

**Missouri Department
of Social Services**

**Division of
Youth Services**

Annual Report

Fiscal Year
2002



Research and Evaluation
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Division of Youth Services
Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2002

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Missouri Department of Social Services Mission Statement

To maintain or improve the quality of life for the people of the state of Missouri by providing the best possible services to the public, with respect, responsiveness and accountability, which will enable individuals and families to better fulfill their potential.

Missouri Division of Youth Services Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Youth Services is to enable youth to fulfill their needs in a responsible manner within the context of and with respect for the needs of the family and the community.

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FISCAL YEAR 2002 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1,287 youth were committed to DYS during FY 2002.
- 83.2% of youth committed to DYS were male.
- The average age of all youth committed was 15.1 years.
- The average DYS youth had attained 9.0 years of schooling at the time of commitment.
- 158 youth (12.3%) were committed for the most serious felonies (A and B felonies) during FY 2002, and 504 youth (39.2%) were committed for less serious felonies during the fiscal year.
- In FY 2002, 145 youth (11.3%) were committed for juvenile offenses.*
- 480 youth (37.3%) were committed for misdemeanors and other non-felonies.
- 57.4% of all commitments were from single-parent homes.
- 54.8% of youth were committed from metropolitan areas.
- 87.7% of all discharges from DYS custody were satisfactory.

* **NOTE:** The Juvenile Offense category became effective with FY 2002 reporting and is based upon the Missouri Juvenile Charge Codes. The following violations are included in this category: status offenses, abuse, custody, neglect, court order violations, and municipal charges.

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Missouri Division of Youth Services (DYS) is to enable youth to fulfill their needs in a responsible manner within the context of and with respect for the needs of the family and the community. In fulfilling this mission, DHS maintains a commitment to protecting the safety of Missouri citizens by providing individualized, comprehensive, needs-based services that ultimately enable youth to successfully reintegrate. Despite national trends toward punitive and correctional models, Missouri's Division of Youth Services maintains a balanced approach to juvenile justice, emphasizing both community safety and rehabilitation. Small, regionalized, residential and non-residential programs and services have replaced the large training schools that once characterized DHS. In order to more effectively and efficiently administer the programs and services, DHS has divided the state into five geographic regions (Northeast, Northwest, St. Louis, Southeast, and Southwest), each with a regional administrative and service delivery system.

The gradual but marked evolution of the agency has resulted in the following array of services and approaches: a continuum of community-based and residential treatment and education services; a case management system in which a single case manager follows a youth throughout his/her tenure in the agency; collaboration with local juvenile courts regarding early intervention and prevention efforts through the provision of diversionary funds; an emphasis on a humane, dignified, supportive, structured, and therapeutic climate; development of community-based partnerships; and incorporation of treatment outcome and quality assurance components to evaluate efficacy and improve service delivery.

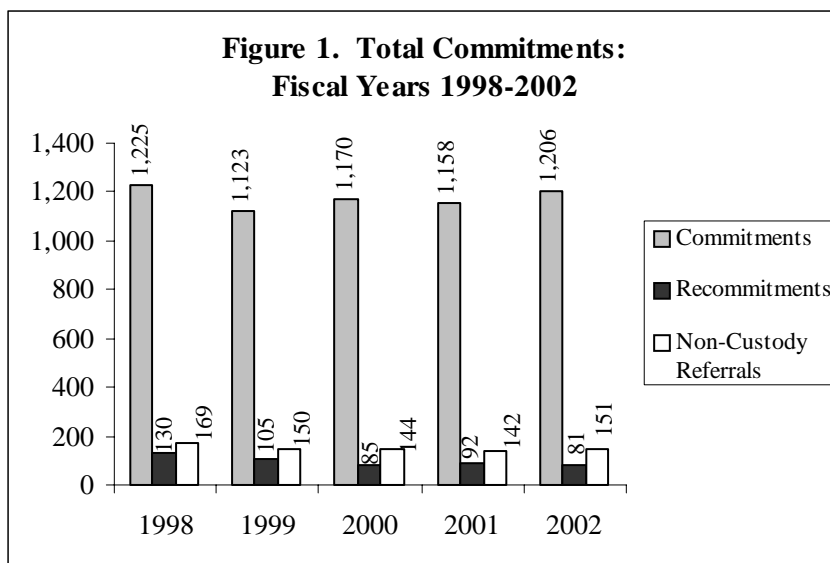
In fiscal year 2002, the division faced continued budgetary challenges, reflecting both state and national economic concerns. Yet, the division was able to secure grant funding to begin both implementation and enhancement of vocational programming for youth. In addition, again through grant funding, the division was able to begin to address a potentially dangerous problem with vans used in transporting youth by replacing units in the existing fleet with busses whose safety standards comply with those issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Not surprisingly, DHS feels fortunate to begin addressing these longtime needs in an otherwise challenging fiscal climate.

This annual report provides a summary of descriptive statistics about the youth committed to the care of division as well as pertinent information regarding overall agency operations during fiscal year 2002.

COMMITMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Total Commitments

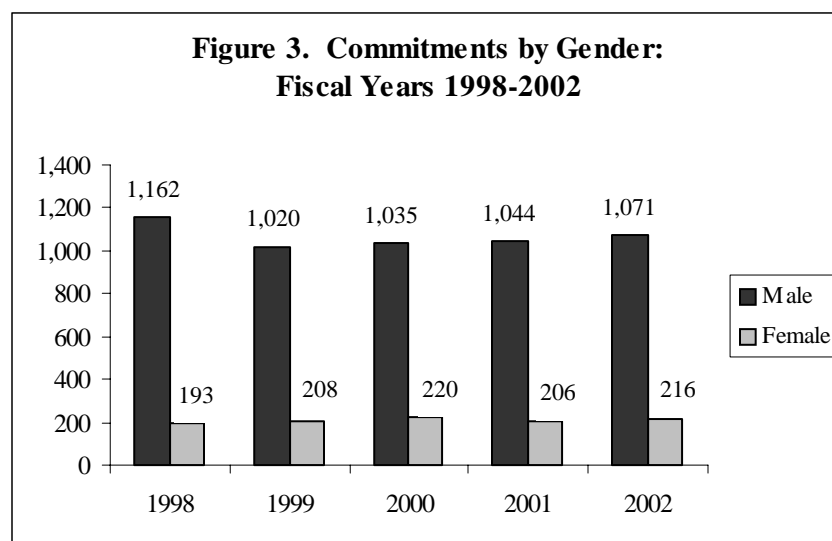
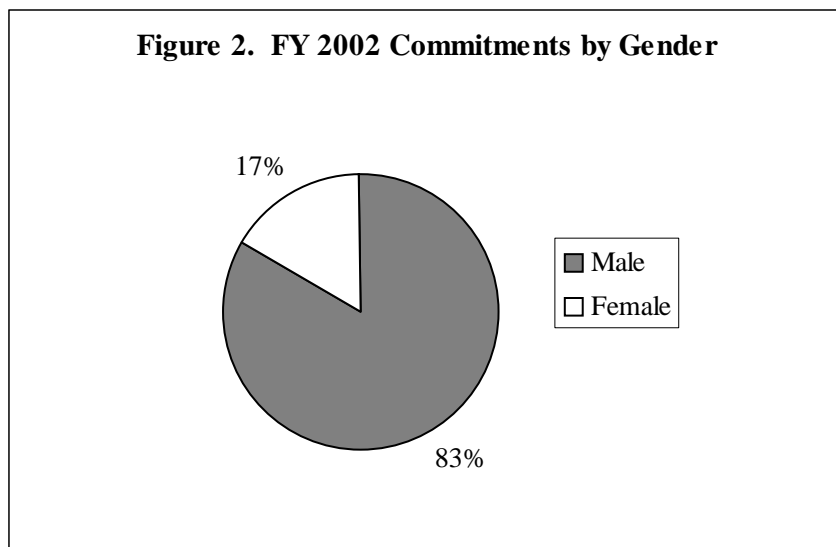
The total number of children committed to DYS by the court per year includes all *new commitments* plus *recommitments*. These commitments are considered *custody referrals* as DYS is given legal and physical custody of a youth within its system. DYS also receives referrals from agencies such as the juvenile courts and the Division of Family Services. These youth are considered *non-custody referrals* and are not formally committed to the custody of DYS. Non-custody referrals may receive services in the community care setting, but cannot be placed in residential care. During FY 2002, a total of 1,287 youth were committed to DYS. This number represents a three percent increase in total commitments from FY 2001. The DYS commitment rate has remained relatively constant over the past five fiscal years (see Figure 1).



