



**Division of
Youth Services**

Annual Report

Fiscal Year

2012

Research and Evaluation
221 West High Street
Broadway Building
Jefferson City, MO 65102

**Division of Youth Services
Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2012**

Missouri Department of Social Services
P. O. Box 1527
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Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-1527

Missouri Department of Social Services

The Missouri Department of Social Services (DSS) was constitutionally established in 1974. It is charged with administering programs to promote, safeguard and protect the general welfare of children; to maintain and strengthen family life; and, to aid people in need as they strive to achieve their highest level of independence.

The department is organized into four program divisions: Children's Division, Family Support Division, MO HealthNet Division and Division of Youth Services. The Divisions of Finance and Administrative Services and Legal Services provide department-wide support services.

Mission

To maintain or improve the quality of life for Missouri citizens.

Vision

Safe, healthy and prosperous Missourians.

Guiding Principles

- Results for the people of Missouri;
- Excellence in customer service;
- Proficiency of performance;
- Integrity of stewardship; and,
- Accountability above all.

Core Functions

- Child protection and permanency;
- Youth rehabilitation;
- Access to quality health care; and,
- Maintaining and strengthening families.

Missouri Division of Youth Services

Mission Statement

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.



JEREMIAH W. (JAY) NIXON, GOVERNOR • BRIAN KINKADE, INTERIM DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES

TIM DECKER, DIRECTOR

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Dear Reader:

The Division of Youth Services (DYS) is pleased to present our Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2012. Included in the report is an overview of agency operations, statistics regarding the young people and families served, and outcomes achieved during the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.

Over the past several years, DYS has been fortunate to receive increased state and national recognition, in part due to our innovative treatment approaches, exemplary outcomes and long-term cost effectiveness.

Fiscal Year 2012 was particularly exciting in that 46% of DYS 17 year-olds achieved a high school diploma or GED prior to discharge. This continues a multi-year trend of increases in school completion since 2006, when the agency school completion rate was 24.5%. We are proud that our school completion rate exceeds the national average and we are determined to surpass 50% in the next three years.

We extend our appreciation to the Governor, Missouri Legislature, Department of Social Services, DYS Advisory Board, juvenile courts, community liaison councils, families and our many volunteers and friends around the state.

With their support and the hard work and dedication of DYS employees, young people are turning their lives around and becoming law-abiding citizens who are contributing productively to communities throughout Missouri.

The results of our work are truly remarkable and uplifting for the families we serve and the citizens of our great state!

Very truly yours,

(Original document signed by)

Tim Decker
Director

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FISCAL YEAR 2012 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 920 youth were committed to DYS during FY 2012.
- 83.6% of youth committed to DYS were male.
- The average age of all youth committed was 15.2 years.
- The average DYS youth had attained 9 years of schooling at the time of commitment.
- Of all youth receiving DYS educational services in FY 2012, 577 (27.8%) were identified as having an educational disability.
- 430 youth (46.7%) had a history of prior mental health services.
- 575 youth (62.5%) had a history of prior substance abuse involvement.
- 103 youth (11.2%) were committed for the most serious felonies (A and B felonies) during FY 2012, and 365 youth (39.7%) were committed for less serious felonies during the fiscal year.
- In FY 2012, 100 youth (10.9%) were committed for juvenile offenses.*
- 352 youth (38.3%) were committed for misdemeanors and other non-felonies.
- 55.9% of all commitments were from single-parent homes.
- 67.7% of youth were committed from metropolitan areas.
- 89.3% of all discharges from DYS custody were satisfactory.

* 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. Those committed for juvenile offenses may have a previous history of felony or misdemeanor offenses.

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, DYS maintains a commitment to protecting the safety of Missouri citizens by providing individualized, comprehensive, needs-based services that ultimately enable youth to successfully reintegrate into their home and community. The Missouri Division of Youth Services serves as an alternative to the national trend toward punitive and correctional models. The Division of Youth Services is a national model for providing 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 DYS. In order to more effectively and efficiently administer the programs and services, DYS is divided into five geographic regions (Northeast, Northwest, St. Louis, Southeast, and Southwest), each with a regional administrative and service delivery system.

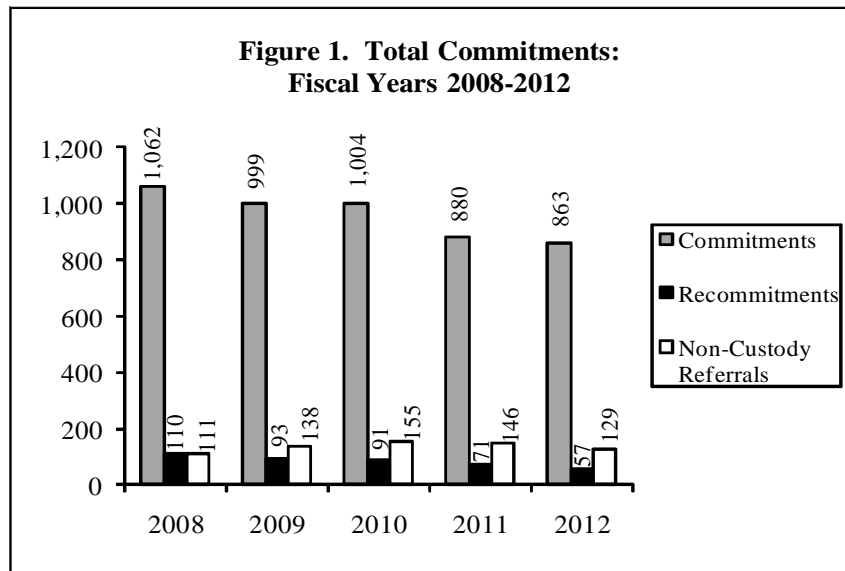
The gradual but marked evolution of the agency has resulted in the following array of services and approaches: a continuum of community-based and residential treatment and education services; a case management system in which a single case manager follows a youth throughout his/her tenure in the agency; 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.

This annual report provides a summary of descriptive statistics about the youth committed to the care of the division as well as pertinent information regarding overall agency operations during fiscal year 2012.

COMMITMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Total Commitments

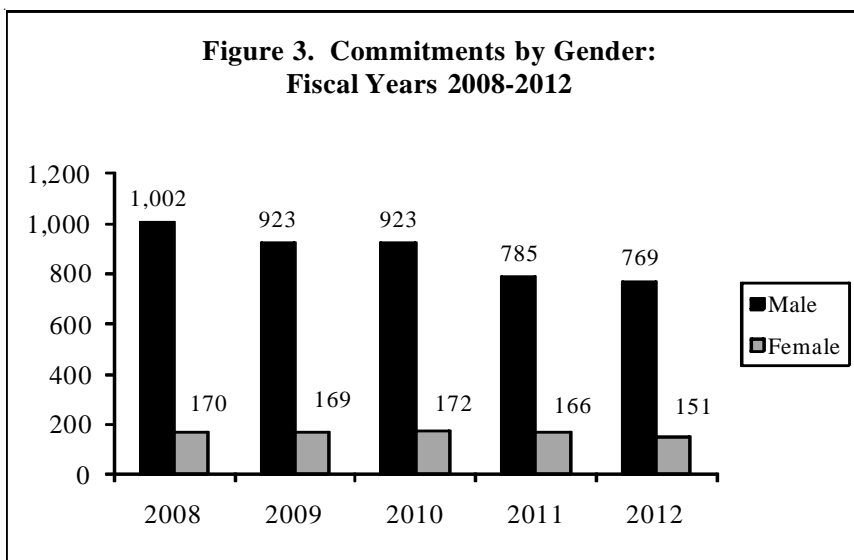
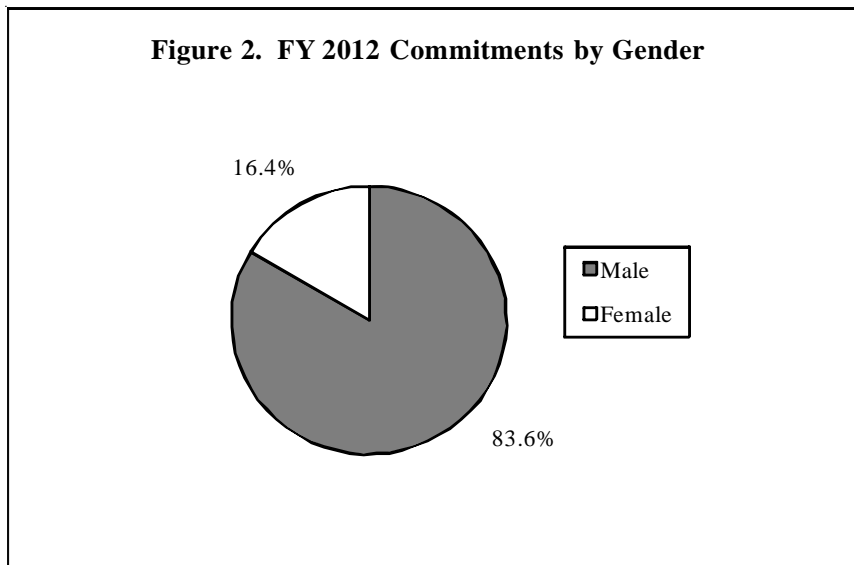
The total number of youth committed to DYS by the court per year includes all *new commitments* plus *recommitments*. These commitments are considered *custody referrals* as DYS is given legal and physical custody of a youth within its system. DYS also receives referrals from agencies such as the juvenile courts and the Children's Division. 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 2012, a total of 920 youth were committed to DYS. This number represents a 3.3% decrease in total commitments from FY 2011; the number of commitments has been decreasing 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

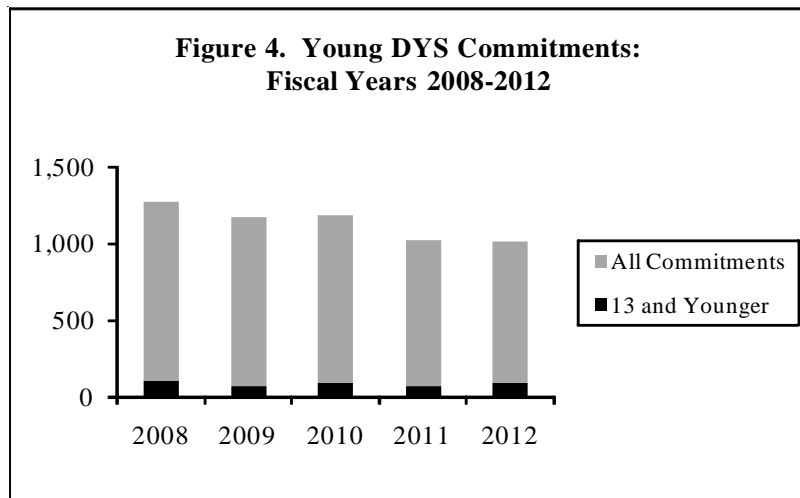
A total of 769 males accounted for 83.6% of the overall commitments to DYS during FY 2012. Relative to their male counterparts, females accounted for a small (16.4%) percentage of the total commitments, with 151 females ordered into DYS custody (Figure 2). Despite the relatively smaller number of female 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 (Figure 3).



