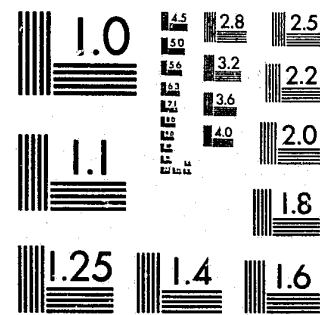


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OUT OF HOME PLACEMENT
OF CHILDREN IN MINNESOTA:
A RESEARCH REPORT

FEBRUARY, 1983



OUT OF HOME PLACEMENT
OF CHILDREN IN MINNESOTA:
A RESEARCH REPORT

FEBRUARY, 1983

By

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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The Department provides research support and legislative drafting services for committees and individual members. The Department also conducts in-depth research studies and collects, analyzes, and publishes information for general use by all House members.

PREFACE

There is a growing interest in the relationships among children, their families and the government. Many states are currently exploring some aspect of this topic. The federal government has demonstrated its interest through the passage of the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (PL 96-272) and by the creation, in the House of Representatives, of a select committee on Children, Youth and Families. Several state legislatures have created similar committees and/or state departments.

This research report addresses one component of this topic--the removal of children from their homes and their subsequent placement into residential facilities or alternative homes. It is intended to describe the scope of out of home placement and indicate the characteristics of the children and facilities involved. This is accomplished by means of an institutional, legal, policy and statistical analysis of the child placement process in Minnesota. Included are data collected on all Minnesota juvenile facilities, all juvenile court cases in 1981, and out of state placements and facilities.

This research report was prepared by Kerry Kinney Fine, a legislative analyst in the Minnesota House of Representatives Research Department. She was given significant assistance by many other staff members. Maureen Bellis and Donna Falk, legislative analysts, were involved in the conceptualization of the project and provided valuable input throughout the study. Mary Jane Lehnertz, statistical/computer consultant, assisted in the design of the project, managed the large computer files, and participated in the data analysis. Jan McTavish, research assistant, was instrumental in the computer analysis of the data. Ann Barclay, Karla Olson, Julie Sweitzer and Bruce Williams aided in the data collection and coding as well as the literature search. Celeste Koeberl, research assistant, constructed the flow chart. Jackie Ballard, secretary, typed the many drafts of the report on a word processor and contributed significantly to the design and layout. Questions and comments are welcome and should be directed to Kerry Kinney Fine, 296-5049.

Thomas M. Todd
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INTRODUCTION

Accurate information on the out of home placement of children in Minnesota does not exist in any centralized fashion. There is no individual or agency with total figures of simply the number of children out of home, let alone who or where these children are.

This research report is an attempt to compensate for this lack of information. It is composed of five chapters, each of which focuses on an aspect of the out of home placement of children.

Chapter One provides a brief history of child placement in order to put current trends into some perspective. It also describes the complex system involved in placing children and outlines the Minnesota statutes relevant to placement.

Chapters Two through Five report data on the numbers of children in placement, their characteristics and the facilities into which they are placed. The data are the product of a year long project involving the collection and computer analysis of information on hundreds of facilities and thousands of children. The methods of collection and analysis are discussed in the summary and in the introduction to each chapter.

Chapter Two is based on the one large set of data located--the State Judicial Information System (SJIS)--which collects facts about each case in juvenile court in the state (excepting those in Hennepin County). These data are useful and current but apply only to those placements made by the juvenile court, not to voluntary placements. However, this is the most thorough information available from any one source. Chapter Two analyzes these data together with similar reports from Hennepin County.

Chapter Three is based on data gathered by contacting all residential facilities for children in Minnesota. This includes the number, sex, race, resident county, and placement method of children who are currently in the facilities as well as all those who were residents in 1981.

Chapter Four is a directory of the facilities contacted in Chapter Three which lists the name, location, licensed capacity and cost per diem of each.

Chapter Five uses data collected from contacting out of state residential facilities which have Minnesota children in placement. It reports characteristics of the children and the facilities. It also contains information from the interstate compact offices on children placed out of state with parents, relatives, or foster families.

By combining all these different types of information, a picture emerges of out of home placement of children in Minnesota which allows for some understanding of the process and its results, but which also raises many questions and issues remaining to be addressed.

SUMMARY

DATA SOURCES AND ANALYSIS

Nearly 25,000 children were placed out of their homes in Minnesota in 1981. Because no centralized source of information exists, it is necessary to use several sets of data to arrive at this number and to determine any detailed information about these children and their placements. Parts of these data are collected by agencies, the rest require original research.

The system for placing children is complex, involving agencies and individuals at the state and local levels. Overlaps are common between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems in terms of statutes, funding, facilities and children. Much of the decision-making is at the local level resulting in county by county variations in the placement system. All of this contributes to the difficulty in obtaining data since tracking does not usually cross over lines between child welfare and juvenile justice.

1. Juvenile Court Data

To obtain information on the characteristics of a large number of children placed, the State Judicial Information Systems (SJIS) data are used, which track each case that goes to juvenile court. The SJIS computer files were first converted to an individual-based file to eliminate duplicative reporting of children. House Research classified these children into delinquency and welfare categories and typologized offenses and dispositions. Statistical computer analyses were then performed to elicit information on relationships among the many variables.

In 1981, 17,118 children appeared in juvenile court, about 80% of these for delinquency or status offenses. During that year, 4,444 children were placed out of home by the courts: 933 for dependency/neglect, 762 for termination of parental rights, and 2,491 for delinquency or status offenses (case type was indeterminable for 258 placements). These children vary considerably in age, sex, race, county of residence, and type of placement, making it very difficult to portray a "typical" child in a "typical" court-ordered placement.

2. Minnesota Residential Facilities Data

The SJIS data only account for those in court-ordered placements. Therefore, House Research undertook a telephone survey of all Minnesota residential facilities which house children, in order to gather information on the characteristics of the children and the facilities. The computer analyses are presented for the 363 active facilities.

These facilities have a combined capacity of 8,027 juveniles with 3,324 children in residence and a total of 15,751 in residence during 1981. About 8,300 additional children were in family foster homes during fiscal year 1981,

according to the department of public welfare. These homes are not included in the examination of residential facilities.

The facilities can be divided into eight categories: juvenile correctional facilities, corrections group homes, residential treatment centers, welfare agency homes, facilities for the mentally retarded, facilities for the chemically dependent, hospital psychiatric units and hospital chemical dependency units. Detailed information on the characteristics of the facilities and those of the residents are analyzed. Again, these vary greatly and a typical picture cannot easily be presented.

3. Out of State Placement Data

Some children are placed outside Minnesota. House Research conducted a telephone survey of residential facilities in other states to collect information on these facilities and the Minnesota children residing in them. Further information on out of state placements was gathered by examining the files of the interstate compact offices.

Together these show 169 Minnesota children out of state, and 231 out-of-state children in Minnesota. The large majority of the Minnesota children in these residential facilities are in states which border Minnesota; most are in communities relatively close to that border. These facilities are predominately residential treatment centers. As with children in Minnesota facilities, there are a variety of children in terms of age, race, sex and county of residence.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

The length of this report and the number of findings may make it difficult for the reader to locate a specific topic. Therefore the following is a brief summary of major findings by chapter, with page numbers for reference. Only Chapters Two, Three and Five are authorized here since they are the ones which present and analyze data.

Chapter One -- The Child Placement System in Minnesota

This chapter presents an overview of the history, the system and the statutes involved in child placement.

Chapter Two -- Juvenile Court Cases and Placements

1. Significant differences between counties exist in juvenile court caseload, types of cases, and the percentage of cases resulting in out of home placement (p. 35).
2. The metropolitan area places a larger proportion of children out of home than the nonmetropolitan (p. 58).
3. There are a disproportionate number of minorities in cases involving dependency/neglect and in delinquency cases, but not in status offenses (p. 38, 52).

4. Children of all ages are in court for dependency/neglect, termination of parental rights and delinquency/status offenses, but termination of parental rights are clearly focused on young children (p. 38, 42, 51).
5. Charges of dependency/neglect are nearly always upheld in court but this does not automatically result in out of home placement (p. 40).
6. Almost all petitions to terminate parental rights are granted (p. 44).
7. Most delinquency cases involve minor offenses, such as petty theft and status offenses (p. 46).
8. There are a disproportionate number of boys in court for delinquency, but this is less clear in status offenses (p. 50).
9. There is some relationship between seriousness of offense and case disposition, but a significant number of minor offenses result in out of home placement (p. 54).
10. In delinquency boys are slightly more likely to be placed out of home than girls; the reverse is true in status offenses (p. 57).
11. In delinquency cases in the middle levels of severity, minorities are significantly more likely than whites to be placed out of home (p. 57).
12. Three-fifths (1,695) of dependency/neglect and termination of parental rights cases result in out of home placement; one-fifth (2,491) of delinquency/status offense cases result in placement (p. 40, 44, 54).

Chapter Three -- Residential Facilities for Minnesota Children

1. A total of 3,324 children are residing in residential facilities; 15,751 total residents were in placement during 1981 (p. 72).
2. Chemical dependency facilities have the largest capacity for residents (p. 73).
3. Residential treatment centers have the largest number of residents, but are operating at the lowest level of capacity of those facilities with only juvenile residents. (p. 73).
4. Per diem costs vary widely among types of facilities; usually the more institutional a facility is, the higher the cost (p. 74).
5. The estimated total cost of all placements in all facilities is \$185 million per year (p. 75).
6. Some voluntarily placed children are in correctional group homes (p. 76).
7. Far more boys than girls are in placement. This is true for all types of facilities, except welfare group homes (p. 77).

8. Overall, girls are placed in less restrictive, more therapeutic settings (p.78).
9. There is a disproportionate representation of minorities in placement; this is true in most types of facilities, especially correctional facilities (p. 78).

Chapter Four -- Directory of Minnesota Residential Facilities

This chapter presents maps and listings of all residential facilities contacted to obtain the data in Chapter Three.

Chapter Five -- Out of State Placement

1. 169 Minnesota children are in out of state placement; about one-half in residential facilities and one-half in homes of parents, relatives or foster families (p. 135).
2. No accurate record exists of Minnesota children placed out of state (p. 134).
3. Children are placed out of state without regard for the provisions of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (p. 134).
4. Children who are placed through the compact office are sometimes moved or returned home without notification to the compact office (p. 134).
5. More children enter than leave Minnesota for out of state placement (p. 135).
6. Minnesota children placed out of state are sent primarily to residential treatment centers. Out of state children entering Minnesota largely go to chemical dependency facilities (p. 140, 142).
7. Most Minnesota children sent to out of state facilities are in states immediately bordering Minnesota; most of these are in communities near the Minnesota border. Some are sent long distances, however (p. 137).
8. Placements out of state are made by a large number of counties, but predominately by southern Minnesota counties (p. 137).
9. Because of the location of Minnesota facilities, for many children out of state placement is closer to home than in-state placement. Geographical accessibility appears important in the placement decision (p. 140).
10. Out of state placement does not appear to be more costly than in-state placement, except in the sense that the money spent is going into the economy of another state rather than Minnesota (p. 141).

CHAPTER ONE

THE CHILD PLACEMENT SYSTEM

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I. CHILD PLACEMENT POLICY

Every year, in Minnesota and throughout the country, a significant number of children are removed from their homes and placed into residential facilities or alternative homes. This report addresses the out of home placement of children in Minnesota by describing the child placement system, identifying the number and characteristics of children involved, and examining the facilities into which they are placed.

Permanency Planning

Concern for children is not new, but we are currently in the midst of a dramatic change in our attitudes toward child placement. This concern is most clearly summed up in the term "permanency planning." There is a trend now toward insuring that children do not float for years through a variety of placements, but rather that a decision is made early in a case as to what will be the final outcome. For most cases this comes down to a question of whether the child will be returned home. If the answer is affirmative then the goal is to accomplish this as soon as possible. If the answer is negative then the goal becomes one of a permanent placement--in most cases, adoption. This push toward adoption has come with the recognition that nearly all children are adoptable and that there are families available for them.

This shift toward permanency and adoption is a radical one. Until very recently it has been common for children to spend many years in "temporary" foster care because of a reluctance to accept the fact that they would not go home again and because of a belief that only very young healthy children were adoptable.

A brief overview of the history of child placement will put this shift into better perspective.

Indentured Servants, Orphanages and Asylums

In the early 17th century dependent and delinquent children in England were sent to the American colonies to provide free labor and to help populate the new land. It was believed that under stern masters the children would be "brought to goodness." These masters had the right to do as they pleased with the children including corporal punishment or imprisonment for those who were disorderly.

Typically these children were housed in large orphanages before coming to the colonies. From these institutions the children were indentured to individuals or families, working until they reached the age of majority. In exchange for their labor the children received room and board. Not infrequently, children ran away from their place of indenture.

This practice of indenturing orphaned, neglected, delinquent and poor children was widespread in the 18th century as well. It served as an effective means of social control of children, particularly those who were homeless. Poor children were treated in the same way as orphans, with poverty as the criterion for intervention in families and the removal of children from their parents. Some children were placed on "orphan trains" and shipped west, stopping in each

town. There residents came out and chose the children they wanted. The rest went on from town to town until chosen. Other children in this period were housed in the public poorhouse or almshouse together with the mentally ill, retarded, and elderly.

The 19th century saw the beginning of change when houses of refuge were opened for children who had run away, were disobedient, vagrant, or committed minor crimes. These houses incorporated the belief that children should not be punished for the sins of their parents. They advocated strict discipline mixed with parental-like affection to serve the children.

By the middle of the 19th century criticism had mounted toward placing children in almshouses and houses of refuge. Both were viewed as prison-like warehouses using repressive treatment and harsh discipline. In the 1870's states began to outlaw the placement of children in almshouses. At the same time the growth of immigration and urbanization was leading to more dependent children in need of services.

This demand for placements led to the development of large scale state institutions to house children with a variety of needs. From these orphan asylums children were adopted, boarded out, and/or indentured. These asylums became the predominant method of providing care for dependent children.

Foster Care System

The 20th century saw the rise of the foster family as a means of care. The 1909 White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children devoted time to the debate between institutional care and foster families. A resolution favoring the concept of foster homes was adopted and the foster family form of care began to be seen as the preferred model in the states.

In the years following the 1909 White House Conference, private foster home agencies together with public child welfare services, recruited and supervised numerous foster home placements. These private agencies were frequently assisted with tax monies for payments to foster parents. Strategies were utilized to reduce the out-of-home placement of financially dependent children by making their parents eligible for public funds. The United States Children's Bureau, established in 1912, provided national leadership in improving the condition of children for more than 60 years.

The movement toward permanency today is not an abandonment of the foster care model. It is instead a perspective of foster care as temporary, with emphasis on other permanent placements. A permanent relationship is seen as vital in minimizing trauma to the child, regardless of whether this relationship is with birth parents or alternate parents.

There are thousands of children currently in foster care in Minnesota. This report focuses on these children and others in the child placement system.

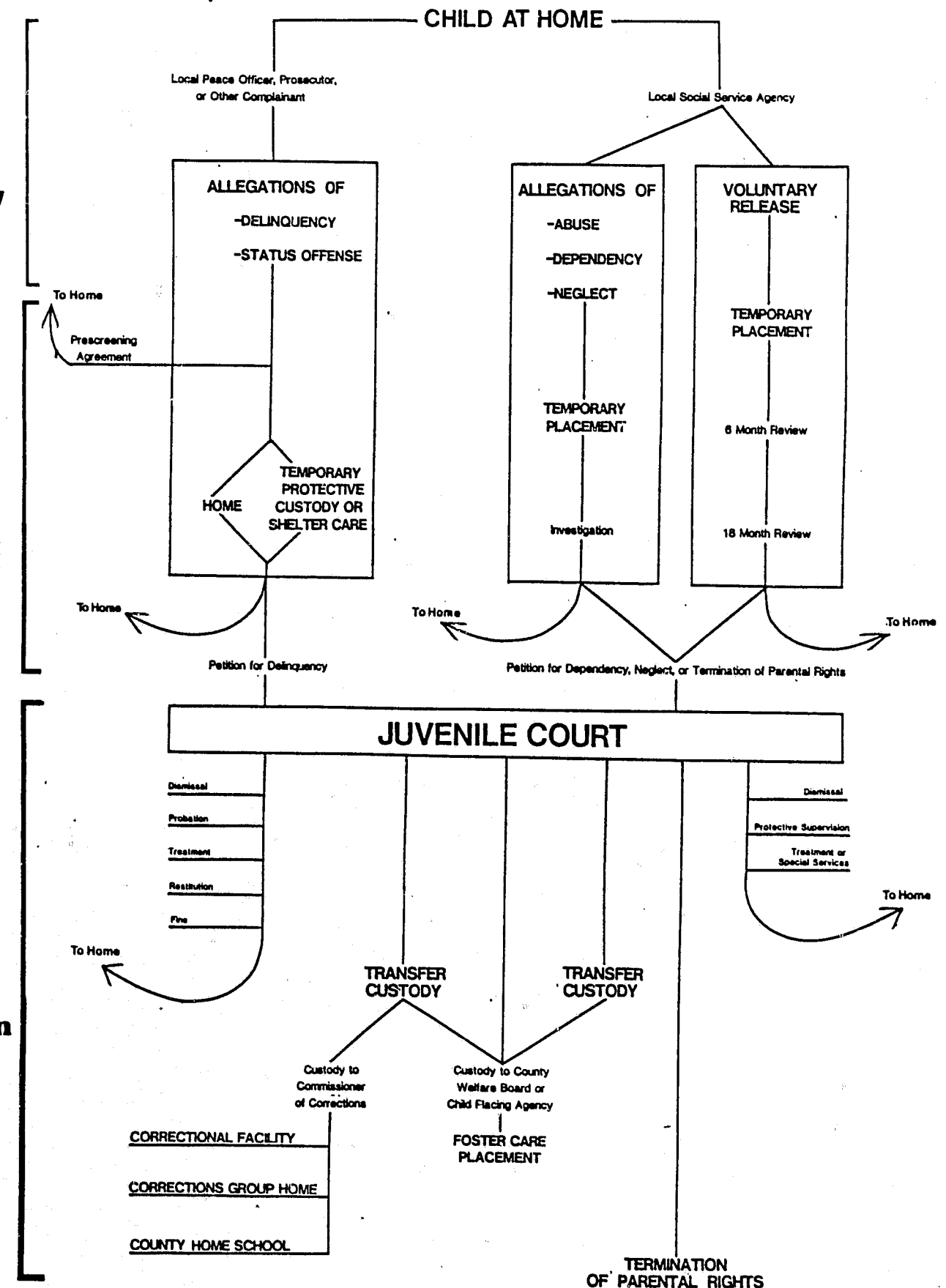
First, however, it is necessary to briefly describe the "system."

CHART II-1
II. THE CHILD PLACEMENT SYSTEM

A.
Entry

B.
Prior to Court

C.
Court Disposition



A. ENTRY INTO SYSTEM

A child enters the system through one of the following routes:

- an allegation that the child is a delinquent,* or a status offender;
- an allegation that the child is abused,* dependent,* or neglected;
- a voluntary parental release of a child.

B. ACTIONS PRIOR TO COURT HEARING

Placement

- o Delinquent, status offender--the child may remain in the home or be placed in a secure or non-secure detention facility.
- o Abused/Neglected/Dependent--the child is placed in temporary foster care.
- o Voluntarily Released--the child is placed in temporary foster care.

Procedures

- o Delinquent, status offender--during intake a "prescreening agreement" might eliminate the need for court action. In that case the child would remain in the home.

If no agreement is made the child remains in the system pending court disposition.

- o Abused/Dependent/Neglected--an investigation of the charges is conducted by county welfare or law enforcement officials.
- o Voluntarily released--the foster care placement must be reviewed.
 - After 6 months there is an administrative review by county welfare officials.
 - After 18 months developmentally disabled children are subject to juvenile court review. Other voluntarily placed children must be returned home or a dependency/neglect petition must be filed in juvenile court.

Following these procedures, any of the three groups of children might exit from the system. If they do not, petitions are filed to take the case to juvenile court. (Juvenile court is generally a part of probate court, except in Hennepin and Ramsey counties where it is a division of district court.)

* for definitions of these terms, see the glossary in Appendix A at the end of this chapter.

C. JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS

In the court, cases may be dismissed or children may be placed at home with treatment, supervision, or other conditions imposed.

Alternatively the judge may choose to place a child out of home which can be done by transferring custody of the child or by terminating parental rights.

Transfer Custody

- o To the commissioner of corrections--custody of a delinquent may be transferred resulting in placement in a correctional home or facility.
- o To the county welfare board or licensed child placing agency*--custody of a delinquent/status offender, abused/neglected/dependent child, or voluntarily released child found to be dependent/neglected may be transferred resulting in placement in foster care.

The temporary or permanent foster care placements available are:

1. Foster Family Home--a family licensed to provide 24-hour a day care in their home to not more than five children who are unrelated to the family;
2. Relative Home--the home of any of the following persons related to the child by marriage, blood or adoption: parent, grandparent, brother, sister, stepparent, stepsister, stepbrother, niece, nephew, uncle, or aunt.
3. Group Home--a facility for the care and treatment of no more than ten children on a 24-hour a day basis;
4. Residential Treatment Center--a facility for the care and treatment of 11 or more children on a 24-hour a day basis who are emotionally and/or socially handicapped;
5. Residential Programs and Services for Persons who are Mentally Retarded--any program for the care and treatment of five or more mentally retarded persons on a 24-hour a day basis.
6. Residential Programs for Inebriate and Drug-Dependent Persons--any program for the care and treatment of five or more inebriate or drug-dependent persons on a 24-hour a day basis.

* for a definition of this, see the glossary at the end of this chapter.

Termination of Parental Rights

In some cases, county welfare officials may determine that temporary placement is insufficient and may file a petition to terminate parental rights. If the judge grants the petition, the child is permanently removed from the home.

Guardianship

Upon termination of parental rights, guardianship is transferred to:

1. the commissioner of public welfare;
2. a licensed child placing agency; or
3. a responsible individual

Placement

The child is then placed in foster care or in the home of the individual guardian.

Adoption

After parental rights have been terminated, the child may be adopted. Children over 14 must consent to adoption.

III. MINNESOTA STATUTES RELEVANT TO CHILD PLACEMENT

The following charts are a guide to the statutes relevant to placing children out of home.

The charts are arranged as follows:

- A. Reasons for Placement
- B. Methods of Placement
- C. Types of Placement
- D. Supervision and Review
- E. Funding and Payment
- F. Permanency and Adoption

These charts are intended as reference aids to the statutes and are not an exhaustive summary of all legislation. For additional legal information, contact Maureen Bellis or Donna Falk in House Research.

A. REASONS FOR PLACEMENT

Minnesota Statutes provide for the placement of children who require care or services which cannot or are not being supplied at home.

Dependency/Neglect/
Abuse

393.07: Children covered by public child welfare program

256.12, Subd. 14 & 260.015, Subd. 6: Defines dependent child.

260.015, Subd. 10: Defines neglected child.

260.015, Subd. 18: Defines child neglected and in foster care.

626.556: Child abuse reporting law.

260.241: Effects of termination of parental rights.

Delinquency

260.015, Subd. 5: Defines delinquent child.

260.125: Reference for adult prosecution.

Status Offenders

260.015, Subd. 19: Defines habitual truant.

260.015, Subd. 20: Defines runaway.

260.015, Subd. 21: Defines juvenile petty offender.

260.015, Subd. 22: Defines juvenile alcohol offender.

260.015, Subd. 23: Defines juvenile controlled substance offender.

B. METHODS OF PLACEMENT

Placement can be made voluntarily through an arrangement in which the parents and local social services agency agree to put a child in another home or residential facility.

Long term or permanent placement and placement in correctional settings generally require a court order.

Although most placements are made within Minnesota, some children are placed out of state through the interstate compacts.

Voluntary

259.21: Defines licensed child placing agency.

260.015: Defines legal custody of child taken from home.

257.05: Prohibits bringing children into state for placement without consent of commissioner DPW.

257.06: Prohibits sending children out of state for placement without consent of commissioner DPW

257.40-257.48: Interstate compact on the placement of children.

Court Ordered

260.111: Juvenile court jurisdiction.

260.131: Juvenile court petition.

260.155: Juvenile court hearings.

260.165: Requirements for detention.

260.171-260.172: Detention procedures.

260.181: Provisions for dispositions.

260.185: Dispositions-delinquents.

260.191: Dispositions-dependent/neglected.

260.192: Dispositions-voluntary foster care.

260.194-260.195: Dispositions-status offenders.

260.221: Grounds for termination of parental rights.

260.231: Procedures for termination of parental rights.

260.51-260.57: Interstate compact on juveniles.

C. TYPES OF PLACEMENT

There are a variety of residential settings into which a child can be placed. Those termed "foster care" operate under the authority of the Department of Public Welfare and include care and treatment facilities as well as foster and group homes.

The Department of Corrections has authority over other facilities. Some of these are intended for short term detention pending court resolution of a case, others are for children adjudicated delinquent.

