(s) Served: Males
Address: 209 N Main Street	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Granada/56039	Classification: Detention/Residential
Phone: (507) 447-2100	Capacity: 6
Website: <a href="https://secondchancesgrouphome.org/">https://secondchancesgrouphome.org/</a>	

## MCLEOD COUNTY

Name: Village Ranch – Hutchinson House	Gender(s) Served: Males
Address: 851 Dale Street	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Hutchinson/55350	Classification: Residential
Phone: (320) 286-2922	Capacity: 12
Website: <a href="https://www.villageranch.com/residential-program/#hutchinson">https://www.villageranch.com/residential-program/#hutchinson</a>	

## MILLE LACS COUNTY

Name: New Trails Group Home	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 312 Elm Street	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Onamia/56359	Classification: Detention/Residential
Phone: (844) 921-4079	Capacity: 12
Website: <a href="https://www.nexus-yfs.org/services/mn/residential/group-home/new-trails">https://www.nexus-yfs.org/services/mn/residential/group-home/new-trails</a>	

## OLMSTED COUNTY

Name: Olmsted County Juvenile Detention Center	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 2118 SE Campus Dr	Security Level: Secure
City/Zip: Rochester/55904	Classification: Detention
Phone: (507) 328-6699	Capacity: 16
Website: <a href="https://www.co.olmsted.mn.us/cs/dfo/mr/Pages/default.aspx">https://www.co.olmsted.mn.us/cs/dfo/mr/Pages/default.aspx</a>	

Name: Village Ranch Rochester	Gender(s) Served: Males
Address: 1117 First Ave	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Rochester/55906	Classification: Residential
Phone: (320) 286-2922	Capacity: 12
Website: <a href="https://www.villageranch.com/residential-program/#rochester">https://www.villageranch.com/residential-program/#rochester</a>	

## PENNINGTON COUNTY

Name: Thief River Falls Satellite Home (Northwestern MN Juvenile Center)	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 118 N Spruce Avenue	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Thief River Falls/56701	Classification: Foster Residence Care
Phone: (218) 681-3484	Capacity: 5
Website: <a href="https://www.nmjconline.org/satellite.php">https://www.nmjconline.org/satellite.php</a>	

## POLK COUNTY

Name: Red River Valley Juvenile Center	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 600 Bruce St	Security Level: Secure
City/Zip: Crookston/56716	Classification: Detention/Residential
Phone: (218) 470-8321	Capacity: 16
Website: <a href="https://www.communitycorrections-tccc.org/?SEC=03A10383-F43D-49C7-A887-613F2C4783F0">https://www.communitycorrections-tccc.org/?SEC=03A10383-F43D-49C7-A887-613F2C4783F0</a>	

## RAMSEY COUNTY

Name: Ramsey County Juvenile Detention Center	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 25 W Seventh St	Security Level: Secure
City/Zip: St. Paul/55102	Classification: Detention/Residential
Phone: (651) 266-5255	Capacity: 48
Website: <a href="https://www.ramseycounty.us/residents/public-safety-law/detention-correctional-facilities/juvenile-detention-center-jdc">https://www.ramseycounty.us/residents/public-safety-law/detention-correctional-facilities/juvenile-detention-center-jdc</a>	

## ROCK COUNTY

Name: Southwestern Youth Services	Gender(s) Served: Males
Address: 401 W Luverne St	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Magnolia/56158	Classification: Detention/Residential
Phone: (507) 283-4425	Capacity: 42
Website: <a href="http://www.southwestyouth.org/">http://www.southwestyouth.org/</a>	

## ROSEAU COUNTY

Name: Roseau Satellite Home (Northwestern MN Juvenile Center)	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 303 Fourth Ave	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Roseau/56751	Classification: Foster Residence Care
Phone: (218) 463-9722	Capacity: 6
Website: <a href="https://www.nmjconline.org/satellite.php">https://www.nmjconline.org/satellite.php</a>	

## SAINT LOUIS COUNTY

Name: Arrowhead Juvenile Center	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 1918 N Arlington Avenue	Security Level: Secure
City/Zip: Duluth/55811	Classification: Detention/Residential
Phone: (218) 625-6700	Capacity: 48
Website: <a href="http://www.arrowheadregionalcorrections.org/">http://www.arrowheadregionalcorrections.org/</a>	