NOTE: Dual jurisdiction cases, in which youthful offenders are certified and simultaneously receive an adult and juvenile disposition in a court of general jurisdiction, are not included in the overall data in this report.

Commitments by Gender

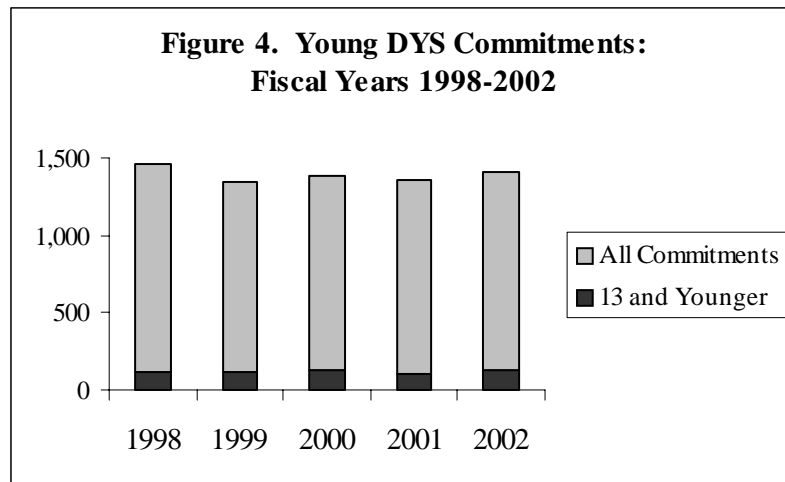
A total of 1,071 males accounted for 83 percent of the overall commitments to DYS during FY 2002. Relative to their male counterparts, females accounted for a small (17%) percentage of the total commitments, with 216 females ordered into DYS custody (Figure 2). Despite the relatively smaller number of female commitments to DYS, this population remains a challenge given the limited resources available. The ratio of male to female offenders has remained relatively constant over the past five years, with only a slight increase in the proportion of female commitments (Figure 3).



Commitments by Age

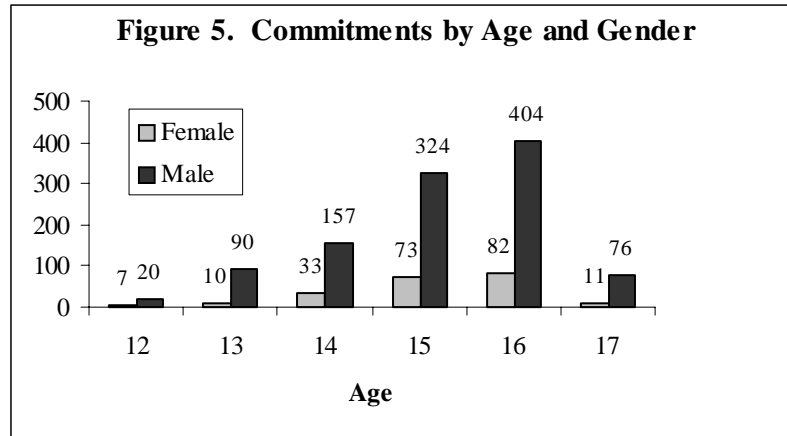
The largest percentage of youth (83%) committed to DYS during FY 2002 were between the ages of 14 and 16 years (Table 1). Only 10 percent of the committed youth were 13 years of age or younger. Although the lowest threshold age for commitments to DYS was eliminated by the Juvenile Crime Bill in 1995, there has been no subsequent substantial increase in the commitment of young offenders to DYS (Figure 4).

Table 1. Commitments by Age and Gender			
Age	Male	Female	Total
12	20	7	27
13	90	10	100
14	157	33	190
15	324	73	397
16	404	82	486
17	76	11	87
Total	1,071	216	1,287



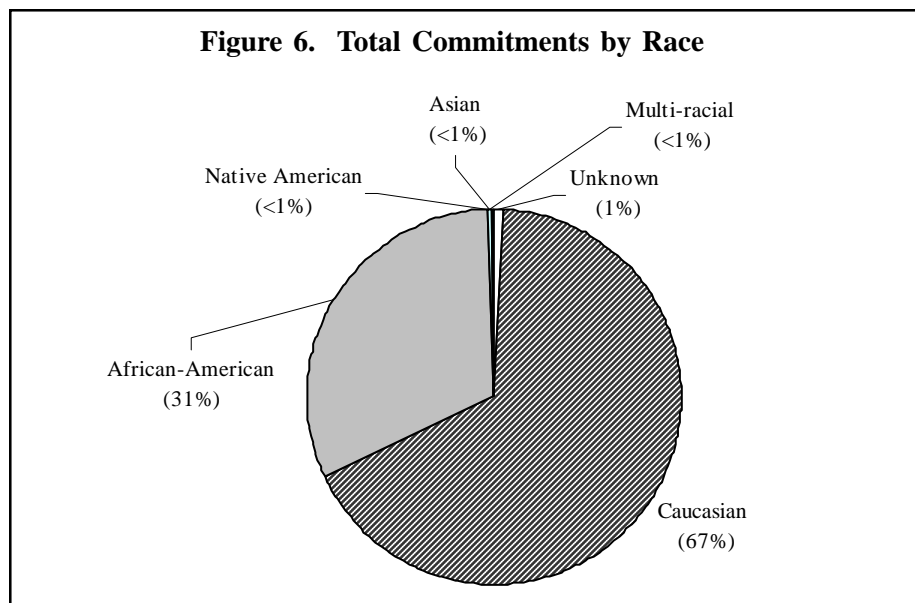
Commitments by Age (Continued)

As depicted in Figure 5, the numbers of youth committed to DYS during FY 2002 for both males and females increased incrementally from age 12 until peaking at age 16, with a sharp decline in commitments of youth over 16 years of age.



Commitments by Race and Gender

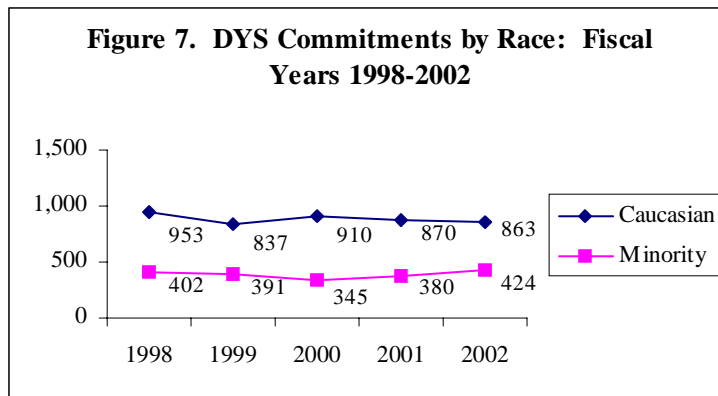
During FY 2002, Caucasian youth accounted for the majority (67%) of commitments to DYS (Figure 6). When further examining race by gender, Caucasian males accounted for over half (56%) of the total commitments. African-American males were the next largest group of commitments, representing 26 percent. As noted previously, females have consistently represented a relatively small percentage of commitments to DYS, with minority females accounting for five percent of all youth committed to the agency during FY 2002.