Commitments by Age

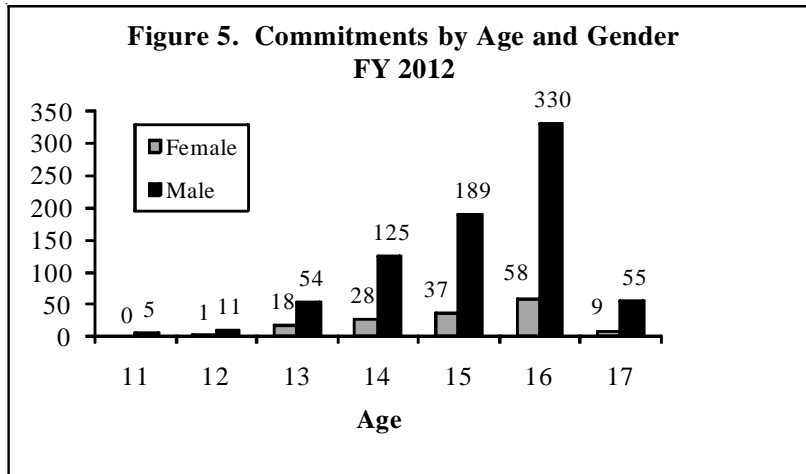
The largest percentage of youth (83.4%) committed to DYS during FY 2012 were between the ages of 14 and 16 years (Table 1). Only 9.7% of the committed youth were 13 years of age or younger. Although the lowest threshold age for commitments to DYS was eliminated by the Juvenile Crime Bill in 1995, there has been no subsequent substantial increase in the commitment of young offenders to DYS (Figure 4).

Table 1. Commitments by Age and Gender FY 2012			
Age	Male	Female	Total
9	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
11	5	0	5
12	11	1	12
13	54	18	72
14	125	28	153
15	189	37	226
16	330	58	388
17	55	9	64
Total	769	151	920



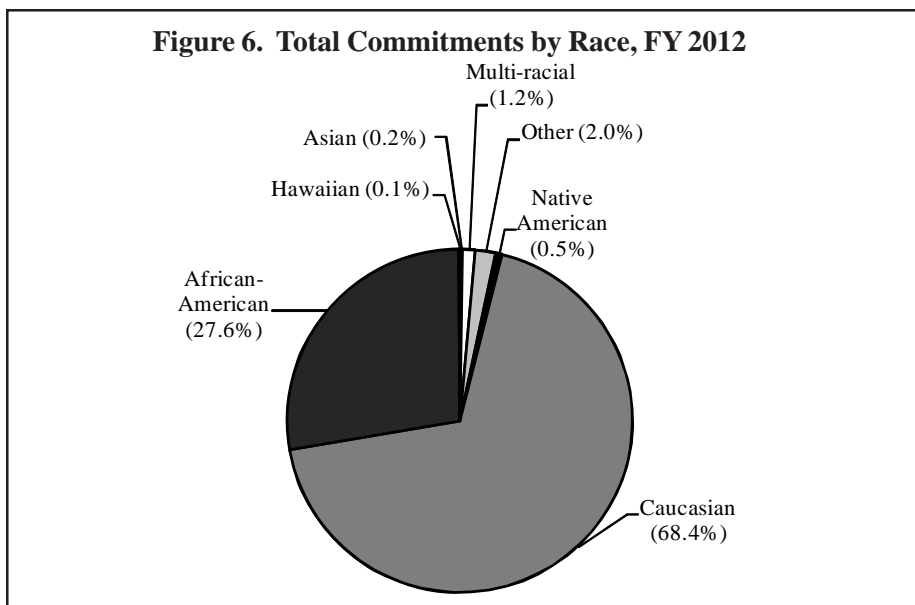
Commitments by Age (Continued)

As depicted in Figure 5, the numbers of youth committed to DYS during FY 2012 increased incrementally from age 11 until peaking at age 16, and then declined for youth over 16.



Commitments by Race and Gender

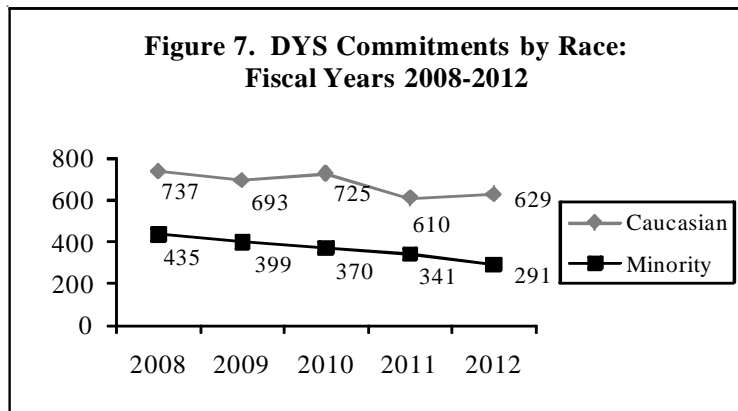
During FY 2012, Caucasian youth accounted for the majority (68.4%) of commitments to DYS (Figure 6). When further examining race by gender, Caucasian males accounted for over half (55.3%) of the total commitments. African-American males were the next largest group of commitments, representing 25.0%. As noted previously, females have consistently represented a relatively small percentage of commitments to DYS, with minority females accounting for 3.4% of all youth committed to the agency during FY 2012.



Commitments by Race and Gender (Continued)

The numbers of minority youth entering or re-entering DYS custody during FY 2012 represented a higher per capita commitment rate than for Caucasian youth. Minority youth constituted 18.4% of the Missouri population of individuals between 10 and 17 years of age (based on July 1, 2011 data provided by the U. S. Census Bureau to the Missouri Office of Administration), and accounted for 31.6% of DYS commitments.

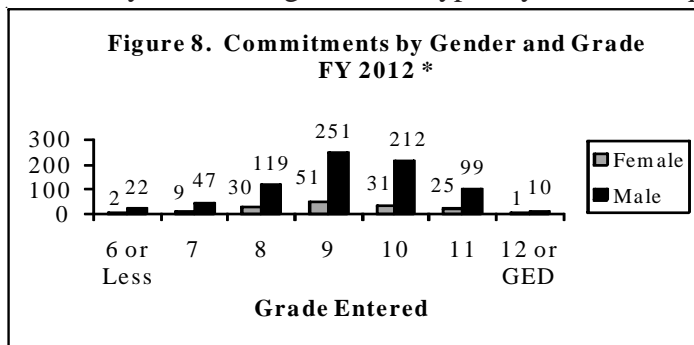
Figure 7 shows the number of Caucasian and minority youth committed to DYS over the past five fiscal years.



Commitments by Grade and Achievement Level

Twenty-four youth, or 2.6% of all commitments in FY 2012, had entered the sixth grade or less upon entering the DYS system. The majority of students (75.4%) had entered the eighth through tenth grades. Eleven students 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. Many youth committed to DYS in FY 2012 were found to be behind schedule in completing their education.

The academic skills of a large number of youth committed to DYS are significantly behind their age peers. Based upon data obtained from the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Division of Special Education, the incident rate of youth with educational disabilities is nearly three times greater than typically found in the public schools.

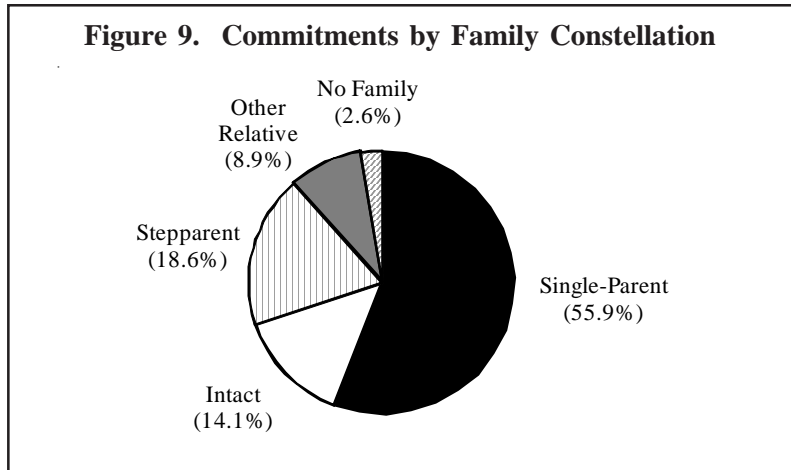


Less than a third of all youth receiving DYS education services were identified as having an educational disability.

