

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA

JUVENILE SUPERVISION SERVICES

- Juvenile Risk/Needs Assessment
- Juvenile Probation Supervision
 - Administrative Supervision
 - Traditional Supervision
 - Intensive Supervision
 - Sex Offender Supervision
- Juvenile Parole

Juvenile Assessment

The department screens all new juvenile cases petitioned to court in order to make initial recommendations for disposition. Following disposition, youth are assessed using a mental health screen, an assessment of the youth's criminal risk and needs, and a specialized assessment for youth who have committed a sex offense, if appropriate.

The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2) is a brief screening to detect potential mental health problems. The MAYSI-2 is a 52-item, true-false, paper and pencil test completed by the youth. Youth who score above established cut-offs are referred to a mental health professional for further assessment.

The Youth Level of Service-Case Management Inventory (YLSI/CMI) is used to assess juveniles' risk to re-offend and to identify their criminogenic need areas. The results of the assessment are used to determine the appropriate level of supervision and to develop case plans that address high-risk areas. The YLSI/CMI is comprised of questions across the following domains:

- Offenses/Dispositions
- Family/Parenting
- Education/Employment
- Peer Relations
- Substance Abuse
- Leisure/Recreation
- Personality/Behavior
- Attitudes/Orientation

Supervision Level/Range of YLSI-CMI Scores:

Supervision Level	Range of YLSI-CMI Scores
High Supervision	23-42
Medium Supervision	9-22
Low Supervision	0-8

The Estimate of Risk of Adolescent Sexual Offense Recidivism (ERASOR) is a specialized assessment designed to estimate the risk of a sexual reoffense for youth age 12-18 who have previously committed a sexual offense. This assessment is used in conjunction with the YLSI/CMI (Youth Level of Service Inventory) to guide decisions regarding placement and treatment for youth who have committed sexual offenses.

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Juvenile Probation Supervision

Administrative Supervision

The department provides administrative supervision primarily to juveniles having committed petty or traffic offenses. Juveniles under administrative supervision are assigned to a probation aide who monitors their compliance with Court-ordered conditions. Conditions may include community work service, chemical dependency and mental health evaluations, educational programs, restitution, and fines. Juveniles under traditional supervision may be transferred to administrative supervision if their YLSI/CMI score falls into the low-risk-to-reoffend range.

Traditional Supervision

Traditional supervision is targeted at juvenile offenders between the ages of 10 and 18 who are placed on probation by the Court. Juveniles designated Extended Jurisdiction Juveniles (EJJ) may be supervised until age 21. Traditional supervision provides a structured, community-based and restorative approach to supervising juvenile offenders. Probation officers hold youth accountable for complying with the Court-ordered conditions of probation. Financial restitution and community work service are emphasized as a means of making reparation for the harm caused by criminal behavior. Cognitive interventions and treatment services that match offender risk and needs are emphasized as a means of reducing the youth's risk to reoffend.

Probation officers are trained in the utilization of effective case management and motivational strategies and techniques. Case plans that address the youth's risk areas are developed with the youth and become the focus of probation contacts. Probation officers also work with mental and chemical health professionals, educators, and families to coordinate services and interventions.

Intensive Supervision

The department provides intensive supervision as a community-based alternative to placing juveniles in residential programs. Juvenile offenders are also assigned to intensive supervision during the transition phase following completion of a residential program. Intended for the highest-risk offenders, intensive supervision is a strength-based, structured supervision approach that involves frequent contact among probation officers, juveniles and their families, the education system, and the Court.

Intensive supervision is a phased system approach that employs high levels of external control during early phases. Control levels are decreased in later supervision phases as juvenile offenders demonstrate greater levels of responsibility and competency. Comprehensive and restorative case plans are developed for juveniles during the first phase of intensive supervision and reviewed throughout all the phases of intensive supervision.

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Sex Offender Supervision

Two juvenile probation officers have received specialized training in issues related to the assessment and supervision of adolescents who commit sex offenses. All cases involving a sex offense are assigned to one of these probation officers who also carry a smaller caseload of traditional supervision clients. The department's supervision practices for juvenile sex offenders include specialized assessment, adopting specific intensive classification and contact standards, and using an additional set of individualized probation rules. The probation officers are trained to utilize the ERASOR (Estimate of Risk of Adolescent Sexual Offense Recidivism) which is a checklist designed to assist evaluators to estimate the risk of a sexual reoffense for youth who have previously committed a sex offense. This tool is used in conjunction with the general risk assessment tool (YLSI/CMI) to guide decisions regarding placement and treatment services. Probation officers providing supervision to sex offenders are also authorized to use polygraph testing, if necessary. The specialized probation officers attend sex offender-specific training annually and have access to a group of consultants that includes psychologists and treatment providers.

Juvenile Parole

The Community Corrections Department is responsible for providing supervision to juveniles who are released from a state correctional facility following a Commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections. The authority for juvenile parole clients and for determining their conditions of parole remains with the Minnesota Department of Corrections, while the day-to-day supervision is provided by Community Corrections probation officers. As a result of the availability of local correctional facilities and the ability to utilize state institutions without a Commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections, the juvenile court has not utilized this option in a number of years.