Name: The Hills Youth and Family Services	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 4321 Allendale Avenue	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Duluth/55803	Classification: Residential
Phone: (218) 728-7500	Capacity: 84
Website: <a href="https://thehillsyfs.org/">https://thehillsyfs.org/</a>	

## SCOTT COUNTY

Name: Scott County Juvenile Alternative Facility	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 17681 Valley View Dr	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Jordan/55352	Classification: Detention/Residential
Phone: (952) 496-8950	Capacity: 16
Website: <a href="https://www.co.scott.mn.us/272/Juvenile-Alternative-Facility">https://www.co.scott.mn.us/272/Juvenile-Alternative-Facility</a>	

## STEARNS COUNTY

Name: St. Cloud Group Home (180 Degrees)	Gender(s) Served: Coed
Address: 1101 Washington Memorial Dr	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: St. Cloud/56301	Classification: Detention/Residential
Phone: (320) 259-6764	Capacity: 12
Website: <a href="https://www.180degrees.org/group-homes.html">https://www.180degrees.org/group-homes.html</a>	

## SWIFT COUNTY

Name: Heartland Ranch Inc	Gender(s) Served: Females
Address: 189 Highway 9	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Benson/56215	Classification: Residential
Phone: (320) 843-4815	Capacity: 34
Website: <a href="http://www.heartlandgirlsranh.org/">http://www.heartlandgirlsranh.org/</a>	

## TODD COUNTY

Name: Eagle Ridge Boys Ranch	Gender(s) Served: Males
Address: 19937 430th St	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Clarissa/56440	Classification: Foster Family Care
Phone: (218) 924-4092	Capacity: 6
Website:	

## WASECA COUNTY

Name: Phoenix Janesville	Gender(s) Served: Males
Address: 36588 W County Line Rd	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Janesville/56048	Classification: Foster Residence Care
Phone: (507) 385-0668	Capacity: 8
Website: <a href="http://www.phoenixrecoveryprograms.com/mankato-office/">http://www.phoenixrecoveryprograms.com/mankato-office/</a>	

Name: Phoenix Waseca	Gender(s) Served: Females
Address: 9888 340th Ave	Security Level: Non-Secure
City/Zip: Waseca/56093	Classification: Foster Residence Care
Phone: (507) 385-0668	Capacity: 8
Website: <a href="http://www.phoenixrecoveryprograms.com/mankato-office/">http://www.phoenixrecoveryprograms.com/mankato-office/</a>	

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

Name: Washington County Temporary Holdover

Facility

Address: 15015 62nd St N

City/Zip: Stillwater/55082

Phone: (651) 430-7963

Website: <https://www.co.washington.mn.us/957/Juvenile-Detention>

Gender(s) Served: Coed

Security Level: Secure

Classification: Co-located

Capacity: 5

## WILKIN COUNTY

Name: Valley Lake Boy's Home, Inc

Address: 3850 200th Ave

City/Zip: Breckenridge/56520

Phone: (218) 643-4036

Website: <https://valleylakeboyshome.org/>

Gender(s) Served: Males

Security Level: Non-Secure

Classification: Residential

Capacity: 14

## WRIGHT COUNTY

Name: Country Home Group Foster Home

Address: 12978 65th St

City/Zip: Howard Lake/55349

Phone: (320) 286-2473

Website:

Gender(s) Served: Males

Security Level: Non-Secure

Classification: Foster Family Care

Capacity: 6

Name: North Crow Group Foster Home

Address: 2810 County Rd 4

City/Zip: Cokato/55321

Phone: (320) 286-5724

Website:

