

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

MSS Overview

- Content is collaboratively determined by the Minnesota Departments of Education, Employment & Economic Development, Health, Human Services and Public Safety
- 1st administration in 1989
- 2010 administration completed; data ready for analysis
- High statewide participation (2007):
 - 91 percent of public districts participated
 - 72 percent of 6th, 9th & 12th graders: ≈142,000

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

MSS in Correctional Facilities

- 1st administration in 1991 following legislation requiring MDE to survey "special populations"
- Students are only given the Secondary Survey for 9th and 12th graders
- Last report written in 1998. Correctional facility surveys occurred in 2001 & 2004 but no reports were written
- Current report (2009) uses 2007 survey data
- Next report: Spring of 2011 with 2010 data

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

Correctional Facility Participants

Dept. of Corrections licensed facilities:

- Had to have full day education program on site to participate
- Resulted in 587 useable surveys
- 15 facilities: 6 exclusively secure programs; 5 secure and non-secure; 3 were non-secure exclusively; 1 unknown facility
- 5 from metro area; 9 greater MN; 1 unknown
- Length of stay: a few days to over 15 months
- Mixture of pre-adjudication detention and post-adjudication placement
- 2010: 24 facilities, 587 useable surveys (again!)

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

Methodology

- Matched the 587 responses by youth from correctional facilities to youth from mainstream schools who were of the same age, gender, and *race & ethnicity*
- First time this analysis has controlled for race/ethnicity. Creates a "mirror image" of youth in mainstream schools and correctional schools
- Differences between them are now environmental, experiential, geographic, etc...

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

The Importance of Matching

2007 MSS: Respondent Gender

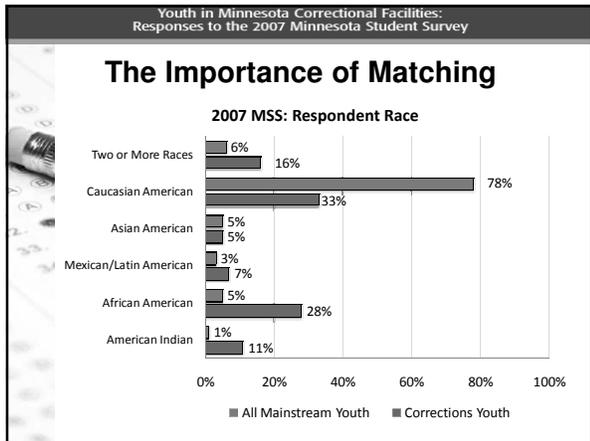
Group	Male	Female
All Mainstream Youth	49%	51%
Corrections Youth	82%	18%

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

The Importance of Matching

2007 MSS: Age of Youth Respondents

Age Group	Corrections Youth	All Mainstream Youth
Age 13	2%	0%
Age 14	9%	20%
Age 15	16%	36%
Age 16	27%	2%
Age 17	31%	16%
Age 18	14%	25%
Age 19-20	1%	1%



Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

Responses Reflect Youth Who Are:

- 33 percent White, 66 percent youth of color or multiracial/ethnic.
- 80 percent male, 20 percent female
- Ages:
 - 2 percent age 13
 - 25 percent ages 14 or 15
 - 58 percent ages 16 or 17
 - 15 percent ages 18 to 20

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

Research Questions

- How are a matched sample of youth in correctional facilities and youth in mainstream schools in Minnesota statistically similar and different?
- How are males and females in correctional facilities in Minnesota statistically similar and different?

