



# **Division of Youth Services**

## **Annual Report Fiscal Year 2016**

Missouri Department of Social Services  
DFAS Research and Data Analysis  
221 West High Street  
Broadway Building  
Jefferson City, MO 65102



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Missouri Department of Social Services  
P.O. Box 1527  
221 West High Street  
Jefferson City, MO 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 4 program divisions: Children's Division, Family Support Division, MO HealthNet Division, 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
- Accountability

### **Core Functions**

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

### **Division of Youth Services Mission**

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.

 *Missouri Department of*  
**SOCIAL SERVICES**

*Your Potential. Our Support.*

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

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES

PHYLLIS BECKER, DIRECTOR

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Dear Reader:

The Division of Youth Services (DYS) is pleased to present its Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2016. 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, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

National studies show that juvenile justice systems with therapeutic/rehabilitative approaches, with group and family strategies are more effective than punitive approaches. Current research on adolescent brain development further supports these approaches. DYS emphasizes moving beyond symptoms to the root causes of delinquency so that changes made by young people are long-lasting, prepare them to return and contribute positively to school, home and community.

In the past year, DYS has focused on quality assurance in our treatment planning. This has included building staff skills in Trauma Informed approaches; and understanding and building youth and family assets in the five domains of wellbeing include emotional and physical safety, creating meaningful social connections, developing mastery and stability, and access to relevant community resources. DYS has completed a second cycle of the Families and Schools Together (FAST) program which strengthens family and parental bonds and increases family engagement statewide. We continue to offer effective educational services improving our young people's academic progress and educational completion. DYS has successfully implemented Federal PREA standards for the first 3 year cycle. In addition, DYS staff and youth have participated in site tours from visitors from several other states and national organizations sharing their perspective on what helps youth lead fulling and productive lives in their communities. These youth lead tours build leadership and communication skills and broaden our young men and women's understanding of the world around them.

We extend our appreciation to the Governor, Missouri Legislature, Department of Social Services, DYS Advisory Board, juvenile courts, community partners, 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 assets to their communities throughout Missouri.

Very truly yours,



Phyllis Becker  
Director

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## FISCAL YEAR 2016 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 679 youth were committed to the Division of Youth Services (DYS) during Fiscal Year 2016.
- 84% of youth committed to DYS were male.
- The average age of all youth committed was 15.3 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 2016, 415 (25%) were identified as having an educational disability.
- 239 youth (35%) had a history of prior mental health services.
- 313 youth (46%) had a history of prior substance abuse involvement.
- 100 youth (15%) were committed for the most serious felonies (A/B felonies), 279 youth (41%) were committed for less serious felonies, 85 youth (12%) were committed for juvenile offenses, and 215 youth (32%) were committed for misdemeanors and other non-felonies.
- Almost 48% of all commitments were from single-parent homes.
- 65% of youth were committed from metropolitan areas.
- By the time of discharge, over 42% of DYS 17 year-olds had earned a high school diploma or a High School Equivalency (HSE).

## ***INTRODUCTION***

The vision of the Missouri Division of Youth Services (DYS) is that every young person served by Missouri DYS will become a productive citizen and lead a fulfilling life. In its effort to pursue this vision, 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 efficiency 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 2016.

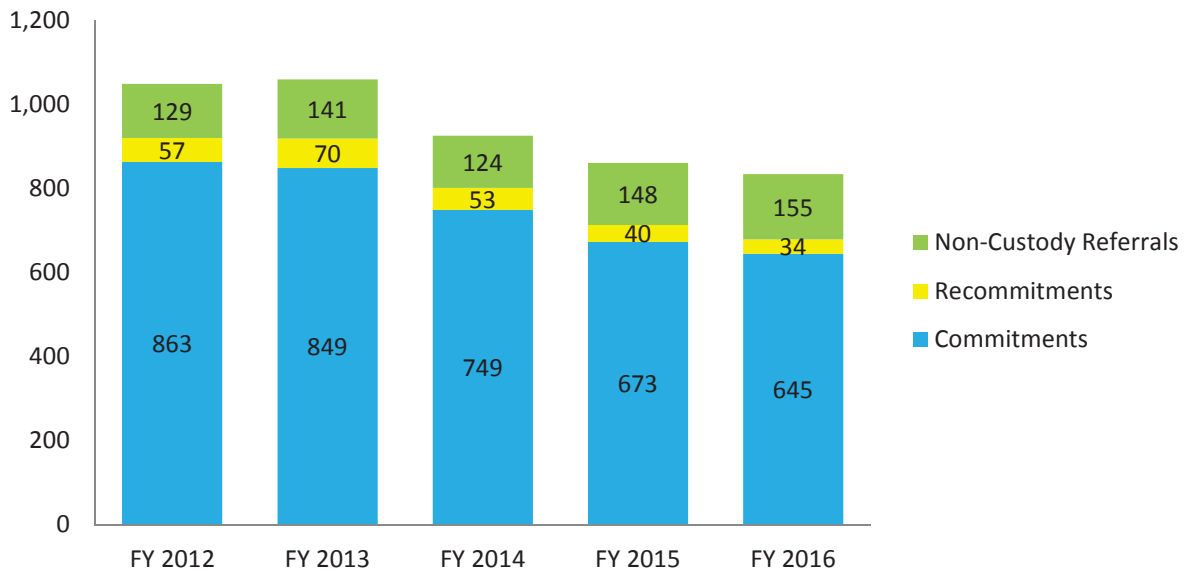
# COMMITMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

## 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 2016, a total of 679 youth were committed to DYS, a decrease of more than 4% in total commitments from FY 2015. The number of commitments has been decreasing over the past five fiscal years (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Commitments and Referrals

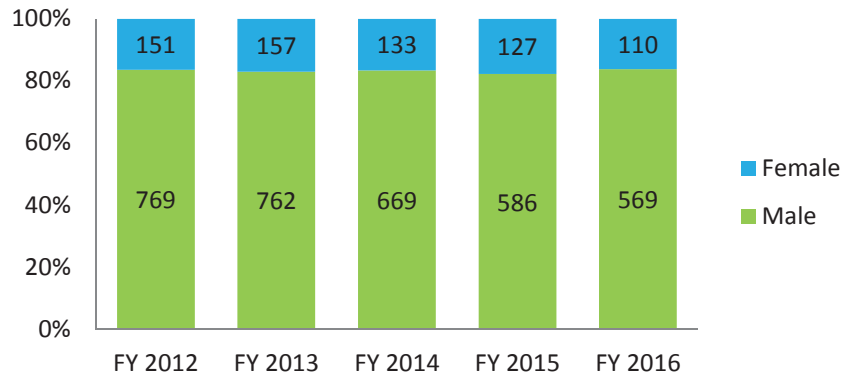


NOTE: State fiscal year 2013 was the first year in which dual jurisdiction cases were included in the overall data in this report. Dual jurisdiction cases consist of youthful offenders who are certified and simultaneously receive an adult and juvenile disposition in a court order of general jurisdiction. Fourteen youth fell into this category during FY 2016.

## Commitments by Gender

Nearly 84% of the overall commitments to DYS during FY 2016 were male, totaling 569. A total of 110 females were ordered into DYS custody, accounting for 16% of all commitments. Despite the small percentage of females, this population remains a challenge due to limited available resources. Over the past five years, the ratio of male to female youth committed has remained consistent.