Commitments by Race and Gender (Continued)

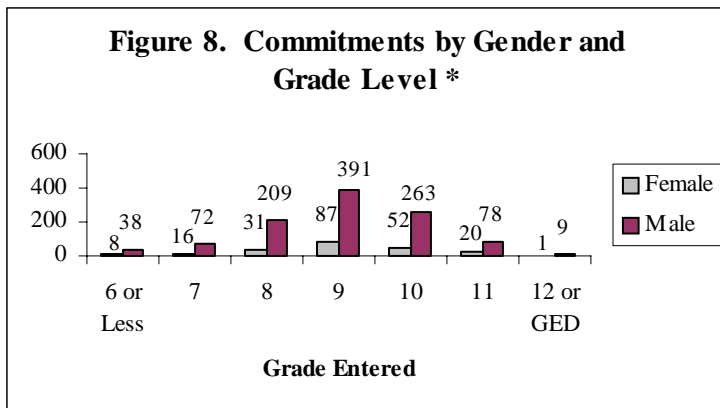
As previously noted, the absolute numbers of minority youth entering or re-entering DYS custody during FY 2002 represented a significantly smaller percentage of the overall commitments in comparison to Caucasian youth. However, relative to the overall youth population in the state of Missouri, a disproportionate number of minority youths entered the DYS system during FY 2002. More specifically, while minority youth constituted only 18 percent of the Missouri population of individuals between 10 and 17 years of age (based on July 1, 2001 estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau to the Missouri Office of Administration), minorities accounted for 32 percent of DYS commitments.

When examining these trends over the past five fiscal years, minority commitments to DYS have generally remained stable. With the exception of a 12 percent decrease from 1998 to 1999, the proportion of Caucasian youth ordered into DYS has been relatively consistent during the same five-year period as well (Figure 7).



Commitments by Grade Level

Forty-six youth, or about four percent of all commitments in FY 2002, had entered the sixth grade or less upon entering the DYS system. The majority of students (80%) had entered the eighth, ninth or tenth grade. Ten students, nine male, had begun the twelfth grade or were working toward the General Equivalency Diploma (GED) (Figure 8).

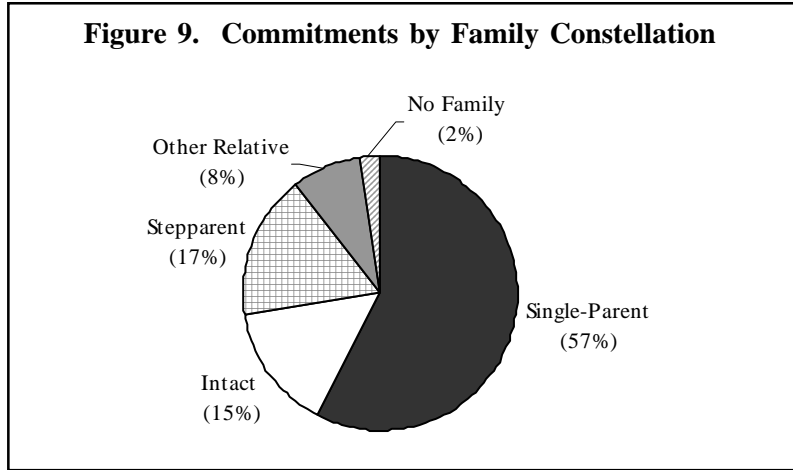


It is generally assumed that a student will complete his or her high school education within four years, around the age of 18. Most DYS youth committed in FY 2002 were found to be about one year behind this schedule.

* NOTE: Grade level data was missing for 12 youth.

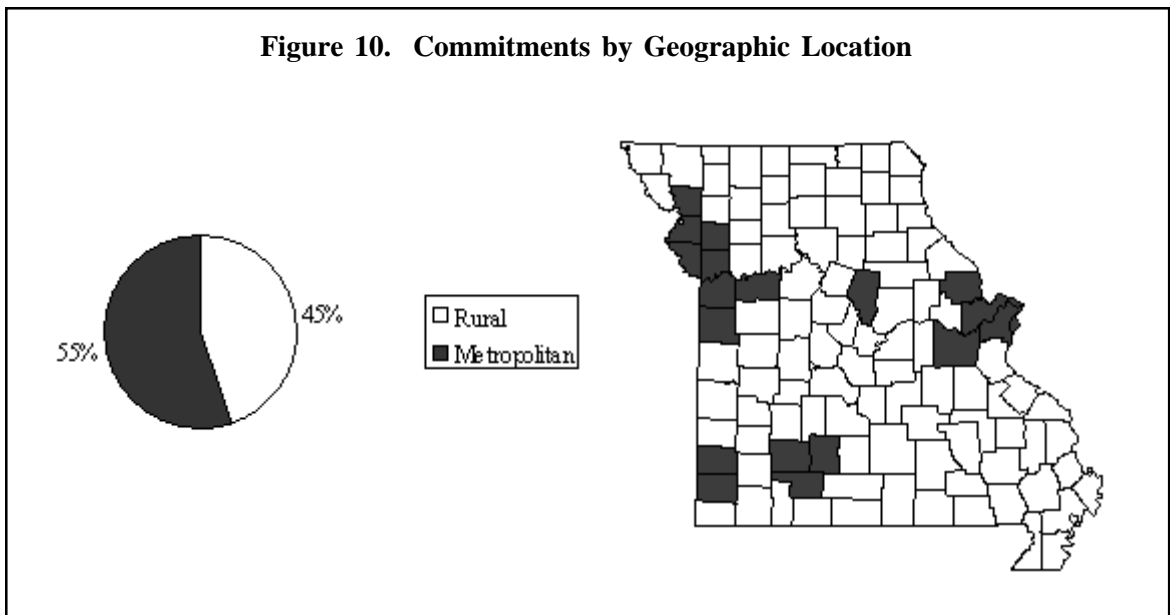
Commitments by Family Constellation

As seen in Figure 9, over half (57%) of the youth committed to DYS in FY 2002 came from single-parent homes. Conversely, only 15 percent of the youth resided in intact homes where both biological or adoptive parents were present.



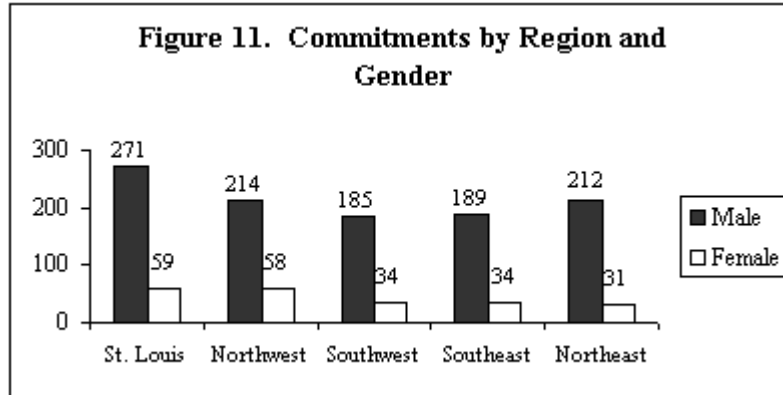
Metropolitan versus Rural Commitments

When contrasting originating residences of the youth committed to DYS, there were only slightly more youth committed from metropolitan areas than from rural locations during FY 2002 (Figure 10). Those areas defined by the division as metropolitan include St. Louis City and the counties of Andrew, Boone, Buchanan, Cass, Christian, Clay, Clinton, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jasper, Lafayette, Lincoln, Newton, Platte, St. Charles, St. Louis, and Webster.



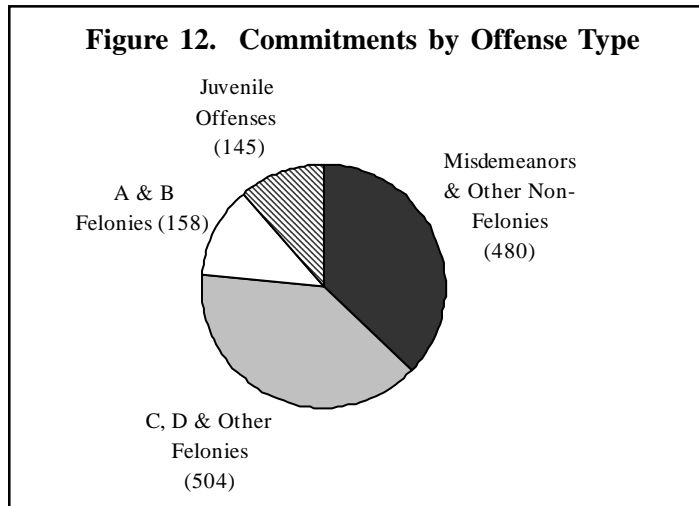
Commitments by Region

The largest proportion (26%) of the overall commitments to DYS during FY 2002 occurred in the St. Louis region, which received 330 youth. Conversely, the 219 youth committed in the Southwest region accounted for only 17 percent of the total DYS commitments (Figure 11). In each of the five regions, males represented the majority of the commitments, ranging from 79 percent of males committed in the Northwest region to 87 percent in the Northeast region.