<u>Welfare</u>	<u>Corrections</u>
245.782, Subd. 6 and 257.071: Defines residential facilities.	241.021 Subd. 1: Defines correctional facilities.
260.015, Subd. 7: Defines foster care.	242.19, Subd. 2: Defines placements for delinquents.
260.015, Subd. 17: Defines shelter care facilities.	260.094: County home schools.
	260.015, Subd. 15: Defines detention facilities.
	260.015, Subd. 16: Defines secure detention facilities.
	260.101: County detention homes.
	260.173: Placement in detention.

D. SUPERVISION AND REVIEW

Minnesota statutes require supervision and periodic review of placement. Some of this responsibility is the state's and lies with the commissioners of public welfare and corrections. Their duties involve overall supervision of the placement process, licensing of facilities and care of children in their custody or guardianship.

The counties bear some of the responsibility including the administration of child welfare and social services, the investigation and supervision of cases, and the planning and review processes. The juvenile court may be involved with the counties in some of these activities.

<u>State Responsibilities</u>	<u>County Responsibilities</u>
242.19, Subd. 2: Commissioner Corrections supervision of delinquents.	256E: County supervision of social services.
256.01, Subd. 2 and 257.175: Commissioner DPW supervision of child welfare.	393.07: County administration of public child welfare program.
257.04: Commissioner DPW supervision of children placed in homes.	260.311: Establishes probation officers.
241.021: Licensing of correctional facilities.	626.556: Investigation of child abuse.
245.781-245.812: Licensing of residential facilities-DPW.	260.151: County welfare investigation for juvenile court.
252.28: Commissioner DPW regulates facilities for mentally retarded.	257.071, Subd. 1: Placement plan for child in residential facility.
317.65: Provisions for private child placing and child caring corporations.	257.071, Subd. 2: Six month review of voluntary placement.
260.242: Guardianship following termination of parental rights.	257.071, Subd. 3: Eighteen month review of voluntary placement.
260.245: Change or termination of guardianship.	257.071, Subd. 4: Eighteen month review of developmentally disabled placement.
260.036: Care for non-adoptable child.	
260.35: Commissioner DPW arranges exams for dependent/neglected.	

E. FUNDING AND PAYMENT

The statutes provide arrangements to pay for the cost of child placement.

The county caseworker is responsible for deciding who will pay. This decision is governed by state law and DPW guidelines.

Certain payment and funding are the responsibility of the state, most are the responsibility of the county. For some costs paid by the county, the state will reimburse a portion set by law.

Some money also comes from the federal government and is distributed to the counties by the state.

State Responsibilities

- 256E: Funding for county social services.
- 256.82, Subd. 2: Foster care for AFDC eligible (federal).
- 245.814: Liability insurance for foster parents.
- 317.65: Permits fees for placement in private facilities.
- 260.40: Age limits for benefits for foster care, guardianships.
- 260.38: Reimbursement for state guardianship.
- 260.311: Reimbursement for probation officers.
- 260.251, Subd. 1a: Reimbursement for foster care for delinquents.

County Responsibilities

- 256E.08: Defines county of financial responsibility.
- 393.12: Fees for social services.
- 252.27: Payment for retarded and disturbed children.
- 260.251, Subd. 1: Costs of care for county wards.
- 260.55: Costs of returning juveniles to state.
- 260.38: Costs of state guardianship.
- 260.311: Costs of probation officers.
- 260.251, Subd. 1a: Costs of foster care for delinquents.

F. PERMANENCY AND ADOPTION

Current federal and state laws discourage long term foster care and encourage early permanent placement for children. The Commissioner of DPW is responsible for implementing the federal "permanency planning" law and establishing state goals for reducing the number of children in long term foster care.

One type of permanent placement is in an adoptive home. Minnesota law specifies conditions and procedures necessary for adoption. These involve state and local welfare agencies, the juvenile court, the birth and adoptive parents and the child.

Welfare

- 257.071, Subd. 5: Commissioner DPW implements federal law for permanency.
- 259.22: Child to be adopted must be placed by DPW or child placing agency.
- 259.27: Commissioner DPW investigation for adoption.
- 259.40: Adoption subsidy for hard to place children.
- 259.45: Adoption exchange service.

Juvenile Court

- 257.025: Defines best interest of child for court.
- 259.23: Petition for adoption filed in juvenile court.
- 259.28: Juvenile court hearing on adoption.

Parent and Child

- 259.22, Subd. 1: Who may adopt.
- 259.22, Subd. 2: Who may be adopted.
- 259.24, Subd. 1-2: Conditions requiring parental consent for adoption.
- 259.24, Subd. 3: Child over 14 years consent for adoption.

CHAPTER ONE

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

ABUSED CHILD	A child who is a victim of (a) sexual abuse--forceable participation in sexual acts by parent(s), guardian(s), or other persons responsible for the care of the child; or (b) physical abuse--injury inflicted other than by accidental means by parent(s), guardian(s), or other persons responsible for the care of the child.
COUNTY WELFARE BOARD	A board which exists in each county of the state, consisting of members of the board of county commissioners and others. The board administers the public child welfare program to assure protection for, and financial assistance to, children who are confronted with social, physical or emotional problems.
DELINQUENT CHILD	A child who has violated any federal, state, or local law, except traffic offenses, status offenses, or liquor/marijuana possession.
DEPENDENT CHILD	A child who is deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, physical, emotional or mental incapacity of a parent or guardian; or who is in need of special care and treatment required by a physical or mental condition and whose parent or guardian is unable to provide it.
LICENSED CHILD PLACING AGENCY	An organization licensed by DPW to place children for foster care or adoption.
NEGLECTED CHILD	A child whose parent(s) or guardian(s) have failed to supply the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter or medical care, or have failed to protect the child from conditions or actions which imminently and seriously endanger the child's physical or mental health, when they are reasonably able to do so.
STATUS OFFENDER	A child who commits one or more specified offenses which do not constitute a crime if committed by an adult, i.e. habitual truant, runaway, juvenile petty offender, or juvenile alcohol offender.

CHAPTER TWO

JUVENILE COURT
CASES AND
PLACEMENTS

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I. INTRODUCTION

One means of removing a child from home is through a court ordered placement. The juvenile court can order a child temporarily or permanently out of home. This chapter examines court ordered placements, as well as characteristics of juvenile court cases, dispositions and the children appearing in court.

The data analyzed in this chapter are from the State Judicial Information Systems (SJIS) and Hennepin County files for 1981. They contain information on all children (17,118) who were in juvenile court in that year, including 4,444 placed out of home by the court.

While this chapter does not examine all placements, it does show the types of cases which result in court ordered placements and some characteristics of those cases and decisions. This examination is statistical; it does not include any in-depth analysis of particular cases. In that sense the findings must be viewed with caution since they are far from conclusive.

Juvenile Court Data

The SJIS system was established when Minnesota was selected as a participant in a federal court management project. Information is obtained from 86 counties (Hennepin County does not report) on each case which goes through the court system. For the juvenile court, information is collected on the type of case and offenses; age, sex and race of the juvenile; the category of petitioner; presence and type of attorney; and the disposition(s) of the case.

The only serious problem with the SJIS data is the nonparticipation of Hennepin County. As the largest county, this omission can hardly be ignored. Therefore, this information has to be obtained directly from the county, which of course complicates and extends any research and analysis of the placement system.

The information from these two sources is used in this chapter to examine delinquency/status offense cases as well as child welfare cases (dependency/neglect and termination of parental rights). As a result a picture of the operation of the juvenile court for each county and the state as a whole is developed.

I. JUVENILE COURT: A PROFILE OF CASES

There are 17,118 juveniles who appeared in juvenile court in Minnesota in 1981. The chart below shows a breakdown of these cases.*

TABLE II-1
JUVENILES IN COURT IN MINNESOTA - 1981

Total Number of Juveniles	Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles in Population	% Cases Dependency/Neglect	% Cases Termination Parental Rights	% Cases Person Offenses	% Cases Property Offenses	% Cases Public Order Offenses	% Cases Status Offenses	% Juveniles Placed Out of Home
17,118	15	12%	5%	6%	43%	15%	19%	27%

There are many children going to juvenile court and a significant number of them are being placed out of home. Not surprisingly, most of the caseload is composed of delinquents and status offenders, but nearly one-fifth of the juvenile court caseload is composed of child welfare cases--dependency/neglect and termination of parental rights.

The table in Appendix A (at the end of this chapter) presents the same information as above, except that it is shown on a county-by-county basis. This allows for comparison to the statewide figures above as well as between counties.

When the number of juveniles in court per county is adjusted for population to show a caseload rate per 1,000 juveniles, there are still considerable differences between counties. The statewide average is 15 juvenile court cases per 1,000 juveniles, but the county caseload ranges from 2 cases per 1,000 juveniles to 33 cases per 1,000. Since each child is counted only once, regardless of the number of times they appeared, this figure is not affected by multiple appearances of a few children. This method of counting also means that the actual caseload could be higher if there are a significant number of children appearing more than once during the year.

* When case type is used in this chapter, percentages have been adjusted to exclude those cases where type is not determinable from the data.

**III. DEPENDENCY/NEGLECT AND
TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS CASES**

The percentage of cases by type also varies significantly among counties. The percentage of dependency/neglect cases ranges from 0% (no cases) to 36%--over one-third of the total number of cases. The percentage of termination of parental rights cases is nearly as wide, ranging from 0 to 29%. This variance may be attributable to a number of factors including different problems in different counties or different approaches to resolving problems. In some counties these cases are primarily or exclusively handled out of court by social service agencies. In other counties, courts are relied upon heavily.

The majority of cases in all counties are delinquency cases. In about three-fourths of the counties, property offenses are the most common. In the remaining one-fourth, primarily counties with small rural populations, status offenses predominate.

These differing types of delinquency cases may again be a reflection of approach: which cases are likely to be referred to court for action is based upon attitudes and practices of county residents and their officials. The difference is also apt to be due to differing types of juvenile problems in counties. Some counties have more property offenders, others more status offenders.

The percentage of juveniles sent by the courts to out of home placements ranges from 0% to 49%. Some of this difference is probably a result of the level of seriousness of juvenile court cases. In those counties with a large caseload and/or with active intake workers who screen and remove a number of cases, only the more serious may end up in court so placement becomes more likely. It may also be reflecting the approaches of judges, some of whom choose to place more children, others less. Perhaps this is also attributable to the availability of placement facilities and homes. In some counties there are an abundance of places, while in others there are few or no nearby places available. Finally, this difference may be due to the number of probation officers available and their caseloads. With budget constraints, probation services have been reduced in many areas and thus placements may have increased. The percentage of children placed will be further examined later in this chapter.

Although most cases which go to juvenile court are related to delinquency, about one-fifth of the cases are concerned with dependency/neglect or the termination of parental rights (TPR).

TABLE II-2
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN COURT
FOR CHILD WELFARE CASES-1981

Dependency/Neglect	1987
Termination of Parental Rights	<u>842</u>
TOTAL	2829

There are approximately two and one-half times as many dependency/neglect cases as terminations of parental rights. This is to be expected given the more serious and final nature of terminations. There is reason to believe, however, from some conversations with county workers, that the number of TPR cases increased in 1982 because of the concern for permanency. It may be then that data collected at a later time would show a smaller ratio of dependency/neglect to TPR cases.

Combining the dependency/neglect and TPR cases in which a child is removed from home, 1,695 children were placed out of home for welfare reasons by the juvenile court in 1981. This amounts to 62% of the child welfare cases, so three out of every five of these cases in juvenile court result in some type of out of home placement.

Because of the differences between these two types of cases, it is useful to examine their characteristics separately.

A. DEPENDENCY/NEGLECT

These cases are ones in which the parent(s) or guardian(s) are unable or unwilling to provide necessary care for the child. The difference between dependency and neglect is basically one of fault. Since this distinction is not always clear in court cases, and since some counties do not strictly divide these cases in their records, they are analyzed together here.

Petitions and Attorneys

Court petitions for dependency/neglect are generally filed by county welfare agencies (59%). The next largest number come from parents (9%). The remainder come from a number of sources including police and schools.

Dependency/neglect cases have the highest percentage of attorney representation of all types of cases. In over two-thirds, attorneys are present, the large majority being court appointed attorneys.

Characteristics of Children

The characteristics of children involved in these cases are quite varied. The following table indicates these characteristics.

TABLE II-3
CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN
DEPENDENCY/NEGLECT CASES

	<u>Males**</u> 1,080 Males 54%	<u>Females**</u> 907 Females 46%
<u>Race*</u>		
White	75%	85%
Black	3%	2%
Native American	8%	9%
Hispanic	.2%	1%
Asian	14%	4%
<u>Age</u>		
0-4	25%	21%
5-9	19%	17%
10-14	30%	27%
15 and above	25%	34%

* This includes only those cases where race was identified on the SJIS form. Much of those data were missing, so these percentages could change if they were known. There is no reason to believe there would be significant change, however.

** Total percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

The percentages for race indicate an overrepresentation of native Americans and Asians in juvenile court for dependency/neglect. For the native Americans this may be the result of many factors including social class. Since this group is disproportionately concentrated in the lower socioeconomic level, it is more likely to come to the attention of the court for dependency/neglect. These persons generally do not have the resources to tackle these problems privately and must rely on government agencies. The data cannot confirm this.

The large number of Asian children requires a different explanation. During the recent immigration of Asians, particularly the Hmong, into the state, many children were referred to court because they required homes. They were dependent at the time of their arrival and were in court to be placed in homes, not out of home. While some of the Asian children in court are there for the more typical dependency/neglect cases, conversations with county courts and case workers leads to a belief that the placement of immigrants accounts for most of this group.

The figures for age show a wide range of children in court. This demonstrates that the dependency/neglect problem is by no means limited to young children. In fact, the elementary school age child is least likely to be in court. This may mean that fewer parents have difficulties with children this age. The infant and toddler require much care and attention and may bring numerous adjustments and demands to bear on a family. Adolescence can bring new and different problems to the family which require significant coping. But in between, the family may be able to settle down and manage a child without serious complications.

There are no real differences in characteristics to note between boys and girls. While there are slightly more boys, dependency/neglect seems to be experienced by both.

Case Dispositions

Dependency/neglect cases are disposed of in numerous ways. Rather than presenting a lengthy table, these dispositions are categorized into a more manageable number. The table below shows how the courts treat these cases.

TABLE II-4
DEPENDENCY/NEGLECT DISPOSITIONS*

<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Percent of Cases</u>
FOSTER HOME	41%
SOCIAL SERVICES SUPERVISION	39%
TREATMENT-RESIDENTIAL	8%
TREATMENT-NONRESIDENTIAL	1%
CORRECTIONS-MISCELLANEOUS	5%
DISMISSED	6%

* For definitions of these categories see Appendix B at the end of this chapter.

When dependency/neglect is charged in court, it is nearly always upheld, but it does not automatically result in a child being removed from the home. In some instances a child remains at home with supervision to correct the problem.

The following table indicates the percentage of children removed and left at home. The number removed is a conservative estimate since this is not always determinable from the SJIS categories. Where it is unclear, the child is classified as remaining at home since it seems preferable to err in this conservative direction.

TABLE II-5
NUMBER OF CHILDREN PLACED OUT OF HOME
IN DEPENDENCY/NEGLECT CASES

Out of Home	933	(49%)
In Home	981	(51%)
TOTAL*	1914	

* Disposition and placement were not determinable in 73 cases.

Nearly one-half the children are removed from their homes in these cases. When a child is removed, it is generally to a foster or group home. This may be for a few days or weeks or, in some cases, for a lengthy or indefinite period. Some children are placed in treatment programs and a few attend treatment on an outpatient basis. SJIS gives no data on length of stay; the length is being inferred from the type of placement. For more information on the length of placements, see Chapter Three of this report.

To better understand the decision to remove or leave a child in the home, the relationship of placement to other factors known about the children--their age, race and sex--is analyzed. (Unfortunately the data contain nothing on the precise nature of their problems, their family history, or their social class--all of which may be highly relevant to the decision to remove the children.) The information which is available may indicate some persistent patterns or trends but it cannot provide reasons for the decisions.

There is no relationship between race and placement or age and placement in dependency/neglect cases. In other words, the decision to place a child does not seem to be significantly influenced by the age or race of the child. There is a slight relationship between sex and placement, with the likelihood of placement being somewhat greater for males. This relationship does not appear strong enough to be a major influence however.

While no strong relationship between the placement decision and other factors is present, this might change if one could look at information on those aspects mentioned before, such as family history, which are missing from these data.

B. TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

These are cases in which petitions are filed to legally end the parent-child relationship. Termination of parental rights cases (TPRs) may arise voluntarily when a parent chooses to give up his/her child. This may be the result of an out of wedlock birth, problems in a marriage or other personal difficulties with the parent, or some problem with the child.

TPRs also occur when caseworkers believe it is in the best interest of the child to remove him/her permanently from a family. This may come about because of long-term dependency status which does not appear likely to change, or because of a serious abuse or neglect problem which has not, or is not likely to be, improved. Whether it is voluntary or coerced, termination of parental rights is a serious step since it implies the end of the parent-child relationship.

TPR is not a common practice. As Table II-2 shows, in 1981 the juvenile courts handled 842 termination of parental rights cases. These cases affect only .07% of the children in Minnesota.

Caseworkers have indicated that there is currently an increase in TPRs, partly as a result of the concern for permanency. Previously a child was removed as a dependent and left in a "temporary" foster care placement with the possibility of a later return home. This often meant that the child was in foster care indefinitely since no change occurred in the home to warrant the return of the child. Children in this situation were in a kind of limbo with no real "family" of their own. While this is still occurring, indications are that it is less frequent because earlier evaluations are leading to decisions regarding the likelihood of a child returning home. Where this appears to be an unlikely outcome, caseworkers are moving toward termination of rights rather than lengthy foster care.

The other impetus to the increased and earlier TPRs is the realization that nearly all of the children are adoptable. Previous policy operated on the assumption that older children, or those with serious mental, emotional or physical problems, had no options but foster care. Today, it is recognized that there are adoptive parents for these children. Early TPRs allow these children to be moved into a family situation rather than remaining in the limbo of temporary care. Emotionally, this is a much healthier situation for the children. It also fulfills the needs of parents who want to adopt and it is much more economical for the state and county. Even where an adoption subsidy is given, the cost is much less than continued foster care.

This discussion should not be interpreted to mean that most of the children in court in dependency/neglect cases should be viewed as candidates for TPR cases. Most of these children are in court in response to short-term needs and will return to their families. There is no indication from these data what percentage of them will remain in foster care and should be considered for termination proceedings.

Petitions and Attorneys

Petitions for the termination of parental rights originate about equally from parents and social services. Those coming from parents are probably voluntary

for the most part, although they may result from the encouragement of caseworkers. Those from social services are likely to represent both voluntary parental wishes, and involuntary agency decisions. The SJIS data cannot separate them.

While there may be an expectation for TPRs to have the largest number of attorneys because of the seriousness and finality of decisions, this is not the case. In 36% of TPRs there is no legal representation. This is probably a result of the voluntary terminations; if no one is disputing the decision, representation may appear unnecessary. Model legal codes, however, usually require representation for the child, if not for the parents, in TPRs.

Characteristics of children

The children involved in TPR cases cannot easily be typified because of their differing characteristics. The table below shows these characteristics.

TABLE II-6
CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN
TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS CASES

	Males** 428 Males 51%	Females** 414 Females 49%
<u>Race*</u>		
White	91%	94%
Black	1%	3%
Native American	5%	3%
Hispanic	0%	.6%
Asian	3%	.6%
<u>Age</u>		
Under 1	43%	42%
1-3	17%	21%
4-6	12%	13%
7-9	12%	10%
10-12	9%	5%
13-15	6%	5%
16 plus	1%	3%

* This includes only cases where race was identified on the SJIS form. Much of those data were missing, so these percentages could change if they were known. There is no reason to believe there would be a significant change, however.

** Total percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Children involved in TPR cases tend to be young; the older they get, the less likely it is that their parents' rights will be terminated. This seems to be best explained by looking at the youngest and oldest children.

Many of the very young children are removed from their families voluntarily. From research and conversations with caseworkers, it appears that this is the result of two factors: (1) a significant number of these children are born to unwed mothers, many of whom are quite young themselves; (2) some of the children are from single parents or families which have experienced problems early in their relationship (e.g. divorce, inability to cope with the child) and a decision has been made that it is best to remove the child. Together these probably account for most of the young children.

TPRs of the oldest children are small in number. This may be explained in several ways. Caseworkers may be reluctant to pursue TPRs for older teens, preferring some less final step since the child will soon be an adult. Some families may resolve serious problems by having the child move to an independent living situation. In other cases, the parent(s) has learned to handle the child and therefore there is no need for TPRs or, at least, the parent(s) can survive the situation until the child reaches majority. Thus, the closer the child is to majority, the less TPR is used to resolve problems.

In this light it would seem that once the crucial first years are past, the parent/child relationship is apt to endure so that there is a lessening need for TPR cases as a child matures.

Racially, children involved in TPR cases conform more closely to the norm for the state population than in other types of cases.

The percentages for race indicate a slight overrepresentation of black and native American girls, and a somewhat larger overrepresentation of native American boys. However in comparison to the proportion of native Americans in dependency/neglect cases and in the delinquency cases later in this chapter, these figures are fairly low.

The data indicate that this lower number of minorities is due largely to the small number of minority infants whose parents' rights are terminated. While children under age one overall account for over 40% of the children involved in TPR cases, for black and native American TPR cases, these children make up only 12%. It would appear from these figures that blacks and native Americans are less likely to terminate parental rights to newborns.

Case Dispositions

The dispositions of TPR cases are not clearly spelled out in the SJIS information. That is because where the termination is granted, caseworkers generally determine the particular placement of a specific case.

Therefore it is better to look at case dispositions in terms of whether the petition to terminate rights was granted.

TABLE II-7
TPR DISPOSITIONS

Petition granted	93%
Petition not granted, conditions imposed*	2%
Petition not granted, case dismissed	5%

* These conditions range from supervision to specialized treatment.

The vast majority of petitions are granted. This is probably a result of the process involved. In voluntary cases, if a parent has gone to the lengths of filing a petition, a judge has little reason to disagree that a termination of rights is in the child's best interests. In the involuntary cases filed by welfare and others, it is unlikely that a petition for such a serious, final decision would be filed unless there was a strong reason for it. The cases which appear then are probably strong as a result of self selection in which people rarely file petitions without just cause. Therefore it is not surprising that most are granted.

TABLE II-8
CHILDREN REMOVED FROM HOME IN TPR CASES

No. of children removed from home	762	(93%)
No. of children left in home	60	(7%)
TOTAL*	822	100%

* Disposition and placement were not determinable in 20 cases.

There is no relationship between the characteristics of children and the probability that they will be removed from home. This is to be expected since the vast majority are removed because the termination is granted.

IV. DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE CASES

The majority of the cases which go through the juvenile courts involve delinquency or status offenses. These make up approximately 80% of the cases statewide. Although the analysis puts these cases together, separate figures in most of the tables show the numbers of status offenders alone.

Offenses

The tables below show the delinquency/status offenses committed by the 13,267 delinquents/status offenders who appeared in juvenile court in 1981. Because juveniles are often charged with more than one offense or with multiple counts of the same one, the total is greater than the number of offenders.

TABLE II-9
NUMBER OF OFFENSES BY CATEGORY

Offense Category	No. of offenses	% of Total Offenses
Person	1,261	7%
Property	9,248	52%
Public Order	3,377	19%
Status	3,854	22%
TOTAL	17,740	100%

Although the greatest concern and fear in crime is in response to person or violent offenses, these make up the smallest number of offenses. This relatively small number is emphasized when one considers that these are cases in court, not reported offenses. Violent crimes are most likely to be reported, the offenders are the most likely to be apprehended, and the cases are most likely to result in court appearances. Thus in a population of court cases one would expect person crimes to be overrepresented in comparison to other types. In looking at the figures this should be kept in mind because in reality violent crimes probably comprise a smaller percentage than shown here.

One other caveat regarding these figures should be noted. This report does not categorize crimes in precisely the manner usually done by law enforcement agencies. Their categories are not very useful for the type of research on juveniles found in this study. Most of those categories involve a simple person-property dichotomy and pertain only to the most serious offenses. Juveniles commit relatively few of the most serious crimes and the interest here is in looking at more discrete categories of offenses, therefore a decision was made to look at person, property, public order and status categories.