**Figure 2. Commitments by Gender**



## Commitments by Age

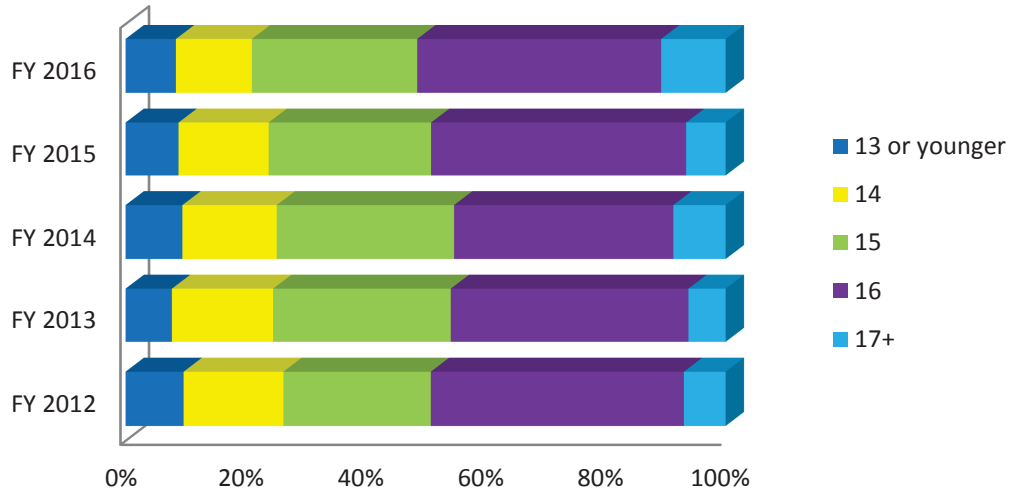
Most youth committed during the year were between the ages of 14 and 16. The average age at commitment was 15.3 years.

**Table 1. FY 2016 Commitments by Age and Gender**

Age	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>10</b>	1	0	1	0.1%
<b>11</b>	1	0	1	0.1%
<b>12</b>	7	1	8	1.2%
<b>13</b>	42	5	47	6.9%
<b>14</b>	74	12	86	12.7%
<b>15</b>	147	40	187	27.5%
<b>16</b>	233	43	276	40.6%
<b>17+</b>	64	9	73	10.8%
<b>Age Group Totals</b>				
<b>10, 11, 12, 13</b>	51	6	57	8.4%
<b>14 or 15</b>	221	52	273	40.2%
<b>16, 17+</b>	297	52	349	51.4%

Commitments by age remained fairly consistent over the past five years.

**Figure 3. Commitments by Age**

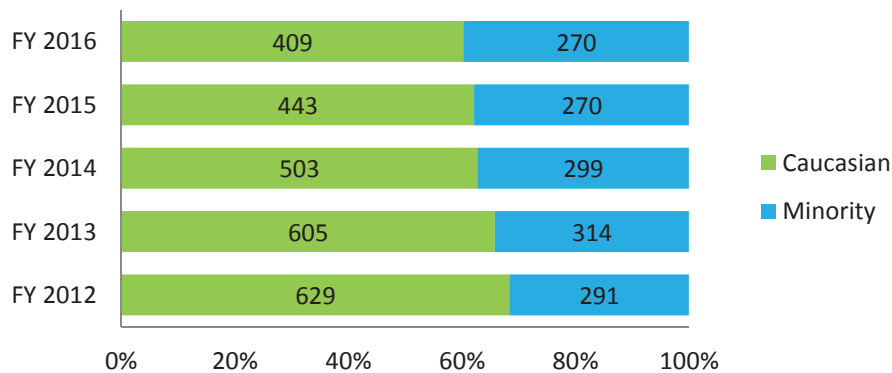


**Commitments by Race and Gender**

Over 60% of the committed youth were Caucasian, 35% were African-American and 5% were Asian, Native American, Hawaiian, multi-racial or of another race in FY 2016. Caucasian males accounted for almost 50% of total commitments, followed by African-American males at nearly 30%. Minority females accounted for 5% of all youth committed to the agency.

During FY 2016, the number of minority youth entering or re-entering DYS custody represented a higher per capita commitment rate than for white youth. Based on U.S. Census data, minority youth accounted for 24% of Missouri’s population between 10 and 17 years of age, and nearly 40% of DYS commitments.

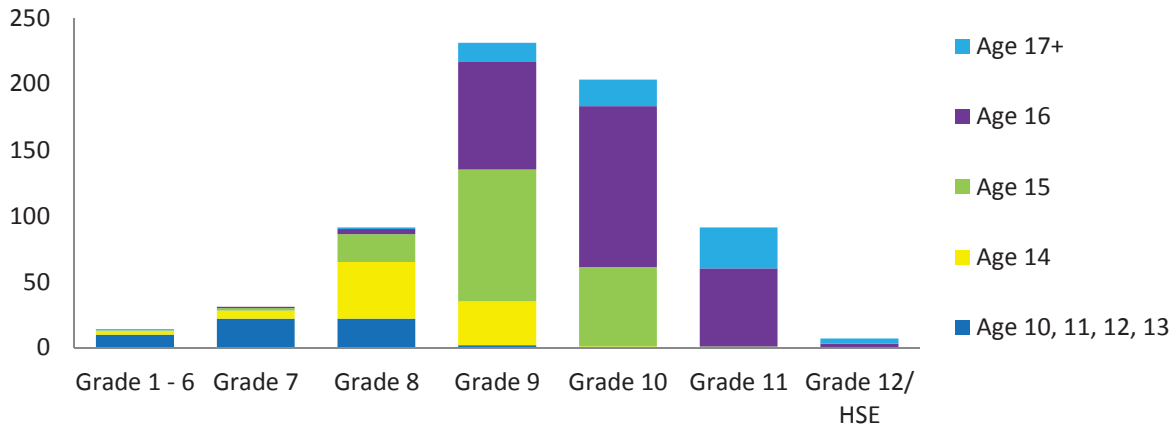
**Figure 4. Commitments by Race**



## Commitments by Education Level

Many youth committed to DYS in FY 2016 were found to be behind schedule in completing their education. The average youth had attained 9 years of school at the time of commitment.

**Figure 5. FY 2016 Commitments by Age and Grade**



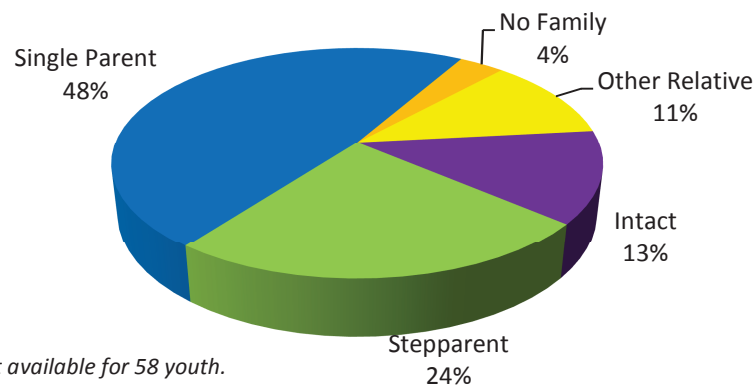
*NOTE: Grade level data not available for 11 youth.*

The academic skills of a large number of DYS youth were 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 almost double than typically found in the public schools. Of the youth receiving DYS educational services in FY 2016, 415 (25%) were identified as having an educational disability.

## Commitments by Family Composition

Nearly half of youth committed had resided in single parent homes prior to commitment. Only a small portion came from intact homes where both parents, biological or adoptive, were present.