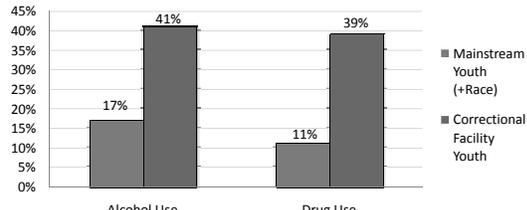
Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey



Family Drug and Alcohol Use

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

Whether or Not Alcohol or Drug Use by a Family Member has Repeatedly Caused Family, Health, Job or Legal Problems: % Yes



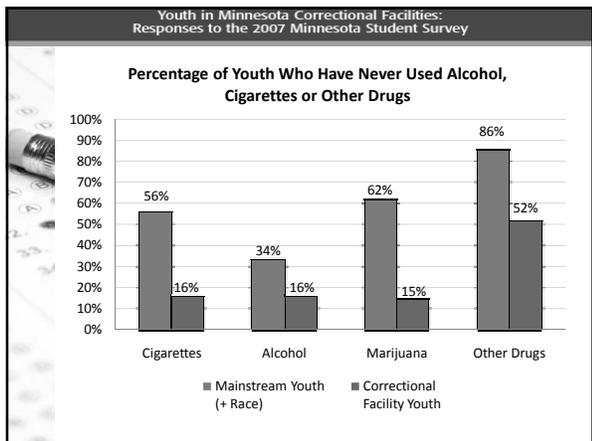
Category	Mainstream Youth (+Race)	Correctional Facility Youth
Alcohol Use	17%	41%
Drug Use	11%	39%

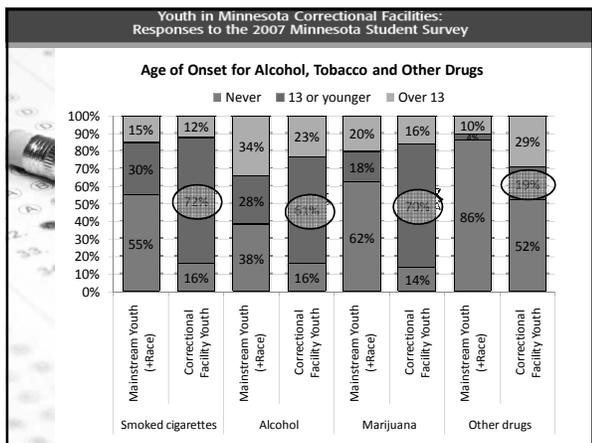
24% of youth in correctional facilities reported **BOTH** a drug or alcohol problem by a family member causing problems (versus 6% of mainstream youth).
Drug **OR** alcohol use by a family member affected nearly 6 in 10 youth in facilities.

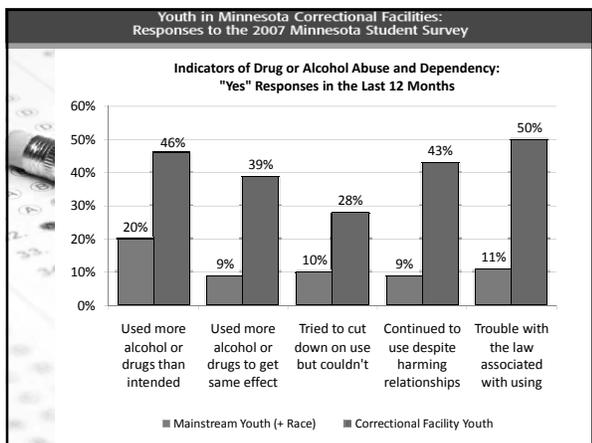
Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