* NOTE: Grade level data were missing for 11 youth.

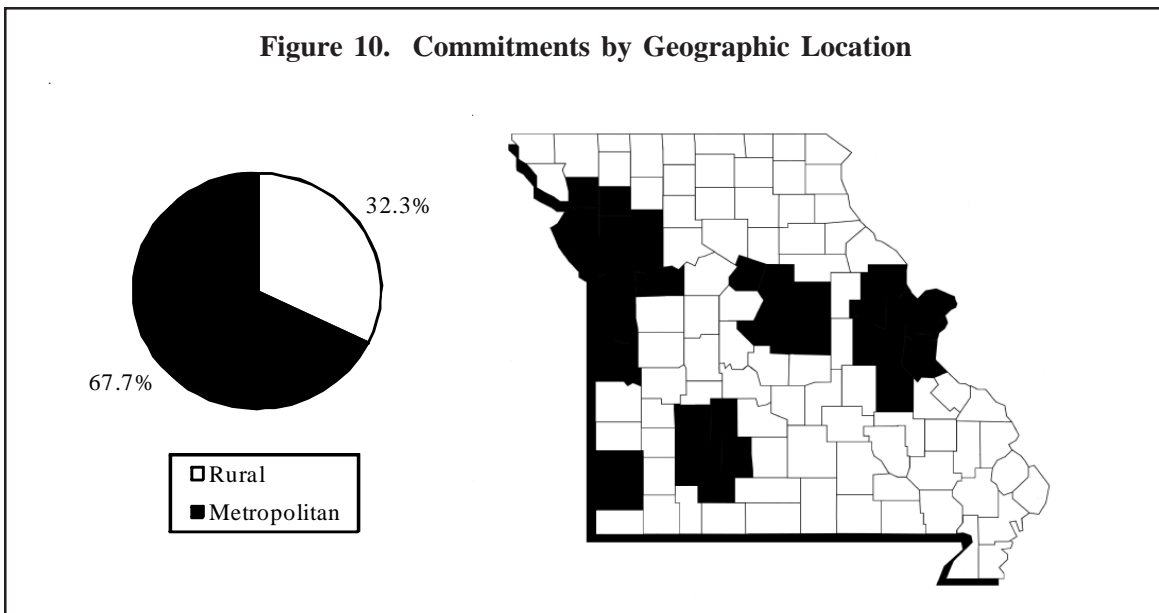
Commitments by Family Constellation

As seen in Figure 9, over half (55.9%) of the youth committed to DYS in FY 2012 came from single-parent homes. Conversely, only 14.1% of the youth resided in intact homes where both parents, biological or adoptive, were present.



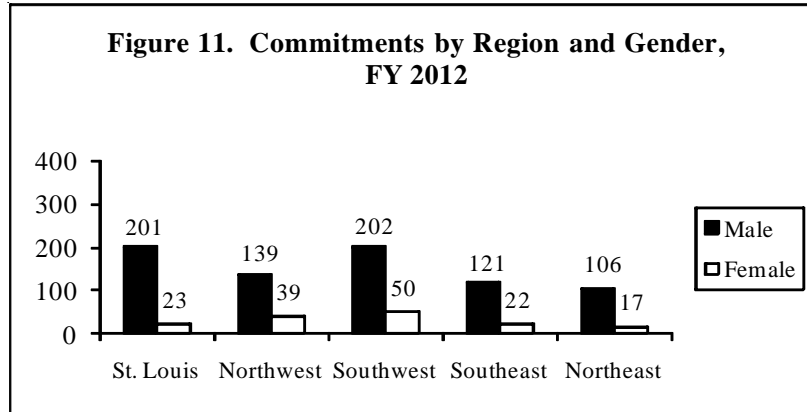
Metropolitan versus Rural Commitments

The majority of youth committed to DYS in FY 2012 (66.1%) resided in metropolitan areas of the state, and 67.7% were committed from metropolitan areas (Figure 10). The U. S. Census Bureau defines the following as metropolitan: The City of St. Louis and the counties of Boone, Howard, Callaway, Cole, Moniteau, Osage, Jasper, Newton, Bates, Caldwell, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Lafayette, Platte, Ray, Andrew, Buchanan, DeKalb, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, Warren, Washington, Christian, Dallas, Greene, Polk, and Webster.



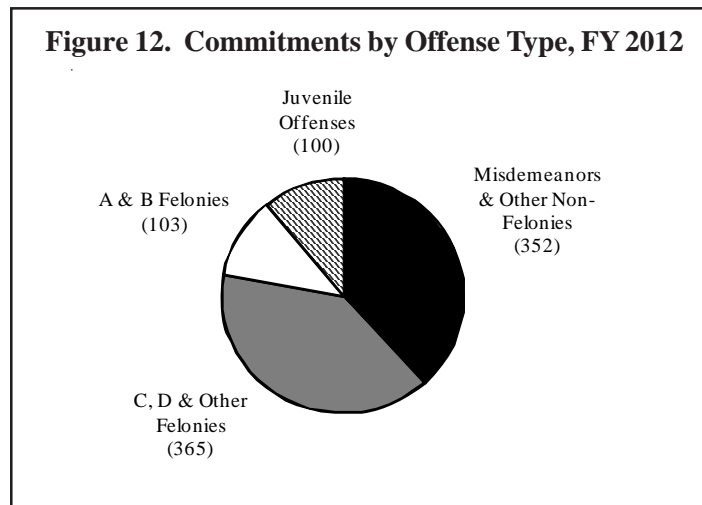
Commitments by Region

The largest proportion (27.4%) of the overall commitments to DYS during FY 2012 occurred in the Southwest region, which received 252 youth. Conversely, the 123 youth committed in the Northeast region accounted for the smallest proportion (13.4%) of the total DYS commitments (Figure 11). In each of the five regions, males represented the majority of the commitments, ranging from 78.1% committed in the Northwest region to 89.7% in the St. Louis region.



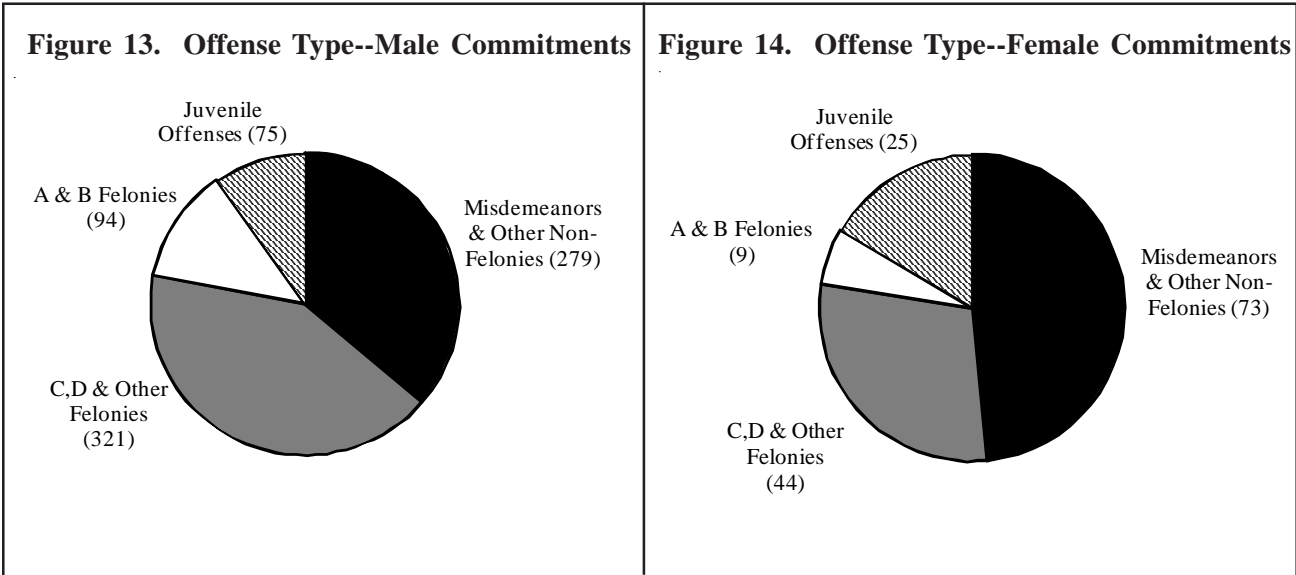
Commitments by Offense Type and Gender

Youth were most likely to be committed to DYS for adjudications involving class C, D, or unspecified felonies (i.e., “Other Felonies”) representing 39.7% of the total commitments. Included in this category are property offenses, drug crimes, and theft. Youth committed for misdemeanors and other non-felonies, which include probation violations and escapes from custody, comprised 38.3% of commitments. Youth adjudicated for the most serious crimes, A and B felonies, accounted for 11.2% of the youth entering DYS custody. Youth commitments for juvenile offenses such as truancy and curfew violations represented 10.9% of the total DYS commitments for FY 2012 (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, 12.2% of the male offenders were committed for A & B felonies and 41.7% were committed for “Other Felonies.” Of all females committed to DYS, only 6.0% were adjudicated for A & B felonies and 29.1% for “Other Felonies.” As seen in Figure 14, relative to males, females committed to DYS accounted for larger percentages of juvenile offenses (16.6% female versus 9.8% male) and misdemeanors (48.3% female versus 36.3% male).