**Figure 6. FY 2016 Commitments by Family Composition**

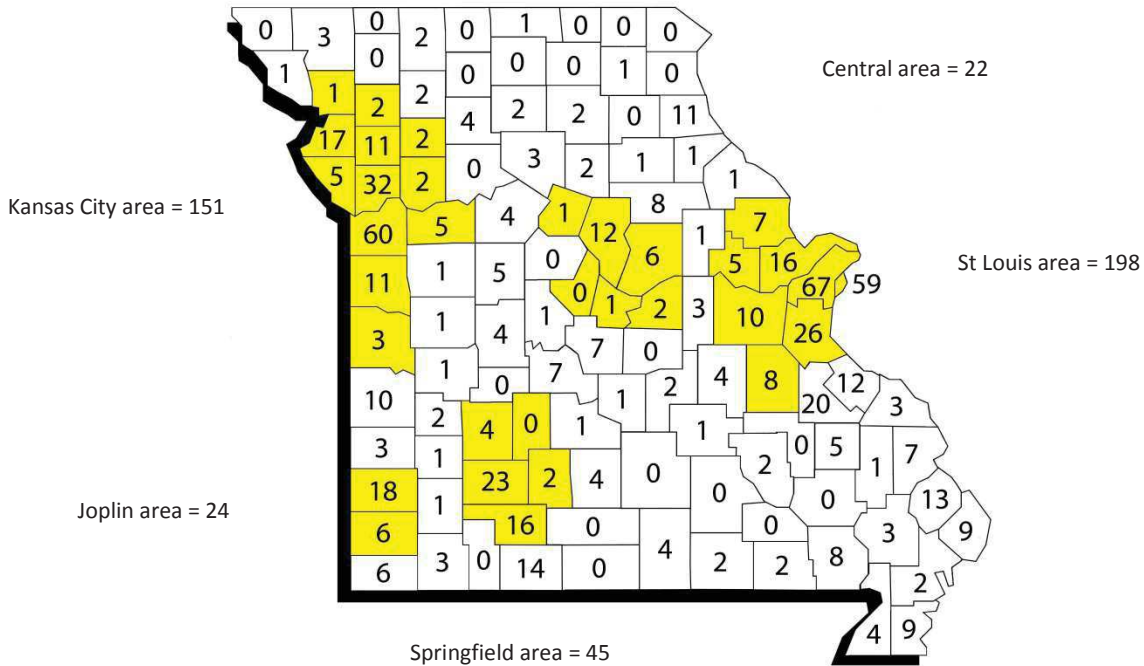


*NOTE: Family composition not available for 58 youth.*

## Metropolitan versus Rural Commitments

Nearly 65% of the youth committed to DYS in FY 2016 resided in and were committed from metropolitan areas, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, of the state. Commitments from rural counties accounted for 239 of the 679 total.

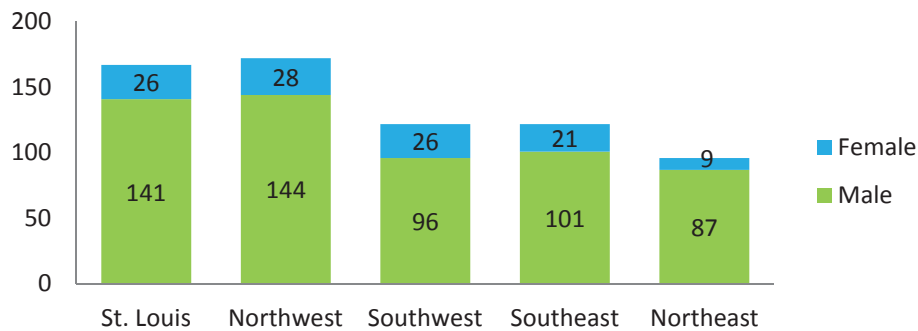
**Figure 7. Commitments by County**



## Commitments by Region

The largest proportion of all FY 2016 commitments occurred in the Northwest region. Females accounted for a higher percentage of commitments in the Southwest region, than all the other regions. Males accounted for three quarters or more of commitments in each region.

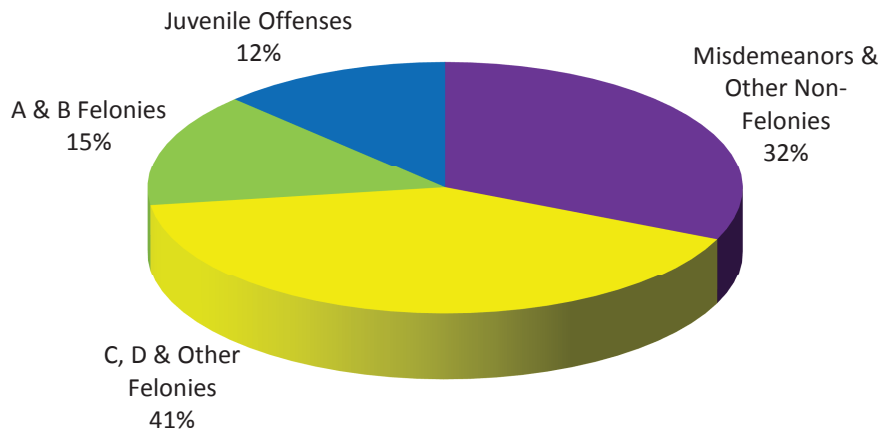
**Figure 8. FY 2016 Commitments by Region and Gender**



## Commitments by Offense Type

During FY 2016, youth adjudicated for the most serious crimes, A and B felonies, accounted for about 15% of the commitments, a 2% increase from last year. The less serious crimes, class C, D, or other felonies, which include property offenses, drug crimes and theft, increased from 34% last year to 41% this year. Misdemeanors and other non-felonies, which include probation violations and escapes from custody, dropped to 32% and juvenile offenses, such as truancy and curfew violations, represented 12% of the commitments.

**Figure 9. FY 2016 Commitments by Offense Type**



Male youth were more likely to be placed into DYS custody for more serious offenses than females. Nearly 60% of male offenses were A, B, C or D felonies while nearly 62% of female offenses were misdemeanors or juvenile offenses.

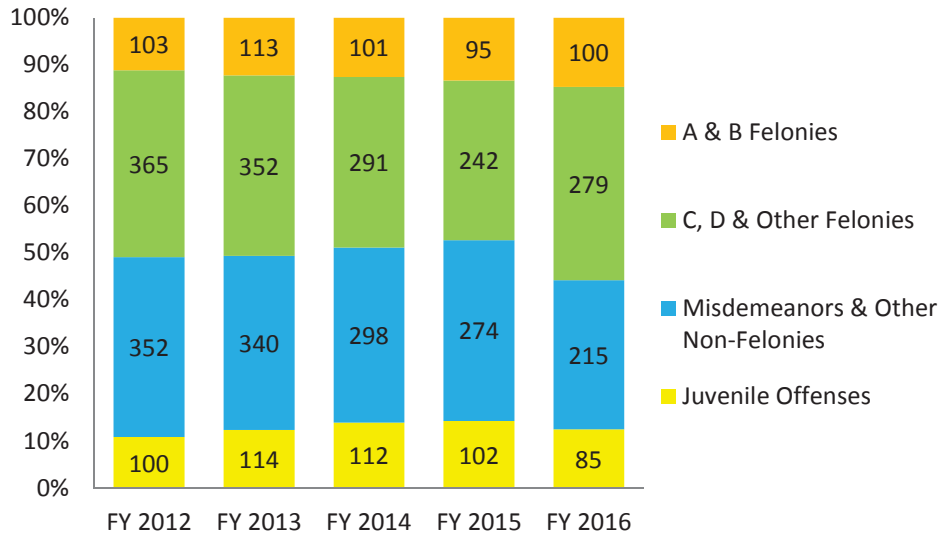
**Table 2. FY 2016 Commitments by Offense Type and Gender**

Offense Type	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total	Total	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>A &amp; B Felonies</b>	92	16.2%	8	7.3%	100	14.7%
<b>C, D &amp; Other Felonies</b>	245	43.1%	34	30.9%	279	41.1%
<b>Misdemeanors/Other Non-Felonies</b>	169	29.7%	46	41.8%	215	31.7%
<b>Juvenile Offenses</b>	63	11.1%	22	20.0%	85	12.5%

During FY 2012-FY 2015, the percentages have remained fairly consistent among offense types. However, when compared with last year's data, the felonies percentages increased significantly. C & D felonies jumped into the No.1 offense type with a 7% increase from last year.