Gender(s) Served: Females

Security Level: Non-Secure

Classification: Foster Family Care

Capacity: 8

Name: Village Ranch – Girls Program

Address: 380 Annandale Blvd

City/Zip: Annandale/55302

Phone: (320) 261-5186

Website: <https://www.villageranch.com/residential-program/#annandale>

Gender(s) Served: Females

Security Level: Non-Secure

Classification: Residential

Capacity: 16

Name: Village Ranch Residential Facility

Address: 13637 60th St

City/Zip: Cokato/55321

Phone: (320) 286-2922

Website: <https://www.villageranch.com/residential-program/#cokato>

Gender(s) Served: Males

Security Level: Non-Secure

Classification: Residential

Capacity: 34

## Appendix B – Online Survey Instrument

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### Page 1: Victim Services for Justice-Involved Juvenile Victims of Violent Crime

#### Survey Information

The purpose of this survey is to find out whether and how justice-involved juvenile victims of violent crime are identified in correctional or residential facilities in Minnesota. Moreover, once victims are identified, what types of treatment services or programs are available to them? Finally, what resources do facilities like yours need in order to serve juvenile victims of violent crime?

The survey information will be used to determine what types of existing and new services are needed in facilities like yours. We will share the overall results from this survey with your facility, along with strategic ideas for serving victims of crime involved in the juvenile justice system.

NOTE: *This* survey pertains only to justice-involved juveniles. That is, juveniles who have been placed at your facility because: (a) they have been accused of a crime, (b) they are awaiting processing in the juvenile or adult justice system, and/or (c) they have been placed in your facility as a result of processing in the juvenile justice system. If your facility also houses children in need of protection, ***please only answer the questions in this survey in reference to the justice-involved youths in your facility.***

Your responses will be kept confidential and will not be traced back to you or your facility in the final report. We need and value your responses to this survey, but your participation is voluntary. By clicking on the “Ok” button below you are agreeing to participate in this survey, but please keep in mind that you can end your participation at any time. Please contact Valerie Clark if you have any questions or concerns about this survey: email [valerie.clark@state.mn.us](mailto:valerie.clark@state.mn.us) phone (651) 201-7309.

*Thank you!*

### Page 2:

#### Facility Information

1. What is the name of your facility?
  - a. [Open text box]
2. In what city is your facility located?
  - a. [Open text box]

3. Which of the following best describes your role in this facility? *Mark all that apply.*
- a. Administration staff
  - b. Treatment staff
  - c. Case Management staff
  - d. Security staff
  - e. Other [Open text box]

**Page 3:**

Facility Intake Process

*Please help us understand what kind of information you gather from juveniles when they enter your facility.*

4. Do facility staff conduct any of the following forms of intake assessments or interviews when juveniles arrive or are placed at this facility? *Check all that apply.*
- a. Behavior screening  
*Assess changes in behavior patterns in relation to social stressors; screen allows staff to make informed judgments about the youth's potential adjustment to the facility and its programs.*
  - b. Suicide screening  
*Assess the juvenile's risk of self-harm or suicidal behaviors.*
  - c. Drug and alcohol screening  
*Assess the juvenile's past or current issues with alcohol or drug use, including an assessment of immediate withdrawal symptoms and other drug-related effects.*
  - d. Initial medical screening  
*Assess basic, preliminary medical information, which may include recent hospitalizations or other medical care, recent injuries or illnesses, current medications, allergies, and the name of the juvenile's primary healthcare provider(s).*
  - e. PREA screening  
*Assess pursuant to the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), which requires intake screening for a detainee's potential as a perpetrator or a victim of sexual abuse.*
5. If you are using any name brand or standardized intake assessments or interviews, please list the names of the assessments below:
- a. [Open text box]
6. Besides intake assessments or interviews, do you and/or other staff have other means of identifying victimization experiences with violent assault, sexual violence, and/or sex trafficking among juveniles in your facility? *Mark all that apply.*
- a. Juveniles may self-report current or past victimization experiences to staff

- b. Juveniles' families may report current or past victimization experiences to facility staff
- c. Staff may discover victimization information by reviewing case notes from prior admissions or case information from other juvenile justice or child welfare agencies
- d. Staff may receive information from the juvenile's primary healthcare provider (including physical and mental health information)

**Page 4:**

Victimization Experiences among Juvenile Population

7. Including any intake assessments, interviews, or other information gathering practices, are facility staff able to identify whether or not juvenile residents have experienced any of the following types of victimization experiences?