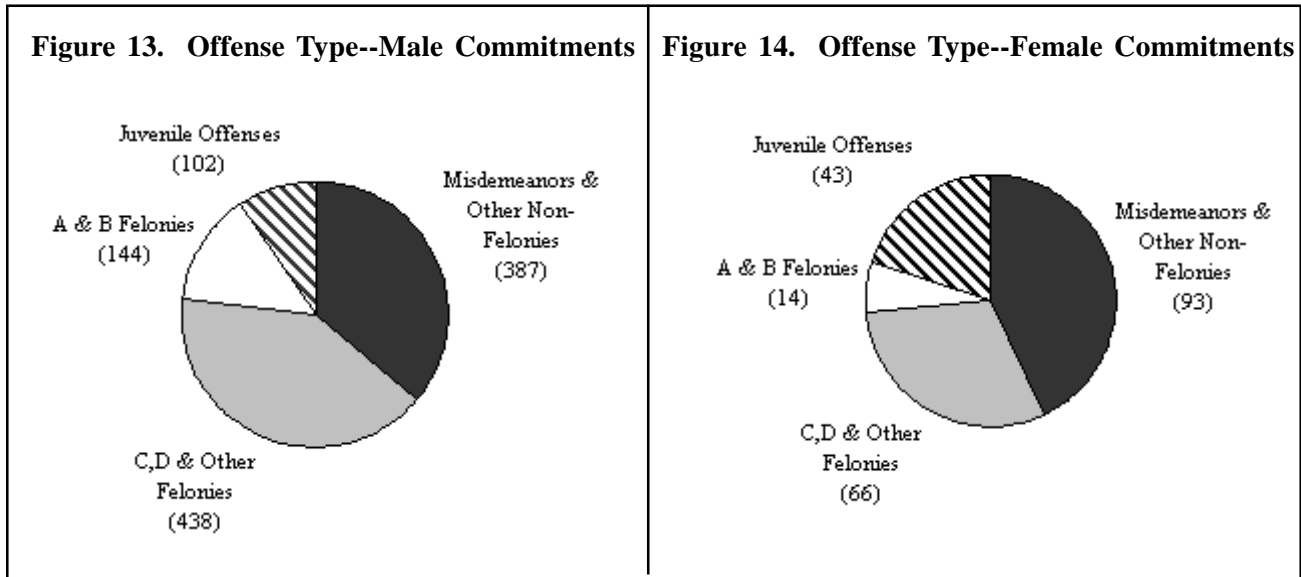
Commitments by Offense Type and Gender

Youth were most likely to be committed to DYS for adjudications involving class C, D, or unspecified felonies (i.e., “Other Felonies”), representing 39 percent of the total commitments. Included in this category are property offenses, drug crimes, and theft. Thirty-seven percent of the youth were committed for misdemeanors and other non-felony offenses, which include offenses such as probation violations and escapes from custody. Youth commitments for the most serious crimes, A and B felonies, represented 12 percent of the total DYS commitments for FY 2002. Youth adjudicated for juvenile offenses such as truancy and curfew violations accounted for 11 percent of the youth entering DYS custody (Figure 12).



Commitments by Offense Type and Gender (Continued)

When comparing offense types by gender, males tended to be placed into DYS custody for more serious offenses than females (Figure 13). More specifically, 13 percent of the male offenders were committed for A & B felonies and 41 percent were committed for “Other Felonies.” Of all females committed to DYS, only six percent were adjudicated for A & B felonies and 31 percent for “Other Felonies.” As seen in Figure 14, relative to males, females committed to DYS accounted for larger percentages of juvenile offenses (20% female versus 10% male) and misdemeanors (43% female versus 36% male).

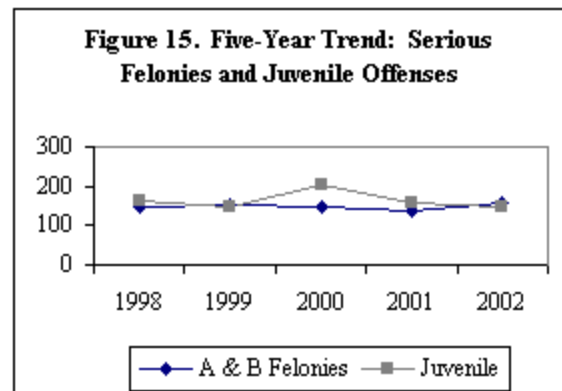


Commitment Trends for Offense Type

Between FY 2001 and FY 2002 there was a slight increase in overall commitments to DYS. In fact, the only category that decreased was the Juvenile Offense category (Table 2). Five-year trends, shown in Figure 15, suggest stability in commitments to DYS for the most serious felonies (A & B).

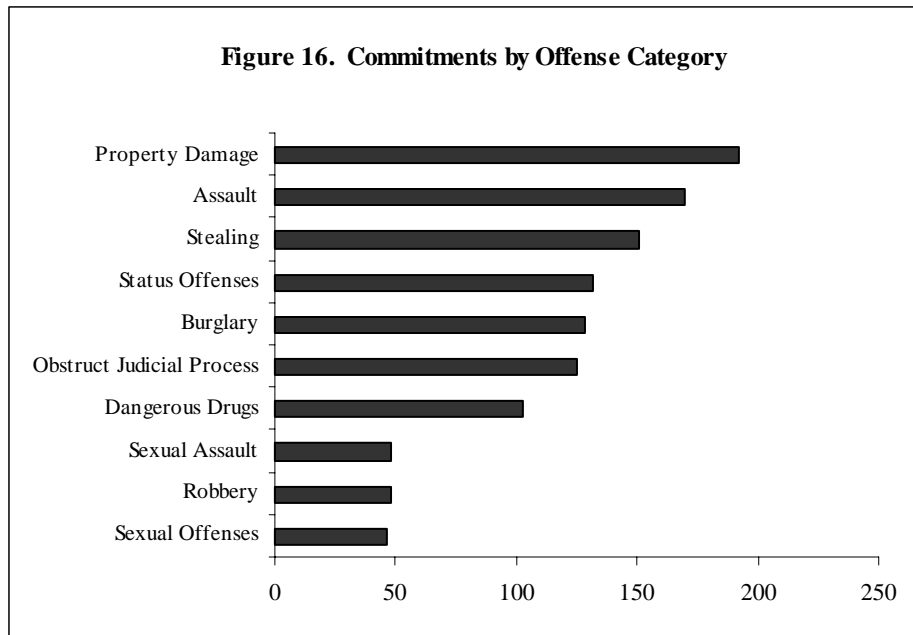
Table 2. Commitments by Offense Type: FY 2001 and FY 2002

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>
A & B Felonies	135	158	+17%
C, D & Other Felonies	493	504	+2%
Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies	462	480	+4%
Juvenile Offenses	160	145	-9%

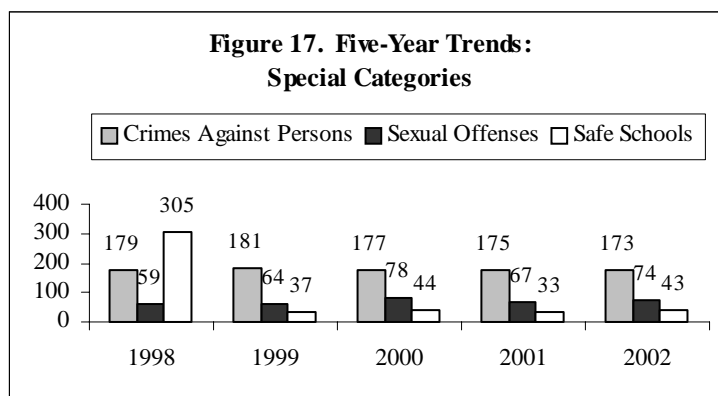


Commitment Trends for Offense Type (Continued)

A closer examination of the specific crimes for which youth were committed to DYS in FY 2002 reveals that property damage, assault, stealing, and (within the Juvenile Offense category) status offenses were the most common offenses. The top 10 offense categories for FY 2002 commitments are shown in Figure 16.