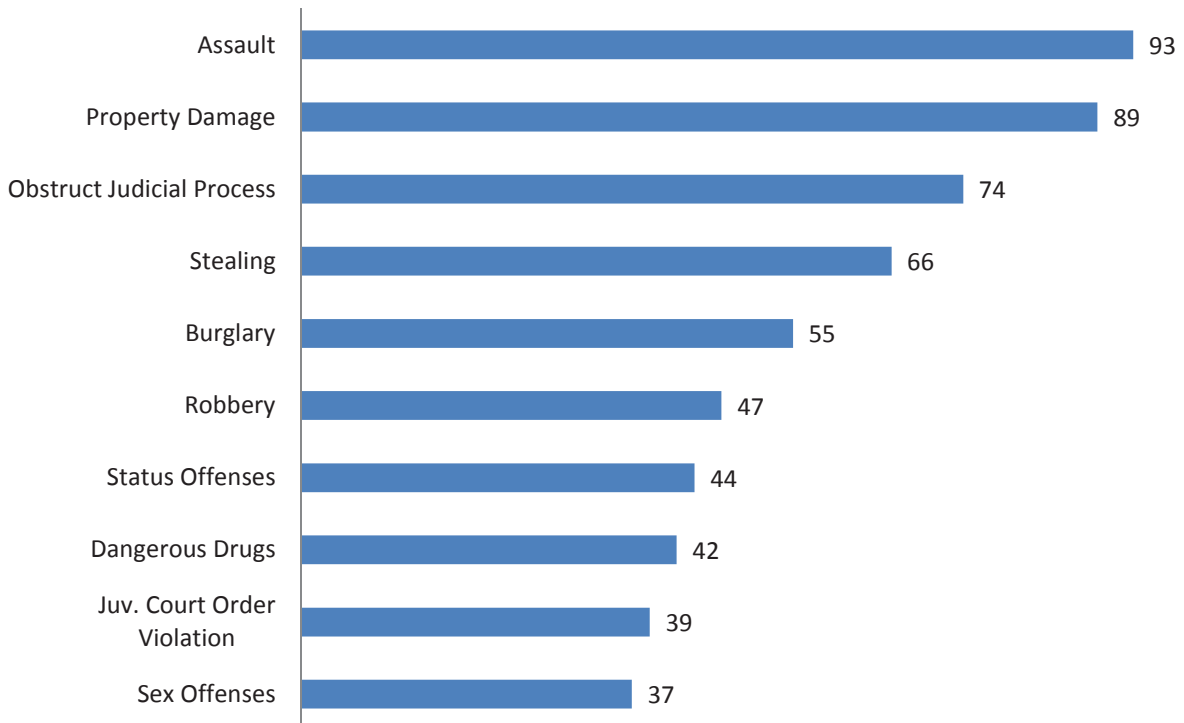


**Figure 10. Commitments by Offense Type**



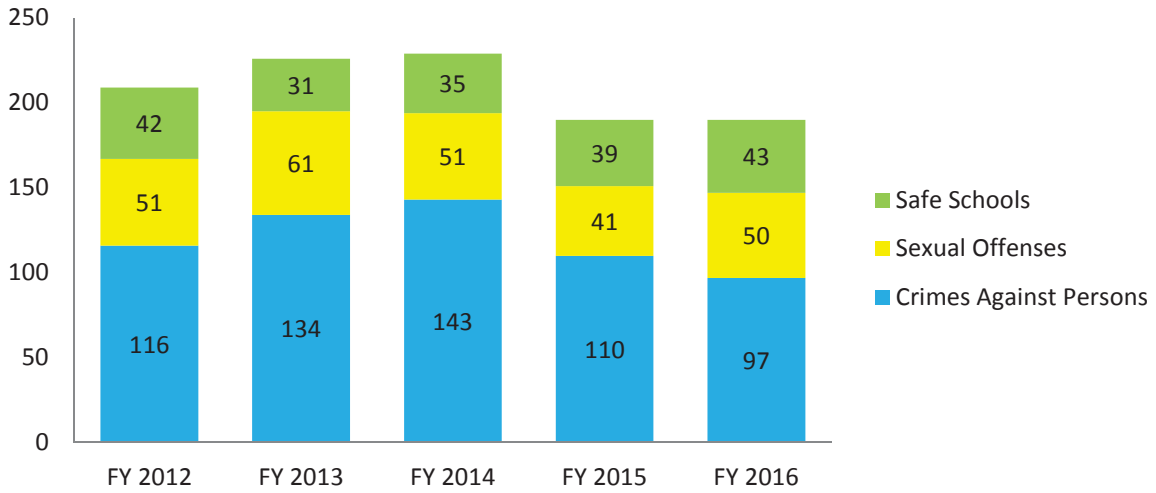
During FY 2016, the most common offenses for which youth were committed included assault, property damage, and obstruction of the judicial process. Compared with FY 2015’s top 10 offenses, stealing moved into and weapons dropped out of the top 10 in FY 2016.

**Figure 11. FY 2016 Top 10 Offenses**



In Missouri, legislation such as the Juvenile Crime Bill in 1995 and the Safe Schools Act in 1996 targeted a variety of serious and juvenile offenses, including crimes against persons, sexual offenses and safe schools. 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. Complete listings of the specific crimes in each of these categories can be found in Chapters 160, 565, and 566 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri.

**Figure 12. Special Offense Categories**



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

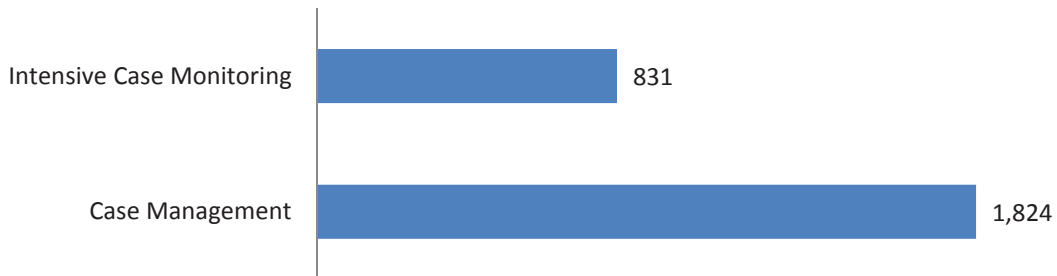
DYS continually modifies and refines its case management system to enhance assessment, treatment planning, and the coordination and monitoring of services for each youth and family. Service Coordinators are the primary link between DYS, the youth and family, and the local juvenile or family court. To 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 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. They perform comprehensive risk and need assessments which lead to the development of individualized treatment plans for each youth committed to DYS.

The Intensive Case Monitoring program is an important component of the overall DYS case management system. Through this program, Social Service Aides, known as “community mentors”, maintain consistent, frequent contact with DYS youth in aftercare or community care. Employed under the direction of the Service Coordinator, community mentors 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 Social Service Aides are a cost-effective means to enhance supervision of the youth while reducing demands on caseloads of the Service Coordinators.

During FY 2016, a total of 1,824 youth received DYS case management services. Additionally, 831 youth were served by the Intensive Case Monitoring program.

**Figure 13. FY 2016 Youth Served by the Case Management System**



## Residential Facilities

Within the division there exists a continuum of residential facilities with 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.

During FY 2016, DYS operated 31 residential facilities, with a total of 690 beds, and served 1,595 youth. Budgeted bed space allocations as well as utilization statistics for each of the residential facilities for FY 2016 are included in Appendix B, page 29.

## Day Treatment

DYS day treatment programs 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 psycho-educational groups and other treatment interventions.

Day treatment programs served 426 youth during FY 2016.

## 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.

**Table 3. Types of Community Care Services**

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

## Jobs Program

Efforts to provide youth with vocational skills and career guidance resulted in the 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.