	Always	Sometimes	Never	I don't know
<b>Physical abuse (non-sexual) committed at home</b> <i>Description: A history of physical acts that have caused or could have caused physical injury committed by parents/guardians, siblings, or any other persons living in their homes, including but not limited to assaults and excessive corporal punishments .</i>				
<b>Sexual abuse committed at home</b> <i>Description: A history of non-consensual sexual activities that occurred with or without force committed by parents/guardians, siblings, or any other persons living in their homes.</i>				
<b>Violent assault (non-sexual) outside of the home</b> <i>Description: A history of assaults or attempted assaults that occurred with or without the use of a weapon committed by friends, acquaintances, or strangers that involved shoves, slaps, punches, kicks, hair pulls, strangulations, burns, stabbings, or shootings, and all other intentional acts of harm.</i> <b>Dating violence</b> <i>Description: A history of actual or attempted physical acts that have caused or could have</i>				



<i>caused physical injury committed by short- or long-term dating or romantic partners.</i>				
<b>Sexual violence outside of the home</b> <i>Description: A history of actual or attempted non-consensual sexual activities with or without the use of force committed by friends, acquaintances, dating partners or strangers.</i>				
<b>Sex trafficking</b> <i>Description: A history of involvement in any form of commercial sexual activity through the use of threat, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, vulnerability, including but not limited to prostitution and the production of pornographic materials.</i>				

8. Thinking about *an average month* throughout the year, what percentage of the juveniles entering your facility (i.e., new intakes) have a history of each of these types of victimization? We recognize that it is possible for one juvenile to report experiences with more than one of these types of victimization.

	0%	1% to 20%	21% to 40%	41% to 60%	61% to 80%	81% to 100%	I don't know
Physical abuse (non-sexual) committed at home							
Sexual abuse committed at home							
Violent assault (non-sexual) outside of the home							
Dating violence							
Sexual violence outside of the home							
Sex trafficking							

**Page 5:**

Follow-up for identified juvenile victims of crime

9. When you discover that a juvenile has been victimized in one or more of the ways described earlier, what action(s) do you and/or your facility staff take?

	Always	Sometimes	Never	I don't know	Not applicable
Facility staff ensure that the juvenile is currently safe and not at risk of re-victimization.					
Facility staff contact law enforcement and/or refer the juvenile to a law enforcement agency.					
Facility staff refer the juvenile to treatment staff (including yourself) within the facility.					
Facility staff refer the juvenile to a treatment program within the facility that can address issues related to the identified form of victimization(s).					
Facility staff refer the juvenile to a treatment provider or program outside of the facility.					
Other [Open text box]					

**Page 6:**

Facility Resources

10. Please agree or disagree with the following statement for each form of victimization:  
 “My facility has the staff and resources to adequately treat juvenile victims of...”

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know	Not Applicable
Physical abuse (non-sexual) committed at home						
Sexual abuse committed at home						
Violent assault (non-sexual) outside of the home						
Dating violence						
Sexual violence outside of the home						
Sex trafficking						

**Page 7:**

Community Resources

11. Please agree or disagree with the following statement for each form of victimization:  
 "There are specialized services in the community addressing crime victimization where I can refer juvenile victims of... "

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know	Not Applicable
Physical abuse (non-sexual) committed at home						
Sexual abuse committed at home						
Violent assault (non-sexual) outside of the home						
Dating violence						
Sexual violence outside of the home						
Sex trafficking						

**Page 8:**

Facility Needs

12. What does your facility need in order to adequately serve juvenile victims of violence? *Mark all that apply.*
- More treatment programs.
  - More treatment staff.
  - More training and education for our staff.
  - More funding.
  - More technical assistance from outside agencies.
  - More treatment providers and programs in the community.
  - More coordination with treatment providers and/or programs in the community.
  - Nothing, we have everything we need.
  - Nothing, we do not have victims of violent assault, sexual violence, or sex trafficking in our population.
  - Other [Open text box]

**Page 9:**

Final Thoughts

13. Thank you for participating in our survey! Please use the text box below to provide any other important information regarding this survey or the treatment of juvenile victims of crime in the juvenile justice system.
- [Open text box]