TABLE II-10
TYPES OF OFFENSES WITHIN CATEGORIES

PERSON OFFENSES		
Offense	% of Person Offenses*	% of All Offenses*
Homicide	.4%	.0%
Kidnapping	2.0%	.1%
Sexual Assault	8.0%	.5%
Robbery	13.0%	.9%
Assault	65.0%	5.0%
Arson-endangering life	.7%	.1%
Drug Sales, manufacturing	3.0%	.2%
DWI	8.0%	.6%
Other	1.0%	.1%

PROPERTY OFFENSES		
Offense	% of Property Offenses*	% of All Offenses*
Arson	.8%	.4%
Burglary	22.0%	12.0%
Larceny	43.0%	22.0%
Auto Theft	8.0%	4.0%
Forgery	3.0%	2.0%
Fraud	.7%	.4%
Stolen Property	5.0%	3.0%
Damage to Property	17.0%	9.0%
Other	1.0%	.5%

PUBLIC ORDER OFFENSES		
Offense	% of Public Order Offenses*	% of All Offenses*
Drug Possession	14.0%	3.0%
Sex Offenses	5.0%	1.0%
Obstruction of Justice	12.0%	2.0%
Weapons	5.0%	1.0%
Disorderly Conduct	15.0%	3.0%
Traffic Violation	19.0%	4.0%
Conservation Violation	3.0%	.6%
Probation Violation	5.0%	1.0%
Other	5.0%	1.0%

STATUS OFFENSES		
Offense	% of Status Offenses*	% of All Offenses*
Liquor	64.0%	14.0%
Curfew	2.0%	.5%
Runaway	9.0%	2.0%
Incorrigibility	8.0%	2.0%
Truancy	16.0%	4.0%
Trespassing	17.0%	3.0%

*Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Within these categories some offenses are also classified a bit differently than usual. Because the primary concern is the court disposition, categories are needed which might be relevant to those dispositions. Thus in violent offenses some acts are included which do not necessarily injure anyone (e.g. driving while intoxicated, arson-endangering life) but which have a strong potential of injury. This potential appears to differentiate these offenses from those strictly related to property or order, and therefore fits better, in terms of dispositions, with violent offenses. This pattern of classification also results in an inflated number of violent crimes.

With these facts in mind, violent crimes rank lowest of the offense categories while property crimes rank highest, and violent crime is actually apt to be lower than represented here.

Most of the offenses are minor. There are two property offenses and one status offense as the primary types of delinquency. This is not surprising since property and status offenses are relatively common among juveniles. The single type of offense with the largest number of cases is larceny which includes shoplifting, theft from buildings, yards and cars, and other forms of petty theft. The next largest category is liquor violations which involve possession or illegal purchases because of age. The third is another property offense--burglary. This includes residential and non-residential burglaries.

Reference for Adult Prosecution

In the analysis of cases which follows, 124 cases are excluded because they involve juveniles certified as adults and, therefore, removed from juvenile court. Some information is reported on these referrals here because of possible interest in them.

These cases make up .9% of the delinquency/status offense cases, and tend to come primarily from the metropolitan area, although about one-half the counties have one or more such cases.

Youth are referred to adult court for a variety of offenses. Only about 15% would fit the category of person crimes and 6% are status offenses involving liquor. The remaining offenses are property or public order crimes. It does not appear that offense is the primary factor in most decisions to refer to adult court.

Age seems to be more relevant in most decisions to refer cases. Fifty-four percent are 18 or older, with another 32% at 17 years. The remainder are 15 and 16 years old. The older youths appear to be referred because of age, the younger ones because of a combination of offense and age.

Nearly all referrals (94%) are made for males, and a significant number are made for minorities. Blacks accounted for 13% of all referrals, native Americans for 11%. This means that about one-fourth of all juveniles referred to adult court are black or native American, yet in the population of juveniles in Minnesota these two groups make up only 3% of the total. Because the area of adult certifications is beyond the scope of this study, this is not explored further.

Petitions and Attorneys

Petitions alleging delinquency or status offenses come largely from law enforcement agencies, with about 10% coming from probation officers, welfare agencies, schools, and parents.

In the majority of delinquency/status offense cases (62%) there is no attorney representation. Where attorneys are present, most are public defenders or court appointed.

Characteristics of Children

Children involved in delinquency/status offense cases tend to be primarily males in their late teens. The following table displays characteristics of males and females in these cases.

TABLE II-11
CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN
DELINQUENCY/STATUS OFFENSE CASES

	Males** 10,379 Males 78%	Females** 2,888 Females 22%
<u>Race*</u>		
White	91%	86%
Black	4%	7%
Native American	4%	6%
Hispanic	.4%	.5%
Asian	.2%	.3%
<u>Age</u>		
10-12	4%	3%
13-15	28%	38%
6-18	68%	59%

* This includes only those cases where race was identified on the SJIS form. Much of those data were missing, so these percentages could change if they were known. There is no reason to believe there would be significant change, however.

** Totals may not equal 100%, due to rounding.

There is a clear predominance of males in delinquency/status offense cases. While there is evidence that males commit more offenses than females, this 4:1 ratio could also be a result of males having a higher probability of being apprehended and/or being referred to court. It could also reflect a reduced likelihood that males will be released through a pre-screening agreement.

There is no way from the data to ascertain which, if any, of these factors are influencing this sex ratio, it may well be a combination of many things.

Blacks and native Americans are overrepresented, particularly among females, in delinquency/status offense cases. As in the case with sex, there is no means to explain this from the SJIS data. Many factors may be involved in this overrepresentation. These include the reasons mentioned above for males, as well as overt or institutional patterns of bias in which officials are more likely to seek out, or come into contact with, offenses committed by minority groups or are more likely to respond to them in an official manner by referring them to court.

Most juveniles in court are in their later teens. This is an expected result, but it is more clearly pronounced with boys. While neither sex has many young children in court, there is a larger percentage of 13-15 year old girls than boys. This is probably due to the greater percentage of girls charged with status offenses (other than liquor) which tend to occur in the earlier teen years. It may also be a result of the earlier maturation of girls which causes them to enter and outgrow these behaviors sooner than boys. These offenses are examined more closely below.

Data were collected on types and numbers of prior offenses. However, these could only date back to July, 1980 when the SJIS began. This limits the reliability of the information since juveniles could have committed offenses before that time. Therefore the data on priors is not presented. They are used in the analysis of dispositions and cited where they have a significant relationship to other variables.

Offenses and Characteristics

The offenses committed and the characteristics of the children have been presented, but to understand the patterns more fully, it is useful to look at these together. The tables below show the categories of offenses committed by sex (Table II-15), age (Table II-16), and race (Table II-17).

This examination of offenses by characteristics of the offenders shows that it is difficult to think of typical delinquents and status offenders. Different types of juveniles commit different types of offenses. However, regardless of the characteristics, most are involved in relatively minor offenses--primarily property crimes such as theft, public order crimes involving disorderly conduct, and status offenses such as liquor violations and truancy. Relatively few juveniles are involved in serious property crimes and even fewer commit serious violent offenses.

TABLE II-12
OFFENSES BY SEX

Type of offense*	Male	Female
Person	8%	7%
Property	55%	38%
Public Order	19%	16%
Status	19%	39%

* Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

There clearly is a difference between boys and girls in the types of offenses they commit. Both groups commit about the same percentage of person offenses. While these are low percentages, it is still surprising that they are so close. Most studies report that males commit more violent offenses than females. If one were to look at only the more serious violent crimes--homicide, aggravated assault, armed robbery, and forceable sexual assault--this expectation would hold true here. The reason for the similarity in percentages seems to be the small number of these serious offenses and the larger number of less serious offenses such as simple assault. It is in these less serious areas that most of these girls are found.

The primary difference in offenses by gender is that boys' offenses are concentrated in the property category while girls' are evenly divided between property and status categories. It is not unexpected that boys are more heavily concentrated in property offenses than girls; most studies indicate that boys are more involved in burglaries and vandalism than are girls. It is not as clear regarding status offenses. While there may be a greater involvement of girls in this area, research also indicates that there is a greater tolerance toward boys committing these offenses. This may reflect a belief that such behavior in boys is more acceptable while in girls it is seen as problematical. This lesser degree of tolerance would mean that more girls who commit status offenses would be reported and referred to court. This could then produce the difference seen in these percentages.

TABLE II-13
OFFENSES BY AGE

Type of Offense*	10-12 (453 Cases)	13-15 (3997 Cases)	16-18 (8651 Cases)
Person	10%	7%	7%
Property	74%	58%	47%
Public Order	8%	14%	20%
Status	8%	21%	25%

* Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

The youngest children have the highest percentage of person offenses. This is still a relatively small percentage, but it requires some explanation. From the analysis, it appears that young children are being charged with simple assault more frequently than older children and that this is accounting for their higher percentage of violent offenses. These simple assaults include such behavior as fighting and are defined as "minor physical attacks." Such behavior is not uncommon among juveniles in any age category. There is no way of determining from these data whether this behavior occurs less as juveniles age, or whether it is simply viewed as less serious and therefore does not result in court action.

The difference in percentages of property offenses shows these to be more concentrated in younger offenders, although they constitute the largest category for every age group. This concentration is occurring because of a significant amount of petty theft and vandalism which apparently decreases as juveniles age.

Both the public order and status offense categories increase in percentage as the groups age. This is due primarily to liquor offenses in the status category and to disorderly conduct and other similar offenses in the public order group. It appears that these are related. Older juveniles are buying or possessing liquor more often than younger ones and drinking then leads to disorderly conduct and other related behaviors. Because this drinking behavior does not occur much at younger ages, fewer status offenses appear.

TABLE II-14
OFFENSES BY RACE

Type of Offense*	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian
Person	6%	25%	17%	8%	0%
Property	53%	59%	52%	55%	100%
Public Order	15%	12%	14%	13%	0%
Status	25%	4%	18%	25%	0%

* Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

The figures for person, or violent, crime indicate that minorities are in court for a disproportionate number of the offenses. While the absolute number of violent crimes is greater for whites, they make up only 6% of all offenses by whites, while for native Americans it is 17%, and for blacks 25%. This is a sizeable difference with black offenses consisting of one-fourth violent crimes, while white offenses have just over one-twentieth violent crimes.

Approximately half of the violent crimes committed by minorities are either simple assaults or unarmed street robberies such as purse snatching. These offenses are proportionately more common among minorities in the juvenile court than among whites. It cannot be ascertained from the data whether minorities are committing more of these offenses or whether they are being apprehended and referred to court more often. Realistically it is apt to be a combination of more offenses, more apprehensions and more court referrals.

For the most serious violent offenses there is little difference between racial groups. Only in aggravated assaults are minority rates particularly high, and cases of this type are rare for all the groups. This adds some weight to the possibility that the difference in the less serious offenses is due to the apprehensions and referrals. In more serious offenses these considerations should have little effect and more effort should be expended in solving the crimes. Therefore, unless there is a major difference in the rates of committing the crimes, there should be little difference in the court rates. If there is little difference in rates of commission in more serious offenses, it seems less likely there would be a significant difference in rates of less serious ones.

The other significant variation is in status offenses. Native Americans have a significantly lower number of these offenses than whites, but the major distinction is between the percentages of whites and blacks. Blacks are in court for only one-sixth as many status offenses as whites. In looking at individual offenses, blacks have slightly lower rates of incorrigibility, but the primary difference lies in one area--liquor offenses. Blacks are rarely appearing in court for liquor possession or misrepresentation of age. It seems improbable that black teenagers are not engaging in drinking when so many white teenagers are. In that case two explanations appear possible: (1) black teenagers who violate these laws are being referred to court on other, perhaps related, charges; or (2) white teenagers are apprehended and referred to court

more often for this behavior. The SJIS data do not permit analyses of these explanations. They do show, however, that it is not just liquor violations where blacks are underrepresented; this same pattern is found in marijuana possession.

Court Dispositions

The following table shows the general categories of dispositions and the number of juveniles given each as their primary disposition. While many juveniles receive more than one disposition, each case has been analyzed to determine the most serious or most important disposition in order to produce an unduplicated count.

TABLE II-15
DELINQUENCY/STATUS OFFENSE DISPOSITIONS

Disposition	No. of Cases	% of Cases
Juvenile Correctional Facility	384	3%
Local Facility or Group Home	1,165	9%
Treatment Facility*	551	4%
Foster Home	391	3%
Probation	6,134	48%
Social Services Supervision	365	3%
Outpatient Treatment	204	2%
Fine and/or Restitution	2,049	16%
Miscellaneous	370	3%
Dismissed	1,162	9%
TOTAL**	12,775	100%

* includes residential treatment centers, in-patient chemical dependency treatment and in-patient psychiatric treatment.

** Disposition was not determinable in 492 cases.

The largest single category of dispositions is probation, which makes up nearly one-half the cases. This includes probation alone and probation with conditions attached such as restitution or counseling.

Clearly not all delinquent/status offenders receive a correctional disposition. Many are sent to treatment, foster homes, or group homes or receive family supervision from social services. This indicates an overlap between dependency/neglect and delinquency/status offenses. While this overlap has not specifically been pursued here, several indicators from this data, as well as that presented in later chapters, show that there is a significant relationship between these types of cases. This overlap and its implications for administration and delivery of services is an area large enough for an entire research project, so no in-depth examination of it is presented here.

The dispositions indicate that a significant number of children are placed out of home, at least for short periods. The following table shows this.

TABLE II-16
NUMBER OF DELINQUENT/STATUS OFFENDERS
PLACED OUT OF HOME*

<u>Disposition</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>% Cases</u>
Out of Home	2,491	19%
In Home	10,284	81%

* Excludes 492 cases where disposition was not determinable.

Approximately one-fifth of the delinquent/status offenders are placed out of home. This is a large number considering that most offenses are not particularly serious, certainly not violent. While many of these placements are not to correctional settings, removal is still a serious step even if it is of short duration.

Relationship of Placement to Other Factors

As with the other types of cases, these placement patterns can be analyzed as they relate to other variables. Because there is more information and a larger number of juveniles than in the other types of court cases, this analysis is more comprehensive than in the other sections. The following therefore relates disposition to several factors. There is, however, still a lot of important information necessary to a full understanding of these decisions which is missing, so the following cannot be viewed as conclusive.

o Seriousness of Offenses

For the state as a whole, there is a tendency for serious offenders to be placed out of home more often than minor offenders. This relationship is clearer at the county level--for some counties there is a strong correlation between the seriousness of offense and certain types of placement, particularly correctional placements. For other counties, however, there is no significant relationship between seriousness and these placement decisions.

The table in Appendix A shows the percentage of cases placed out of home for each county. There is tremendous variation in these percentages, and the level of severity of offenses in a county does not explain these differences. Even in minor, common offenses these differences occur. For example, in the case of truancy, the percentage of cases in which juveniles are placed out of home ranges from 0% in several counties to 67%. While there are undoubtedly factors involved which cannot be determined here, it seems unlikely that these factors could affect so many cases in one county while affecting none in others.

o Categories of Offenses

While the offense categories (person, property, public order and status) cannot clearly be interpreted in terms of seriousness, they bear some relation to it. Therefore these were studied to see if they related to placement decisions. In looking at the state as a whole, the following table shows dispositions for each type of offense.

This table reflects the seriousness of person crimes by showing that this category results in the largest percentage of placements. Public order offenses have a slightly higher percentage than property crimes, and status offenses result in the fewest placements. At the county level, the relationship remains for person offenses but is less clear for the other categories. The placement pattern for the other categories varies by county.

What is perhaps most interesting in these tables is that a significant number of minor offenses still result in placement, often in a correctional setting. Since seriousness or category of offense is obviously insufficient to explain placement decisions, other factors are examined to determine if they play an influential role.

TABLE II-17
DISPOSITION BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

DISPOSITION		PERSON OFFENSES	PROPERTY OFFENSES	PUBLIC ORDER OFFENSES	STATUS OFFENSES
OUT OF HOME	Juvenile Correctional Facility	7%	4%	2%	1%
	Local Facility or Group Home	12%	9%	12%	6%
	Treatment Facility	9%	4%	4%	4%
	Foster Home	4%	2%	3%	4%
	TOTAL	32%	19%	21%	15%
IN HOME	Probation	45%	56%	40%	40%
	Social Services Supervision	2%	2%	3%	4%
	Outpatient Treatment	2%	1%	3%	3%
	Fine and/or Restitution	9%	13%	19%	22%
	Miscellaneous	2%	2%	4%	3%
	Dismissed	8%	7%	10%	13%
	TOTAL	68%	81%	79%	85%

o Age

There is no significant relationship overall between age and placement; juveniles of all ages are being placed. Controlling for seriousness or category of offense does not produce any relationships either. Only when specific offenses are examined is there any relationship between age and placement decisions, and this is limited to a few unrelated offenses. For example, in the case of residential burglary, younger children are less likely to be placed than older ones. This may reflect the intent and sophistication involved in individual cases, but these placement patterns are not found in similar offenses.

It can be concluded that age does not have much general effect on dispositions, although perhaps in selected cases or offenses it plays some role. This is not to say that a judge does not consider the age of a youth in a case, only that age does not systematically affect those decisions.

o Sex

Sex does have some bearing on dispositions, although the relationship is not especially strong. Overall, boys are more likely than girls to be placed out of home. This perhaps reflects a perception that boys' behavior is more troublesome or is more likely to continue if they are left at home. This pattern changes, however, if one looks at the seriousness of the offenses.

For more serious offenses boys remain more likely to be placed. But for less serious offenses--particularly status offenses--the pattern reverses and girls become slightly more prone to placement than boys. This change is not a dramatic one statistically, but it is interesting. It might result from sex role stereotypes which would excuse minor infractions by a boy ("boys will be boys") but which view such offenses by girls as more serious, thus requiring more placements. This cannot be tested by these data.

o Race

Overall there is no significant association between race and disposition. However when controlling for seriousness of offense, a relationship appears. For the most serious offenses race appears to be insignificant. The same is true for the least serious offenses. It makes sense in these extremes that the concern is focused on the behavior. For the most serious offenses (violent felonies), placement is more likely regardless of race. For the least serious offenses (misdemeanors) relatively few juveniles are placed out of home. In both types it would seem that the decision in most cases would be primarily based on the offense and circumstances surrounding it.

Race affects disposition in those offenses which are in the center of the range of severity--neither very serious nor minor. The greatest amount of true decision making lies with those cases in the middle, those in which disposition decisions could easily go either way. Minorities--blacks, native Americans, and hispanics--are more likely to be placed out of home than whites for these mid-range offenses. In looking at types of placements this relationship is particularly strong for correctional placements.

Blacks and native Americans have a significantly higher probability of being placed in correctional facilities than whites who have committed the same offenses. This relationship cannot be explained by greater likelihood of apprehension or court referral. It rests largely in judicial decision making. It is possible however that there are other factors, for which SJIS does not have data, that are involved. Particularly important could be social class and family history. These are cited frequently as critical in court dispositions. Since they cannot be examined here, it cannot be concluded that the relationship between race and disposition is a direct one in which minority status increases the probability of removal from home.

Chapter Three examines more closely the percentages of racial groups in juvenile facilities.

o County, Region, Judges

Thus far, much of the discrepancy in dispositions cannot be attributed to anything more specific than the county in which the offense occurs, at least as far as these data are able to determine. In that sense, the likelihood of placement depends on where a youth commits an offense.

One regional distinction clearly affects placement patterns--a metropolitan/nonmetropolitan dichotomy. (The metropolitan area contains the seven-county area around Minneapolis-St. Paul; the nonmetro area consists of the remaining 80 counties). This dichotomy rather clearly demonstrates that the metro area courts place significantly more children out of home. The less serious the offense category, the greater the disparity becomes. The table below shows the percentages of out-of-home and in-home dispositions for each type of offense.

TABLE II-18
PERCENT OF PLACEMENT BY REGION

Offense Category	Disposition	Non-metropolitan	Metropolitan
Person	Out of Home	24%	33%
	In Home	76%	67%
Property	Out of Home	16%	26%
	In Home	84%	73%
Public Order	Out of Home	12%	33%
	In Home	88%	67%
Status	Out of Home	8%	35%
	In Home	92%	64%

Clearly the metro counties are placing a much larger percentage (and absolute number) of children out of home. In the category of status offenses especially, this contrast is significant. This may be due partially to a differing character between juvenile offenses in the metro area compared to the non-metro, so that metropolitan offenses, although in the same category, are really more serious than offenses outstate. In controlling for specific types of offenses and number of prior offenses, the difference in placement remains which lends support to the idea that there is some other explanation.

Perhaps it is related to some characteristics of the children discussed above--age, sex or race--although the data do not indicate this. Or it may be because of other characteristics such as social class or family history which these data cannot tap. Another explanation may be simply the greater availability and accessibility of placement facilities. It is quite possible that it may be largely a reflection of the differing social and political cultures of the two regions, which produce certain demands and expectations on the local courts.

Analyzing the SJIS data does not produce any strong links between this disparity and any other factors. While there are some weak relationships, one is left with the conclusion that this difference is due to factor(s) beyond the scope of these data.

The final factor to examine to better understand disparities in handling cases is the judges involved. Most counties have only one judge hearing juvenile cases, but in those with more than one, a comparison can be made between dispositions (within categories of offenses, seriousness of offenses and specific types of offenses) to see if differences between counties might more properly be viewed as differences within counties, and to see whether regional differences are really judicial differences.

The analysis indicates that there is a fairly high level of consensus among judges within each county. While there is some variation in the percentage of cases placed out, this tends to be rather minimal in most instances.

The differences in dispositions are a county or regional difference far more than a judicial difference within a county. This lends support to the notion of a tradition based on social and political cultures existing within regions or counties which contributes toward differing patterns of dispositions.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Having examined delinquency/status offense placements, these can be combined with dependency/neglect and termination of parental rights placements to determine the number of children placed out of home by the juvenile court in 1981.

TABLE II-19
TOTAL NUMBER OF COURT ORDERED
OUT OF HOME PLACEMENTS - 1981

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>No. of Children</u>
Dependency/Neglect	933
Termination of Parental Rights	762
Delinquency/Status Offenses	2,491
Type not determinable	<u>258</u>
TOTAL	4,444

It is important to emphasize that these are only court ordered placements. As was described in Chapter One, there are many voluntary placements which do not come through the court. When those are considered the number of placements for 1981 increase substantially. This can be seen in Chapter Three.

The following findings can be briefly summarized from this chapter.

1. Significant differences between counties exist in juvenile court caseload, types of cases, and the percentage of cases resulting in out of home placement.
2. The metropolitan area places a larger proportion of children out of home than the nonmetropolitan area.
3. There are a disproportionate number of minorities in cases involving dependency/neglect and in delinquency cases, but not in status offenses.
4. Children of all ages are in court for dependency/neglect, termination of parental rights and delinquency/status offenses, but termination of parental rights are clearly focused on young children.
5. Charges of dependency/neglect are nearly always upheld in court but this does not automatically result in out of home placement.

6. Almost all petitions to terminate parental rights are granted.
7. Most delinquency cases involve minor offenses, such as petty theft and status offenses.
8. There are a disproportionate number of boys in court for delinquency, but this is less clear in status offenses.
9. There is some relationship between seriousness of offense and case disposition, but a significant number of minor offenses result in out of home placement.
10. In delinquency, boys are slightly more likely to be placed out of home than girls; the reverse is true in status offenses.
11. In delinquency cases in the middle range of severity, minorities are significantly more likely than whites to be placed out of home.
12. Three-fifths (1,695) of dependency/neglect and termination of parental rights cases result in out of home placement; one-fifth (2,491) of delinquency/status offense cases result in placement.