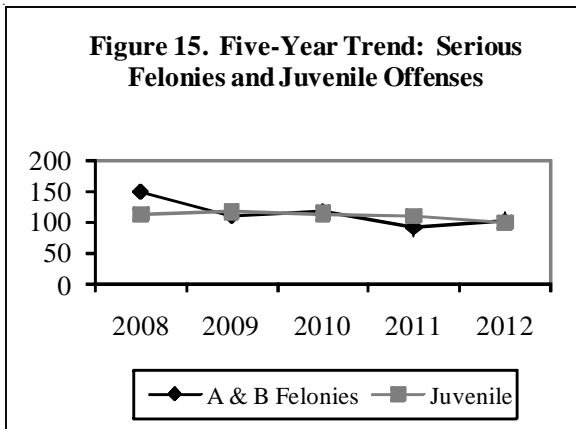


Commitment Trends for Offense Type

Between FY 2011 and FY 2012 there was a 3.3% decrease in overall commitments to DYS. Five-year trends, shown in Figure 15, show decreasing commitments to DYS for juvenile offenses and increases in the most serious felonies (A & B) after each year of decrease.

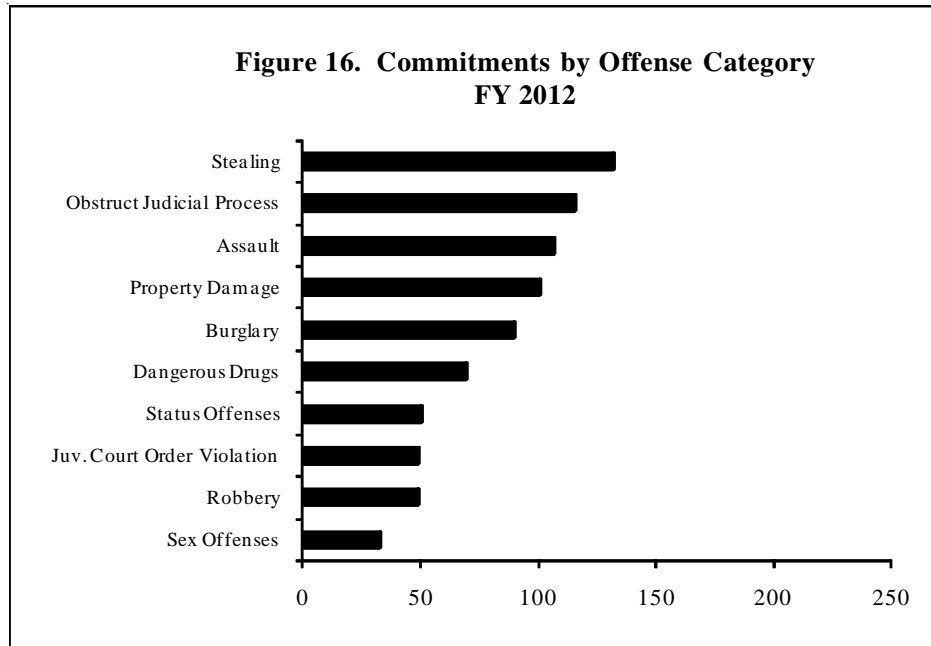
Table 2. Commitments by Offense Type FY 2011 and FY 2012

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>% Change</u>
A & B Felonies	91	103	13.2%
C, D & Other Felonies	377	365	-3.2%
Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies	373	352	-5.6%
Juvenile Offenses	110	100	-9.1%

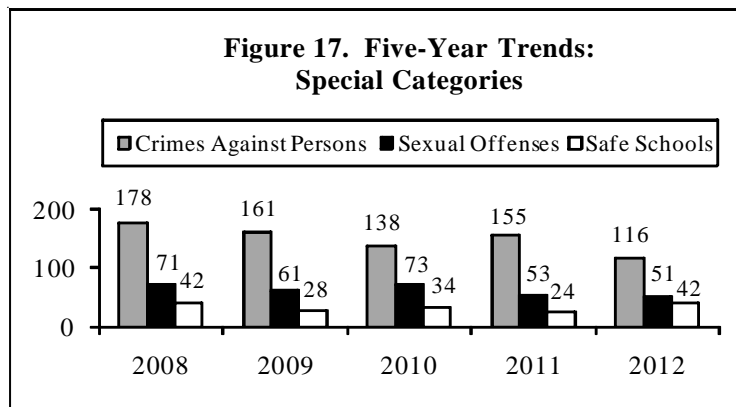


Commitment Trends for Offense Type (Continued)

A closer examination of the specific crimes for which youth were committed to DYS in FY 2012 reveals that stealing, obstructing the judicial process, assault, and property damage were the most common offenses. The top 10 offense categories for FY 2012 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 2012 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 2012 report excludes the data for youthful offenders sentenced pursuant to the dual jurisdiction statute, which was a part of the Juvenile Crime Bill of 1995. In FY 2012, only seven youthful offenders, all male, were sentenced pursuant to the dual jurisdiction provision and subsequently received by DYS.

Likewise, youth retained under the jurisdiction and supervision of juvenile offices of the circuit courts; or certified, tried and convicted in an adult court of general jurisdiction, are not within the purview of the Division of Youth Services.

CASE MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT SERVICES

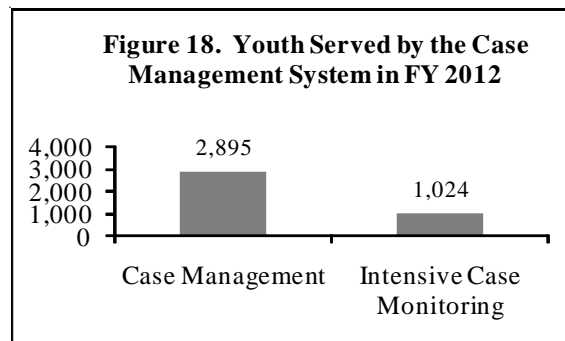
Case Management System

DYS continually modifies and refines its case management system 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 that youth adhere to court orders, receive appropriate supervision, and meet expectations such as attending work, school, treatment, and participating in community service as appropriate. To increase availability to clients and communities, Service Coordinators are strategically placed in geographical locations in close proximity to the communities they serve. As such, frequent contact, resource development, civic involvement, and community interaction are more readily achieved.

Service Coordinators perform comprehensive risk and need assessments which lead to the development of individualized treatment plans for each youth committed to DYS. These risk and need assessments have been revised and formalized over the past few years.

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, 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 caseloads of the Service Coordinators.

In FY 2012, a total of 2,895 youth received case management services within DYS. Additionally, 1,024 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, moderate care, and secure care programs. Regardless of the security level, an overall emphasis is placed 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 implement 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, establishing healthy relationships, esteem enhancement, and victim empathy enhancement. Educational achievement and vocational skills are emphasized as well.

In FY 2012, DYS operated 32 residential facilities, with a total of 710 beds. These facilities served 2,029 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 2012 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.

DYS day treatment programs served 568 youth during FY 2012.

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.

Table 3. Types of Community Care Services

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

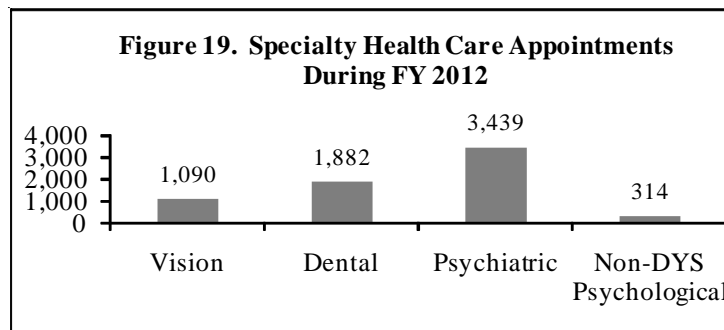
Jobs Program

Efforts to provide youth with vocational skills and career guidance 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. Many participating youth are able to earn vocational education credit through their experiences. 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 2012, a total of 689 youth were served by the Jobs Program. The overwhelming majority (646 youth, or 93.8%) 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.

Health Care Services

Part of the needs-based philosophy to which DYS subscribes is the recognition of the medical well-being of youth in its care as 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, with 100% of the data available, a total of 2,522 HCY screenings were conducted on DYS youth in residential programs in FY 2012. In addition, 1,495 immunizations were provided to committed youth. Figure 19 shows additional specialty care services that were provided during FY 2012.



Health Care Services (Continued)

Youth residing in DYS residential programs, contractual programs, foster care and/or proctor care within managed care regions are enrolled in the Department of Social Services’ MO HealthNet Managed Care (MC) program. In FY 2012, 1,303 youth were enrolled in MC. All other DYS committed youth are provided medical care under state and federal Medicaid programs. In FY 2012, 619 youth were enrolled in fee for service Medicaid programs.

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. The Needs Assessment Scale identified need for services in the following health areas for youth served by DYS in FY 2012 (Table 4):

Table 4. Health/Medical Information for Youth Served by DYS in FY 2012		
Health/Medical		
Total Youth	% of Total	Identified as having:
123	5.1%	Serious to major physical handicap or medical condition
414	17.2%	Some to moderate health or medical concerns (including pregnancy or regular medication)
1,852	76.8%	Minor or no known health or medical concern
23	1.0%	Not assessed or data missing
Substance Abuse		
Total Youth	% of Total	Identified as having:
1,040	43.1%	Serious to significant pattern of substance abuse, may have had prior treatment and/or diagnosis of chemical dependency
537	22.3%	Moderate to intermittent incidents of substance abuse
812	33.7%	Minimal or no known problems with substance abuse
23	1.0%	Not assessed or data missing
Mental Health		
Total Youth	% of Total	Identified as having:
362	15.0%	Diagnosed psychological/psychiatric disorder but not receiving treatment
589	24.4%	Behavioral indicators of a psychological/psychiatric disorder, but has not been diagnosed
720	29.9%	Diagnosed psychological/psychiatric disorder and was receiving appropriate treatment
718	29.8%	No history of psychological/psychiatric disorder, and no indicators that an evaluation is needed
23	1.0%	Not assessed or data missing

With respect to specialty care services for youth, DYS provided MC, or fee for service Medicaid, care for:

- 11,116 specialty medical services;
- 284 substance abuse treatment services; and
- 401 psychiatric/psychological treatment services.