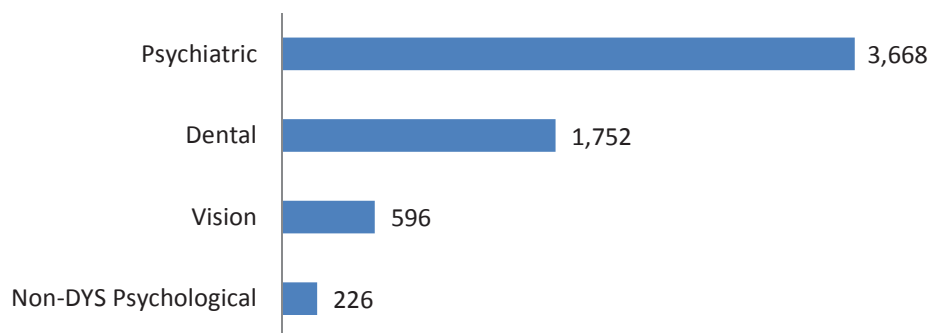
In FY 2016, a total of 512 youth were served by the Jobs Program with 98% of youth categorized as successful. For the purpose of this report, success in the Jobs Program refers to maintaining participation consistent with the employing agencies' philosophies, structure, expectations, and requisite level 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.

A total of 1,591 HCY screenings were conducted on DYS youth in residential programs in FY 2016. In addition, 1,106 immunizations were provided to committed youth.

**Figure 14. FY 2016 Specialty Health Care Appointments**



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 program. All other DYS committed youth are provided medical care under state and federal Medicaid programs. In FY 2016, 971 youth were enrolled in Managed Care and 508 youth were enrolled in fee-for-service Medicaid programs.

DYS provided Managed Care or fee-for-service Medicaid care for:

- 7,325 specialty medical services;
- 179 substance abuse treatment services; and
- 246 psychiatric/psychological treatment services.

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. Identified by the Needs Assessment Scale, over 22% of youth had serious to moderate health concerns, nearly 43% had serious to significant patterns of substance abuse, and over 47% had diagnosed psychological/psychiatric disorders.

**Table 4. FY 2016 Health/Medical Information for Youth Served by DYS**

	Total Youth	% of Total
<b>Health/Medical</b>		
Serious to major physical handicap or medical condition	73	4.2%
Some to moderate health or medical concerns (including pregnancy or regular medication)	312	17.8%
Minor or no known health or medical concern	1,365	78.0%
<b>Substance Abuse</b>		
Serious to significant pattern of substance abuse, may have had prior treatment and/or diagnosis of chemical dependency	746	42.6%
Moderate to intermittent incidents of substance abuse	456	26.1%
Minimal or no known problems with substance abuse	548	31.3%
<b>Mental Health</b>		
Diagnosed psychological/psychiatric disorder but not receiving treatment	241	13.8%
Behavioral indicators of a psychological/psychiatric disorder, but has not been diagnosed	437	25.0%
Diagnosed psychological/psychiatric disorder and was receiving appropriate treatment	583	33.3%
No history of psychological/psychiatric disorder, and no indicators that an evaluation is needed	487	27.8%
Not assessed or data not available	1	0.1%

## 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. It 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. FY 2016 Interstate Compact Cases**

	<b>Probation</b>	<b>Parole</b>
Entering MO, Opened	143	25
Entering MO, Closed	56	13
Exiting MO, Opened	21	35
Exiting MO, Closed	11	18
Travel Permits to MO	111	13
Travel Permits from MO	26	76
	<b>Youth returned to MO</b>	<b>Youth returned to other states</b>
Runaways *	15	24
Escapees	0	2
Absconders **	10	72
Delinquents ***	3	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Airport Supervision Requests</b>		<b>1</b>

\*Juvenile who has “run away” without consent of his/her legal guardian or agency having legal custody.

\*\*Juvenile probationer or parolee who has “run away” from his/her placement.

\*\*\*Juvenile charged as delinquent.

## Juvenile Court Diversion

Implemented in the late 1970’s, the Juvenile Court Diversion (JCD) program was 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, the Juvenile Court Diversion program was expanded to include more urban/metropolitan areas in these prevention efforts.

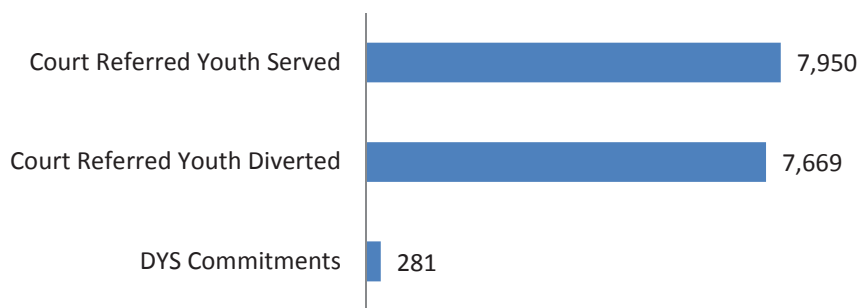
Missouri’s diversion programming was retitled “Youth, Family and Community JCD Program” in 2009. In FY 2016, the division continued its goal to fund early and intermediate services needed to prevent young people from committing repeated offenses and experiencing progressive contact with the juvenile justice system. Effective programs reduce the likelihood that youth will be committed to DYS 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 2016, 39 of the 45 juvenile circuits were awarded funding from the Juvenile Court Diversion program. Among the prevention and intervention programs funded were projects involving accountability supervision, education services, and individual and family counseling and support services. Diversionary services were provided to 7,950 law violating youth referred to the local and participating juvenile and family courts. With respect to the goal of preventing less serious and status offenders from further penetrating the juvenile justice system, 7,669 law violating youth were successfully provided services within the local community.

**Figure 15. FY 2016 Juvenile Court Diversion**

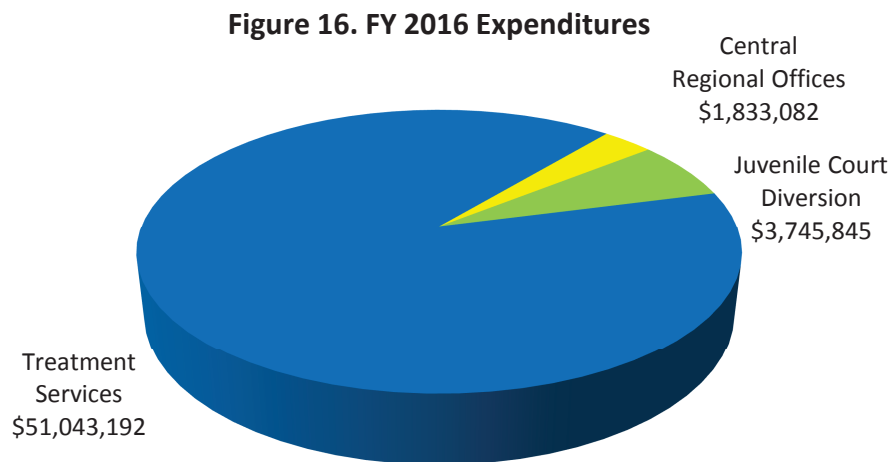




## FISCAL INFORMATION

### FY 2016 Expenditures

FY 2016 DYS expenditures totaled \$56.6 million. The majority of the overall budget was devoted to treatment services, which includes all aspects of treatment, educational, vocational, and other rehabilitative services. Prevention efforts in the form of Juvenile Court Diversion funding to assist the various juvenile and family courts throughout the state accounted for 7% and only 3% was utilized for administrative costs in the Central and Regional offices.



### Residential Program Costs

As expected, secure-care residential facilities are more costly to operate than community-based residential facilities because of the higher staff-to-youth ratios 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 operational maintenance and repair expenditures.