With the increased attention to serious and violent juvenile crime in recent years, certain types of offenses are the subject of more intense scrutiny and interest. In Missouri, legislation such as the Juvenile Crime Bill in 1995 and the Safe Schools Act in 1996 targeted a variety of these offenses, such as crimes against persons, sexual offenses, and other violent crimes. Figure 17 reflects the current FY 2002 statistics and five-year trends for DYS commitments in these special categories following the passage of the Juvenile Crime Bill and Safe Schools Act. It is important to note that the offense categories are not mutually exclusive as some crimes may be statutorily defined and included in more than one of the categories. For complete listings of the specific crimes in each of these categories, the reader is referred to Chapters 160, 565, and 566 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri.



Commitment Trends for Offense Type (Continued)

As noted previously, the commitment and demographic data contained in this FY 2002 report excludes the data for youthful offenders sentenced pursuant to the dual jurisdiction statute that was a part of the Juvenile Crime Bill of 1995. In FY 2002, only four youthful offenders, all male, were sentenced pursuant to the dual jurisdiction provision and subsequently received by DYS.

CASE MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT SERVICES

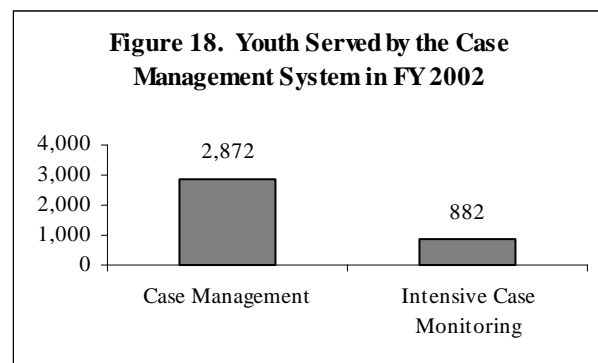
Case Management System

Over the past several years, DYS has developed and refined its case management system in order to enhance assessment, treatment planning, and the coordination and monitoring of services for each youth and family. Case managers, or service coordinators, are the primary link between DYS, the youth and family, and the local juvenile or family court. Service coordinators are responsible for ensuring adherence to court orders, appropriate supervision, and that expectations such as attending work, school, treatment, and community service are met. To increase availability to clients and communities, service coordinators are strategically placed in geographical locations that are in close proximity to communities they serve. As such, frequent contact, resource development, civic involvement, and community interaction are more readily achieved.

Service coordinators perform comprehensive risk and needs assessments which lead to the development of individualized treatment plans for each youth committed to DYS. These risk and needs assessments have been revised and formalized over the past few years. In order to more effectively screen DYS youth for mental health needs, service coordinators began to utilize the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2) during FY 2001.

The Intensive Case Monitoring program is an important component of the overall DYS case management system. Through this program, social service aides, known as “trackers,” maintain consistent and frequent contact with DYS youth in aftercare or community care. Employed under the direction of the Service Coordinator, trackers serve in a variety of capacities that enhance supervision, monitoring, and supportive functions. Beyond the clear benefits to the youth as a result of the frequent and consistent contact, attention, guidance and mentoring, the trackers are a cost-effective means to enhance supervision of the youth while reducing demands on service coordinators’ caseloads.

In FY 2002, a total of 2,872 youth received case management services within DYS. Additionally, 882 youth in the custody of DYS were served by the Intensive Case Monitoring program (Figure 18).



Residential Facilities

Within the division there exists a continuum of residential facilities, including community-based, intermediate, and secure care programs. Regardless of the security level, there is an overall emphasis on meeting the individualized psychosocial, educational, vocational, and medical needs of the youth in a dignified, structured, supportive, and therapeutic environment. Youth learn to recognize the various factors associated with their unhealthy decisions and to identify and practice appropriate and effective ways of meeting their needs while respecting the rights of others. Common treatment targets include communication and social skills development, problem solving, conflict resolution, substance abuse prevention, healthy relationships, esteem enhancement, and victim empathy enhancement. Educational achievement and vocational skills are emphasized as well.

In FY 2002, DYS operated 31 residential facilities, with a total of 716 beds. These facilities served 2,072 youth who were in the custody of DYS during the fiscal year. Budgeted bed space allocations as well as utilization statistics for each of the residential facilities for FY 2002 are included in Appendix C.

Day Treatment

Day treatment programs within DYS are primarily designed to divert lower-risk youth from residential placement, although these programs also provide an effective transitional service for youth re-entering the community following release from residential care. The day treatment programs allow for youth to receive community-based, structured, alternative educational programming. In addition to academic and vocational instruction, the day treatment programs incorporate psychoeducational groups and other treatment interventions.

During FY 2002, 781 youth were served through DYS day treatment programs.

Community Care Services

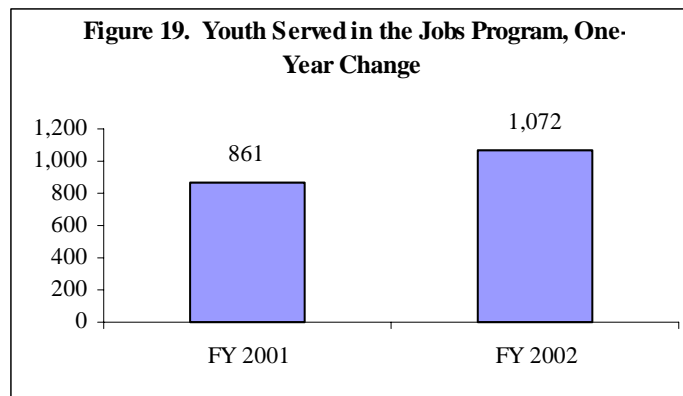
Community care is a network of interacting programs and services that offer assistance and supervision to both committed and non-committed DYS youth. Direct placement into community care provides an alternative to residential care. Community care services are also offered to committed youth after release from a residential facility. These services work to reduce or eliminate factors that may have contributed to past offenses committed by the youth. See Table 3 for types of community care services offered by DYS.

Community Reparation	Independent Living
Contractual Care	Individual Counseling
Day Treatment	Intensive Case Monitoring
Education	Job Placement
Family Preservation	Mentor Services
Family Therapy--DYS	Proctor Care
Family Therapy--Purchased	Shelter--Emergency
Foster Care	Shelter--Temporary
Group Counseling	

Jobs Program

Efforts to provide youth with vocational programming resulted in development of what is referred to as the DYS Jobs Program, which was included as a promising program or policy initiative in a report by the National Youth Employment Coalition to the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 2000. This program allows Division youth to gain employment skills and receive minimum wage compensation through a contractual agreement between the Division of Youth Services and the Division of Workforce Development. In addition to job skills learned, wages earned from the Jobs Program enable youth to make restitution payments and contributions to the Crime Victims' Compensation fund.

In FY 2002, a total of 1,072 youth were served by the Jobs Program. This represents a 25 percent increase over the 861 youth served during FY 2001 (Figure 19).

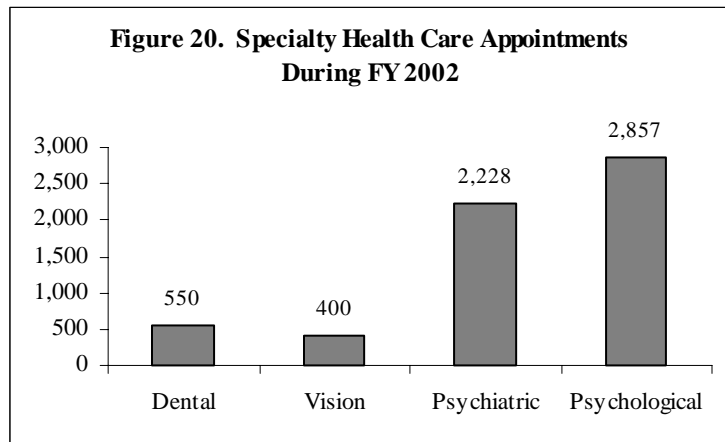


Health Care Services

Part of the needs-based philosophy to which DYS subscribes is the recognition that the medical well-being of youth in its care is a primary concern. Left untended, health care needs severely impair the therapeutic value of the other services offered. In FY 2001, the DYS commitment to meeting the health care needs of the youth was reflected in the formal and complete incorporation of the Healthy Children and Youth (HCY) screen for all youth in DYS residential care. HCY is a comprehensive, primary and preventative health care screening conducted by licensed health care professionals whose focus is to identify not only actual, but also potential needs of the youth committed to DYS custody. In addition to a comprehensive health and developmental assessment, the HCY screen provides for anticipatory guidance, appropriate immunizations, laboratory testing, and hearing, vision, and dental screenings. As a result, a total of 1,474 HCY screenings were conducted on DYS youth in residential programs throughout FY 2002. In addition, during FY 2002, a total of 854 immunizations were provided to youth committed to the Division's care.