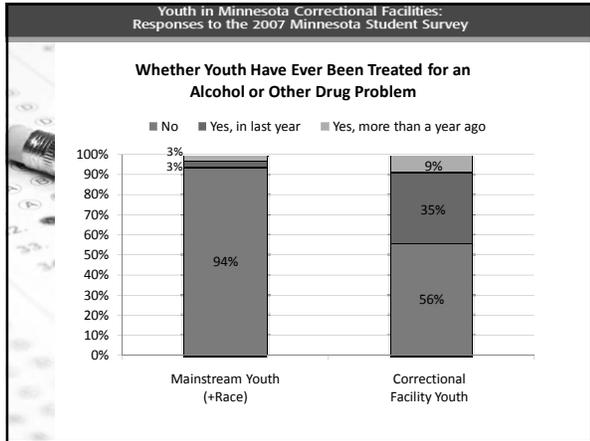


Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs



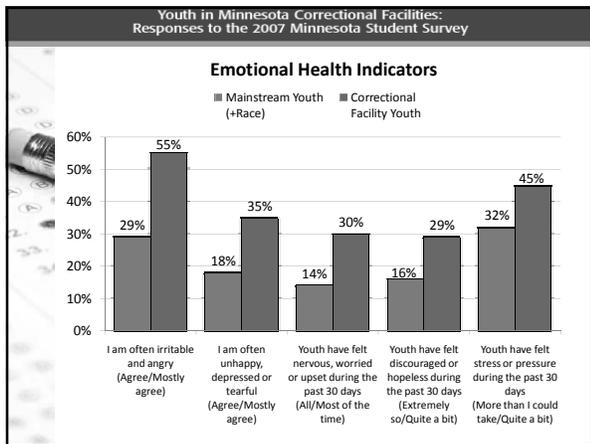


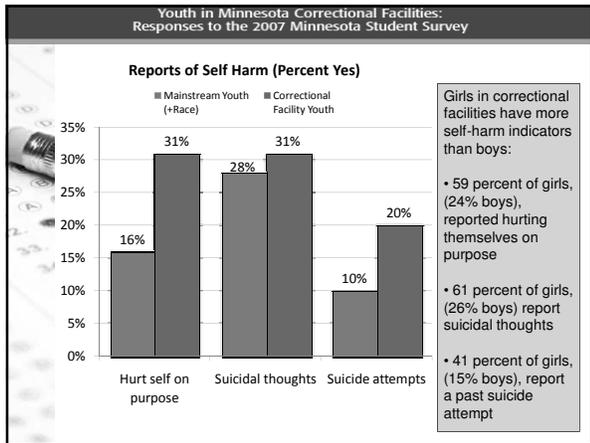


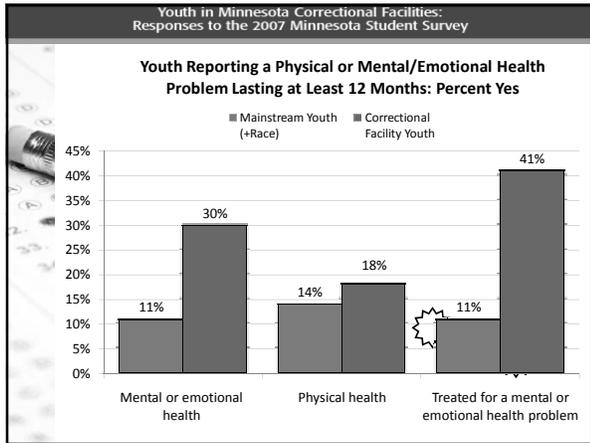


**Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey**

Mental & Emotional Health

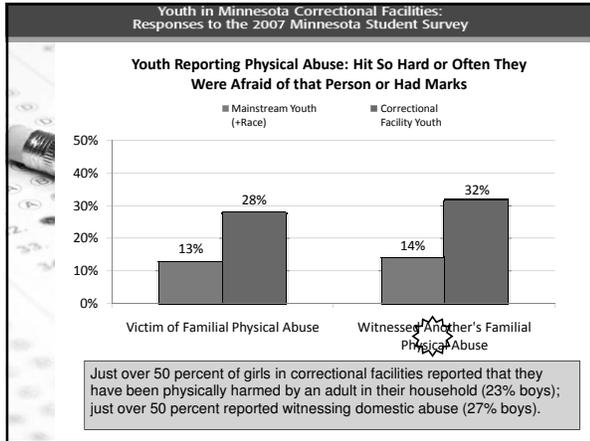


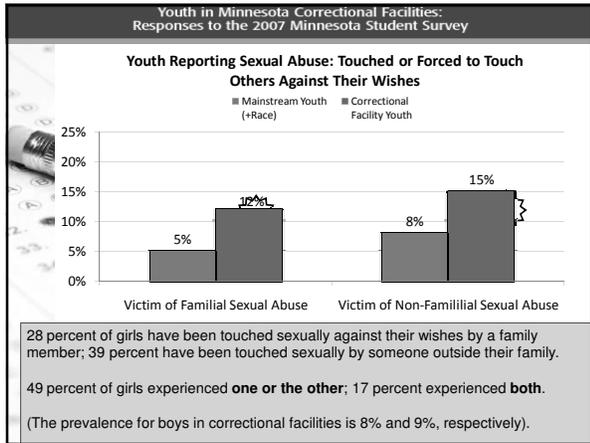


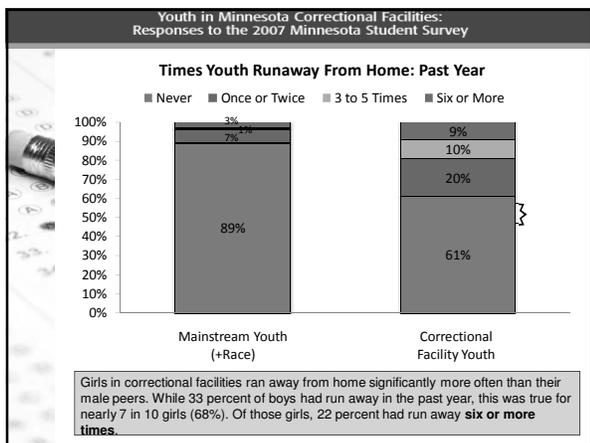


**Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey**

Youth Victimization







Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

Girls in Correctional Facilities

- Higher rates of physical abuse at home and in dating relationships
- Higher rates of sexual abuse by familial and non-familial perpetrators
- Higher rates of sexual harassment
- Higher rates of drug and alcohol abuse
- Higher rates of emotional distress
- Higher rates of running away from home
- Lower perception of parent caring

ISSUES OF VICTIMIZATION & ADDICTION ARE BEING HANDLED WITH A JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

As in 1998...

- Youth in correctional facilities were disproportionately youth from communities of color
- Were more likely to have been physically and sexually abused
- Come from families with high rates of drug and alcohol abuse
- Have higher rates of chemical use and abuse
- And have more psychological distress

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

Intervention Opportunities

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

Family Systems

- Youth are coming from families where there is chemical use and abuse; physical violence; likely emotional abuse and/or neglect; and sexual abuse
- Yet, data show that youth in correctional facilities feel their parents care for them as much as is reported by mainstream youth
- Youth typically return to their family system following out-of-home placement, consistent with best-practices