CHAPTER TWO

APPENDICES

JUVENILES IN COURT IN MINNESOTA BY COUNTY, 1981*

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County	Total # of Juveniles	Caseload per 1000 Juveniles in County	Welfare		Delinquency			% Cases Status Offenses	% Known Disp. Placed Out of Home
			% Cases Dependency/ Neglect	% Cases Termination of Parental Rights	% Cases Person Offenses	% Cases Property Offenses	% Cases Public Order Offenses		
Aitkin	49	13	21%	0%	4%	54%	6%	15%	12%
Anoka	755	11	15%	2%	6%	47%	23%	7%	36%
Becker	183	20	9%	5%	2%	47%	16%	22%	21%
Beltrami	147	16	11%	1%	7%	57%	9%	15%	35%
Benton	105	13	15%	13%	4%	42%	11%	16%	21%
Big Stone	45	21	4%	0%	0%	36%	18%	42%	9%
Blue Earth	186	14	12%	8%	6%	42%	12%	20%	22%
Brown	119	15	5%	3%	6%	35%	16%	35%	9%
Carlton	306	33	14%	3%	5%	28%	10%	41%	11%
Carver	175	15	1%	3%	9%	43%	26%	18%	9%
Cass	166	27	23%	3%	6%	41%	12%	17%	15%
Chippewa	57	14	28%	8%	6%	25%	13%	21%	44%
Chisago	93	11	26%	2%	6%	51%	10%	5%	30%
Clay	387	30	16%	3%	5%	27%	20%	28%	18%
Clearwater	53	19	20%	0%	2%	39%	18%	22%	13%
Cook	20	19	15%	0%	0%	20%	20%	45%	10%
Cottonwood	50	12	8%	6%	6%	41%	29%	10%	18%
Crow Wing	164	14	6%	6%	5%	69%	8%	7%	11%
Dakota	760	12	19%	5%	6%	52%	12%	7%	24%
Dodge	68	14	5%	3%	2%	36%	29%	26%	7%
Douglas	107	14	8%	6%	5%	51%	12%	19%	12%
Faribault	84	15	28%	5%	8%	16%	16%	27%	29%
Fillmore	45	7	16%	4%	9%	60%	4%	7%	24%
Freeborn	212	21	12%	5%	5%	47%	7%	23%	18%
Goodhue	145	13	10%	4%	1%	39%	18%	28%	14%
Grant	41	21	8%	3%	8%	41%	5%	36%	12%
Hennepin	3,135	13	15%	9%	11%	46%	9%	10%	49%
Houston	59	11	12%	0%	3%	45%	16%	24%	14%
Hubbard	80	19	19%	8%	5%	44%	15%	9%	14%
Isanti	128	16	17%	15%	3%	39%	12%	13%	34%

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APPENDIX A

County	Total # of Juveniles	Caseload per 1000 Juveniles in County	Welfare		Delinquency				% Known Disp. Placed Out of Home
			% Cases Dependency/ Neglect	% Cases Termination of Parental Rights	% Cases Person Offenses	% Cases Property Offenses	% Cases Public Order Offenses	% Cases Status Offenses	
Itasca	240	18	9%	4%	4%	39%	13%	31%	12%
Jackson	43	11	7%	7%	12%	26%	14%	33%	16%
Kanabec	35	9	32%	0%	0%	39%	18%	11%	6%
Kandiyohi	160	16	16%	8%	8%	39%	10%	20%	18%
Kittson	21	12	0%	0%	5%	43%	0%	52%	14%
Koochiching	57	10	13%	29%	2%	34%	11%	13%	40%
Lac Qui Parle	46	16	0%	0%	5%	50%	11%	34%	9%
Lake	35	9	23%	16%	0%	45%	16%	0%	31%
Lake of the Woods	25	23	13%	9%	0%	74%	0%	4%	24%
LeSueur	40	5	30%	0%	12%	27%	15%	15%	25%
Lincoln	17	7	0%	0%	0%	18%	6%	77%	0%
Lyon	62	9	36%	5%	5%	28%	12%	15%	15%
McLeod	97	11	10%	3%	5%	54%	13%	14%	11%
Mahnomen	4	2	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%	50%	0%
Marshall	52	13	6%	0%	4%	23%	19%	48%	8%
Martin	64	9	8%	2%	7%	52%	10%	23%	14%
Meeker	84	13	5%	5%	3%	56%	9%	24%	24%
Mille Lacs	121	21	28%	8%	7%	39%	8%	10%	23%
Morrison	191	19	6%	9%	2%	49%	9%	25%	14%
Mower	152	14	10%	3%	5%	51%	7%	25%	3%
Murray	22	6	5%	0%	5%	48%	14%	29%	5%
Nicollet	132	17	8%	1%	3%	46%	16%	27%	14%
Nobles	65	10	31%	5%	12%	25%	14%	14%	15%
Norman	29	11	19%	4%	8%	35%	23%	12%	19%
Olmsted	250	9	8%	17%	4%	49%	9%	13%	26%
Otter Tail	359	25	12%	2%	1%	27%	14%	45%	24%
Pennington	124	28	5%	3%	3%	15%	13%	61%	11%
Pine	76	12	11%	0%	13%	46%	11%	19%	28%
Pipestone	74	22	11%	1%	4%	34%	13%	37%	8%
Polk	115	11	5%	6%	3%	60%	15%	11%	15%

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County	Total # of Juveniles	Caseload per 1000 Juveniles in County	Welfare		Delinquency				% Known Disp. Placed Out of Home
			% Cases Dependency/ Neglect	% Cases Termination of Parental Rights	% Cases Person Offenses	% Cases Property Offenses	% Cases Public Order Offenses	% Cases Status Offenses	
Pope	42	13	0%	2%	7%	48%	19%	24%	14%
Ramsey	2,248	19	8%	3%	9%	36%	23%	21%	35%
Red Lake	29	16	14%	0%	0%	48%	7%	31%	14%
Redwood	46	8	17%	7%	2%	44%	9%	22%	20%
Renville	63	11	27%	2%	0%	26%	7%	39%	14%
Rice	226	17	9%	1%	7%	51%	18%	16%	14%
Rock	17	5	7%	0%	0%	87%	0%	7%	18%
Roseau	40	10	3%	3%	0%	53%	18%	25%	13%
St. Louis	999	17	11%	3%	4%	45%	22%	16%	22%
Scott	377	24	6%	3%	7%	46%	20%	18%	14%
Sherburne	98	9	10%	13%	6%	49%	7%	15%	33%
Sibley	46	10	20%	0%	2%	33%	9%	37%	17%
Stearns	310	9	6%	13%	4%	45%	11%	22%	23%
Steele	72	8	1%	6%	0%	19%	10%	64%	9%
Stevens	72	24	0%	1%	4%	49%	13%	33%	10%
Swift	78	20	17%	3%	3%	33%	5%	40%	17%
Todd	85	11	10%	5%	3%	47%	4%	32%	35%
Traverse	27	17	8%	0%	4%	33%	13%	42%	15%
Wabasha	72	12	15%	6%	7%	47%	8%	17%	31%
Wadena	51	11	8%	4%	0%	43%	24%	22%	23%
Waseca	90	16	11%	1%	2%	49%	11%	26%	32%
Washington	534	14	19%	3%	3%	34%	19%	22%	26%
Watsonwan	62	18	2%	16%	2%	39%	27%	15%	31%
Wilkin	67	26	2%	3%	0%	54%	15%	26%	16%
Winona	198	16	5%	3%	3%	56%	16%	17%	37%
Wright	404	19	3%	2%	5%	49%	15%	27%	10%
Yellow Medicine	49	13	19%	6%	0%	13%	28%	34%	14%

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* Case type and disposition percents are adjusted to exclude cases where type or disposition is not determinable from the data.

APPENDIX B

The following definitions apply to the dispositional categories used in Table II-4. They are compiled from the SJIS User's Manual.

- FOSTER HOME** includes out of home placements made specifically to foster family homes, as well as temporary shelter care dispositions, and "temporary residential care outside the home."
- SOCIAL SERVICES SUPERVISION** includes unspecified out of home placements and in home dispositions with "temporary care, custody or control to welfare/social services" and "care, custody or control returned to parents with supervision." SJIS does not categorize these dispositions to allow for clear separation of in home and out of home dispositions.
- TREATMENT RESIDENTIAL** includes out of home placements to residential treatment centers, chemical dependency treatment, and psychological/psychiatric treatment.
- TREATMENT NONRESIDENTIAL** includes outpatient chemical dependency and psychological/psychiatric treatment and educational assessment.
- CORRECTIONS** includes probation, restitution, fines, and out of home placement in secure detention and in local correctional facilities.

CHAPTER THREE

MINNESOTA
RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
FOR CHILDREN

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I. INTRODUCTION

While the previous chapter contained information on a large number of children placed out of home, it has two serious shortcomings:

1. it gives no information on specific placements of children; it does not specify which facility a child is sent to or any information about that facility;
2. it is limited to those children who are placed by the juvenile court and gives no information on those in voluntary placements.

This chapter of the report is intended to compensate for these shortcomings by reporting data obtained from contacting all residential facilities which house children in Minnesota.*

A total of 363 active facilities, with a combined residential capacity of 8,027 juveniles, were located and information was obtained from them.

These facilities house 3,324 children currently** and had a total of 15,751 residents during the 1981 calendar year. This chapter looks only at the children who are in facilities, not those in foster family homes, so these numbers are not a complete tally of all children in out of home placement.

The chapter begins with an examination of the institutional characteristics of these facilities.

* The term residential is being used here to mean facilities in which juveniles stay for more than a few days. We have therefore excluded such places as detention centers and psychiatric facilities designed for short-term observation.

** As of summer, 1982

II. INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The table on the opposite page provides a general overview of some characteristics of residential facilities. Appendices A-F (at the end of this chapter) contain more detailed tables for each category of facility. Many of the specific findings listed in those tables are discussed below.

Capacity and Population

The chemical dependency facilities have the largest capacity but the residential treatment centers have the largest number of residents both currently and in 1981. In contacting the facilities, no questions were asked regarding the portion of capacity in use. However, for most types of facilities, this can be calculated as the table below indicates.

The practice of mixing adults and children, prohibited in correctional settings but permitted in some treatment facilities (mentally retarded and chemically dependent), makes it difficult to compute the proportion of capacity at which these facilities are operating. Moreover, while the mixing is probably inconsequential for the mentally retarded, it seems significant in chemical dependency treatment where the effect may be to mix adult and juvenile offenders.

Using the current data and the total licensed capacity, the figures below indicate the percentage of available beds being used.

TABLE III-2
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IN USE BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Type of Facility	% of Capacity in use
Juvenile Correctional Facilities	75%
Corrections Group Homes	71%
Residential Treatment Centers	43%
Welfare Group Homes	77%
TOTAL	58%

While the residential treatment centers have the largest number of children, they also are operating at the lowest level of capacity. Many workers at the county level say that the number of placements are decreasing and facilities of all types are being forced to accommodate a wider variety of children or face closing. This research confirmed the decrease and a number of places were found which had, or were close to, closing. This was particularly true among group homes. The low level of utilized capacity in residential treatment centers may indicate that they have been slower to respond to the decreased number of children being placed, perhaps because they are generally larger and more

TABLE III-1
SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS
OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Type of Facility	No. of Facilities	Total Licensed Capacity	Average Licensed Capacity	No. of Current Residents ²	Total No. of 1981 Residents	Average Length of Stay	Average Cost per Diem
Juvenile Correctional Facilities	7	682	97	513	1,629	4 mo.	\$77
Corrections Group Homes	69	268	5	190	460	7 mo.	\$20
Residential Treatment Centers	36	1,789	35	764	4,238	10 mo.	\$84
Hospital Psychiatric Units ¹	18	456	25	223	1,874 ³	1 mo.	\$211 ⁵
Welfare Group Homes	64	614	10	470	2,960	6 mo.	\$41
Facilities for Mentally Retarded	108	1,875	17	640	642	indefinite	\$59
Facilities for Chemically Dependent	53	2,059	39	395	3,360	4 mo.	\$65
Hospital Chemical ¹ Dependency Units	8	284	38	129	588 ⁴	1 mo.	\$148
TOTAL	363	8,027		3,324	15,751		

¹ The analysis which follows is limited to DPW and DOC facilities, therefore these placements are presented only in this table.

² As of summer, 1982.

³ Three hospitals had no 1981 information.

⁴ Two hospitals had no 1981 information.

⁵ Most of these facilities have additional charges for doctors, therapy, medication, etc. which are not included in this figure.

institutional in nature than group homes. If this is true, then residential treatment centers may be forced to change or close in the future.

Costs

The per diem cost of facilities varies widely among types of facilities. As Table III-1 showed, at the low end of the spectrum are corrections group homes at a \$20 average; at the high end are residential treatment centers at an \$84 per diem average. This variance is, of course, attributable to many factors. Certainly one factor is the treatment itself. Many corrections group homes tend to operate like foster homes, giving care and guidance but not professional therapy. Residential treatment centers focus more heavily on various types of mental and physical treatment which raises their costs.

Costs vary considerably with the institutional nature of the facilities: places resembling family homes such as group homes and some facilities for the mentally retarded are relatively inexpensive, whereas the more institutional facilities are more costly. Thus we see residential treatment centers at the top followed closely by juvenile correctional facilities.

This research does not speak to the question of whether these differing charges are necessary or justified. Nor does it address whether all or most children are being placed in the facilities most appropriate for their needs. Answers to these questions would require an in-depth evaluation project which is beyond the range of this study.

A rough estimate of the costs involved in placement may be obtained, however, by looking at the average per diem cost of each type of facility and the average length of stay. Table III-3 indicates this estimated cost per resident and the total costs for 1981 residents.

TABLE III-3
ESTIMATED AVERAGE COSTS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

	Average Total Cost Per Resident (cost per diem x average length of stay)	Total No. 1981 Juv. Residents	Average Total Cost for 1981 (average total cost per resident x total no. 1981 residents)
Juvenile Correctional Facilities	\$ 9,240	1,629	\$ 15,051,960
Corrections Group Homes	\$4,200	460	\$ 1,932,000
Residential Treatment Centers	\$25,200	4,238	\$106,797,600
Welfare Group Homes	\$ 7,380	2,960	\$ 21,844,800
Facilities for Mentally Retarded	\$21,535*	642	\$ 13,825,470*
Facilities for Chemically Dependent	\$ 7,800	3,360	\$ 26,208,000
TOTAL		15,751	\$185,659,830

* Because of the indefinite nature of these placements, costs have been computed here for one year.

Keeping in mind that the total figures are estimates and do not indicate precise costs, the out of home placement of children is an expensive enterprise, particularly for the institutional treatment placements. The \$185+ million costs here are equivalent to about 1/5 of the state school aids spent to educate the children in Minnesota, but the total number of children is only about 2% of the number of school children. A significant amount of this cost is paid by tax dollars.

Placement Methods

A final characteristic of the institutions is the method by which they receive children. Placements can be made by court order as in Chapter Two or voluntarily by parents, often through social service agencies. The table below indicates the percentages for these methods of placement.

TABLE III-4
PLACEMENT METHOD BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Type of Facility	Current		1981	
	Percent Court Ordered	Percent Voluntary	Percent Court Ordered	Percent Voluntary
Juvenile Correctional Facility	100%	0%	100%	0%
Corrections Group Home	94%	6%	88%	12%
Residential Treatment Center	46%	54%	31%	69%
Welfare Group Home	70%	30%	60%	40%
Facilities for Mentally Retarded	3%	97%	2%	98%
Facilities for Chemically Dependent	24%	76%	23%	77%

In 1981 43% of all placements were court ordered and 57% were voluntary; currently, there is a 50-50 split. This increase in court ordered placements seems to be a reflection of a move by county social services agencies to seek more court involvement in child placement. This, in turn, appears to come from the increased concern for permanency, the criticism of voluntary placements, and the decreased budgets which simply do not allow for as many placements as in previous years.

The variance in percentages of court ordered placements by type of facility occur in an expected manner. Mentally retarded children are nearly all placed voluntarily while children in juvenile correctional facilities are all court ordered. Welfare group homes are primarily populated by court ordered children, while chemically dependent children are largely voluntarily placed. Residential treatment centers are split almost evenly.

The only figures that are particularly troublesome are those indicating voluntary placements in the correctional group homes. Corrections group homes are intended to serve adjudicated delinquents and status offenders, thus placements should be court ordered. However, 12% of these placements are voluntary. These are all from department of corrections group homes.

The precise reasons that these children were voluntarily placed are unclear. Conversations with people involved indicate that some counties use these facilities for short term placement of children through social services when other appropriate facilities are unavailable. This would mean that juvenile offenders and dependent children are being placed together in, what are intended to be, correctional placements. It should be noted, however, that offenders and dependent children are placed in some welfare facilities together so, in that sense, this situation is not unique.

III. RESIDENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Just as the statistics indicated variety among institutional features, they also show considerable variety among residents. This section will discuss the gender and racial composition of residents and the method by which they were placed.

Sex

There are far more boys than girls in out of home placement. Of all current children in facilities, 34% are girls. For the total 1981 figures, 37% were female. As the table below shows, this clearly varies by type of facility, however.

TABLE III-5
GENDER BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Type of Facility	Current		1981	
	Percent Male	Percent Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Juvenile Correctional Facilities	83%	17%	87%	13%
Corrections Group Homes	74%	26%	58%	42%
Residential Treatment Centers	57%	33%	56%	44%
Welfare Group Homes	48%	52%	52%	48%
Facilities for Mentally Retarded	62%	38%	61%	39%
Facilities for Chemically Dependent	65%	35%	67%	33%

Part of this overrepresentation of boys is accounted for in the correctional placements. Particularly in juvenile correctional facilities, the number of boys far exceeds the number of girls. This is not surprising since studies and statistics on delinquency consistently find more boys than girls involved in delinquency, especially serious delinquency.

Boys also considerably outnumber girls in treatment facilities. There are many possible explanations for this, such as the different socialization patterns of boys and girls which leads boys to more active and aggressive behavior. The data do not permit the analysis necessary to determine the reasons for this difference.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

TABLE III-4
PLACEMENT METHOD BY TYPE OF FACILITY

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Boys also considerably outnumber girls in treatment facilities. There are many possible explanations for this, such as the different socialization patterns of boys and girls which leads boys to more active and aggressive behavior. The data do not permit the analysis necessary to determine the reasons for this difference.

The girls who are placed are more likely to be in less restrictive settings. This is shown in the number of girls in welfare group homes.

Race

There is a disproportionate representation of children from minority racial or ethnic groups in placement in Minnesota facilities. While the number is not particularly large, when compared to the juvenile minority population in Minnesota, it demonstrates the overrepresentation. In the current facility population,* 14% of the children are members of racial or ethnic minorities, whereas in the Minnesota juvenile population as a whole 5% are minorities. Thus the minority population in these facilities is nearly triple that in the state population. This overrepresentation is more prevalent in some types of facilities and among certain minority groups.

Facilities for the mentally retarded or those for the chemically dependent have a fairly small minority population. One would not expect a large minority population among the mentally retarded since there are specific conditions to qualify for residence that appear to be evenly spread through the population. In the case of chemical dependency treatment, the relatively small number of minorities may be attributable to several factors, including the following: (1) many placements are paid for by insurance, middle class whites are more likely to have such insurance; (2) minorities who are chemically dependent are less apt to seek treatment (perhaps because of cost) on their own, and/or more likely than white youths to be placed in another type of facility if they are brought before the juvenile court. As Chapter Two showed, minorities have a higher probability of placement in juvenile correctional facilities than do whites. Moreover, minorities (especially blacks) are not often brought to court on drug related charges. It is not possible to determine, from these data, which factors are important.

All remaining types of facilities, particularly the correctional facilities, have an overrepresentation of minorities. The following table compares the percentage of these residents to their overall percentage in the juvenile population.

* Because information on race is missing for the 1981 population from some correctional group homes, only the current data are analyzed. This should not be problematic since there is little difference between current and 1981 racial information for the other facilities.

TABLE III-6
JUVENILE MINORITY POPULATION
STATEWIDE AND IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES*

	Juvenile Correctional Facilities	Corrections Group Homes	Residential Treatment Centers	Welfare Group Homes	Minnesota Juvenile** Population
White	72.0%	84.0%	85.0%	84.0%	94.9%
Black	14.0%	13.0%	8.0%	5.0%	1.7%
Native American	11.0%	1.0%	6.0%	10.0%	1.3%
Hispanic	3.0%	2.0%	.5%	1.0%	1.2%
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	.3%	0.0%	.9%
Other	.5%	0.0%	.3%	0.0%	.9%

* Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

** Bureau of the Census, 1980

The table demonstrates that the discrepancy lies in the overrepresentation of blacks and Native Americans with a corresponding underrepresentation of whites.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Minnesota residential facilities for children contain a significant number of young people who have been removed from their homes. However those children in foster family homes have not been counted here, so the total number is incomplete. Since this research project did not examine foster family placements, the numbers of children have not been determined.

The department of public welfare count of foster family placements for one year (FY 82) is \$270. Their time frame is slightly different from the one used in this study since the questions asked here relate to calendar year 1981. However, both are looking at one year periods within a six month lag in either direction. While combining them will not produce a completely accurate figure, it will suggest an approximate total of children out of home in Minnesota.

TABLE III-7
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN
OUT OF HOME CARE IN MINNESOTA--1 YEAR *

Residential Facilities	15,751
Family Foster Care	<u>8,270</u>
TOTAL	24,021

* The total one year figure was the only one used because DPW had no one day foster family care figure similar to the "current" figure used in this chapter.

This is a large number of children, comprising about 2½% of the juvenile population in Minnesota. It is still not complete because it does not include Minnesota children in out of state placements. Chapter Five will examine these placements.

The following is a brief summary of the major findings of this chapter.

1. A total of 3,324 children are residing in residential facilities; 15,751 total residents were in placement during 1981.
2. Chemical dependency facilities have the largest capacity for residents.
3. Residential treatment centers have the largest number of residents, but are operating at the lowest level of capacity of those facilities with only juvenile residents.

4. Per diem costs vary widely among types of facilities; usually the more institutional a facility is, the higher the cost.
5. Estimated total cost of all placements in facilities is \$185 million per year.
6. About one-half the placements are court ordered and one-half are voluntary. These vary by type of facility.
7. Some voluntarily placed children were found in correctional group homes.
8. Far more boys than girls are in placement. This is true for all types of facilities, except welfare group homes.
9. Overall, girls are placed in less restrictive, more therapeutic settings.
10. There is a disproportionate representation of minorities in placement; this is true in most types of facilities, especially correctional facilities.

CHAPTER THREE

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

These are training schools which are isolated from the surrounding community, providing separate educational facilities and serving large numbers of juveniles. Juveniles must be adjudicated delinquent to be placed in these institutions.

Institutional Profile

Number: 7 facilities
 Size: Licensed capacity ranges from 42-164; average 97
 Gender: 3 for boys, 4 mixed
 Ownership: 6 public, 1 private nonprofit
 Cost: Range \$52-\$117 per diem, average \$77
 Location: Scattered in the central and eastern part of the state

Residential Profile

	<u>Current</u>	<u>1981</u>
Total	513	1,629
<u>Sex</u>		
% Male	83.0%	87.0%
% Female	17.0%	13.0%
<u>Race</u> *		
% White	72.0%	73.0%
% Black	14.0%	12.0%
% Native American	11.0%	12.0%
% Hispanic	3.0%	3.0%
% Asian	0.0%	0.0%
% Other	.5%	.5%
<u>Placement Method</u>		
% Court ordered	100.0%	100.0%
% Voluntary	0.0%	0.0%

* These percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

APPENDIX B

CORRECTIONAL GROUP HOMES

These are small homelike facilities intended to serve adjudicated delinquents and status offenders. Approximately two-thirds are operated through Ramsey County community corrections, the remaining one-third are licensed by the Department of Corrections.

Institutional Profile

Number: 69 facilities
 Size: Licensed capacity ranges from 1-20; average 5
 Gender: 39 for boys, 21 for girls, 9 mixed
 Ownership: 1 public, 3 private profit, 65 private nonprofit
 Cost: Range \$10-\$50 per diem; average \$20
 Location: Throughout state

Residential Profile

	<u>Current</u>	<u>1981</u>
Total	190	460
<u>Sex</u>		
% Male	74.0%	58.0%
% Female	26.0%	42.0%
<u>Race¹</u>		
% White	84.0%	85.0% ³
% Black	13.0%	11.0% ³
% Native American	1.0%	2.0% ³
% Hispanic	2.0%	1.0% ³
% Asian	0.0%	1.0% ³
% Other	0.0%	.3% ³
<u>Placement Method</u>		
% Court Ordered	94.0%	88.0%
% Voluntary ²	6.0%	12.0%

¹ May not equal 100% due to rounding.

² Voluntary placements are from Department of Corrections facilities. Ramsey County facility residents are all court ordered.

³ The 1981 rate figures apply to the Department of Corrections facilities only.

APPENDIX C

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS

These are treatment programs for children who are emotionally or socially handicapped. These handicaps include a wide variety of problems from learning disabilities and autism to delinquency. The methods of treatment are also varied as are the physical settings of the facilities.

Institutional Profile

Number: 36 facilities
 Size: Licensed capacity ranges from 6-321, average 50
 Gender: 4 for boys, 5 for girls, 27 mixed
 Ownership: 5 public, 3 private profit, 28 private nonprofit
 Cost: Range \$56-\$280 per diem, average \$84
 Location: Primarily in southeastern quarter of state

Residential Profile

	<u>Current</u>	<u>1981</u>
Total	764	4,238
<u>Sex</u>		
% Male	67.0%	56.0%
% Female	33.0%	44.0%
<u>Race[*]</u>		
% White	85.0%	81.0%
% Black	8.0%	11.0%
% Native American	6.0%	7.0%
% Hispanic	.5%	.5%
% Asian	.3%	.3%
% Other	.3%	.6%
<u>Placement Method</u>		
% Court Ordered	46.0%	31.0%
% Voluntary	54.0%	69.0%

^{*} May not equal 100% due to rounding.

APPENDIX D

WELFARE GROUP HOMES

These are small supervised residential facilities which are family or peer group oriented and emphasize integration with the community. They are licensed by the Department of Public Welfare to serve delinquents, dependent/neglected and voluntarily placed children.

Institutional Profile

Number: 64 facilities
 Size: Licensed capacity ranges from 1-20, average 10
 Gender: 26 facilities for boys, 20 for girls, 18 mixed
 Ownership: 24 private profit, 40 private nonprofit
 Cost: Range \$13-\$125 per diem, average \$41
 Location: Scattered throughout state

Residential Profile

	<u>Current</u>	<u>1981</u>
Total	470	2,960
<u>Sex</u>		
% Male	48.0%	52.0%
% Female	52.0%	48.0%
<u>Race*</u>		
% White	84.0%	87.0%
% Black	5.0%	4.0%
% Native American	10.0%	8.0%
% Hispanic	1.0%	.3%
% Asian	0.0%	.2%
% Other	0.0%	.9%
<u>Placement Method</u>		
% Court Ordered	70.0%	60.0%
% Voluntary	30.0%	40.0%

* May not equal 100% due to rounding

APPENDIX E

FACILITIES FOR MENTALLY RETARDED

These are residential programs for mentally retarded juveniles, generally with extended or indefinite placements. They vary from group homes allowing much independence to institutions for the severely and profoundly retarded. They often serve a broad range of age groups.