Health Care Services (Continued)

As seen in Figure 20, above and beyond the HCY utilization, DYS made significant contributions toward ensuring the provision of comprehensive health care services for the youth committed to its custody. More specifically, with respect to specialty care services, during FY 2002 DYS provided for 550 dental visits, 400 vision appointments, 2,228 psychiatric appointments, and 2,857 psychological appointments for the youth committed to its care and custody.



Interstate Compact on Juveniles

Pursuant to RSMo. Chapter 219.016, the Division of Youth Services administers the Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ). The ICJ provides for the courtesy supervision of youth who are residing in Missouri while on probation or parole from another state. The ICJ is also the means by which Missouri youth, on probation or in DYS custody (considered parole for ICJ purposes), are placed in other states. In addition to interstate placement, the ICJ returns juvenile runaways, escapees, and absconders to their legal custodian (or agency of jurisdiction) in other states.

Through the ICJ, DYS also provides Airport Supervision (in the form of supervising runaways, escapees or absconders during layovers while en route to return to their home states) when requested (Table 4).

* Runaway--A juvenile who has “run away” without consent of his/her legal guardian or agency having legal custody.

** Absconder--A juvenile probationer or parolee who has “run away” from his/her placement.

Table 4. Interstate Compact Cases, FY 2002		
	Parole	Probation
Entering MO--Opened	66	212
Entering MO--Closed	58	231
Exiting MO--Opened	63	42
Exiting MO--Closed	47	72
Travel Permits--to MO	24	25
Travel Permits--from MO	135	8
Youth Returned to MO via Interstate Compact		
* Runaways		31
Escapees		4
** Absconders		28
Total		63
Youth Returned to Other States via Interstate Compact		
* Runaways		60
Escapees		3
** Absconders		68
Total		131
Airport Supervision Requests		27

Juvenile Court Diversion

Implemented in the late 1970s, the Juvenile Court Diversion (JCD) program is designed to encourage the development of prevention services to at-risk youth at the local level while diverting them from commitment to DYS. The initial diversion program was directed at the more rural areas of the state where limited resources hindered the development of such initiatives. In recent years, however, the Juvenile Court Diversion program has been expanded to include more urban or metropolitan areas in these prevention efforts.

Juvenile Court Diversion is a grant-in-aid program in which an annual announcement encourages juvenile and family courts to submit diversionary project proposals for funding consideration. The Division of Youth Services' administrative staff ranks the project requests based on guideline compliance, program feasibility, previous experience with the project, and other relevant factors.

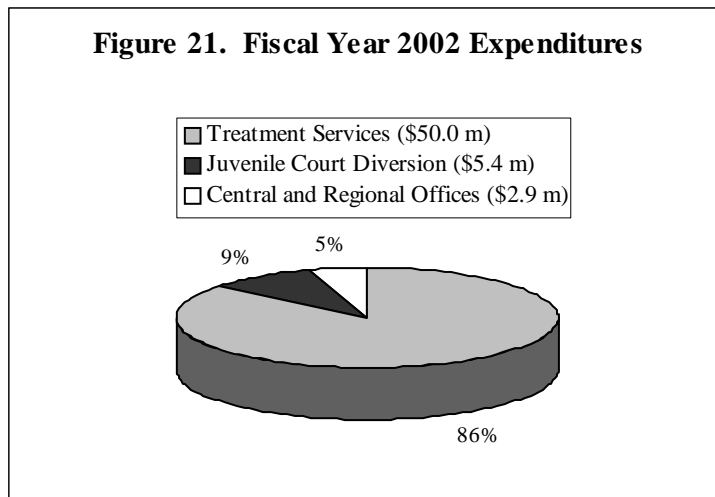
In FY 2002, 43 of the 45 juvenile circuits (96%) were awarded funding from the Juvenile Court Diversion Program. This funding allowed for the provision of diversionary services to a total of 4,622 at-risk youth by the local participating juvenile and family courts. Among the prevention programs funded during FY 2002 were projects involving intensive supervision, alternative education services, and counseling services. With respect to the goal of preventing less serious offenders from commitment to DYS, a total of 4,039 youth were diverted at an approximate annual cost of \$1,236 per youth, clearly more cost effective than residential placement (Table 5).

	Total Youth	Percentage
DYS Commitments	583	13%
At-Risk Youth Diverted	4,039	87%
At-Risk Youth Served	4,622	100%

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fiscal Year 2002 Expenditures

In FY 2002, expenditures for DYS totaled 58 million dollars. As seen in Figure 21, the majority of the overall budget was devoted to treatment services, which includes all aspects of treatment, educational, vocational, and other rehabilitative services. Another nine percent of the total DYS budget, or approximately 5.4 million dollars, was directed toward prevention efforts in the form of Juvenile Court Diversion funding to assist the various juvenile and family courts throughout the state. Only five percent of the total budget was utilized for administrative costs in the Central and Regional offices.



Residential Program Costs

Table 6 highlights the operations costs for the continuum of residential programs. As would be expected, the community-based residential facilities are the least costly, with the secure-care programs requiring higher costs. Higher staff-to-youth ratios primarily account for the increased costs associated with increased levels of security.

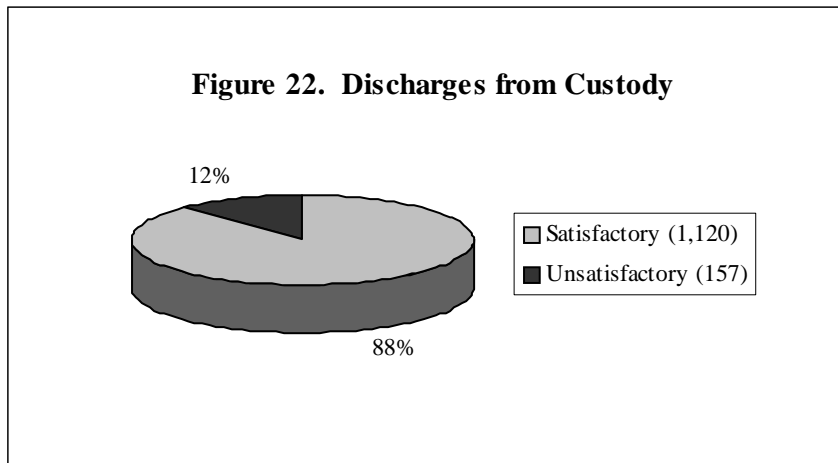
Table 6. Residential Program Costs		
Program	Per Diem	Annual Cost per Bed
Community-Based Programs	\$83.22	\$37,332
Intermediate-Care Programs	\$115.74	\$42,245
Secure-Care Programs	\$144.19	\$52,631

OUTCOME INDICATORS

A variety of measures illustrate the positive effects of DYS interventions. Included among these indicators are the number of satisfactory discharges, recidivism, change across psychosocial domains, academic achievement, GED attainment, and jobs program success, each of which are described more fully below.

Discharges from DYS Custody

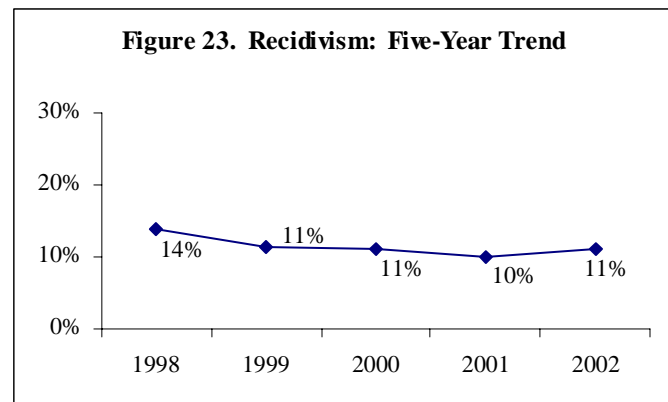
During FY 2002, a total of 1,277 youth were discharged from DYS custody. Of these discharges, 88 percent were categorized as satisfactory, with only 12 percent considered unsatisfactory (Figure 22).