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 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 5).

Table 5. Interstate Compact Cases, FY 2012		
	<u>Probation</u>	<u>Parole</u>
Entering MO--Opened	157	33
Entering MO--Closed	155	39
Exiting MO--Opened	34	45
Exiting MO--Closed	26	39
Travel Permits--to MO	162	25
Travel Permits--from MO	45	124
Youth Returned to MO via Interstate Compact		
* Runaways		37
Escapees		0
** Absconders		18
*** Delinquents		2
Total		57
Youth Returned to Other States via Interstate Compact		
* Runaways		29
Escapees		3
** Absconders		97
*** Delinquents		3
Total		132
Airport Supervision Requests		2

* 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.

*** Delinquent--Juvenile charged as delinquent.

Juvenile Court Diversion

Implemented in the late 1970's, the Juvenile Court Diversion (JCD) program is designed to encourage the development of prevention services to at-risk youth at the local level in an effort to divert youth 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 later years, however, the Juvenile Court Diversion program was expanded to include more urban or metropolitan areas in these prevention efforts.

In FY 2009, Missouri's diversion programming was retitled, "Youth, Family and Community JCD Program." In FY 2012, the division continued its goal to fund early and intermediate services needed to prevent young people from committing repeated offenses and experiencing progressive contact with the juvenile justice system. Effective programs reduce the likelihood that youth will be committed to the Division of Youth Services by addressing gaps in services and strengthening court systems and program effectiveness at the local level.

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 identification of trends, patterns and needs of youth in the community as they relate to court involvement, commitment and diversion issues.

The updated JCD program is modeled to reflect a results-based planning process designed to enhance strategic use of data and baseline information. The program promotes and encourages community and regional partnerships through meaningful involvement. The system also creates a level of healthy accountability and improved ways to measure success.

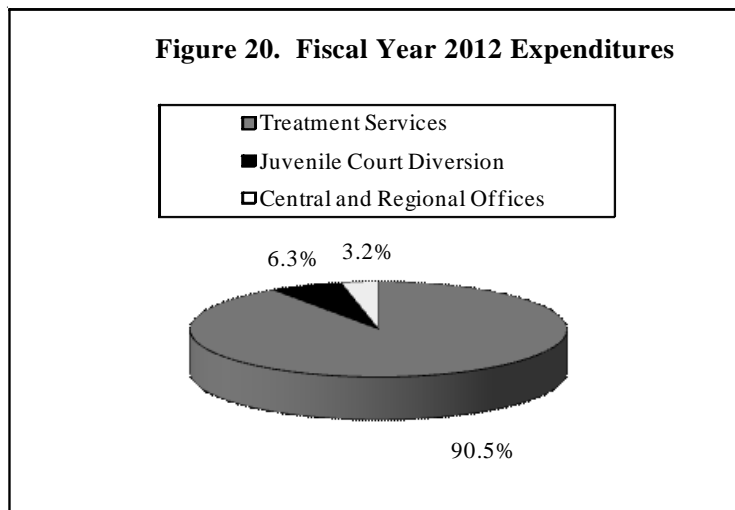
In FY 2012, 38 of the 45 juvenile circuits (84.4%) were awarded funding from the Juvenile Court Diversion program. With 100% of the circuits reporting unduplicated data, diversionary services were provided to 7,327 law violating youth referred to the local participating juvenile and family courts. Among the prevention and intervention programs funded during FY 2012 were projects involving accountability supervision, education services, and individual and family counseling and support services. With respect to the goal of preventing less serious and status offenders from further penetrating the juvenile justice system, 6,969 law violating youth were successfully provided services within the local community (Table 6).

Table 6. Juvenile Court Diversion FY 2012		
	Total Youth	Percentage
DYS Commitments	358	5%
Court Referred Youth Diverted	6,969	95%
Court Referred Youth Served	7,327	100%

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fiscal Year 2012 Expenditures

In FY 2012, expenditures for DYS totaled \$58.2 million. As seen in Figure 20, the majority of the overall budget was devoted to treatment services, which includes all aspects of treatment, educational, vocational, and other rehabilitative services. Another 6.3% of the total DYS budget, or approximately \$4 million, 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 3.2 percent of the total budget was utilized for administrative costs in the Central and Regional offices.



Residential Program Costs

Table 7 highlights the cost of operation for residential treatment programs. As would be expected, the community-based residential facilities are the least costly, and secure-care programs are the most costly. Higher staff-to-youth ratios primarily account for the increased costs associated with increased levels of security. The rates for all residential programs are derived using all costs incurred by the program including, but not limited to, administrative, residential services/supplies, educational services/supplies, food, staff salaries, and fringe benefits. Rate exclusions include rent, utility, and operational maintenance and repair expenditures.

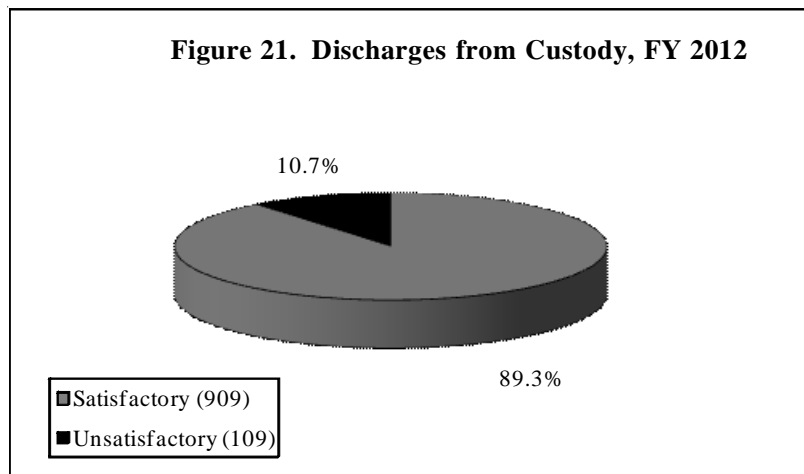
Table 7. Residential Program Costs FY 2012		
Program	Per Diem	Annual Cost per Bed
Community Residential Programs	\$177.79	\$64,893
Moderate Care Programs	\$184.76	\$67,437
Secure Care Programs	\$244.30	\$89,170

OUTCOME INDICATORS

A variety of measures illustrate the positive effects of DYS interventions. Included among these indicators are satisfactory discharges, law-abiding rates and recidivism, academic achievement, and GED attainment. Each indicator is described more fully below.

Discharges from DYS Custody

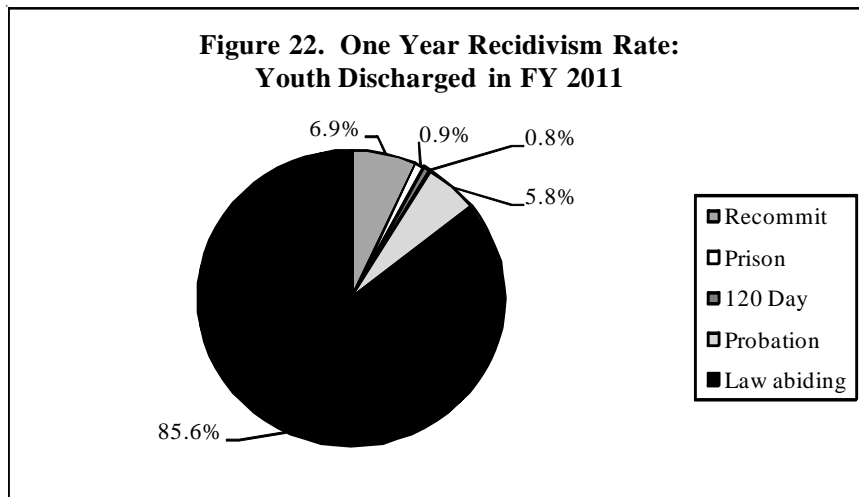
During FY 2012, a total of 1,018 youth were discharged from DYS custody. Of these discharges, 89.3% were categorized as satisfactory, with only 10.7% considered unsatisfactory (Figure 21).



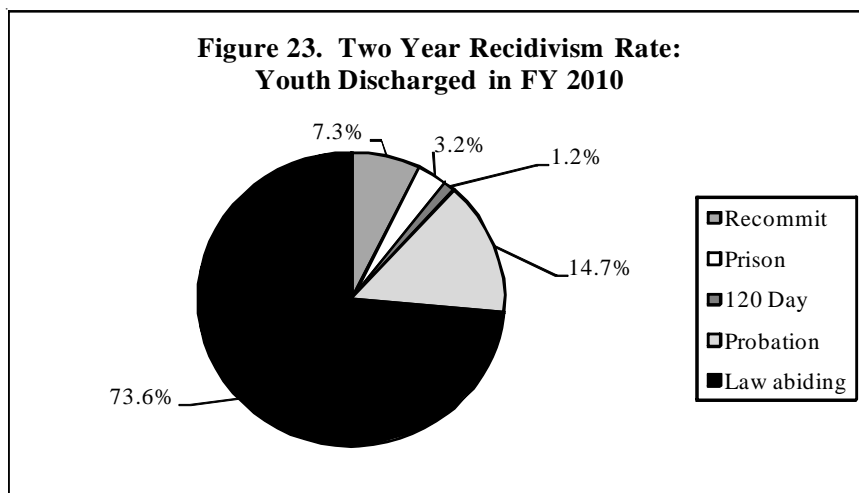
Satisfactory discharges include youth who either successfully complete the aftercare component following residential placement, successfully complete a residential program and are directly discharged, successfully complete community care or aftercare and required no residential placement, or enlist in 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.