Institutional Profile

Number: 108
 Size: Licensed capacity ranges from 6-171, average 17
 Gender: 2 facilities for males, 106 mixed
 Ownership: 4 public, 67 private profit, 37 private nonprofit
 Cost: Range \$28-\$110 per diem, average \$59
 Location: Scattered throughout state

Residential Profile

	<u>Current</u>	<u>1981</u>
Total	640	642
<u>Sex</u>		
% Male	62.0%	61.0%
% Female	38.0%	39.0%
<u>Race*</u>		
% White	95.0%	94.0%
% Black	2.0%	3.0%
% Native American	3.0%	3.0%
% Hispanic	.2%	.2%
% Asian	.2%	.2%
% Other	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Placement Method</u>		
% Court Ordered	3.0%	2.0%
% Voluntary	97.0%	98.0%

* May not equal 100% due to rounding.

APPENDIX F

FACILITIES FOR CHEMICALLY DEPENDENT

These are residential treatment programs for juveniles with chemical abuse problems. They range from group homes and halfway houses to institutional settings and vary in their treatment approaches. Many serve juveniles and adults in the same program.

Institutional Profile

Number: 53 facilities
 Size: Licensed capacity ranges from 7-227, average 39
 Gender: 4 for males, 4 for females, 45 mixed
 Ownership: 3 public, 6 private profit, 44 private nonprofit
 Cost: Range \$22-\$160 per diem, average \$65
 Location: Throughout state but concentrated in south

Residential Profile

	<u>Current</u>	<u>1981</u>
Total	395	3,360
<u>Sex</u>		
% Male	65.0%	67.0%
% Female	35.0%	33.0%
<u>Race</u> *		
% White	93.0%	93.0%
% Black	2.0%	1.0%
% Native American	3.0%	5.0%
% Hispanic	1.0%	.6%
% Asian	.5%	.2%
% Other	0.0%	.3%
<u>Placement Method</u>		
% Court Ordered	24.0%	23.0%
% Voluntary	76.0%	77.0%

* May not equal 100% due to rounding.

CHAPTER FOUR

DIRECTORY OF MINNESOTA
 RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
 FOR CHILDREN

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I. INTRODUCTION

The maps and listings in this chapter classify, describe and display the geographical distribution of residential facilities available for out of home care of children in Minnesota.

Residential facilities are placed in one of five categories: juvenile correctional residential facilities; residential treatment centers; group homes; facilities for mentally retarded; and facilities for chemically dependent.

For each category, a map shows the locations of the facilities, followed by a list indicating the name of each facility, where it is located, the residential capacity, whether it is publicly or privately owned and operated, for profit or not for profit, and the cost per diem. This information was gathered from a telephone survey of each juvenile residential facility based primarily on April, 1982 listings from the Department of Public Welfare and the Department of Corrections.

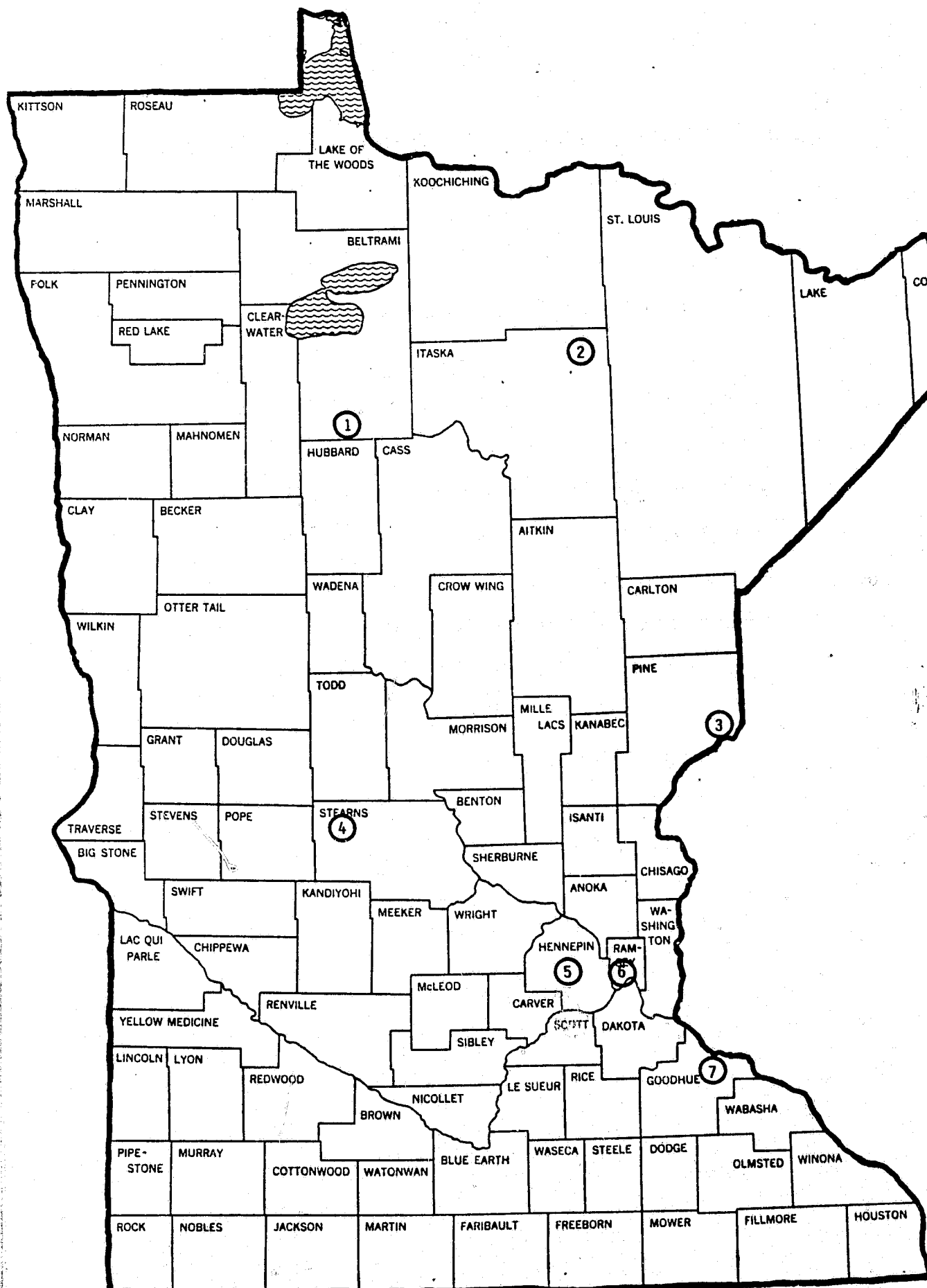
One type of residential facility is not surveyed in this chapter--foster family homes. These are excluded because of the large number of families and the limited number of children for whom each family provides care, and because of the turnover in foster families. A map of these residences would be unduly crowded and soon outdated.

II. JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Department of Corrections

- o Training schools for adjudicated delinquents
- o Court ordered placements
- o Residential capacity--medium to large, range from 42 to 182
- o Setting-institutional
- o Isolated from surrounding communities
- o Separate educational facilities

Total facilities:	7
Total capacity:	682
Average Capacity:	97



JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
Department of Corrections

1. Northwestern Regional Juvenile Center, Bemidji
Licensed Capacity - 42
Public, Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$52.00
2. Thistledew Camp, Togo
Licensed Capacity - 46
Public, Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$77.00
3. St. Croix Camp, Markville
Licensed Capacity - 82
Private, Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$59.50
4. Minnesota Home School, Sauk Centre
(State Training School)
Licensed Capacity - 120
Public, Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$117.00
5. Hennepin County Home School (Glen Lake), Minnetonka
Licensed Capacity - 182
Public, Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$86.00
6. Boys' Totem Town, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity - 65
Public, Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$60.00
7. State Training School, Red Wing
Licensed Capacity - 145
Cost Per Diem - \$90.00
Public, Non-profit

III. RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS

licensed by Department of Public Welfare
(Rule #5)

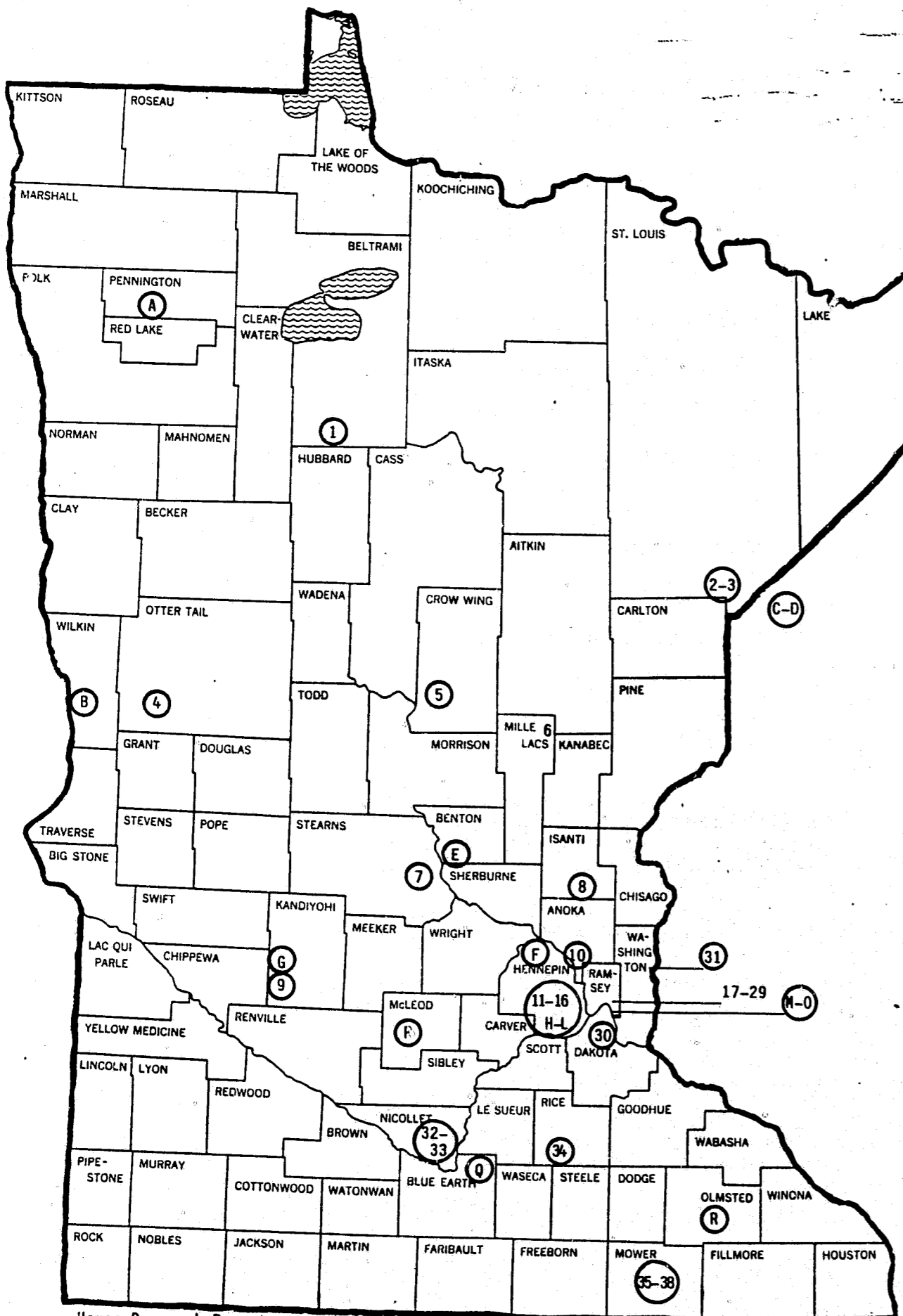
- o Serving emotionally or socially handicapped
- o Therapeutic treatment
- o Voluntary and court ordered placements
- o Residential capacity varies, range from 10 to 321
- o Setting varies from homelike to institutional

Total facilities:	38*
Total capacity:	1789
Average capacity:	40

Adolescent Psychiatric Hospital Facilities -
accredited by the Joint Commission on the
Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH)

Total facilities	18
Total capacity	456
Average capacity	25

* This includes two facilities which are also licensed for
chemical dependency treatment (Rule 35).



House Research Department, Minnesota House of Representatives
February, 1983

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS
Licensed Under Rule 5.
(Department of Public Welfare)

1. Archdeacon Gilfillan Center, Bemidji
Licensed Capacity-51 Residents, 8-21 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$69.53
2. Northwood Children's Home, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-51 Residents-6-18 yrs
(including 2 satellite programs in Duluth)
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$76.88
3. Woodland Hills, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-69 Residents, 10-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$62.20
4. Fergus Falls State Hospital, Fergus Falls
Licensed Capacity-135 Residents, 13 yrs
and over (Juvenile & Adults)
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$83.65
5. Brainerd State Hospital, Brainerd
Licensed Capacity-85 Residents, 13 yrs
and over (Juveniles and Adults)
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$83.65
6. Galloway Boys' Ranch, Wahkon
Licensed Capacity-50 Boys, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$74.50
7. St. Cloud Children's Home, St. Cloud
Licensed Capacity-72 Residents, 8-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$70.00
8. Minnesota Sheriffs Boys' Ranch, Isanti
Licensed Capacity-44 Boys, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$71.75
9. Bar-None Ranch, Anoka
Licensed Capacity-73 Residents, 5-13 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$65.05
10. Willmar State Hospital, Willmar
Licensed Capacity-321 Residents, 12 yrs
and over (Juveniles & Adults)
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$83.65
11. Abbott-Northwestern Children's Treatment
Center, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-21 Residents, 6-12 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$125.45
12. Bridge for Runaway Youth, Inc. (The), Mpls.
Licensed Capacity-14 Residents, 11-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$56.00
13. Bush Memorial Children's Center, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-32 Residents, 6-14 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$69.00
14. Friendship House I, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-24 Girls, 12-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$72.42
15. St. Joseph's Home for Children, Mpls
Licensed Capacity-140 Residents, 7-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$93.30
16. St. Joseph's Shelter Annex, Mpls
Licensed Capacity-16 Residents, 6-12 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$75.12
17. Alternative Homes, Inc., St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 5-15 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$64.00
18. Arlington House at 1060 Greenbrier, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-21 Residents, 14-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$74.66
19. Arlington House Shelter, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-10 Males, 13-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$78.24
20. Arlington House Shelter, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-10 Males, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$78.24

- | | |
|---|---|
| 21. Brown Booth House, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-37 Girls, 13-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$72.14 | 30. Warren Eustis House (Rules 5 & 35), Eagan
Licensed Capacity-34 Residents, 13-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$59.00 |
| 22. Bush Memorial Children's Center Annex,
St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 6-16 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$69.22 | 31. Jamestown (Rule 5 & 35), Stillwater
Licensed Capacity-24 Residents, 14-20 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$84.00 |
| 23. Directions for Youth, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-12 Residents, 10-16 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$62.00 | 32. St. Peter State Hospital, St. Peter
Licensed Capacity-180 Residents, 13 yrs
and over (Juveniles & Adults)
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$83.65 |
| 24. Home of the Good Shepherd, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-48 Girls, 12-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$73.63 | 33. Leo A. Hoffman Center, St. Peter
St. Peter Hospital Campus
Licensed Capacity-15 Males, 12-17 yrs
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$66.25 |
| 25. Juvenile Horizons, Inc., St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-17 Females, 13-21 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$72.45 | 34. Wilson (Constance Bultman) Center
for Education & Psychiatry, Faribault
Licensed Capacity-50 Residents, 14-25 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$280.00 |
| 26. Lincoln House East, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-6 Mothers, 15-18 yrs
6 infants, 0-3 years
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$70.36 | 35. Gerard Schools, Inc., Austin
Licensed Capacity-44 Residents, 5½-16 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$82.00 |
| 27. I.A. O'Shaughnessy Childrens Center,
St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-12 Residents, 5-16 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$65.00 | 36. Gerard House, Austin
Licensed Capacity-10 Children, 7-16 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$65.00-\$70.00 |
| 28. Wilder Youth Residence, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$73.00 | 37. Minnesota Sheriffs Boys' Ranch, Austin
Licensed Capacity-42 Boys, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$71.75 |
| 29. Wilder Youth Residence, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$73.00 | 38. Minnesota Sheriffs Girls' Villa, Austin
Licensed Capacity-32 Girls, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$72.40 |

* also licensed for chemical dependency treatment (Rule 35)

PSYCHIATRIC UNITS IN HOSPITALS CONTAINING JUVENILES*

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Northwestern Hospital Services,
Thief River Falls
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 11 yrs
and over (Juveniles and Adults)
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$250.00 | I. Golden Valley Health Center, Golden Valley
Licensed Capacity-83 Residents, 2 yrs and over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$258.00 |
| B. St. Ansgar Hospital, Moorhead
Licensed Capacity-37 Residents, 14 yrs
and over (Juveniles & Adults)
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$173.00 | J. Fairview Hospital, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-49 Residents, 12-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - Refused to Release Information |
| C. Miller-Dwan Hospital & Medical Center,
Duluth
Licensed Capacity-12 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$225.00 | K. University of Minnesota Hospitals, Mpls.
Licensed Capacity-12 Residents, 13-18 yrs
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$230.00 |
| D. St. Luke's Hospital, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-30 Residents, 9 yrs
and over (Juveniles & Adults)
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$195.00 | L. Abbt-Northwestern Hospital, Mpls.
Licensed Capacity-40 Residents, 6-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$279.00 |
| E. St. Cloud Hospital, St. Cloud
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$285.00 | M. United Hospitals (Miller), St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-18 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$177.50 |
| F. Mercy Medical Center, Coon Rapids
Licensed Capacity-8 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$233.00 | N. Mounds Park Hospital, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-49 Residents, 12 yrs
and over (Juveniles & Adults)
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$153.00 |
| G. Rice Memorial Hospital, Willmar
Capacity-19 Residents, 8 yrs
and over (Juveniles & Adults)
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$160.00 | O. St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-49 Residents, 12 yrs
and over (Juveniles & Adults)
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$180.00 |
| H. North Memorial Medical Center, Robbinsdale
Licensed Capacity-8 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$225.59 | P. Hutchinson Community Hospital, Hutchinson
Licensed Capacity-12 Residents, 13 yrs
and over (Juveniles & Adults)
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$150.00 |

* Most of these facilities have additional charges for doctors, therapy, medication, etc. which are not included here.

Q. Immanuel-St. Joseph's Hospital, Mankato
Licensed Capacity-25 Residents, 14 yrs
and over (Juveniles & Adults)
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$137.00

R. St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester
Licensed Capacity-19 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$145.00

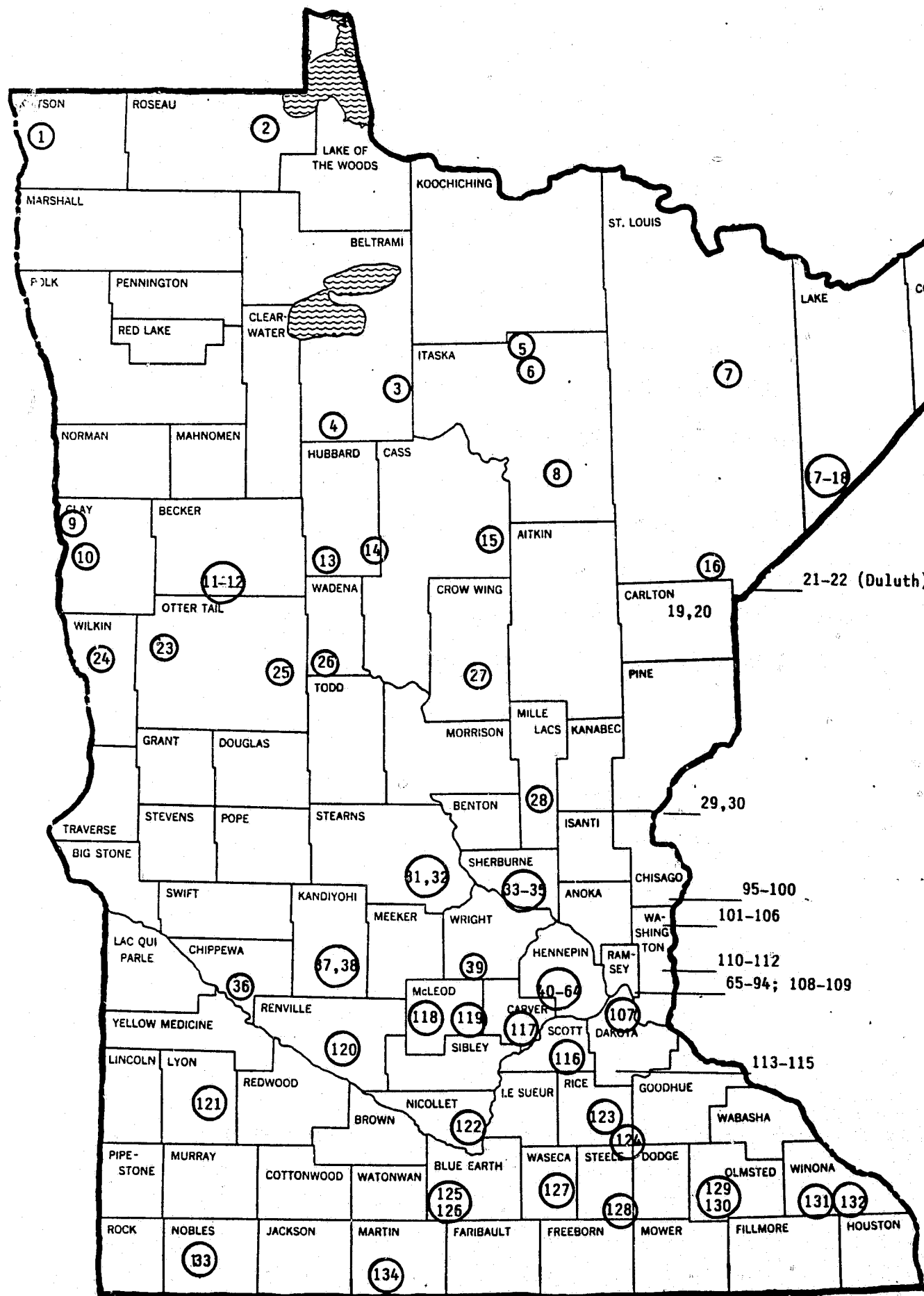
IV. GROUP HOMES

licensed by
Department of Public Welfare (Rule #8) or
Department of Corrections

- o Serving variety of needs from delinquency to family problems
- o Voluntary and court ordered placements
- o Corrections homes serve adjudicated delinquents
- o Small, usually fewer than ten residents
- o Homelike setting
- o Family or peer group oriented
- o Emphasize community integration

Total facilities:	134*
Total capacity:	882
Average capacity:	7

* This includes one facility which is also licensed for chemical dependency treatment (Rule 35).