**Table 6. FY 2016 Residential Program Costs**

Program	Per Diem	Annual Cost per Bed
Community Residential	\$199.61	\$72,857
Moderate Care	\$183.75	\$67,069
Secure Care	\$229.87	\$83,901

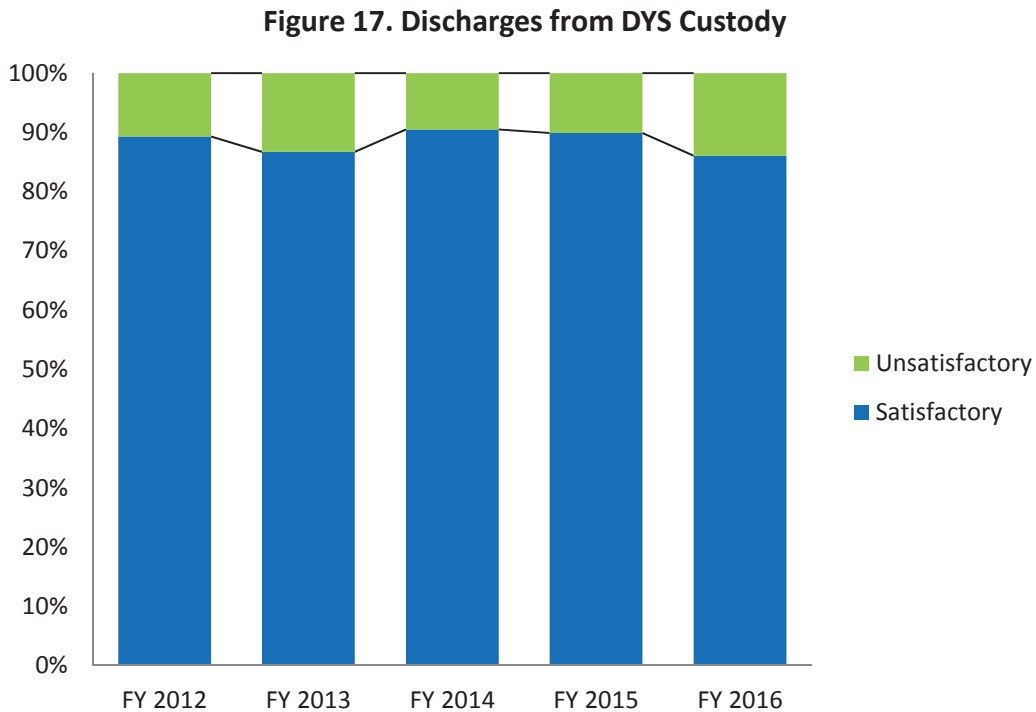
## OUTCOME INDICATORS

A variety of measures illustrate the positive effects of DYS interventions. Indicators included are satisfactory discharges, law-abiding rates and recidivism, academic achievement and GED attainment.

### Discharges from DYS Custody

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

During FY 2016, a total of 689 youth were discharged from DYS custody and 593 were categorized as satisfactory. Only 96 discharges were considered unsatisfactory.



## Recidivism and Law-Abiding Rates

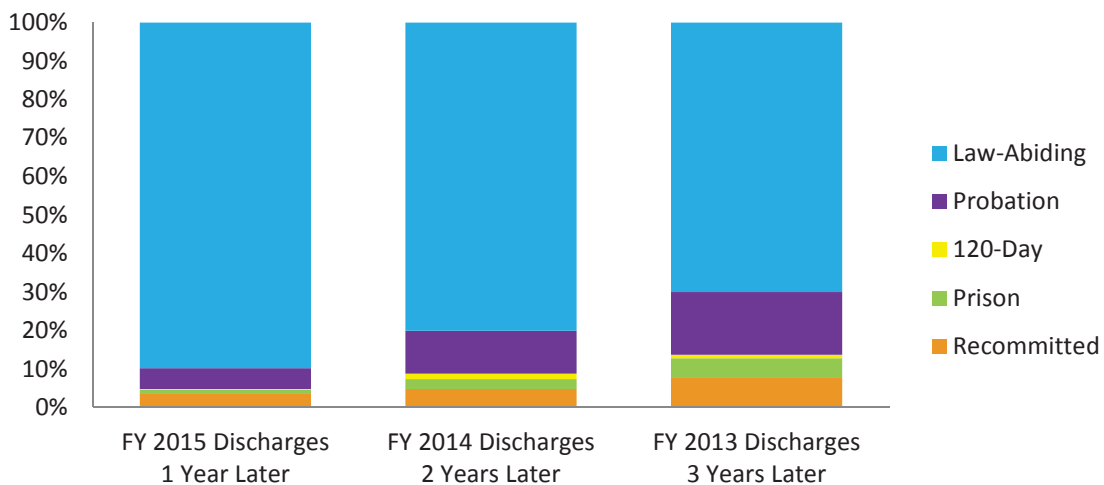
For the purposes of this report, recidivism refers to those youth who either returned to DYS or became involved in the adult correctional system within a specified time period after release from DYS. Conversely, the law-abiding rate refers to the percentage of youth released from DYS custody that do not return to DYS or become imprisoned.

Recidivism was low the first year after being discharged but increased the next two years. Still, over two-thirds of discharges remained law-abiding after three years and this has remained consistent over the past five years.

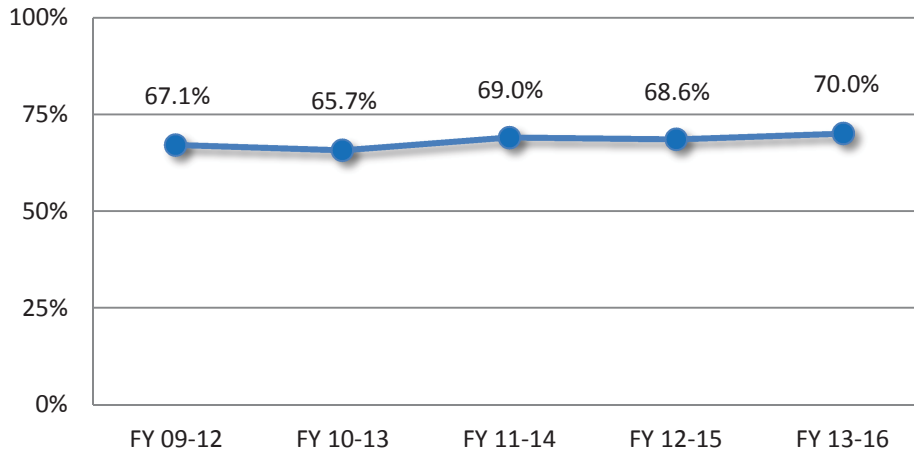
**Table 7. Recidivism and Law-Abiding Rates**

	FY 2015 Discharges One Year Later		FY 2014 Discharges Two Years Later		FY 2013 Discharges Three Years Later	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
<b>Discharged</b>	757	100.0%	813	100.0%	901	100.0%
<b>Recommitted</b>	28	3.7%	39	4.8%	71	7.9%
<b>Prison</b>	7	0.9%	21	2.6%	44	4.9%
<b>120-Day</b>	1	0.1%	11	1.4%	8	0.9%
<b>Probation</b>	41	5.4%	91	11.2%	147	16.3%
<b>Recidivism</b>	77	10.2%	162	19.9%	270	30.0%
<b>Law-Abiding</b>	680	89.8%	651	80.1%	631	70.0%