Law-Abiding Rates and Recidivism

For the purposes of this report, recidivism refers to those youth who either return to DYS or become involved in the adult correctional system within a specified time period after release from DYS. One year law-abiding refers to the percentage of youth released from DYS custody that do not return to DYS or become involved in the adult correctional system within 12 months after all DYS services and aftercare are complete. As seen in Figure 22, 85.6% of youth released after 12 months remain law-abiding. Total combined recidivism after 12 months from release is 14.4% with recidivism to adult prison at 0.9%.

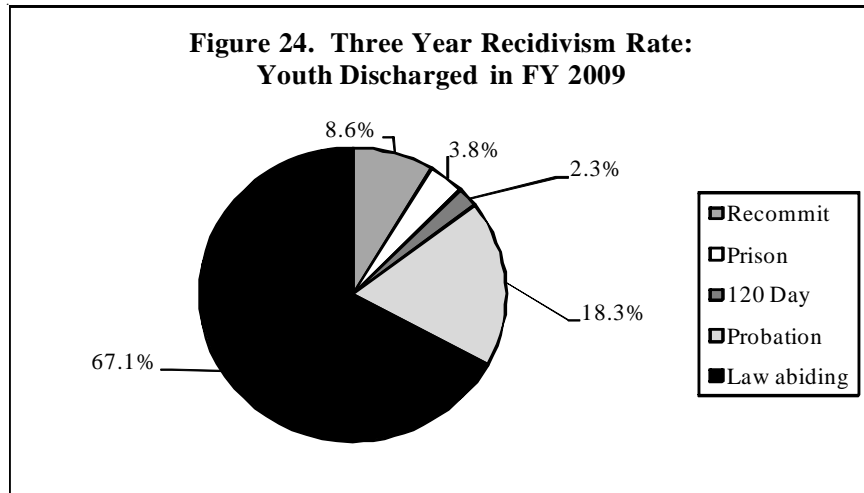


Two year law-abiding refers to the percentage of youth released from DYS custody that do not return to DYS or become involved in the adult correctional system within 24 months after all DYS services and aftercare are complete. As seen in Figure 23, 73.6% of youth released after 24 months remain law-abiding. Total combined recidivism after 24 months from release is 26.4% with recidivism to adult prison at 3.2%.



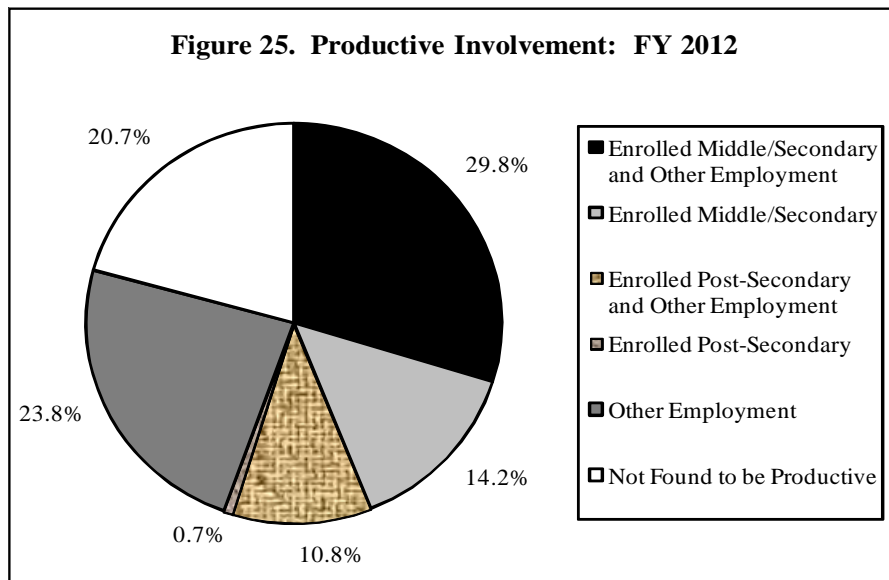
Law-Abiding Rates and Recidivism (Continued)

Three year law-abiding refers to the percentage of youth released from DYS custody that do not return to DYS or become involved in the adult correctional system within 36 months after all DYS services and aftercare are complete. As seen in Figure 24, 67.1% of youth released after 36 months remain law-abiding. Total combined recidivism after 36 months from release is 33.0% with recidivism to adult prison at 3.8%.



Productive Involvement

At time of discharge from Division of Youth Services, a youth's "Productive Involvement" in the community is assessed. Productive involvement assesses involvement in employment opportunities including full-time employment, part-time employment, or engagement with other employment, which may include programs such as apprenticeships or internships. Productive involvement also assesses the educational involvement of the youth at time of discharge. A youth may be enrolled in middle or secondary school, may be pursuing post-secondary education having attained a GED or High School diploma, or may be enrolled in a vocational or trade school. As indicated in Figure 25, of all youth discharged in FY 2012, 79.3% were productively involved at time of discharge.

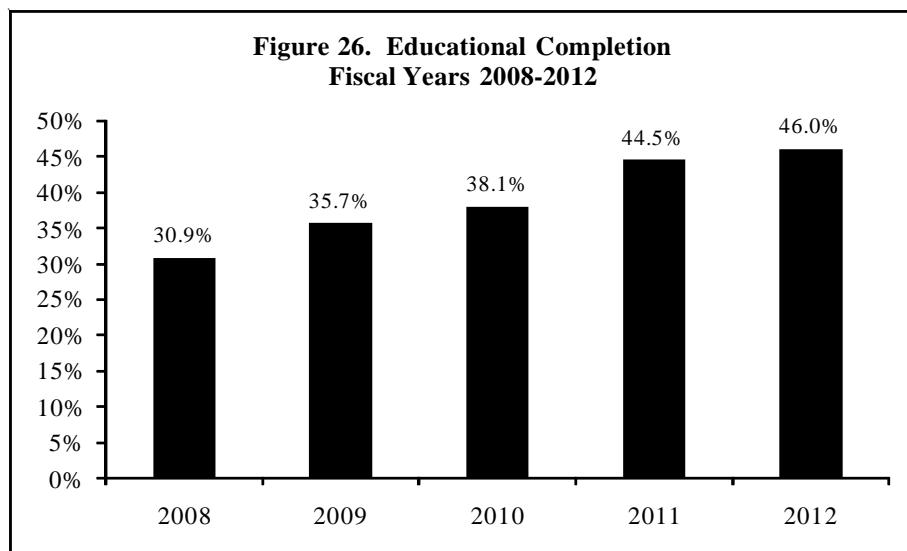


Academic Achievement and GED Success

Youth committed to DYS who completed both pre- and post-testing of the Woodcock-Johnson Psycho-Educational Battery-III demonstrated significant gains in academic growth during FY 2012. For example, in terms of reading achievement, the majority of youth (75.0%) progressed at a rate equal to or greater than the rate of growth exhibited by same-age peers. When examining writing and mathematics achievement, it was revealed that DYS youth (73.0% and 69.0%, respectively) progressed at a rate equal to or greater than the rate of growth exhibited by same-age peers. Overall, an average of 72.0% of DYS youth advanced academically.

Academic Achievement and GED Success (Continued)

In FY 2012, 78 DYS students met the requirements necessary to earn their high school diploma. There were also 435 attempts to obtain the GED by youth in the care and custody of DYS. Of those, 347 were successful, yielding a 79.8% success rate. Thus, 425 students completed their secondary education during FY 2012. By the time of discharge in FY 2012, 35.0% of the youth over the age of 16 had graduated from high school or obtained a GED. Of the 17 year olds discharged in FY 2012, 46.0% had either earned a high school diploma or a GED. This percentage shows the continued upward trend of those youth successfully completing their education while with DYS (Figure 26).



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 2012

A & B Felonies

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fel-A	Robbery - 1st Degree	0	29	29
	Assault w/ Intent to Commit Bus Hijacking w/ a Weapon	0	1	1
	Assault/Attempt Assault 1st Degree on Law Enforcement	0	1	1
	Kidnapping	0	1	1
	Dist. Controlled Sub. - Prior/persist. Offender	0	1	1
	Distributing Controlled Substance Near Schools	0	4	4
	Total A Felonies	0	37	37
Fel-B	Robbery - 2nd Degree	1	19	20
	Assault - 1st Degree	3	3	6
	Assault/Attempt Assault 2nd Degree on Law Enforcement w/ a Deadly Weapon	0	1	1
	Burglary - 1st Degree	0	18	18
	Arson - 1st Degree	2	1	3
	Child Molestation - 1st Degree	0	11	11
	Promoting Child Pornography - 1st Degree	0	1	1
	Poss. of Child Pornography - 2nd Offense	1	0	1
	Dist./Del./Manf./Prod. or Attempt to or Possess w/ Intent to Distr. Controlled Substance	1	2	3
	Distributing Controlled Substance to a Minor	1	1	2
	Total B Felonies	9	57	66
	Total A & B Felonies	9	94	103

(Continued, next page)