- Family-based therapy and interventions, especially directed at parents, are effective in improving outcomes for youth

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

Chemical Health

- Chemical use/abuse is modeled in homes. This may contribute to both ease of access and a using skill-set or value system
- Age of chemical use on-set for youth in the juvenile justice system occurs **before** junior high school for alcohol, tobacco and marijuana
- Youth may be using drugs and alcohol, in part, to self-medicate mental health issues or trauma

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

Mental Health

- Youth self-report higher rates of victimization, mental health indicators and mental health treatment compared to mainstream youth
- 65-70% of juvenile justice system youth have a diagnosable MH disorder; 27% are severe mental health disorders. 80% of youth in secure correctional facilities have diagnosable MH disorders
- 75-93% of youth entering the juvenile justice system annually have experienced some degree of trauma (loss, violence, abuse). 90% of securely detained.
- Mental health screenings, assessments, and interventions (as well as diversions) are essential for this population

Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey

Thank You

*Minnesota Youth in Correctional Facilities Report:
Responses to the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey*
D. Swayze., & D. Buskovich. (2009). MN Department of Public Safety
Office of Justice Programs

*Healing Invisible Wounds: Why Trauma-Informed
Care for Children Makes Sense*
Adams, M.J. (2010). Justice Policy Institute

*Trauma Among Youth in the Juvenile Justice System:
Critical Issues and New Directions*
Ford, J., Chapman, J.F., Hawke, J., & Albert, D. (2007). National Center
for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice, Program and Research Brief.