**Figure 18. Recidivism and Law Abiding**



**Figure 19. 3-Year Law Abiding Rate**

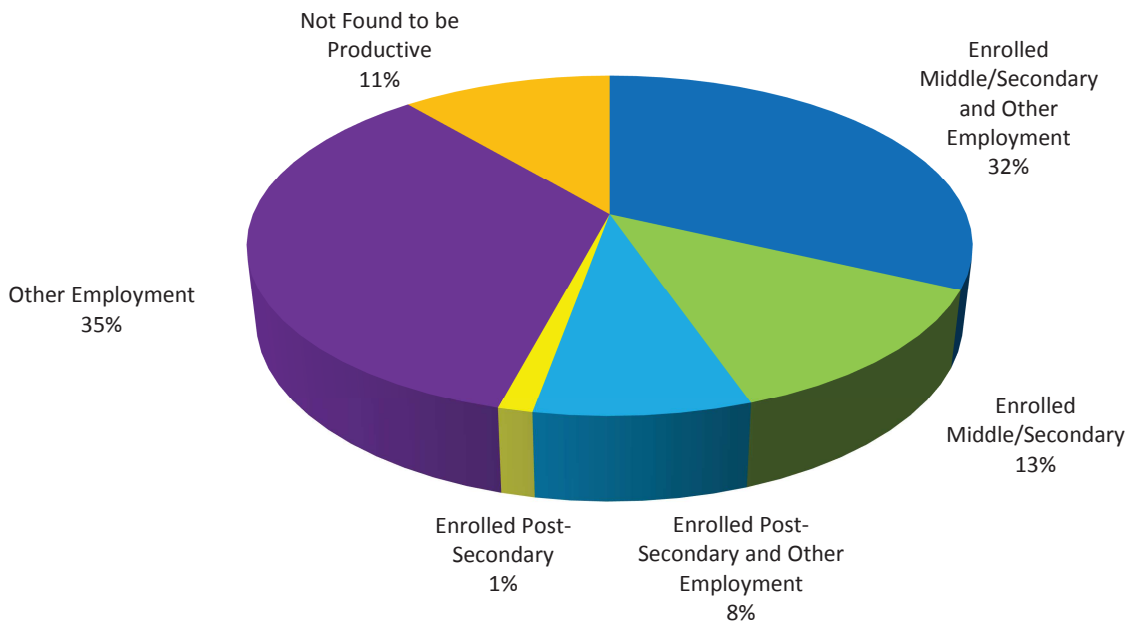


**NOTE:** Reflects a 3-year window after discharge from DYS.

## Productive Involvement

At time of discharge from Division of Youth Services, a youth’s “Productive Involvement” in the community is assessed. Productive involvement assesses the educational involvement of the youth at time of discharge and involvement in employment opportunities, which may include apprenticeships or internships as well as full- or part-time employment. Of all youth discharged during FY 2016, 89% were productively involved at the time of discharge.

**Figure 20. FY 2016 Productive Involvement**

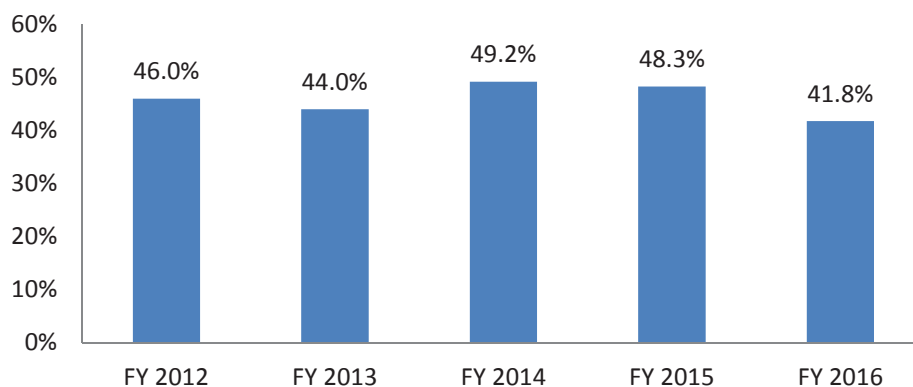


## Academic Achievement and High School Equivalency (HSE) Success

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 2016. In terms of reading achievement, the majority of youth, 77%, progressed at a rate equal to or greater than the rate of growth exhibited by same-age peers. When examining writing and mathematics achievement, 77% of DYS youth progressed at a rate equal to or greater than the rate of growth exhibited by same-age peers. Overall, an average of 86% of DYS youth advanced academically.

In FY 2016, 127 DYS students met the requirements necessary to earn their high school diploma. There were also 314 attempts to obtain the HSE. Of those, 263 were successful, an 84% success rate. By the time of discharge in FY 2016, 39% of the youth over the age of 16 had graduated from high school or obtained a HSE. Of the 17 year olds discharged in FY 2016, nearly 42% had either earned a high school diploma or a HSE.

**Figure 21. Educational Completion of 17-Year Olds**



## CONCLUSION

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.

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# APPENDICES

### Appendix A. Fiscal Year 2016 Committing Offenses by Gender

Type	Offense	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total A&amp;B Felonies</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>FEL-A</b>	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE - SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY	0	3	3
	DISTRIBUTING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE NEAR SCHOOLS	1	1	2
	DISTRIBUTION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE NEAR PUBLIC HOUSING OR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ASSISTED HOUSING	0	2	2
	ESCAPE OR ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY	0	1	1
	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	0	32	32
	STATUTORY SODOMY - 1ST DEGREE	0	1	1
<b>Total A Felonies</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>FEL-B</b>	ASSAULT - 1ST DEGREE	3	5	8
	BURGLARY - 1ST DEGREE	0	10	10
	CHILD MOLESTATION - 1ST DEGREE	1	17	18
	DIST/DEL/MANF/PRODUCE OR ATTEMPT TO OR POSSESS W/INTENT TO DIST/DEL/MANF/PRODUCE A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	0	2	2
	ELDER ABUSE - 2ND DEGREE	0	1	1
	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	0	3	3
	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	3	12	15
	SEXUAL ABUSE - 1ST DEGREE - VICTIM IS LESS THAN 14 YEARS OF AGE	0	1	1
	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	0	1	1
<b>Total B Felonies</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>59</b>



**Appendix A. Fiscal Year 2016 Committing Offenses by Gender**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Offense</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total C,D and Unspecified Felonies</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>FEL</b>	PROBATION VIOLATION	6	33	39
	STAT RAPE-1ST-SEX INTR W/PER < 14 YR-SER PHYS INJ/DSPLY DEADLY WEAP/DNGR INST/SUBJ VCTM SEX W/> ONE PER/VIC < 12 YR	0	1	1
	STAT SODMY-1ST-DEV SEX INTR W/PRS < 14-SER PHY INJ/DSPL DEADLY WEAP/DNG INST/SBJ VIC INTR W/> THAN ONE PER/VIC < 12 YR	0	2	2
	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGREE-SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A PERSON LESS THAN 14 YRS OLD	0	1	1
<b>Total Unspecified Felonies</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>FEL-C</b>	ARSON 2ND DEGREE	0	1	1
	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	0	18	18
	ASSAULT/ATTEMPT ASSAULT ON L/E,C/O,E/P, HWY WKR, P&P (BY MEANS OTHER THAN DEADLY WEAPON/ DANGEROUS INSTRUMENT/PHYSCL INJURY)-2ND DEGREE	0	1	1
	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	1	44	45
	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	1	2	3
	MAKING A TERRORIST THREAT	0	2	2
	POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE EXCEPT 35 GRAMS OR LESS OF MARIJUAN	2	17	19
	PROMOTING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY - 2ND DEGREE	1	0	1
	RAPE 2ND DEGREE	0	2	2
	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY - \$500 OR MORE/DEALER IN SPECIFIC GOODS/EXPLOSIVE WEAPON	0	2	2
	SEXUAL ABUSE	0	1	1
	SODOMY - 2ND DEGREE	0	1	1
	STEALING A MOTOR VEHICLE	2	2	4
	TAMPERING WITH ELECTRONIC MONITORING EQUIPMENT	0	2	2
	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1ST DEGREE	4	44	48
	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 2ND DEGREEE (PRIOR CONVICTION/FINDING OF GUILT UNDER 569.090, 570.030, 570.080)	1	3	4