GROUP HOMES
 Department of Public Welfare (DPW) - Rule 8
 Department of Corrections (DOC)

1. Adamson Group Foster Home, Hallock
 Licensed Capacity-4 Girls
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$15.00
 (DOC)
2. Lo Mar Group Home, Warroad
 Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 6-18 yrs
 Private - Profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$12.60
 (DPW)
3. Jack Pine Home for Boys, Blackduck
 Licensed Capacity-9 Males, 10-18 yrs
 Private - Profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$41.00
 (DPW)
4. Evergreen House, Bemidji
 Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 12-18 yrs
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$58.00
 (DPW)
5. Bello North, Effie
 Licensed Capacity-12 Girls, 12-18 yrs
 Private - Profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$40.00
 (DPW)
6. Bello Lake Camp Group Home, Bigfork
 Licensed Capacity-10 Girls, 12-18 yrs
 Private - Profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$40.00
 (DPW)
7. Range Youth Emergency Shelter, Virginia
 Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 0-18 yrs
 Public - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$85.00-\$90.00
 (DPW)
8. Shady Pines Group Home, Grand Rapids
 Licensed Capacity-12 Girls, 12-18 yrs
 Private - Profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$34.00
 (DPW)
9. Palmer House, Georgetown
 Licensed Capacity-5 Girls
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$16.00
 (DOC)
10. Highness Group Foster Home, Moorhead
 Licensed Capacity-6 Boys, 12-17 yrs
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$15.00
 (DOC)
11. Fleischman Group Foster Home, Frazee
 Licensed Capacity-6 Girls
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$15.00
 (DOC)
12. Shannon Group Foster Home, Frazee
 Licensed Capacity-3 Girls
 Private - Non-profit
 No Current Juvenile Residents
 (DOC)
13. Lockrem Group Foster Home, Park Rapids
 Licensed Capacity-8 Residents
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$20.00
 (DOC)
14. Bergenham Group Home, Nevis
 Licensed Capacity-14 Residents, 6-17 yrs
 Private - Profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$31.35
 (DPW)
15. Little Sand Group Home, Remer
 Licensed Capacity-14 Females, 12-19 yrs
 Private - Profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$36.00
 (DPW)
16. Milberger Group Home, Crookston
 Licensed Capacity-9 Boys, 12-16 yrs
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$15.00
 (DPW)
17. Lake County Group Home, Two Harbors
 Licensed Capacity-8 Males, 13-18 yrs
 Public - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$38.50
 (DPW)
18. Lake County Short Term Offenders Program,
 Two Harbors
 Licensed Capacity-4 Males, 13-18 yrs
 Public - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$38.50
 (DPW)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19. Welcome Home Group Home, Cloquet
Licensed Capacity-10 Females, 12-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$55.74
(DPW) | 26. Skon Group Foster Home, Wadena
Licensed Capacity-5 Boys
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$15.62
(DOC) | 33. Spaulding Group Foster Home, Big Lake
Licensed Capacity-4 Residents
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$32.50
(DOC) | 42. Friendship House II, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-9 Girls, 12-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$48.41
(DPW) |
| 20. Welcome Home Shelter, Cloquet
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 0-18 yrs
Private - Profit
County Contracts - No Cost Per Diem
(DPW) | 27. Port Group Home, Brainerd
Licensed Capacity-16 Males, 14-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$32.50
(DPW) | 34. Rolling Hills Group Home, Elk River
Licensed Capacity-11 Males, 11-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$35.00
(DPW) | 43. Group Home of the City, Inc., Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-7 Girls, 13-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$48.91
(DPW) |
| 21. Bethany Crisis Shelter, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-12 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$67.00
(DPW) | 28. Bekius Group Foster Home, Milaca
Licensed Capacity-6 Boys
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$25.50
(DOC) | 35. House of David, Elk River
Licensed Capacity-10 Girls, 12-19 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$35.00
(DPW) | 44. His Place, Brooklyn Center
Licensed Capacity-6 Boys, 13-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$50.59
(DPW) |
| 22. The Shelter, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 0-18 yrs
Public - Non-profit
Unable to Contact
(DPW) | 29. Mission Creek Boys' Home, Pine City
Licensed Capacity-22 Males, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$42.52
(DPW) | 36. Six West Ranch, Inc., Montevideo
Licensed Capacity-10 Boys, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$46.00
(DPW) | 45. Home Away, Inc. #1, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-10 Boys, 13-16 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$49.00
(DPW) |
| 23. King Group Foster Home, Pelican Rapids
Licensed Capacity-6 Boys
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$10.00
(DOC) | 30. Pine County Therapeutic Group Home, Pine City
Licensed Capacity-6 Males, 12-17 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$59.80
(DPW) | 37. Kandiyohi County Boys Group Home, Willmar
Licensed Capacity-10 Boys, 13-17 yrs
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$36.00
(DPW) | 46. Home Away, Inc. #2, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-10 Boys, 15-17 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$49.00
(DPW) |
| 24. Valley-Lake Boys Home, Breckenridge
Licensed Capacity-10 Boys, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$49.78
(DPW) | 31. O. K. House, St. Cloud
Licensed Capacity-11 Residents, 11-17 yrs
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$38.50
(DPW) | 38. Kandiyohi County Girls Group Home, Willmar
Licensed Capacity-3 Girls, 13-18 yrs
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$36.00
(DPW) | 47. Home Away, Inc. #3, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-10 Boys, 13-17 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$49.00
(DPW) |
| 25. Rainbow Road - Ottertail
Licensed Capacity-8 Girls
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$27.00
(DOC) | 32. Tiffany House Group Home, St. Cloud
Licensed Capacity-11 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$46.39
(DPW) | 39. Wright Direction, Waverly
Licensed Capacity-8 Males, 12-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$44.64
(DPW) | 48. Home Away, Inc. #4, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-10 Girls, 13-16 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$49.00
(DPW) |
| | | 40. Brandon Xavier Project, Eden Prairie
Licensed Capacity-4 Residents, 3-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
(DPW) | 49. Home Away, Inc. #5, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-12 Girls, 13-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$49.00
(DPW) |
| | | 41. Freeport West, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-11 Males, 13-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$58.00
(DPW) | 50. Home Away Shelters, Golden Valley
Licensed Capacity-16 Girls, 13-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$71.94
(DPW) |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 51. Home Away Shelter #2 (Younger Children), Mpls
Licensed Capacity-10 Children, 2-6 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$89.36
(DPW) | 60. Welcome Community Home North, Brooklyn Center
Licensed Capacity-9 Girls, 13-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$53.56
(DPW) |
| 52. Jonathan Group Home for Boys, Mpls.
Licensed Capacity-11 Boys, 13-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$50.70
(DPW) | 61. Zion Northside Group Home, Mpls.
Licensed Capacity-9 Girls, 12-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$54.46
(DPW) |
| 53. Lincoln House West, Hopkins
Licensed Capacity-14 Mothers, 15-17 yrs
14 children of mothers in residence
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$60.69
(DPW) | 62. Harambee Community Group Foster Home, Mpls
Licensed Capacity-10 Boys
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$49.00
(DOC) |
| 54. New Life Home, Emerson Place, Mpls.
Licensed Capacity-7 Residents, 13-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$50.59
(DPW) | 63. Strand Group Foster Home, Mound
Licensed Capacity-3 Girls
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$32.50
(DOC) |
| 55. On Belay, Minnetonka
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 12-17 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$45.47
(DPW) | 64. Campbell Group Foster Home, Edina
Licensed Capacity-3 Residents
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
(DOC) |
| 56. Pathway Girl's Group Home, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-8 Girls, 13-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$51.75
(DPW) | 65. Harambee Community Group Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-9 Males, 13-17 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$49.00
(DPW) |
| 57. Pathway Boy's Group Home, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-8 Boys, 13-18 yrs.
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$51.75
(DPW) | 66. Maria Group Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-6 Females, 12-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$50.32
(DPW) |
| 58. Welcome Community Home, Long Lake
Licensed Capacity-8 Girls, 13-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$53.56
(DPW) | 67. New Life Homes-Judith Place, Roseville
Licensed Capacity-6 Females, 13-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$50.66
(DPW) |
| 59. Welcome Community Home, Bloomington
Licensed Capacity-8 Boys, 13-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$53.56
(DPW) | |

THE FOLLOWING RAMSEY COUNTY CORRECTIONAL GROUP FOSTER HOMES ARE ALL PUBLIC, NON-PROFIT. THEIR COST PER DIEM RANGES FROM \$13.03 TO \$15.20 DEPENDING ON THE AGE OF THE CHILDREN.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 68. Benson Group Foster Home, Arden Hills
Licensed Capacity-7 Residents | 79. Wyman Group Foster Home, Roseville
Licensed Capacity-1 Boy |
| 69. Borden Group Foster Home, St. Paul
(Inactive)
Licensed Capacity-2 Girls | 80. Hoff Group Foster Home, Shoreview
(Inactive)
Licensed Capacity-4 Residents |
| 70. Esparza Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-7 Girls | 81. Horning Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-6 Boys |
| 71. Collins Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-3 Girls | 82. Horning Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-4 Girls |
| 72. Roth Group Foster Home, Shoreview
(Pending)
Licensed Capacity-3 Boys | 83. Lucero Group Foster Home, No. St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-2 Boys |
| 73. Sprigler Group Foster Home
Licensed Capacity-5 Boys | 84. Martin Group Foster Home, New Brighton
Licensed Capacity-4 Boys |
| 74. Talley Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-6 Boys | 85. Metcalf Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-3 Boys |
| 75. Gallagher Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-5 Boys | 86. Oberg Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-5 Girls |
| 76. Herbert Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-5 Residents | 87. Toupal Group Foster Home, Shoreview
Licensed Capacity-2 Girls |
| 77. Held Group Foster Home, No. St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-7 Boys | 88. Trebesh Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-4 Girls |
| 78. Henderlite Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-4 Boys | 89. Verley Group Foster Home, Shoreview
Licensed Capacity-1 Girl |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 90. Vorlicky Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-4 Girls | 100. Peters Group Foster Home, Harris
Licensed Capacity-4 Boys | 108. Tri-House, Inc., St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-10 Girls
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$47.41
(DOC) | 117. Carver Mid-American Group Home, Excelsior
Licensed Capacity-6 Boys, 15-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$43.65
(DPW) |
| 91. Henderson Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-2 Boys | 101. DaHoux Group Foster Home, Newport
Licensed Capacity-3 Boys | 109. Sigsworth Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-3 Boys
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$32.50
(DOC) | 118. McLeod County Group Home for Boys, Hutchinson
Licensed Capacity-7 Boys
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$35.00
(DOC) |
| 92. Horner Group Foster Home, New Brighton
Licensed Capacity-2 Boys | 102. Oden Group Foster Home, Lake Elmo
Licensed Capacity-8 Boys | 110. Ritter Group Foster Home, Cottage Grove
Licensed Capacity-2 Boys
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$18.95
(DOC) | 119. McLeod County Group Home for Girls, Hutchinson
Licensed Capacity-6 Girls
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$26.00
(DOC) |
| 93. Hunter Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-4 Boys | 103. Palacheck Group Foster Home, Forest Lake
Licensed Capacity-2 Boys | 111. Springborn Group Foster Home, Lake Elmo
Currently Inactive
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
(DOC) | 120. Muench Boy's Home, Bird Island
Licensed Capacity-9 Boys, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$39.00
(DPW) |
| 94. Malacho Group Foster Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-1 Boy | 104. Jesmer Group Foster Home, Willernie
Licensed Capacity-4 Boys | 112. Washington County Emergency Shelter
Home, Stillwater
Licensed Capacity-16 Residents, 12-17 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$46.80
(DPW) | 121. Try House, Marshall
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 13-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$49.94
(DPW) |
| 95. Hickman Group Foster Home, North Branch
(Inactive)
Licensed Capacity-8 Boys | 105. Nadler Group Foster Home, Cottage Grove
In the Process of Licensing | 113. New Beginnings Group Home, Inc., Burnsville
Licensed Capacity-20 Residents
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$44.90
(DOC) | 122. Pierce Group Foster Home, St. Peter
Licensed Capacity-8 Boys
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$46.50
(DOC) |
| 96. Kinney Group Foster Home, Wyoming
Licensed Capacity-8 Boys | 106. Lingle Group Foster Home, St. Paul Park
Licensed Capacity-6 Girls | 114. Launderville Group Foster Home, Rosemount
Licensed Capacity-5 Boys
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$32.50
(DOC) | 123. Buckeye Manor, Inc., Faribault
Licensed Capacity-6 Girls
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$38.78
(DOC) |
| 97. O'Connell Group Foster Home, Stacy
Licensed Capacity-4 Boys | 107. Flumbaum Group Foster Home, W. St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-2 Girls | 115. Smith Group Foster Home, Rosemount
Licensed Capacity-4 Residents
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$32.50
(DOC) | 124. Buckeye Manor, Inc., Faribault
Licensed Capacity-10 Boys
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$38.78
(DOC) |
| 98. Penas Group Foster Home, Harris
Licensed Capacity-8 Boys | | 116. Gilbertsen Group Foster Home, Prior Lake
Licensed Capacity-3 Girls
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$32.50
(DOC) | 125. The Ranch Home, Mankato
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$22.00
(DPW) |
| 99. Carlbom Group Foster Home, North Branch
Licensed Capacity-8 Boys | | | |

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|--|---|
| <p>126. Blue Earth County Group Home, Mankato
 Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 13-17 yrs
 Public - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$22.00
 (DPW)</p> | <p>131. Sanctuary House West, Winona
 Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 12-18 yrs
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$64.50
 (DPW)</p> |
| <p>127. LeSueur-Waseca Group Home for Boys, Waseca
 Licensed Capacity-10 Boys, 11-18 yrs
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$40.00
 (DPW)</p> | <p>132. Main House Group Foster Home, Winona
 Licensed Capacity-10 Boys
 Private - Profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$49.95
 (DOC)</p> |
| <p>128. Smith Group Foster Home, Blooming Prairie
 Licensed Capacity-7 Boys
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$12.00
 (DOC)</p> | <p>133.* Unity House, Worthington (Rule 8 and 35)
 Licensed Capacity-9 Residents, 13-30 yrs
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$35.00
 (DPW)</p> |
| <p>129. Port Group Home for Boys, Rochester
 Licensed Capacity-9 Boys, 13-17 yrs
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$28.11
 (DPW)</p> | <p>134. Tri-County Group Home, Fairmont
 Licensed Capacity-7 Males, 13-18 yrs
 Public - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$50.00
 (DPW)</p> |
| <p>130. Port Group Home for Girls, Rochester
 Licensed Capacity-9 Girls, 13-18 yrs
 Private - Non-profit
 Cost Per Diem - \$28.11
 (DPW)</p> | |

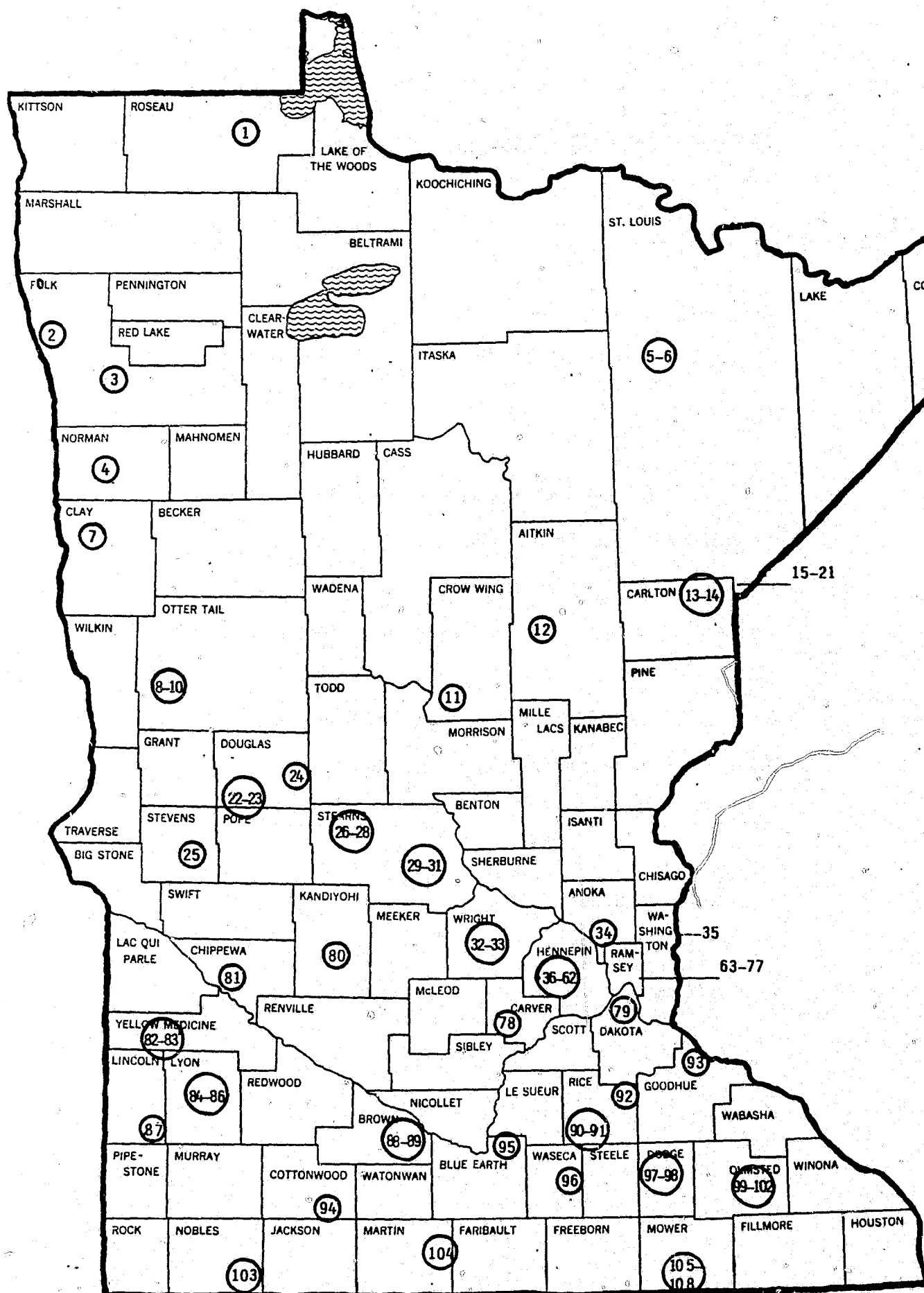
* also licensed for chemical dependency treatment (Rule 35).

V. FACILITIES FOR MENTALLY RETARDED

licensed by Department of Public Welfare
 (Rule #34)

- o Care and treatment of retarded
- o Usually extended or indefinite placements
- o Primarily voluntary placements
- o Residential capacity varies, range from 6 to 171
- o Setting varies from homelike to institutional
- o Adults and juveniles in many facilities

Total facilities:	108
Total capacity:	1875
Average capacity:	17



RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED
Rule 34- Department of Public Welfare

1. REM, Roseau
Licensed Capacity-33 Residents, 3-25 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - 66.91
2. East Grand Forks Group Home, E. Grand Forks
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 15-65 yrs
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
3. Crookston Group Home #2, Crookston
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 16-65 yrs
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
4. Project New Hope, Ada 1 and 2
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 15 yrs & over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$36.80
5. Range Center, Inc., Chisholm
Licensed Capacity-23 Residents, 3-21 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$50.58
6. Range Center Oakwood Home, Chisholm
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 3-21 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$43.97
7. Clay County Residence, Moorhead
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
8. Koep Group Home, Fergus Falls
Licensed Capacity-8 Residents, 14 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
9. Lake Park-Wild Rice Children's Home, Fergus Falls
Licensed Capacity-46 Residents, 8-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$51.74
10. Project New Hope, Fergus Falls, 1, 2, 3
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 15 yrs & over
at each facility
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
11. Minnesota Learning Center
Brainerd State Hospital, Brainerd
Licensed Capacity-48 Residents, 6-21 yrs
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$109.50
12. Oak Ridge Homes of Aitkin, Inc.
Licensed Capacity-12 Residents, 16 yrs & over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
13. Pine Ridge Homes, Inc. II, Cloquet
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents - 12 yrs & over
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
14. Pine Ridge Homes III, Cloquet
Licensed Capacity-12 Residents, 6 months & over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$63.00
15. Champion Children's Home, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-16 Residents, 0-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$39.26
16. Cliff House, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 4-25 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$42.22
17. Duluth Regional Care Center I, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 12-23 Yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$31.60
18. Duluth Regional Care Center II, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 12-23 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$41.94

19. Nekton-Greysolon Road, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 3-21 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$42.00
20. Nekton Wallace, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 3-21 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$42.00
21. Residential Service of Northeastern MN, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-7 Residents, 6 mo.-21 yrs
6 Residents, 21 yrs & over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$62.59
22. Project New Hope, Alexandria
Licensed Capacity-30 Residents, 15 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
23. Project New Hope, 6, 7 and Starbuck, Alex.
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 15 & Over
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
24. Osakis Group Home, Osakis
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 13 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$52.37
25. Hoffman Home, Morris
Licensed Capacity-8 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
26. Dorothe Lane Children's Home, Sauk Centre
Licensed Capacity-7 Residents, 4-21 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$35.68
27. Lakeview Children's Home, Sauk Centre
Licensed Capacity-7 Residents, 3-16 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$39.81
28. Pettit Children's Home, Sauk Centre
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 6-21 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$27.51
29. REM - Waite Park, Waite Park
Licensed Capacity-9 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
30. St. Francis Group Home, Waite Park
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 6-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$67.23
31. REM - St. Cloud, St. Cloud
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$63.78
32. Residential Alternatives V, Buffalo
Licensed Capacity-8 Residents, 4-21 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$42.48
33. Buffalo Group Home, Buffalo
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
34. Forestview Lexington, New Brighton
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
35. Nekton on Imperial, Stillwater
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 3-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$51.00
36. Aneskarn II-Erinkay, Robbinsdale
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 5-21 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$72.66
37. Aspen Group Home, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 16-25 yrs
Unable to Contact
38. Forestview James, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 10-21 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$81.61
39. Forestview Kentucky, Crystal
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
40. Forestview Sunlen, Bloomington
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
41. Forestview Vincent, Richfield
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 16 & Over
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$52.04
42. Gerarda House, Bloomington
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 6-21 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$62.01
43. Hammer Residences, Inc., Wayzata
Licensed Capacity-68 Residents, 5 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$55.37
44. Homeward Bound, Inc (Rules 34 & 80), New Hope
Licensed Capacity-64 Residents, 0-21 yrs
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$92.69
45. Logan, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 8-16 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$92.00
46. Muriel Humphrey Residences, Eden Prairie
Licensed Capacity-36 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
47. Nekton Minnehaha Park, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 16-25 yrs
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
48. Nekton Queen, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 6-18 yrs
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
49. Nekton on William, Edina
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 14-22 yrs
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
50. Oakwood Residence, Inc., Minnetonka
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 15-25 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$60.93
51. Outreach Richfield Group Home, Richfield
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$53.47
52. Penn Lake House, Bloomington
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 6-21 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$62.01
53. Pleasantview Manor, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
54. REM-Bloomington
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$64.19

55. REM - Lyndale
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 17-30 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$87.95
56. REM - Pillsbury, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-34 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
57. Residential Alternatives VIII, Robbinsdale
Licensed Capacity-9 Residents, 16-65 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$48.36
58. Residential Alternatives X, Maple Grove
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 16-65 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$56.54
59. Summit House, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 9-25 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$81.95
60. Summit House II, St. Louis Park
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 9-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$81.95
61. Uptown Group Living Project, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 5-17 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$67.05
62. The Woodlands, Long Lake
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 17-38 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$72.00
63. ACR Homes, Arden Hills
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$60.51
64. Dungarvin, Inc. VI-Moore's Haven, Shoreview
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 10-25 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$56.18
65. Greenbrier House, Inc., St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-171 Males, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
66. Lake Owasso Children's Home, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-64 Residents, 13-30 yrs
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$76.71
67. Nekton Frost, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 3-22 yrs
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
68. Nekton on Goodrich, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-8 Residents, 12-20 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$46.00
69. Nekton on Hodgson, Shoreview
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 9-17 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$50.00
70. Nekton on Mississippi, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-6 Males, 12-25 yrs
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
71. Nekton Sextant, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$53.00
72. Nekton on Wheeler, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 10-20 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$50.00
73. Northeast Residence, White Bear Lake
Licensed Capacity-9 Residents, 5-21 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$63.98
74. Northeast Respite Care Program, White Bear
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 5 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$57.95
75. People's Child Care Residence (Rule 34 & 80)
St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-32 Children, 0-21 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$101.00
76. Residence, III (Rules 34 & 80), St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 10-21 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$55.64
77. Stevencroft, Inc., St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-6 MR & Autistic, 13-25 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$70.24
78. Mount Olivet Rolling Acres, Excelsior
Licensed Capacity-70 Residents, 4 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$59.21
79. Dakota's Children, Inc. (Rules 34 & 80)
West St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-48 Residents, 3-21 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$73.79
80. Kindlehope, Willmar
Licensed Capacity-64 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$42.25
81. REM - Montevideo
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
82. REM - Canby "A", Canby
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
83. REM - Canby "B", Canby
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
84. REM - Marshall "A", Marshall
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
85. REM - Marshall "B", Marshall
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
86. REM - Marshall "C", Marshall
Licensed Capacity-45 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
87. REM - Tyler, Tyler
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
88. Eleven Seven, New Ulm
Licensed Capacity-8 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$52.43
89. M.B.W. On Center, New Ulm
Licensed Capacity-8 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$52.43
90. Kroegers' House, Faribault
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>91. Region Park Hall, Faribault
Licensed Capacity-12 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents</p> | <p>100. Hiawatha Adult Home, Rochester
Rochester State Hospital, Bldg. 8
Licensed Capacity-8 Residents, 8-44 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$76.00</p> |
| <p>92. Laura Baker School, Northfield
Licensed Capacity-73 Residents, 4½ yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$46.15</p> | <p>101. REM - Rochester Northwest
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$67.39</p> |
| <p>93. Vasa Lutheran Home for Children, Red Wing
Licensed Capacity-55 Residents, 5-20 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$57.93</p> | <p>102. REM - Rochester Southeast
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents</p> |
| <p>94. Home for Creative Living (Rules 34 & 80),
Windom
Licensed Capacity-45 Residents, 0-21 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$80.73</p> | <p>103. Project Independence - Ridgewood
(Rule 34 & 80), Worthington
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$38.00</p> |
| <p>95. Family House, Mankato
Licensed Capacity-7 Residents, 5-22 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$57.07</p> | <p>104. Rem - Fairmont
Licensed Capacity-30 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents</p> |
| <p>96. Larry James Home, Inc., Waseca
Licensed Capacity-8 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents</p> | <p>105. Cedar I, Austin
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 5-21 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$86.84</p> |
| <p>97. Dodge Residence, Dodge Center
Licensed Capacity-8 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents</p> | <p>106. Cedar II, Austin
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 5-25 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$86.84</p> |
| <p>98. Fourth Street House, Kasson
Licensed Capacity-14 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
No Current Juvenile Residents</p> | <p>107. Cedar III, Austin
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 5-25 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$86.84</p> |
| <p>99. Hiawatha Children's Home (Rules 34 & 80)
Rochester
Licensed Capacity-44 Residents, 0-21 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$76.02</p> | <p>108. Cedar IV, Austin
Licensed Capacity-6 Residents, 5-25 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$86.84</p> |