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2012

C, D, and Unspecified Felonies

Type	Offense	Female	Male	Total
Fel	Attempt Forcible Rape - Attempt Sexual Int.	1	0	1
	Statutory Rape - 1st Degree - Sexual Intercourse	0	1	1
	Statutory Sodomy - 1st Degree - w/ Person < 14	0	2	2
	Probation Violation	9	31	40
	Total Unspecified Felonies	10	34	44
Fel-C	Involuntary Manslaughter - 1st Degree	0	3	3
	Sexual Assault	0	5	5
	Statutory Sodomy - 2nd Degree	0	2	2
	Deviate Sexual Assault	0	9	9
	Domestic Assault - 2nd Degree	1	2	3
	Assault - 2nd Degree	2	13	15
	Assault/Attempt Assault on Law Enforcement	1	0	1
	Burglary - 2nd Degree	4	68	72
	Stealing a Motor Vehicle	1	24	25
	Theft/Stealing, Value \$500 - \$24,999	4	22	26
	Theft/Stealing of any Firearm	0	1	1
	Felonious Restraint	0	1	1
	Arson - 2nd Degree	2	1	3
	Tamper w/ Utility Service or Instit. - 1st Degree	0	3	3
	Tamper w/ Motor Vehicle - 1st Degree	4	40	44
	Tamper w/ Airplane/Motorboat - 1st Degree	0	1	1
	Tamper w/ Motor Vehicle - 2nd Degree	0	1	1
	Receiving Stolen Property >= \$500	2	2	4
	Endangering Welfare of Child - 1st Degree	0	2	2
	Tampering w/ Judicial Officer	1	0	1
	Tampering w/ Electronic Monitoring Equipment	2	9	11
	Unlawful Possession of an Explosive Weapon	0	1	1
	Deliver Controlled Sub. at Correctional Facility	0	1	1
	Possession of Controlled Substance	1	23	24
	Distributing/Delivering <= 5 gm. Marijuana	2	1	3
	Total C Felonies	27	235	262

(Continued, next page)

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2012

C, D, and Unspecified Felonies (cont.)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fel-D	Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree - 3rd Offense	0	1	1
	Assault while on School Property	1	7	8
	Stealing Animals	0	1	1
	Knowingly Burning or Exploding	0	2	2
	Fraudulent Use of Credit/Debit Device >= \$500	1	3	4
	Sex. Misconduct Involv. a Child < 15 - 1st Off.	0	2	2
	Incest	0	2	2
	Child Molestation - 2nd Degree - Previous Conv.	0	2	2
	Property Damage - 1st Degree	2	12	14
	Resisting Arrest/Detention by Fleeing	0	1	1
	Escape/Attempted Escape from Confinement	0	2	2
	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	3	13	16
	Carry Loaded Firearm into any School	0	1	1
	Unlawful Use of Drug Paraphernalia - Amphet.	0	1	1
	Deliver/Sell/Possess Drug Paraphernalia	0	1	1
	Intentionally Induce Symptoms by Use of Solvents - Subsequent Offense	0	1	1
	Total D Felonies	7	52	59
	Total C, D, and Unspecified Felonies	44	321	365

(Continued, next page)

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2012

Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mis	Purchase or Possession of Liquor by Minor	1	3	4
	Total Unspecified Misdemeanors	1	3	4
Mis-A	Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree - 1st/2nd Offense	3	2	5
	Assault - 3rd Degree - Physical Injury	6	11	17
	Assault on Law Enforcement - 3rd Degree	1	0	1
	Assault/Attempt Assault 3rd Degree on Law Enforcement w/ Physical Contact	1	0	1
	Assault 3rd Degree on Law Enforcement - Apprehension of Physical Injury	1	1	2
	Theft/Stealing - Value < \$500 - 1st Offense	17	62	79
	Fraudulent Use of Credit/Debit Device	0	1	1
	Sexual Misconduct - 1st Degree	0	11	11
	Child Molestation - 2nd Degree	0	2	2
	Tampering w/ Utility Meter - 2nd Degree	0	2	2
	Tampering w/ Property of Another - 2nd Degree	0	4	4
	Tampering w/ Motor Vehicle - 2nd Degree	1	3	4
	Receiving Stolen Property < \$500 - 1st Offense	0	2	2
	Promoting Pornography for Minors - 2nd Degree	1	0	1
	Furnishing Pornographic Material to a Minor	0	1	1
	Endangering the Welfare of a Child - 2nd Degree	0	1	1
	Resist/Interfere w/ Arrest, Detention or Stop	2	6	8
	Escape/Attempted Escape from Custody	1	3	4
	Failure to Appear - Misdemeanor	0	1	1
	Probation/Parole Violation	16	43	59
	Possession <= 35 gm. Marijuana	3	18	21
	Unlawful Use of Drug Paraphernalia	1	7	8
	Possession of Imitation Controlled Drug	0	1	1
	Peace Disturbance - 2nd/Subsequent Offense	0	3	3
	Harassment by any Communication of Person <= 17 years of age	2	2	4
	Animal Abuse - 1st Offense	0	1	1
	Operated Vehicle on Hwy w/o License	0	1	1
	Total A Misdemeanors	56	189	245

(Continued, next page)

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2012

Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies (cont.)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mis-B	Prostitution	0	1	1
	Sexual Misconduct - 2nd Degree	0	1	1
	Property Damage - 2nd Degree	2	26	28
	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	0	1	1
	Peace Disturbance - 1st Offense	1	9	10
	Intentionally Induce Symptoms by Use of Solvents - 1st Offense	0	1	1
	Trespass - 1st Degree	0	4	4
	Total B Misdemeanors	3	43	46
	Mis-C	Assault - 3rd Degree	9	35
Sexual Misconduct - 3rd Degree		0	2	2
Private Peace Disturbance		1	0	1
Total C Misdemeanors		10	37	47
Ordinance	Minor in Possession	1	0	1
	Probation Violation	1	3	4
	Peace Disturbance - Excessive Noise	1	2	3
	Resisting Arrest	0	1	1
	Receive Stolen Property	0	1	1
	Total Ordinance Offenses	3	7	10
Total Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies		73	279	352

Juvenile Offenses

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
Juv	Truancy	4	8	12
	Beyond Parental Control	5	5	10
	Habitually Absent from Home	4	3	7
	Behavior Injurious to Self/Others	4	17	21
	Status Offense - Other	0	1	1
	Violation of Valid Court Order	8	41	49
Total Juvenile Offenses		25	75	100

Appendix B. Commitments by Circuit & County: Fiscal Year 2012

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Clark	0	0	0	13	Boone	1	19	20
	Schuyler	0	0	0		Callaway	0	3	3
	Scotland	0	0	0		Subtotal	1	22	23
	Subtotal	0	0	0		14	Howard	0	0
2	Adair	0	2	2	Randolph		0	6	6
	Knox	0	0	0	Subtotal		0	6	6
	Lewis	0	1	1	15	Lafayette	4	7	11
Subtotal	0	3	3	Saline		1	6	7	
3	Grundy	0	4	4		Subtotal	5	13	18
	Harrison	0	0	0	16	Jackson	2	42	44
	Mercer	0	0	0		17	Cass	1	6
	Putnam	0	0	0	Johnson		0	6	6
Subtotal	0	4	4	Subtotal	1	12	13		
4	Atchison	1	0	1	18	Cooper	0	1	1
	Gentry	0	0	0		Pettis	2	11	13
	Holt	0	0	0		Subtotal	2	12	14
	Nodaway	1	1	2	19	Cole	0	5	5
	Worth	0	0	0		20	Franklin	3	10
Subtotal	2	1	3	Gasconade	0		2	2	
5	Andrew	0	0	0	Osage	0	0	0	
	Buchanan	5	16	21	Subtotal	3	12	15	
	Subtotal	5	16	21	21	St. Louis County	4	51	55
6	Platte	4	7	11		22	St. Louis City	8	77
	7	Clay	3	12	15	23	Jefferson	5	24
8		Carroll	0	2	2	24	Madison	0	4
	Ray	1	7	8	St. Francois		3	22	25
	Subtotal	1	9	10	Ste. Genevieve	2	5	7	
9	Chariton	0	3	3	Washington	1	3	4	
	Linn	1	0	1	Subtotal	6	34	40	
	Sullivan	0	2	2	25	Maries	0	0	0
	Subtotal	1	5	6		Phelps	3	3	6
10	Marion	0	6	6	Pulaski	2	4	6	
	Monroe	0	5	5	Texas	0	2	2	
	Ralls	2	1	3	Subtotal	5	9	14	
	Subtotal	2	12	14	26	Camden	1	2	3
11	St. Charles	6	49	55		Laclede	0	1	1
	12	Audrain	2	4		6	Miller	0	6
Montgomery		0	3	3		Moniteau	0	0	0
Warren		0	3	3		Morgan	0	3	3
Subtotal	2	10	12	Subtotal		1	12	13	

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Appendix B. Commitments by Circuit & County: Fiscal Year 2012

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
27	Bates	1	2	3	39	Barry	0	1	1
	Henry	0	0	0		Lawrence	1	4	5
	St. Clair	0	0	0		Stone	0	0	0
	Subtotal	1	2	3		Subtotal	1	5	6
28	Barton	0	5	5	40	McDonald	1	12	13
	Cedar	1	3	4		Newton	5	22	27
	Dade	0	0	0		Subtotal	6	34	40
	Vernon	0	2	2	41	Macon	1	3	4
	Subtotal	1	10	11		Shelby	0	1	1
29	Jasper	26	53	79		Subtotal	1	4	5
30	Benton	0	2	2	42	Crawford	0	7	7
	Dallas	0	5	5		Dent	0	0	0
	Hickory	0	1	1		Iron	0	2	2
	Polk	0	4	4		Reynolds	0	0	0
	Webster	1	1	2		Wayne	1	1	2
	Subtotal	1	13	14		Subtotal	1	10	11
31	Greene	7	50	57	43	Caldwell	2	3	5
32	Bollinger	0	3	3		Clinton	7	9	16
	Cape Girardeau	2	12	14		Daviess	2	2	4
	Perry	1	2	3		DeKalb	1	1	2
	Subtotal	3	17	20		Livingston	3	3	6
33	Mississippi	0	9	9		Subtotal	15	18	33
	Scott	5	13	18	44	Douglas	0	2	2
	Subtotal	5	22	27		Ozark	0	0	0
34	New Madrid	1	1	2		Wright	0	5	5
	Pemiscot	0	3	3		Subtotal	0	7	7
	Subtotal	1	4	5	45	Lincoln	4	7	11
35	Dunklin	0	4	4		Pike	0	2	2
	Stoddard	0	3	3		Subtotal	4	9	13
	Subtotal	0	7	7		TOTAL	151	769	920
36	Butler	3	13	16					
	Ripley	0	3	3					
	Subtotal	3	16	19					
37	Carter	0	0	0					
	Howell	0	1	1					
	Oregon	0	0	0					
	Shannon	0	0	0					
	Subtotal	0	1	1					
38	Christian	4	19	23					
	Taney	2	9	11					