Satisfactory discharges include youth who either successfully complete the aftercare component following residential placement, successfully complete a residential program and are directly discharged, successfully complete community care or aftercare and required no residential placement, or enlist in the military or Job Corps. Unsatisfactory discharges are coded for youth who are involved in further law violations and are subsequently adjudicated while on aftercare or under community care, are involved in further law violations which result in a new commitment to DYS, or abscond from residential placement or aftercare supervision and remain absent for a specified period beyond the minimum discharge date and seventeenth birth date.

Recidivism

The recidivism rate during FY 2002 was 11 percent. For the purposes of this report, recidivism refers to the revocation and recommitment rate. As seen in Figure 23, the recidivism rate over the past five years has remained low.



Academic Achievement and GED Success

Youth committed to DYS who completed both pre- and post testing of the Woodcock-Johnson Psycho-Educational Battery-Revised demonstrated significant gains in academic growth during FY 2002. For example, in terms of mathematics achievement, the majority of youth (75%) progressed at a rate equal to or greater than the rate of growth exhibited by same-age peers. When examining reading and writing achievement, it was revealed that approximately two-thirds of the DYS youth (62% and 65%, respectively) progressed at a rate equal to or greater than the rate of growth exhibited by same-age peers.

In FY 2002, there were 309 attempts at obtaining the GED made by youth in the care and custody of DYS. Of those, 222 were successful, yielding a 72 percent success rate.

Jobs Program Success

Of the 1,072 youth served by the Jobs Program during FY 2002, the overwhelming majority (1,024 youth, or 96%) of youth were categorized as successful. For the purpose of this report, success in the Jobs Program refers to maintaining participation consistent with the employing agencies' philosophies, structure, expectations, and requisite level of occupational skill.

In addition, 80 percent of youth committed to DYS were productively involved in education and/or employment at the time of discharge from DYS in FY 2002.

CONCLUSION

Despite national trends in juvenile justice that reflect a "nothing works" philosophy, Missouri's Division of Youth Services remains committed to providing comprehensive, individualized, and needs-based services to the youth committed to its care. Various outcome indicators continue to demonstrate the success of the agency's balanced approach. The ongoing emphasis on improvement targets is essential to providing community safety and ensuring appropriate and quality programming.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2002

A & B Felonies

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Fel-A	Statutory Rape - 1st Degree	12	0	12	
	Forcible Sodomy	5	0	5	
	Statutory Sodomy - 1st Degree	15	0	15	
	Robbery - 1st Degree	26	1	27	
	Assault 1st Degree - Serious Physical Injury	3	3	6	
	Discharging or Shooting Firearm at/from Motor Vehicle - Physical Injury or Death	1	0	1	
	Possession of Controlled Subs. Except <= 35 gm Marijuana	3	1	4	
	Dist. Controlled Substance Near School	3	0	3	
	Drug Trafficking - 2nd Degree	1	1	2	
	Fel-B	Robbery - 2nd Degree	20	1	21
		Domestic Assault - 1st Degree	2	0	2
		Assault - 1st Degree	2	0	2
		Burglary - 1st Degree	22	2	24
		Arson - 1st Degree	2	1	3
Child Molestation - 1st Degree Display Deadly Weapon/Injury		2	0	2	
Child Molestation - 1st Degree		12	0	12	
Possession of Controlled Subs. Except <= 35 gm Marijuana		3	0	3	
Dist/Del/Manf/Prod. or Attempt to or Possess with Intent to Dist/Del/ Manf/Prod. a Controlled Substance		10	4	14	
Total A & B Felonies		144	14	158	

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Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2002

C, D and Unspecified Felonies

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fel	Probation Violation	33	6	39
	Armed Criminal Action	1	0	1
	Participating Knowingly in Criminal Street Gang Activities	2	0	2
	Pre-1979 Felonies - Other	1	0	1
	Fel-C	Sexual Assault	8	0
	Deviate Sexual Assault	8	0	8
	Domestic Assault - 2nd Degree	1	0	1
	Assault - 2nd Degree	27	6	33
	Assault - 2nd Degree - Vehicular Injury	0	1	1
	Burglary - 2nd Degree	98	6	104
	Stealing, Value >= \$150	43	7	50
	Stealing a Motor Vehicle	4	2	6
	Felonious Restraint	1	0	1
	Arson - 2nd Degree	3	0	3
	Forgery	7	6	13
	Possession of a Forging Instrument	0	1	1
	Child Molestation - 1st Degree	1	0	1
	Tampering with Service of Utility or Institution - 1st Degree	18	3	21
	Tampering - 1st Degree	38	2	40
	Tampering with Motor Vehicle, Airplane, Motor Boat, etc. - 1st Degree	43	11	54
	Receiving Stolen Property > \$150	5	0	5
	Escape/Attempted Escape from Confinement	1	0	1
	Unlawful Possession of Concealable Firearm	3	0	3
	Unlawful Poss/Transport/Mfg/Repair/Sale of Illegal Weapon	1	0	1
	Possession of Controlled Substance Except <= 35 gm of Marijuana	24	2	26

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Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2002

C, D and Unspecified Felonies (cont.)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Fel-D	Assault while on School Property	9	6	15	
	Stealing Animals	1	0	1	
	Knowingly Burning or Exploding	5	0	5	
	Passing Bad Check > \$150, No Account	0	1	1	
	Fraudulent Use of Credit/Debit Device	4	0	4	
	Sexual Misconduct - 1st Degree - Display Deadly Weapon or Injury	1	0	1	
	Sexual Misconduct Involving Child - 1st Deg.	4	0	4	
	Incest	1	0	1	
	Child Molestation - 2nd Degree- Display Deadly Weapon or Injury	5	0	5	
	Tampering with Utility Meter, 2nd Offense - 2nd Degree	1	0	1	
	Property Damage - 1st Degree	7	0	7	
	Endangering Welfare of a Child - 1st Degree	1	0	1	
	Resisting/Interfering with Arrest for a Felony	1	2	3	
	Escape from Commitment	6	2	8	
	Escape/Attempted Escape from Custody	1	0	1	
	Escape/Attempted Escape from Confinement	2	0	2	
	Unlawful Use of Weapon	15	1	16	
	Delivery or Manufacture of Imitation Controlled Substance	1	0	1	
	Making a False Bomb Report	2	1	3	
	Total C, D and Unspecified Felonies		438	66	504

Juvenile Offenses

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Juv	Truancy	40	12	52
	Beyond Parental Control	8	1	9
	Habitually Absent from Home	8	14	22
	Behavior Injurious to Self/Others	37	12	49
	Transfer of Custody	4	2	6
	Relief of Custody	3	1	4
	Curfew	2	1	3
Total Juvenile Offenses		102	43	145

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Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2002

Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infraction	Trespass - 2nd Degree	1	0	1
Mis	Fail to Comply with Subpoena or Administrative Proceeding	0	1	1
	Purchase of Possession of Liquor by a Minor	4	1	5
	Possession of Beer by a Minor	2	0	2
Mis-A	Assault 3rd Degree - Physical Injury	15	9	24
	Assault on Law Enforcement Officer 3rd Degree	3	1	4
	Stealing - Value < \$150	80	14	94
	Reckless Burning/Exploding	2	0	2
	Passing Bad Check < \$150	1	0	1
	Sexual Misconduct - 1st Degree	8	1	9
	Child Molestation - 2nd Degree	8	0	8
	Tampering with Utility Meter - 2nd Deg.	19	1	20
	Tampering with Property of Another - 2nd Degree	4	2	6
	Tampering with Motor Vehicle, Airplane, Boat, etc. - 2nd Degree	6	0	6
	Receiving Stolen Property	5	0	5
	Resisting/Interfering with Arrest for a Misdemeanor or Resisting by Flight	9	2	11
	Escape or Attempted Escape from Cust.	0	1	1
	Probation/Parole Violation	61	23	84
	Unlawful Poss/Transport/Manf/Repair/Sale of Illegal Weapon	2	0	2
	Possession of up to 35 gm Marijuana	32	4	36
	Unlawful Use of Drug Paraphernalia	11	1	12
	Possession of an Imitation Controlled Drug	2	0	2
	Peace Disturbance, 2nd/Subsequent Offenses	1	0	1
	Rioting	0	1	1
	Harrassment to Frighten/Disturb Another	1	0	1
	Delivery/Possession of Item at County Jail which Prisoner is Prohibited from Recv.	1	0	1
	Operated Motor Vehicle without Valid Lic.	2	1	3
	Leaving Scene of Motor Veh. Accident	1	0	1