VI. FACILITIES FOR CHEMICALLY DEPENDENT

licensed by Department of Public Welfare
(Rule #35)

- o Treatment for inebriate or drug dependent
- o Voluntary and court ordered placements
- o Residential capacity varies, range from 7 to 227
- o Setting varies from homelike to institutional
- o Adults and juveniles in many facilities

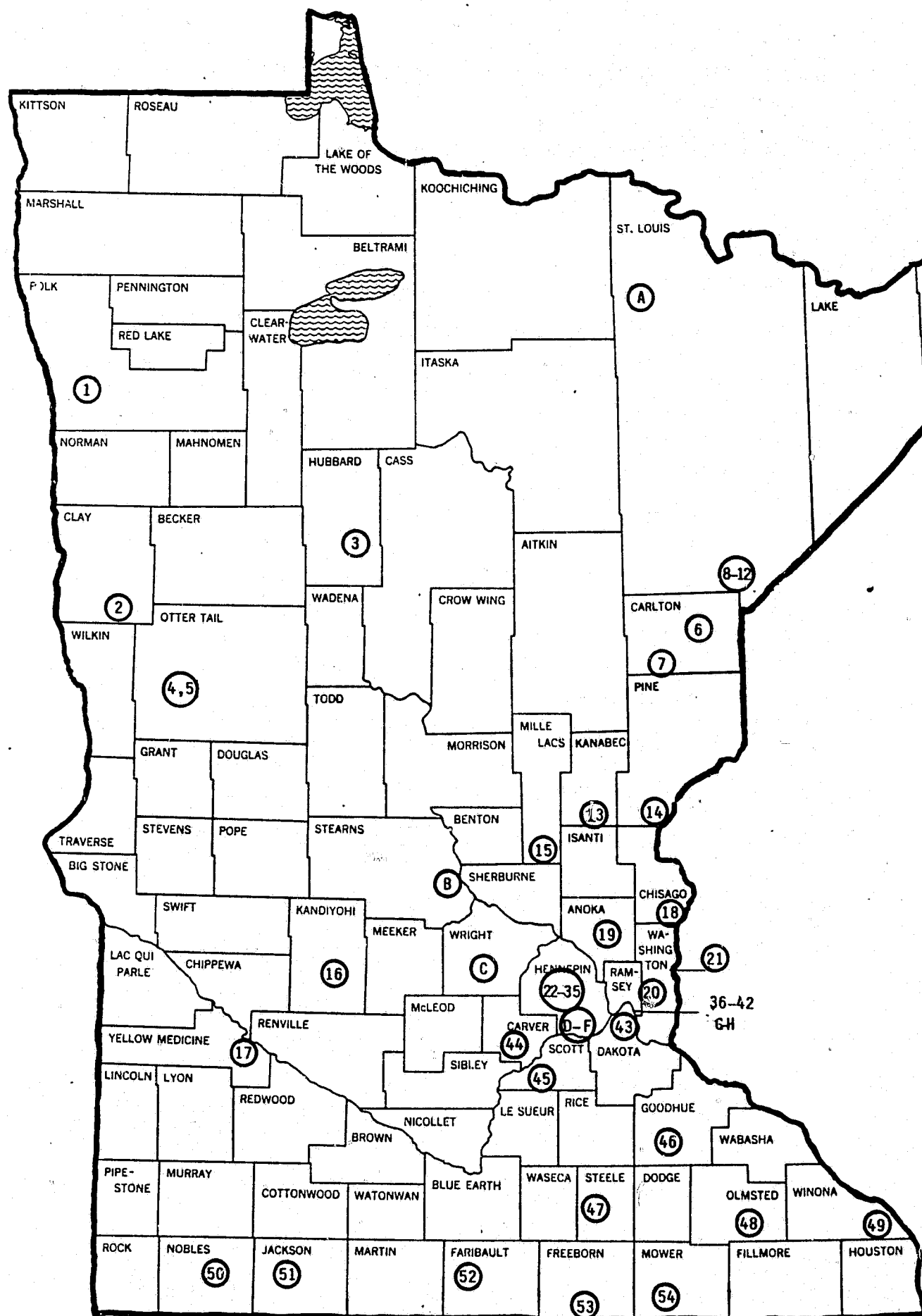
Rule 35

Total facilities:	54*
Total capacity:	2059
Average capacity:	39

Adolescent Chemical Dependency Hospital Facilities
accredited by the Joint Commission on the
Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH)

Total facilities	8
Total capacity	284
Average capacity	36

* This includes one facility which is also licensed as a group home (Rule 8).



RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES FOR
CHEMICALLY DEPENDENT
Rule 35
(Department of Public Welfare)

1. Glenmore Treatment Center, Crookston
Licensed Capacity-35 Residents, 12 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$109.00
2. Red River Serenity Manor, Barnesville
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$27.30
3. Pine Manor, Inc. #2, Nevis
Licensed Capacity-24 Residents, 15 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$77.00
4. Fergus Falls State Hospital
Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Center
Licensed Capacity-200 Residents, 12 yrs & Over
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$88.90
5. Lake Region Halfway Homes, Inc., Fergus Falls
Licensed Capacity-14 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$22.48
6. Mash-Ka-Wisen, Sawyer
Licensed Capacity-28 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Native Americans
Private, Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$83.00
7. Lakeshore Center for CD, Moose Lake
Moose Lake State Hospital
Licensed Capacity-227 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$66.00
8. Howard Friese Memorial Halfway House, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-12 Residents, 17 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$25.84
9. Marty Mann Halfway House for Women, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-11 Females, 16 Yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$27.46
10. Miller-Dwan West, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-48 Residents, 17 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$99.00
11. Wren House, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 14 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$83.06
12. Young People's Residential Center, Duluth
Licensed Capacity-20 Residents, 13-25 yrs
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$73.00
13. Serenity Manor, Mora
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$31.55
14. Pine Manors, Inc. #1, Pine City
Licensed Capacity-26 Residents, 15 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$77.00
15. Sahara House, Princeton
Licensed Capacity-8 Residents, 12-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$31.55
16. Willmar State Hospital
Chemical Dependency Unit
Licensed Capacity-113 Residents, 17 yrs & Over
Public - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$87.00
17. Project Turnabout, Granite Falls
Licensed Capacity-30 Residents, 16 yrs & Older
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$82.00
18. Hazelden, Center City
Licensed Capacity-169 Residents, 14 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
*No Current Juvenile Residents

19. Louise House North, Blaine
Licensed Capacity-22 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$109.00
20. Jane Dickman House, Lake Elmo
Licensed Capacity-36 Females, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$40.94
21. Jamestown (Rule 5 & 35), Stillwater
Licensed Capacity-24 Residents, 14-20 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$84.00
22. Eden Rehabilitation & Treatment Facility, Inc., Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-71 Residents, 13 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$23.16
23. Freedom House Rehabilitation & Re-entry Facility, Inc., Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-24 Residents, 17 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$24.40
24. Hazelden Pioneer House, Plymouth
Licensed Capacity-67 Residents, 14 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$86.60
25. Louis House Treatment Center, Plymouth
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$109.00
26. Mission Detox & Evaluation Center, Plymouth
Licensed Capacity-32 Residents, 14 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$82.70
27. Omegon, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-20 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$53.12
- 28.* Belay (Rules 8 & 35), Minnetonka
Licensed Capacity-10 Residents, 12-17 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$45.47
29. Parkview Treatment Center, Mpls.
Licensed Capacity-27 Residents, 15 yrs & Over
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$132.00
30. Parkview West Adolescent/Family Center
Eden Prairie
Licensed Capacity-36 Residents, 13-18 yrs
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$181.00
31. Shanti House, Inc., Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-32 Residents, 14-25 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$39.75
32. Hwy 12 Halfway House, Wayzata
Licensed Capacity-20 Residents, 16-25 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$39.50
33. Wayside House, Inc., Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-40 Females, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$29.83
34. Winaki House, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-14 Females, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$28.88
35. Midwest Challenge, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-12 Residents, 18-30 yrs
Private - Non-profit
No charge, private funding sources
36. Juel Fairbanks After Care Residence, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-21 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private, Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$30.00
37. New Connection, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$59.51
38. New Connection, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$103.40
39. New Connection Primary Treatment, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-18 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$103.40
40. Sherburne Halfway House, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-18 Males, 15 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$36.30
41. Team House, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-36 Males, 17 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$38.76
42. Twin Town Treatment Center, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-50 Residents, 15 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$115.00
43. Warren Eustis House (Rules 5 & 35), Eagan
Licensed Capacity-34 Residents, 13-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$59.00
44. Chanhassen Center, Chanhassen
Licensed Capacity-56 Residents, 13 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$130.00
45. Abbott-Northwestern Hospital Family Treatment Center, Jordan
Licensed Capacity-65 Residents, 14 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$99.00
46. Cannon Valley Center, Cannon Falls
Licensed Capacity-75 Residents, 13 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$130.00
47. West Hills Lodge, Inc., Owatonna
Licensed Capacity-14 Residents, 17 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$27.00
48. Pine Circle Community Living Center, Rochester
Licensed Capacity-18 Residents, 16-70 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$30.00
49. Sanctuary East, Winona
Licensed Capacity-12 Residents, 12-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$58.50
50. Unity House, Worthington
Licensed Capacity-9 Residents, 13-30 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$35.00
51. Heron Lake House, Heron Lake
Licensed Capacity-7 Residents, 13-30 yrs
Private - Non-profit
No Current Juvenile Residents
52. Winnebago Adolescent Treatment Center
Winnebago
Licensed Capacity-24 Residents, 13-19 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$115.00
53. Fountain Lake Treatment Center, Albert Lea
Naeve Hospital Association
Licensed Capacity-65 Residents, 13-70 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$90.00
54. Agape Halfway House, Inc. Austin
Licensed Capacity-15 Residents, 16 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$25.00

* also licensed as group home (Rule #8)

The following are hospital-based chemical dependency programs for juveniles. They are not licensed by DPW, but rather are accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH) and are therefore listed separately.

- A. Central Mesabi Medical Center
Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Unit, Hibbing
Licensed Capacity-30 Residents, 14 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost per Diem - \$105.00
- B. St. Cloud Hospital
Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Unit, St. Cloud
Licensed Capacity-15 Adolescent Residents
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$129.00
- C. Wright Way Chemical Dependency Center, Buffalo
Licensed Capacity-16 Residents, 14 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$130.00
- D. Golden Valley Health Center, Golden Valley
Licensed Capacity-38 Adolescent Residents
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$178.00
- E. Lutheran Deaconess, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-37 Residents, 12-17 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$210.00
- F. St. Mary's Hospital
Adolescent Treatment Center, Minneapolis
Licensed Capacity-50 Residents, 13-18 yrs
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$185.00
- G. Mounds Park Hospital
Chemical Dependency Department, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-34 Residents, 15 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$122.00
- H. St. John's Hospital
Chemical Dependency Treatment Center, St. Paul
Licensed Capacity-64 Residents, 12 yrs & Over
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$132.00

CHAPTER FIVE

OUT OF STATE
PLACEMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

Nationally, the out of state placement of children is one of the most controversial areas of child placement. The concern about placing children out of state seems to result from three assumptions:

1. Children sent out of state are, in some sense, being dumped; they are removed long distances from their families and communities and may be basically "out of sight, out of mind";
2. Any placement is costly but out of state placement is more costly than placement in Minnesota;
3. Out of state placement implies a lack of proper facilities within the state to care for children in need.

This chapter will address these concerns by looking at the 169 Minnesota children located in out of state placements in terms of their characteristics, where they are sent, and the types of placements they are sent to.

Accurate information on the placement of children out of state is even more difficult to get than that on in-state placements. The sources of information and the problems with out of state data are discussed below.

II. RECORDKEEPING

Interstate Compact Offices

There are two interstate compacts relevant to child placement:

- (1) The interstate compact on juveniles which provides for the return of juveniles who have run away or absconded, and for the supervision of delinquents out of state on probation, including those in placement; and
- (2) the interstate compact on the placement of children which administers the out of state placements for most children, including dependent, neglected, abused and delinquent children.

The juvenile compact office is in the department of corrections. It has a small caseload of out of state placements which includes only about 25 Minnesota children. Officials there were able to supply information on these cases, but the limited number of cases did not permit much overall understanding of out of state placement.

The child placement compact office is located in the department of public welfare. Perhaps because it is focused solely on placement, far more cases pass through this office.

The child placement compact itself (M.S. 257.40) requires that a child cannot be placed out of state without proper notification (except for placements made by certain relatives and guardians under specified conditions). The Minnesota Social Services Manual, prepared by DPW, states simply that the Minnesota compact administrator shall be notified by the agency or court as soon as the decision is made to place a child out of state.

The receiving state is notified of the intent to place and they are required to make a recommendation on the suitability of the placement to the "best interests of the child". If their recommendation is positive then placement can commence.

During the placement, copies of any communications between the sending and receiving agencies are to be sent to the compact administrators in each state. The placement agreements often require various reports including those which record when the placement status of a child has changed either by moving to a new placement or returning home.

Neither statutes nor rules mandate agencies to report anything during placement, not even changes in placement status, thus unless the placement agreement requires this, it is left to the discretion of the local agency. However, the social services manual implies that the change of status form should be completed if a child moves or returns home.

Because placements are not permitted without notifying the compact administrator, this office appeared to be a central source of information on all out of state placements. The compact office did not have figures compiled on

placements but by going through files, numbers and characteristics of children were determined.

To insure accuracy of the information some counties and facilities were contacted. Discrepancies were found between the files in the compact office and information from counties and out of state facilities. These discrepancies resulted primarily from two problems:

1. a number of children are placed in other states without regard for the compact office and the notification requirement; and
2. when placement has been made in accordance with the interstate compact, the placement status of children is often changed (either by moving to a new placement or returning home) without notifying the compact office. This results in files being out of date.

The result of these problems is that there is no accurate record of Minnesota children placed out of state, or out of state children placed in Minnesota.

Because of the difficulties with the information from the compact office, those data are presented in a very limited fashion, using information only for fiscal year 1982 since those files are reasonably current, and limiting the examination to placements with parents, relatives or foster families. Practically, information on placements of those types could not be obtained from any other source. These types of placements are of less concern than placements in facilities primarily because most of these are of a more private than public nature, and relatively few of them involved state dollars.

Out of State Facilities

Since there is no centralized source of reliable information on placement in facilities, each out of state facility was contacted. A list of these facilities was compiled from a variety of sources and then information on the Minnesota children and on the facilities themselves was obtained. While it is possible that some facilities have been overlooked the list is quite comprehensive. For a complete listing of these facilities see Appendix A at the end of this chapter.

The following table shows the total number of children from both data sets.

TABLE V-1
OUT OF STATE PLACEMENT

<u>Placement</u>	<u>Minnesota Children Out of State</u>	<u>Out of State Children in Minnesota</u>
Parents, Relatives*	67	93
Foster Families*	11	15
Residential Facilities**	<u>91</u>	<u>123</u>
TOTAL	169	231

* in F.Y. 1982

** current as of August, 1982

Out of state children outnumber Minnesota children in every category. In both groups the largest number of children are placed into residential facilities. Since this is the largest group and of the greater interest, an examination of these facility placements follows.

III. PLACEMENT IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Information is presented separately for Minnesota children out of state and out of state children in Minnesota.

Minnesota Children

The first question in examining out of state placement is where the children are placed. The map on the following page shows which states and communities are receiving Minnesota children.

Location of Placements

Most children are placed into states bordering Minnesota; moreover, most placements within those states are in communities near the Minnesota border. The map indicates that some children are placed long distances from Minnesota, but those are the exceptions, most remain near their home state.

This map cannot show how far from their home towns the children are being sent. While most placements are near the border, this could still be hundreds of miles from home.

The maps in Appendices B-F (at the end of this chapter) show the number of children placed into each state by their county of residence. This demonstrates approximately how far children are placed from home.

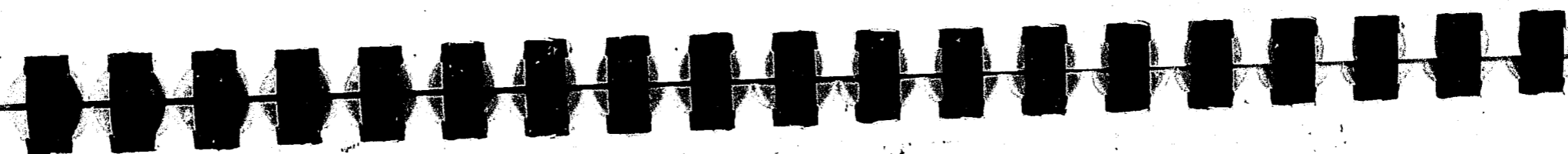
The maps indicate that there is a rational method to most out of state placements, and children are not generally removed very far from home. Therefore, the first of the assumptions which generate concern about these placements, namely, that children are dumped far from home, does not appear to be justified.

The map in Appendix B, with all placements, demonstrates that there are a number of different counties involved in the out of state placement process, however those counties are predominately in the southern half of the state. This may partly reflect the sparse population of the north and the ready availability of facilities in South Dakota and Wisconsin for southern counties.

The map for Wisconsin placements (Appendix C) shows that nearly all the placements for Wisconsin are made by eastern counties near the Wisconsin border. For the most part, these are placements into western Wisconsin, notably LaCrosse and Eau Claire, which are not particularly far from the children's home counties.

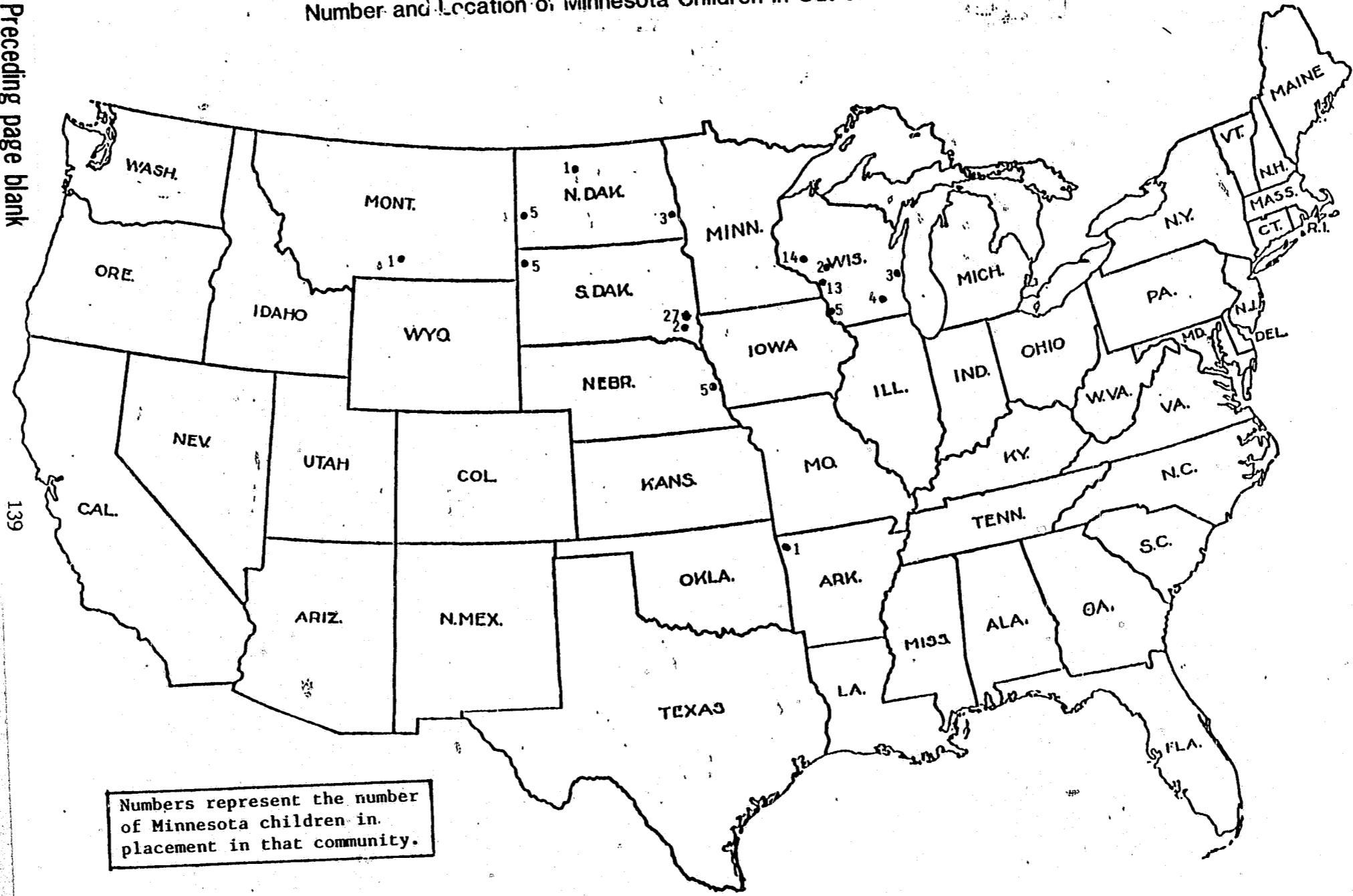
The map for South Dakota placements shows that nearly all originate in southwestern Minnesota counties. Most of these go to southeastern South Dakota, primarily Sioux Falls which is nearby.

The placements into North Dakota are not as clear, but do tend to come from counties which are not too distant from the eastern border of North Dakota. Two-thirds of these children are sent well away from the border, however, into the northern and western part of the state.



Number and Location of Minnesota Children in Out of State Placement:

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Numbers represent the number of Minnesota children in placement in that community.

Most of these out of state placements are not far from home for Minnesota children. In fact for some children out of state placement is closer than in state placement because there are few facilities near their home. In southeastern Minnesota, children would probably have to be sent to the Twin Cities if Sioux Falls facilities were unavailable. (See Chapter Four for maps of Minnesota facilities.)

Characteristics of Children and Facilities

Most Minnesota children placed in out of state facilities are sent to residential treatment centers. A few are in group homes and in facilities for the developmentally disabled. The table below gives an overview of the characteristics of the children. Appendix G (at the end of this chapter) gives a state by state comparison of these characteristics and those of the receiving facilities.

TABLE V-2
CHARACTERISTICS OF MINNESOTA CHILDREN
IN OUT OF STATE FACILITIES

Total:	90*
Age:	Range 9-18, average 15
Sex:	Male 65% Female 35%
Race:	White 81% Black 7% Native American 8% Hispanic 3% Asian 1%
Placement Method:	Court ordered 65% Voluntary 35%

* current as of August, 1982

The characteristics are not significantly different from those of children who are placed in Minnesota facilities rather than out of state (see Chapter Three).

The only significant difference is that there are more court ordered placements among those children being sent out of state. The data do not provide a strong explanation as to why this occurs. It may simply demonstrate greater concern about such placements. Where there is a desire to place a child out of state, perhaps there is a tendency to get a court order as a precaution. Or it could be attributable to a tendency for the most serious cases to be placed out of state and these cases would be more likely to have gone through court. A final possibility is that the courts tend to place more children out of state than do the social service agencies.

The facility characteristics (presented in Appendix G) are reasonably similar to Minnesota facilities. The one area which deserves comment is the cost. The second assumption generating concern about out of state placements, presented at the beginning of this chapter, is that the cost of these placements is higher than in-state placements.

The real distinction in costs may be that when children are placed in Minnesota the money spent remains in the Minnesota economy, but when children are placed out of state, the money is going into the economy of another state.

An estimate can be computed in the same way as was done for Minnesota facilities in Chapter Three (see page 75). Multiplying the average cost per diem times the average length of stay yields an approximation of the cost per placement. This can then be multiplied by the number of placements. It is a rough estimate, but there are no other figures on costs available.

TABLE V-3
ESTIMATE OF COSTS OF OUT OF STATE PLACEMENTS

State	Average Total Cost* Per Resident	Total Current MN. Residents	Total Cost**
Wisconsin	\$33,750	41	\$1,383,750
South Dakota	17,280	33	570,240
North Dakota	9,600	9	86,400
Other	29,580	7	207,060
TOTAL		90	\$2,247,450

* Average cost per diem times average length of stay.

** Average total cost per resident times total current Minnesota residents.

There is a sizeable range apparent in costs of facilities by state. This results from Wisconsin having larger, more institutional facilities which are of higher cost while North Dakota facilities are smaller, more home-like and thus less expensive. South Dakota has a mixture of these two extremes and its middle range costs follow.

Overall, the average cost per diem for the out of state facilities is approximately equal to or less than the range of costs of similar Minnesota facilities. The average length of stay tends to be higher than Minnesota facilities of the same type which increases costs. This may reflect some special needs of the children.

Were these children to have been in placement in Minnesota, it appears that the costs would not have been substantially different. In that sense, the second assumption--more costly placements--is incorrect.

It can be argued, however, that it is more costly in the sense that this money is going into another state's economy rather than being kept within Minnesota. While this is certainly true, Minnesota is receiving more out of state placements than it is sending and the flow of dollars is therefore somewhat tipped in Minnesota's favor.

The data do not include individual reasons for placement. Since the characteristics of the children and facilities are quite similar to those in Minnesota, no basis is provided to explain why a child is sent out of state.