Appendix C. Facility Utilization: Fiscal Year 2012

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>	<u>Total Exits from Facility in FY 2012</u>	<u>Youth in Facility on 06/30/12</u>	<u>Total Youth Served in FY 2012*</u>
Babler Lodge	20	57	15	72
Bissell Hall	20	50	16	66
Camp Avery	20	41	19	60
Camp Avery Short-Term	10	32	10	42
Community Learning Center	10	22	12	34
Cornerstone	10	21	11	32
Datema House	10	29	10	39
Delmina Woods	10	21	9	30
Delmina Woods Short-Term	10	28	10	38
Discovery Hall	10	15	11	26
Fort Bellefontaine	20	39	23	62
Fulton Treatment Center	30	31	28	59
Gentry Facility	20	41	23	64
Girardot Center for Youth and Families	20	29	24	53
Green Gables	10	22	12	34
Hillsboro	30	33	23	56
Hogan Street	30	38	30	68
Langsford House	10	25	11	36
Lewis and Clark	10	37	9	46
Montgomery Facility	40	17	13	30
Mount Vernon	30	67	32	99
NE Community Treatment Center	10	11	13	24
New Madrid Bend	20	44	24	68
NW Regional Youth Center	30	35	19	54
Rich Hill Facility	20	66	22	88
Riverbend Facility	30	39	27	66
Rosa Parks Center	10	26	12	38
Sears Youth Center	50	80	59	139
Sierra Osage	20	33	22	55
Spanish Lake	20	30	28	58
Twin Rivers	20	50	16	66
Watkins Mill	50	99	55	154
Waverly	40	89	37	126
Wilson Creek	10	34	13	47
TOTAL	710	1,331	698	2,029

* Total Youth Served equals Total Exits from Facility in FY 2012 plus Youth in Facility on 06/30/12.

Appendix D. Historical Timeline of DYS

Significant Events Shaping the Evolution of the Division of Youth Services

- **1889** – Training School for Boys in Boonville and the Training School for Girls in Chillicothe established.
- **1926** – Training School for Negro Girls at Tipton was opened.
- **1946** – The State Board of Training Schools was established in accordance with provisions of the 1945 Constitution. This represented a change from penal institutions to educational training schools for youth.
- **1948** – Legislation established indeterminate sentencing, age ranges (12 years through 26 years for boys and 12 years through 20 years for girls) and aftercare.
- **1948** – Governor Donnelly’s “midnight raid” on Training School for Boys. After two youth were killed by violent offenders, the Governor and a convoy of armed officers removed 71 boys and transferred them to the state penitentiary. The Governor dismissed the entire board.
- **1948** – Wendall E. Sears, Director (1948-1971)
- **1954** – Desegregation of Reception
- **1956** – Training School for Negro Girls closed and consolidated with the Training School for Girls in Chillicothe.
- **1957** – Juvenile Code (or Unified Juvenile Court Act) passed—made the court a “treatment center rather than a punishment center.” Bestowed exclusive juvenile court jurisdiction over delinquency, abuse and neglect, status offenses and adoption. Established blueprint for further development of custody and placement alternatives.
- **1962** – Camp Avery Park Camp was opened where boys could be placed in a less institutional environment.
- **1964** – Watkins Mill Park Camp was opened to further the movement toward “non-institutional” services for delinquent youth.
- **1970’s** – Systematic agency planning for de-emphasis of large rural institutions and establishment of smaller treatment facilities. Aftercare services expanded.
- **1970** – W. E. Sears Youth Center opened as an expansion of smaller non-institutional environments for youth.
- **1971** – Frederick O. McDaniel, Director (1971-1975)
- **1971** – DYS Advisory Board reappointed.
- **1972** – First Group Homes established, first DYS venture into the community.

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Appendix D. Historical Timeline of DYS

Significant Events Shaping the Evolution of the Division of Youth Services (cont.)

- **1974** – The Omnibus Reorganization Act created the Division of Youth Services within the Department of Social Services. Age ranges were changed to 12 through 17 for both boys and girls.
- **1974** – Group treatment approach adopted as the primary treatment modality.
- **1975** – Scope of responsibility was broadened to include prevention services, comprehensive training programs, consultation, and information services to non-DYS agencies, technical assistance to local communities, and a statewide data information system. DYS Advisory Board expanded to 15 members.
- **1975** – Max Brand, Director (1975-1978)
- **1975** – Initial stages of re-organization with the Five Year Plan. The plan called for the closing of the training schools, expansion of community-based services, delinquency prevention programs, staff development and training, improved quality of programs, better education for youth, and effective research and evaluation.
- **1975** – The Department of Elementary Education authorized to set educational standards for the Division of Youth Services as it has in its administration of the public school system. DYS schools become accredited.
- **1976** – Short-term programs provide alternatives to long-term institutional care developed at Camp Pa-He-Tsi (later Green Gables Lodge) at Osage Beach and Group Home 6 in Springfield (Wilson Creek Group Home).
- **1978** – Frederick O. McDaniel, Director (1978-1979)
- **1979** – Keith Schafer, Director (1979-1981)
- **1980's** – Continuation of agency's direction toward regionalization and an expansion of the continuum of treatment. Regionalized treatment facilities continue to absorb youth from the Training Schools.
- **1980** – Juvenile Court Diversion program established.
- **1981** – Jim Hair, Director (1981-1984)
- **1981** – Family Therapy initiated as part of the spectrum of care.
- **1981** – Training School for Girls closed.

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Appendix D. Historical Timeline of DYS

Significant Events Shaping the Evolution of the Division of Youth Services (cont.)

- **1983** – Training School for Boys closed.
- **1984** – Gary Sherman, Director (1984-1986)
- **1984** – A developmental leadership framework was adopted as a means for further development of treatment programs and staff.
- **1986** – Al Gage, Director (1986-1988)
- **1986** – Division of Youth Services' educational programs entitled to state aid, providing greater legitimacy to the educational services provided. Local school districts, constituting the domicile of the youth placed in DYS education programs, pay toward the per pupil cost of educational services based on the average sum produced per child by the local tax effort.
- **1987** – Blue Ribbon Commission recommendations result in greater appropriations for the Division of Youth Services.
- **1988** – Mark D. Steward, Director (1988-2005)
- **1990** – First day treatment program opened as Excel School in Springfield.
- **1991** – Intensive Case Monitoring services began. Enhanced supervision, monitoring and support functions through frequent and consistent aftercare contact.
- **1992** – Community Liaison Councils were expanded beyond a few regions to a statewide effort to link local communities to DYS facilities around the state by engaging citizens in educating the community, advising program leaders, and supporting positive youth development opportunities for DYS youth.
- **1993** – Jobs Program allows youth in residential programs to perform community service for which they will receive payment, allowing youth to be seen as resources within the community. Earnings may be used by the youth to make restitution payments.
- **1994** – National Council on Crime and Delinquency recognizes Missouri's national leadership for Excellence in Adolescent Care.
- **1995** – Juvenile Crime Bill included provisions for determinate sentencing, granted DYS the ability to petition for increased stay up to age 21, removed the lower age limit for commitment and provided for the development of dual jurisdiction. As a result of the Crime Bill and the Fourth State Building Bond Issue, a number of new facilities for DYS were authorized.

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Appendix D. Historical Timeline of DYS

Significant Events Shaping the Evolution of the Division of Youth Services (cont.)

- **1997** – Department of Elementary and Secondary Education authorized DYS to graduate high school students who meet all the graduation requirements of the state of Missouri.
- **1999** – Expansion of residential capacity through new facilities completed.
- **2001** – American Youth Policy Forum identified Missouri as a “guiding light for reform” and found that its emphasis on treatment and least restrictive care is far more successful than incarceration-oriented programs.
- **2003** – Study conducted by Dick Mendel, featured in *ADVOCASEY* magazine, identified Missouri’s cost and recidivism rates as among the best in the country.
- **2003** – Named as a model juvenile justice site by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Recognition led to DYS hosting numerous juvenile justice authorities, legislators and corrections officials looking to launch reform efforts in other states.
- **2005** – Paul Bolerjack, Director (2005-2007)
- **2007** – Tim Decker, Director (2007-Current)
- **2008** – DYS named winner of the Annie E. Casey Innovations in American Government Award in Children and Family System Reform from Harvard University.
- **2009** – DYS is approved for Medicaid Rehabilitative Behavioral Health Service billing for existing rehabilitative services provided in community and moderate care programs, decreasing agency reliance on state general revenue funding.
- **2009** – DYS launches effort to strengthen non-residential services. Day treatment programs begin transition to family and community support centers. New day treatment and resource center program opened at the MET Center with no new state funding and through a collaborative partnership with St. Louis County.
- **2010** – DYS engages the Family and Community Trust (FACT) and designated Community Partnerships around the state in providing transition and community support services to DYS youth and families.
- **2010** – Medicaid coverage for DYS youth is extended to provide continuity of care from commitment to discharge, strengthening transitions and increasing efficiency.
- **2012** – DYS implements telepsychiatry pilot projects in partnership with the Department of Mental Health, University of Missouri School of Medicine Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Program, and the Missouri Telehealth Network.