(Continued, next page)

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2002

Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies (cont.)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mis-B	Sexual Misconduct - 2nd Degree	2	0	2
	Property Damage - 2nd Degree	28	6	34
	Trespass - 1st Degree	1	0	1
	Trespass on Real Property Marked as Req.	0	1	1
	Making False Report	1	0	1
	Interference with Legal Process	1	0	1
	Peace Disturbance - 1st Offense	7	3	10
	Failure to Report Accident to DOR	1	0	1
Mis-C	Assault - 3rd Degree	62	20	82
	Identity Theft - 1st Offense	1	0	1
	Sexual Misconduct - 3rd Degree	1	0	1
Total Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies		386	93	479

Appendix B. Commitments by Circuit & County: Fiscal Year 2002

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Clark	1	0	1	13	Boone	40	4	44
	Schuyler	0	0	0		Callaway	9	2	11
	Scotland	0	0	0		Subtotal	49	6	55
	Subtotal	1	0	1	14	Howard	0	0	0
2	Adair	3	0	3		Randolph	5	2	7
	Knox	0	0	0		Subtotal	5	2	7
	Lewis	0	0	0	15	Lafayette	3	3	6
	Subtotal	3	0	3		Saline	10	0	10
3	Grundy	2	0	2		Subtotal	13	3	16
	Harrison	0	0	0	16	Jackson	81	29	110
	Mercer	0	0	0	17	Cass	9	0	9
	Putnam	4	0	4		Johnson	5	1	6
	Subtotal	6	0	6		Subtotal	14	1	15
4	Atchison	1	0	1	18	Cooper	5	0	5
	Gentry	0	0	0		Pettis	13	1	14
	Holt	1	1	2		Subtotal	18	1	19
	Nodaway	1	0	1	19	Cole	13	3	16
	Worth	0	0	0	20	Franklin	16	1	17
	Subtotal	3	1	4		Gasconade	2	0	2
5	Andrew	1	0	1		Osage	4	0	4
	Buchanan	15	6	21		Subtotal	22	1	23
	Subtotal	16	6	22	21	St. Louis County	70	9	79
6	Platte	10	4	14	22	St. Louis City	116	24	140
7	Clay	32	7	39	23	Jefferson	33	13	46
8	Carroll	1	1	2	24	Madison	4	1	5
	Ray	9	0	9		St. Francois	29	4	33
	Subtotal	10	1	11		Ste. Genevieve	5	0	5
9	Chariton	3	0	3		Washington	11	3	14
	Linn	3	2	5		Subtotal	49	8	57
	Sullivan	0	0	0	25	Maries	1	0	1
	Subtotal	6	2	8		Phelps	6	0	6
10	Marion	17	2	19		Pulaski	13	2	15
	Monroe	4	0	4		Texas	6	3	9
	Ralls	1	1	2		Subtotal	26	5	31
	Subtotal	22	3	25	26	Camden	12	1	13
11	St. Charles	50	13	63		Laclede	8	2	10
12	Audrain	5	0	5		Miller	4	1	5
	Montgomery	4	3	7		Moniteau	4	1	5
	Warren	6	1	7		Morgan	7	0	7
	Subtotal	15	4	19		Subtotal	35	5	40

(Continued, next page)

Appendix B. Commitments by Circuit & County: Fiscal Year 2002

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
27	Bates	3	0	3	39	Barry	4	2	6
	Henry	3	0	3		Lawrence	6	2	8
	St. Clair	1	0	1		Stone	1	0	1
	Subtotal	7	0	7		Subtotal	11	4	15
28	Barton	1	0	1	40	McDonald	6	0	6
	Cedar	4	0	4		Newton	17	1	18
	Dade	0	0	0		Subtotal	23	1	24
	Vernon	9	0	9	41	Macon	6	4	10
	Subtotal	14	0	14		Shelby	2	0	2
29	Jasper	31	8	39		Subtotal	8	4	12
30	Benton	2	0	2	42	Crawford	5	1	6
	Dallas	2	0	2		Dent	2	0	2
	Hickory	4	0	4		Iron	3	1	4
	Polk	6	2	8		Reynolds	2	0	2
	Webster	11	1	12		Wayne	1	0	1
	Subtotal	25	3	28		Subtotal	13	2	15
31	Greene	43	12	55	43	Caldwell	2	2	4
32	Bollinger	3	0	3		Clinton	8	1	9
	Cape Girardeau	28	4	32		Daviess	4	0	4
	Perry	4	0	4		DeKalb	1	0	1
	Subtotal	35	4	39		Livingston	8	1	9
33	Mississippi	22	5	27		Subtotal	23	4	27
	Scott	18	6	24	44	Douglas	1	0	1
	Subtotal	40	11	51		Ozark	1	0	1
34	New Madrid	10	1	11		Wright	3	0	3
	Pemiscot	6	2	8		Subtotal	5	0	5
	Subtotal	16	3	19	45	Lincoln	16	1	17
35	Dunklin	8	1	9		Pike	5	1	6
	Stoddard	1	0	1		Subtotal	21	2	23
	Subtotal	9	1	10	TOTAL		1,070	216	*1,286
36	Butler	5	0	5					
	Ripley	0	0	0					
	Subtotal	5	0	5					
37	Carter	0	0	0					
	Howell	0	0	0					
	Oregon	0	0	0					
	Shannon	0	0	0					
	Subtotal	0	0	0					
38	Christian	10	2	12					
	Taney	13	4	17					
	Subtotal	23	6	29					

* NOTE: Data is missing for one youth.

Appendix C. Facility Utilization: Fiscal Year 2002

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>	<u>Total Exits from Facility in FY 2002</u>	<u>Youth in Facility on 06/30/02</u>	<u>Total Youth Served in FY 2002*</u>
Babler Lodge	20	67	17	84
Bissell Hall	20	42	22	64
Camp Avery	20	42	23	65
Camp Avery 90-Day	10	42	9	51
Community Learning Center	10	26	12	38
Cornerstone	10	27	11	38
Datema House	10	34	13	47
Delmina Woods	10	33	10	43
Delmina Woods Alternative Group	10	13	9	22
Fort Bellefontaine	20	40	25	65
Fulton Treatment Center	33	45	28	73
Gentry Facility	20	38	20	58
Girardot Center for Youth and Families	20	29	24	53
Green Gables	10	61	0	61
Hillsboro	33	58	32	90
Hogan Street	30	43	37	80
Langsford House	10	24	10	34
Lewis and Clark	10	41	11	52
Montgomery Facility	40	30	26	56
Mount Vernon	33	46	31	77
NE Community Treatment Center	10	25	11	36
New Madrid Bend	20	28	23	51
NW Regional Youth Center	30	29	27	56
Rich Hill Facility	24	39	18	57
Riverbend Facility	33	32	32	64
Rosa Parks Center	10	31	11	42
Sears Youth Center	40	78	48	126
Sears 90-Day	10	22	14	36
Sierra Osage	20	26	22	48
Spanish Lake	20	26	25	51
Twin Rivers	20	34	26	60
Watkins Mill	40	79	49	128
Watkins Mill 90-Day	10	10	0	10
Waverly	30	66	37	103
Wilson Creek	10	39	14	53
TOTAL	716	1,345	727	2,072

* Total Youth Served equals Total Exits from Facility plus Youth in Facility on 06/30/02.