It could be concluded from examining the geographic patterns and the children and facility characteristics, that geographical accessibility appears to be the more important consideration in the decision to place a child out of state.

Out of State Children

Minnesota receives children from other states for placement into residential facilities. From contacting Minnesota facilities (see Chapter Three) we were able to derive a picture of the incoming children currently in Minnesota.

Most children entering Minnesota are placed in chemical dependency facilities, the next largest group come to Minnesota's residential treatment centers. Since most Minnesota children placed out of state are sent to residential treatment centers, this may indicate that Minnesota children do not leave the state because of a lack of adequate facilities.

The following table shows the placements of children incoming to Minnesota. If the facilities are of a quality to attract out of state placements, they are probably of sufficient quality to treat Minnesota children.

TABLE V-4
OUT OF STATE PLACEMENTS IN MINNESOTA

Type of Facility	Current Number of incoming children	
Corrections Group Homes	4	(3%)
Residential Treatment Centers	26	(21%)
Welfare Group Homes	4	(3%)
Facilities for Mentally Retarded	15	(12%)
Facilities for Chemically Dependent	74	(60%)
TOTAL	123	

From these figures and conversations with people in other states, it is apparent that Minnesota has a widespread reputation for excellent chemical dependency treatment.

In fact, Minnesota has earned a reputation for excellent facilities for "treatment," for programs which fall within the therapeutic or medical model.

This may be linked to the state's reputation for providing top medical care for physical illnesses.

The reputation of Minnesota facilities would suggest that the third assumption which generates concern about out of state placement--that it indicates a lack of adequate in-state facilities--is incorrect. The in-state facilities appear quite adequate. Specific information on the characteristics of out of state children entering Minnesota juvenile facilities was not collected. Information is available on their home states, however.

TABLE V-5
CHILDREN ENTERING MINNESOTA FROM OTHER STATES

State	Percent of Entering Children
Wisconsin	5%
Iowa	11%
South Dakota	6%
North Dakota	8%
Other*	70%

* "Other" is used to represent a large number of states; in particular, the following states sent a significant number of children: Illinois, Ohio, New York, Louisiana, Tennessee, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, California and Kentucky.

While Minnesota sends nearly all its out of state children to one of the immediately surrounding states, this pattern does not hold for children entering Minnesota. Most of these children are coming from far away, many from distant states such as California. This difference may simply be a philosophical one whereby Minnesota prefers to place its children closer to home, or it may be that the reputation of Minnesota facilities is drawing placements from a greater distance.

Regardless of the reasons, Minnesota receives more out of state children than it places, and they travel greater distances than do Minnesota children.

IV. PLACEMENT WITH PARENTS, RELATIVES AND FOSTER FAMILIES

In order to complete the picture of out of state placement, the following briefly examines placements with families.

MINNESOTA CHILDREN

For the last six months of 1981 and the first six months of 1982 (F.Y. 82) the files from the interstate compact offices show the following placements.

TABLE V-6
MINNESOTA CHILDREN PLACED OUT OF STATE
WITH FAMILIES

	<u>Foster Family</u>	<u>Parents, Relatives</u>
Number of Children	11	67
Age		
Range	6-18	0-18
Average	15	13
Sex		
Male	36%	55%
Female	64%	45%

The characteristics of the children and placements do not differ significantly from the children placed in out of state or in-state facilities, except that some very young children are involved in placements with families.

Eleven children were placed with foster families out of state. In some of these cases the foster families resided in Minnesota and later moved, keeping the foster child with them. This occurred when the foster care placement was long term or permanent.

Sixty-seven children were placed with a parent or other relative out of state. Most of these placements were made because of relationship problems in the child's home which were felt to be resolved best by removing the child temporarily or permanently.

Minnesota County of Residence

Placements out of state with foster families were made from six Minnesota counties. Placements with parents or relatives were made from 26 counties.

State Sent To

Children placed with foster families were sent to seven states, while children placed with parents or relatives were sent to 26 states.

There is no discernible pattern to these out of state placements, which is to be expected since these are placements to particular individuals whose residences are geographically scattered. The chart in Appendix H (at the end of the chapter) gives specific information on the states in which these children were placed.

OUT OF STATE CHILDREN

Just as Minnesota sends some children out of state to foster families, parents and relatives, other states send children to Minnesota for such care.

TABLE V-7
OUT OF STATE CHILDREN PLACED IN MINNESOTA
WITH FAMILIES

	Foster Family	Parents, Relatives
Number of Children	15	93
Age		
Range	6-17	1-18
Average	13	12
Sex		
Male	67%	58%
Female	33%	42%

State of Residence

Placements into Minnesota with foster families were made from nine states. Placements with parents or relatives came from 31 states.

These figures on placements with Minnesota families are provided only to demonstrate both directions of out of state placement. No attempt was made to analyze them.

The only conclusion to be drawn is that more children are entering than leaving Minnesota for family care.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

After examining some characteristics and patterns of 169 Minnesota children in out of state placement, these findings can be summarized in relation to the controversy regarding the placements.

From the pattern of out of state placements it would not appear as if Minnesota children, in general, are "dumped" far from home. Minnesota places very few children in states beyond those immediately surrounding it. This is not the case in placements with parents, relatives and foster families, but in those placements children are generally either with their family or in a long-term setting. Here the concern is with placement in facilities, and those are usually close to Minnesota.

There are some children placed into facilities in more distant states (although most of these are only as far as Nebraska); there are some children placed in neighboring states whose counties of residence are distant from the facilities or who are put into facilities long distances from Minnesota's border. These placements do raise serious questions inasmuch as they may be severing ties with the child's family and community and imposing a hardship on the family. The more distant placements in the western Dakotas, for example, may be 350 or more miles from a child's home. Unless the time and money were available, most families could not make this trip; certainly this distance precludes frequent visits. This study cannot determine the reasons behind such placements and the necessity for placing children so far from home. Perhaps there is some legitimate reason for separating the child from the home.

Most out of state placements do occur much closer to home. In fact, in many of these placements the children are kept closer to home by placing them out of state than they would be with an in-state placement. In southwestern Minnesota it is to the advantage of a child, in terms of distance, to be placed in Sioux Falls. There are really no residential treatment centers in that part of Minnesota so placement in-state might necessitate sending a child to the metropolitan area. In southeastern Minnesota, the same holds true. Children can remain closer to home by going to LaCrosse than by placement in the Twin Cities.

This practice of placement near home does not explain all out of state placements. Not only are some quite distant but others which are not very far are still longer distances than a Minnesota placement would be. Placement from the metropolitan area to Eau Claire is a good example of this. So while many out of state placements are justified by distance, some are occurring for other reasons.

The second assumption, that out of state placement is more costly, does not appear to be true. The per diem cost of facilities does not differ appreciably from Minnesota facilities. The average length of stay is somewhat longer. This

could be related to individual needs in specific cases; if so, the length of stay would likely be as long in Minnesota.

The real distinction in costs may be that when children are placed in Minnesota the money spent remains in the Minnesota economy, but when children are placed out of state, the money is going into the economy of another state.

The final concern is that out of state placements imply a lack of proper facilities in Minnesota. This research does not answer this question well. No particular type of facilities appear to be lacking in Minnesota, although some people interviewed said that there are not adequate placements available for multiply handicapped children. The need and availability for these placements have not been determined here. The placement of out of state children in Minnesota indicates that Minnesota facilities are not lacking in any sense.

Given the number and variety of facilities in Minnesota, it does not appear that out of state placements are generally the result of inadequate in-state facilities. Rather than a lack of facilities, it may be the location of facilities which are problematic. Most children sent out of state go to residential treatment centers. These are concentrated in the southeastern part of the state, particularly in the metropolitan area. This concentration makes these facilities inaccessible to many parts of the state. Thus again the notion of distance is a primary factor in these placements.

It would be necessary to look in more depth at the individual cases where children are placed out of state, particularly those where proximity to home is not a factor, to determine the needs and reasoning in these placement decisions.

Although these data do not fully address these three assumptions, it does not appear that any of the three --"dumping" long distances, inadequacy of home facilities, or cost are strong grounds against out of state placement.

Conclusions

The following is a list of the major findings and conclusions of this chapter.

1. One hundred sixty-nine children were located in out of state placement, about one-half in residential facilities and one-half in homes of parents, relatives or foster families.
2. No accurate record exists of Minnesota children placed out of state.
3. Children are placed out of state without regard for the interstate compact offices.
4. Children who are placed through the compact are sometimes moved or returned home without notification to the compact office.
5. More children enter than leave Minnesota for out of home placement.

6. Minnesota children placed out of state are sent primarily to residential treatment centers. Out of state children entering Minnesota are going largely to chemical dependency facilities.
7. Most Minnesota children sent out of state are in placement in states immediately bordering Minnesota; most of these children are in communities near the Minnesota border. Some are sent long distances, however.
8. Placements out of state are made by a large number of counties, but predominately by southern Minnesota counties.
9. Because of the location of Minnesota facilities, for many children out of state placement is closer to home than in-state placement. Geographical accessibility is important in the placement decision.
10. Out of state placement does not appear to be more costly than in-state placement, except in the sense that the money spent is going into the economy of another state rather than Minnesota.

CHAPTER FIVE
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

LISTING OF OUT OF STATE FACILITIES
WITH MINNESOTA CHILDREN

Wisconsin

1. Chileda Habilitation Institute, LaCrosse
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 48
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$107.39
2. Chrishaven Schools, LaCrosse
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 3
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$45.00
3. Coulee Youth Group Home, LaCrosse
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 16
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$51.24
4. LaCrosse Home for Children, LaCrosse
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 24
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$76.93
5. Eau Claire Academy, Eau Claire
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 65
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$95.55
6. St. Colletta's, Jefferson
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 122
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$40.00
7. Sunburst Youth Homes, Neillsville
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 66
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$68.28
8. Willowglen Academy, Plymouth
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 69
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$93.66
9. Wyalusing Academy, Prairie Du Chien
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 62
Private - Profit
Cost Per Diem - \$92.88

South Dakota

1. Crossroads Center, Sioux Falls
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 13
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$81.00
2. McCrossan Boy's Ranch, Sioux Falls
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 46
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$33.00
3. Sherrard Center, Sioux Falls
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 8
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$44.50
4. Summit Oaks Center, Sioux Falls
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 18
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$47.50
5. Threshold Group Home, Sioux Falls
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 12
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$36.08
6. Sky Ranch for Boys, Camp Crook
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 31
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$43.57
7. Woodfield Center, Beresford
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 17
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$47.50

North Dakota

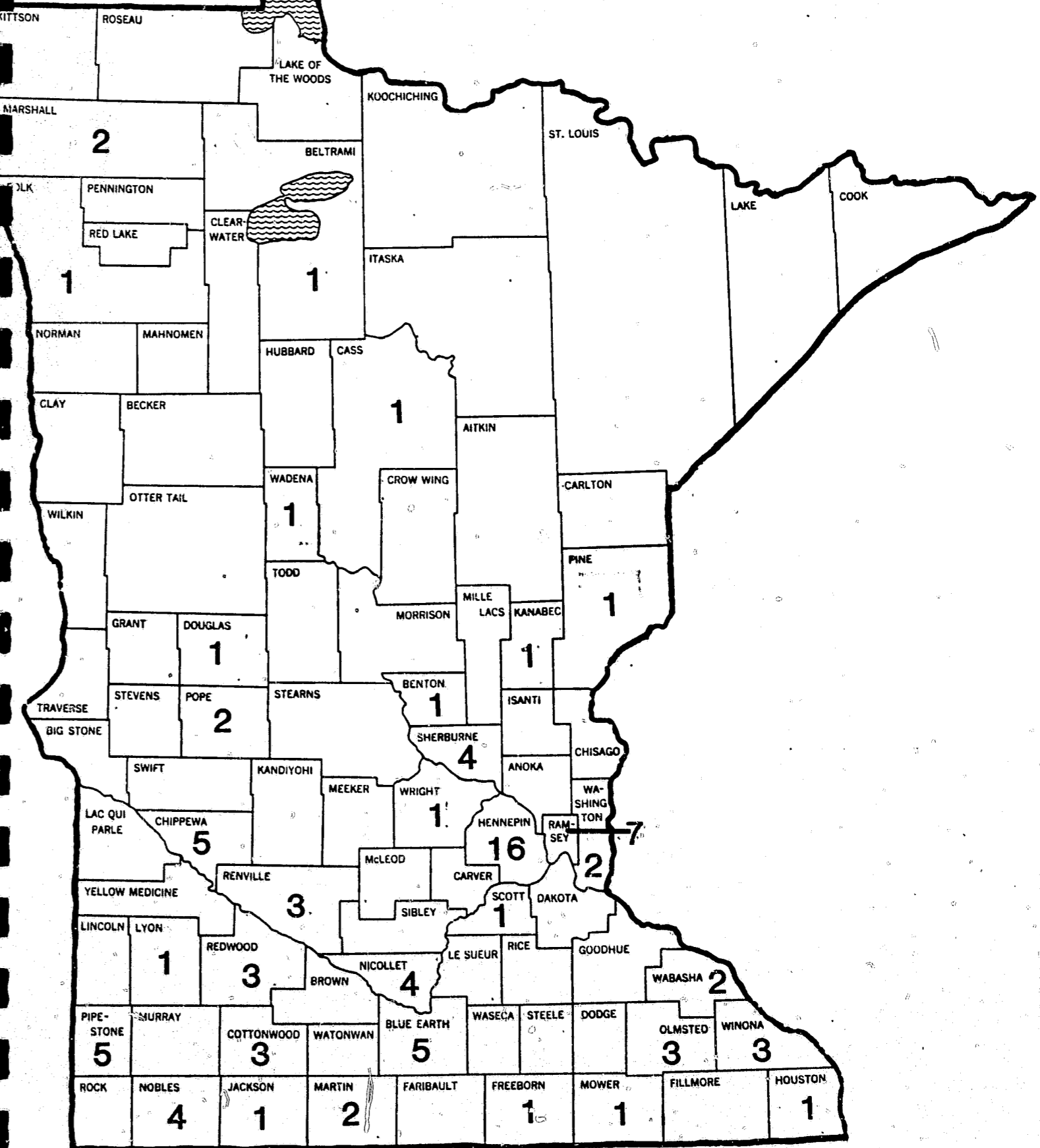
1. Dakota Boys' Ranch, Minot
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 32
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$63.00
2. Father Cassidy's Home on the Range, Sentinel Butte
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 29
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$23.23
3. Luther Hall, Fargo
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 14
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$35.00

Other States

1. Yellowstone Boys' and Girls' Ranch,
Billings, Montana
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 93
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$96.00
2. Father Flanagan's Boys Home,
Boystown, Nebraska
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 375
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$65.00
3. Cookson Hills Ministries,
Siloam Springs, Arkansas
Current Residents Under Age 18 - 105
Private - Non-profit
Cost Per Diem - \$12.00

APPENDIX B

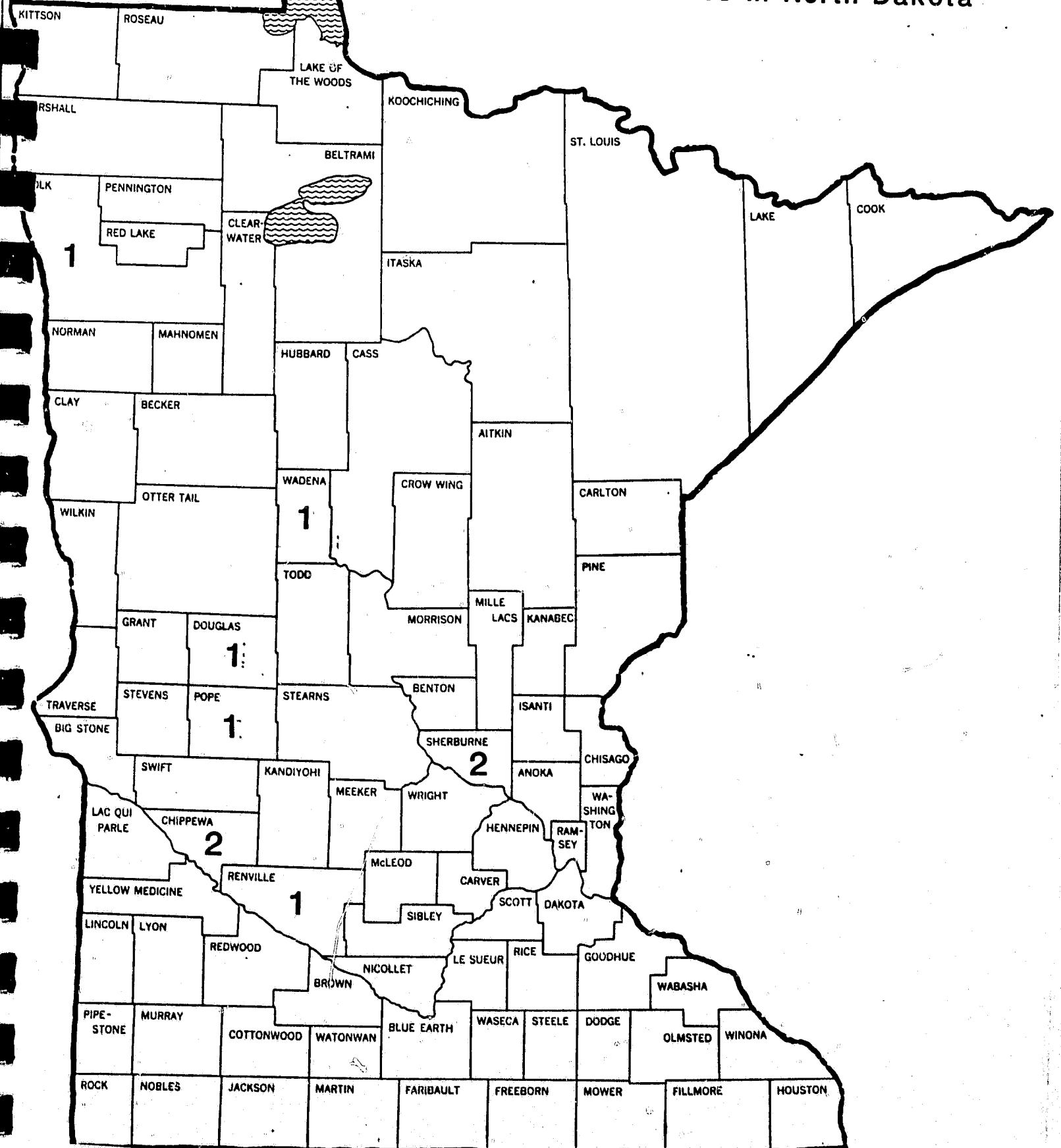
Number of Children by County Placed
into All Residential Facilities



Total: 33 counties sending 90 children

Appendix E

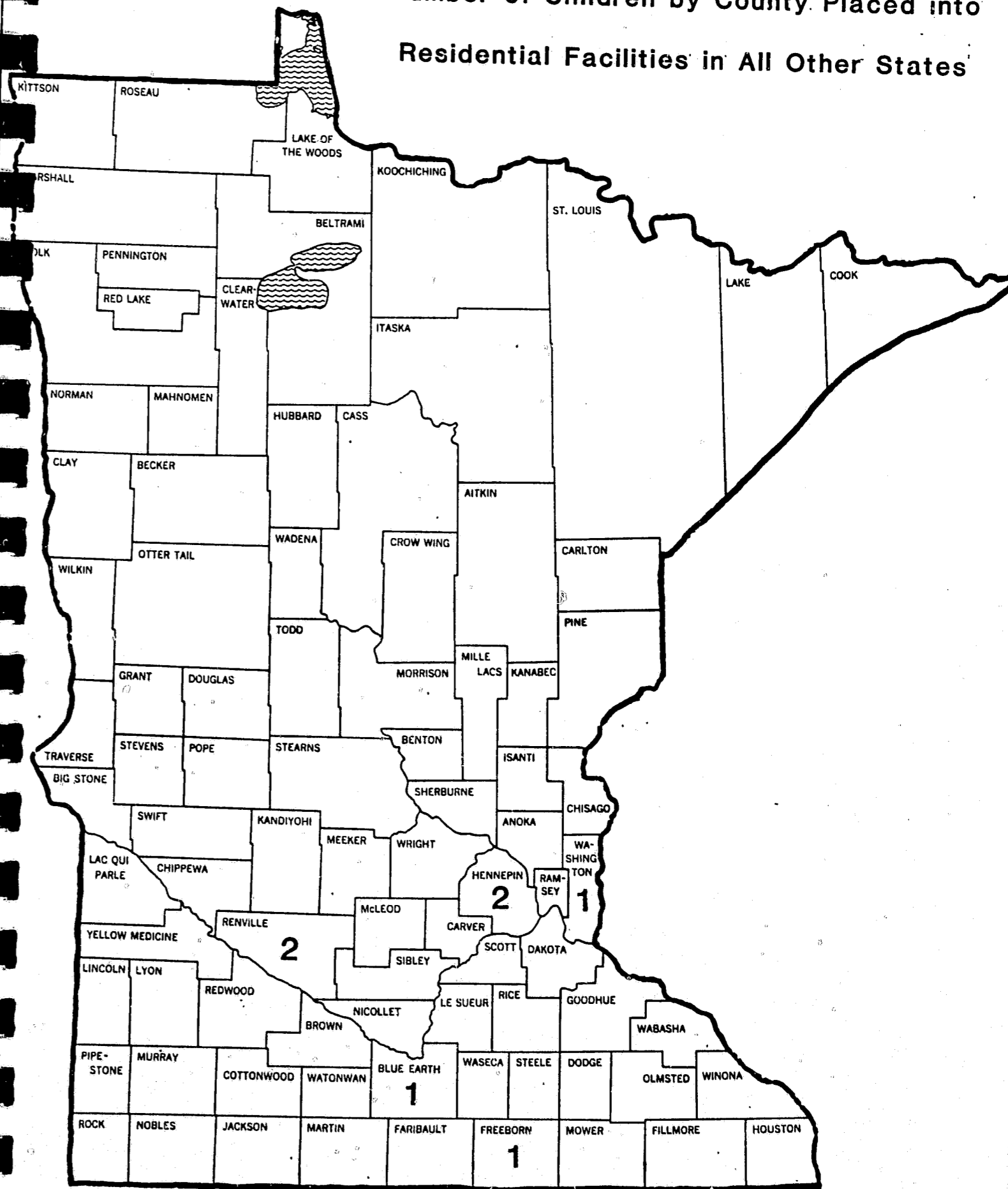
Number of Children by County Placed into Residential Facilities in North Dakota



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Appendix F

Number of Children by County Placed into Residential Facilities in All Other States



Appendix G

Characteristics of Children and Facilities
Involved in Out of State Placement

	Wisconsin	S. Dakota	N. Dakota	Other States ¹
Total Number of Minnesota Children	41	33	9	7
Sex - Males	56%	70%	67%	86%
Females	44%	30%	33%	14%
Age - Range	9-18	9-17	14-17	12-17
Average	15 yrs	15 yrs	16 yrs	16 yrs
Race: ²				
White	80%	91%	89%	29%
Native American	5%	9%	-	29%
Black	10%	-	-	29%
Hispanic	5%	-	-	11%
Asian	-	-	11%	-
Court Ordered	59% ³	94%	67%	57%
Voluntary	41%	6%	33%	43%
Total Number of Facilities	9	7	3	3
Number of Current Residents				
Total	475	145	75	573
Range	3-122	8-46	14-32	93-375
Average	53	21	25	191
Number of 1981 Residents				
Total	763	243	314	791
Range	3-190	9-82	32-212	105-569
Average	85	35	105	264
Average Length Stay				
Range	6 months to indefinite	7-20 mo.	3½-12 mo.	16-18 mo.
Average	15 mo.	12 mo.	8 mo.	17 mo.
Ownership				
private, profit	4	-	-	-
private, nonprofit	5	7	3	3
Average Cost Per Diem	\$75	\$48	\$40	\$58

¹ A few children are scattered in several states; we have chosen to combine these into one category for comparative purposes.

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

APPENDIX H

OUT OF STATE PLACEMENT OF MINNESOTA CHILDREN IN FAMILIES
BY TYPE OF CARE

	<u>State Total</u>	<u>Foster Family</u>	<u>Relative</u>	<u>Parent</u>
Texas	2	0	7	9
Illinois	0	5	2	7
California	2	1	3	6
Wisconsin	2	1	3	6
Missouri	0	1	3	4
South Dakota	1	2	1	4
Alaska	0	0	3	3
Arizona	0	0	3	3
Colorado	0	1	2	3
Georgia	1	0	2	3
Indiana	0	0	3	3
Iowa	0	1	2	3
Oklahoma	0	1	2	3
Florida	0	0	2	2
Kansas	0	0	2	2
Montana	0	0	2	2
Nebraska	2	0	0	2
North Carolina	0	1	1	2
Ohio	0	2	0	2
Arkansas	0	1	0	1
Idaho	1	0	0	1
Louisiana	0	0	1	1
Maine	0	0	1	1
Mississippi	0	1	0	1
North Dakota	0	1	0	1
Oregon	0	0	1	1
Tennessee	0	1	0	1
Wyoming	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	11	20	47	78

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