**Appendix A. Fiscal Year 2016 Committing Offenses by Gender**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Offense</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total C,D and Unspecified Felonies(continued)</b>				
<b>FEL-C</b>	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE, AIRPLANE, MOTOR BOAT, ETC. - 1ST DEGREE	0	1	1
	TAMPERING WITH SERVICE OF UTILITY OR INSTITUTION – 1ST DEGREE	1	1	2
	THEFT/STEALING (VALUE OF PROPERTY OR SERVICES IS \$500 OR MORE BUT LESS THAN \$25,000)	3	12	15
	THEFT/STEALING OF ANY CREDIT CARD OR LETTER OF CREDIT	1	3	4
	THEFT/STEALING OF ANY FIREARM	0	1	1
	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON MOTIVATED BY DISCRIMINATION	0	1	1
<b>Total C Felonies</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>FEL-D</b>	ASSAULT 3RD DEGREE - 3RD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENSE AGAINST FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD MEMEBER	0	2	2
	ASSAULT WHILE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY	2	1	3
	DELIVER (SELL), POSSESS W/INT TO DEL (SELL), MANUFACTURE W/INT TO DEL (SELL) DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	0	1	1
	FAILURE TO APPEAR - FELONY	0	1	1
	FRAUDULENT USE OF CREDIT/DEBIT DEVICE (VALUE OF \$500 OR MORE)	1	1	2
	INCEST	0	4	4
	LEAVING SCENE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT--INJURY, PROPERTY DAMAGE OR 2ND OFFENSE	0	1	1
	PROPERTY DAMAGE 1ST DEGREE	3	6	9
	RESISTING ARREST/DETENTION/STOP BY FLEEING – CREATING A SUBSTANTIAL RISK OF SERIOUS INJURY/DEATH TO ANY PERSON	1	4	5
	SEXUAL MISCONDUCT OR ATTEMPT INVOLVING A CHILD UNDER 15 - 1ST OFNS	0	5	5
	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON (SUBSECTION 1-4)	0	15	15
	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON (SUBSECTION 11 - POSSESS WEAPON AND A FELONY CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE)	0	2	2
<b>Total D Felonies</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>50</b>

**Appendix A. Fiscal Year 2016 Committing Offenses by Gender**

Type	Offense	Female	Male	Total
<b>Total Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>MIS</b>	TRESPASSING - 2ND DEGREE	0	1	1
	PURCHASE/ATTEMPT PURCHASE OR POSSESSION OF LIQUOR BY MINOR	0	1	1
<b>Total Unspecified Misdemeanors</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>MIS-A</b>	ASSAULT ON L/E, C/O, E/P, HWY WKR, P&P (PHYSICAL INJURY)-3RD DEGREE	1	0	1
	ASSAULT 3RD DEGREE - PURSUANT TO SUBDIVISIONS(1),(2),(4) AND (6)	7	16	23
	ASSAULT/ATTEMPT ASSAULT ON L/E, C/O, E/P,HWY WKR,P&P (PHYSICAL CONTACT)-3RD DEGREE	0	2	2
	CHILD MOLESTATION - 2ND DEGREE	0	5	5
	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE - 1ST/2ND	5	6	11
	ESCAPE OR ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY	0	1	1
	FAILURE TO APPEAR - MISDEMEANOR	1	0	1
	FRAUDULENT USE OF A CREDIT/DEBIT DEVICE	0	1	1
	HARSMT BY ANY CMMCTN FRGHTN/INTMDT/CAUS EMTNL DISTRS OR APPREHNSN OF OFFNSV PHYS CNTCT OR RECK FRGHT PERSN <17 YRS	0	1	1
	INVASION OF PRIVACY - 2ND DEGREE	0	1	1
	OPERATED VEHICLE ON HWY WITHOUT VALID LICENSE	0	1	1
	PEACE DISTURBANCE, SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT	3	6	9
	POSSESSION OF AN IMITATION CONTROLLED DRUG	0	1	1
	POSSESSION OF UP TO 35 GRAMS MARIJUANA	3	8	11
	PROBATION/PAROLE VIOLATION	6	25	31
	RESISTING/INTERFERING WITH ARREST, DETENTION OR STOP	0	5	5
	SEXUAL ABUSE - 2ND DEGREE	0	6	6
	SEXUAL MISCONDUCT - 1ST DEGREE - 2ND OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENSE	0	3	3
	SEXUAL MISCONDUCT-1ST DEGREE	0	2	2
	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 2ND DEGREE	2	6	8
	TAMPERING WITH PROPERTY OF ANOTHER - 2ND DEGREE	0	1	1
	TAMPERING WITH UTILITY METER - 2ND DEGREE	0	2	2
	THEFT/STEALING ( VALUE OF PROPERTY OR SERVICES IS LESS THAN \$500 )	5	36	41
	UNLAWFUL USE OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	0	3	3
<b>Total A Misdemeanors</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>171</b>

**Appendix A. Fiscal Year 2016 Committing Offenses by Gender**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Offense</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies (continued)</b>				
<b>MIS-B</b>	MAKING FALSE REPORT	0	1	1
	PEACE DISTURBANCE, FIRST OFFENSE	0	1	1
	PROPERTY DAMAGE 2ND DEGREE	3	10	13
	PROPERTY DAMAGE 3RD DEGREE	0	1	1
	TRESPASS - 1ST DEGREE	1	1	2
	UNLAWFUL USE OF A WEAPON (SUBSECTIONS 6, 7 & 8)	0	2	2
<b>Total B Misdemeanors</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>MIS-C</b>	ASSAULT 3RD DEGREE - PURSUANT TO SUBDIVISIONS (3) AND (5)	7	11	18
<b>Total C Misdemeanors</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>ORDINANCE</b>	LEAVING THE SCENE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT	1	0	1
	PEACE DISTURBANCE - EXCESSIVE NOISE	0	1	1
	SEXUAL MISCONDUCT	0	1	1
	TAMPERING	1	0	1
<b>Total Ordinance Offenses</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Juvenile Offenses</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>JUV</b>	ABUSE - OTHER SEXUAL	0	1	1
	BEHAVIOR INJURIOUS TO SELF/OTHERS	5	19	24
	BEYOND PARENTAL CONTROL	2	5	7
	HABITUALLY ABSENT FROM HOME	2	2	4
	MUNI - PEACE DISTURBANCE	0	1	1
	TRUANCY	3	6	9
	VIOLATION OF VALID COURT ORDER	10	29	39

## Appendix B. Fiscal Year 2016 Facility Utilization

Facility	Number of Beds	Total Exits from Facility	Youth in Facility on 06/30/16	Total Youth Served in FY16 Per Facility
Babler Lodge	20	29	12	41
Bissell Hall	20	25	26	51
Camp Avery	20	23	15	38
Camp Avery Short-Term	10	15	6	21
Community Learning Center	10	16	5	21
Cornerstone	10	15	12	27
Datema House	10	14	8	22
Delmina Woods	10	16	10	26
Delmina Woods Short-Term	10	18	9	27
Discovery Hall	10	11	12	23
Fort Bellefontaine	20	25	24	49
Fulton Treatment Center	30	39	23	62
Gentry Facility (Cabool)	20	25	15	40
Girardot Center for Youth and Families	20	31	21	52
Green Gables*	10	0	0	0
Hillsboro	20	21	22	43
Hogan Street	30	24	31	55
Langsford House	10	13	11	24
Lewis and Clark	10	17	10	27
Montgomery Facility	40	33	21	54
Mount Vernon	30	38	32	70
New Madrid Bend	20	33	21	54
NW Regional Youth Center	30	38	28	66
Rich Hill Facility	20	27	15	42
Riverbend Treatment Facility	30	26	30	56
Rosa Parks Center	10	12	6	18
Sears Youth Center	50	82	55	137
Sierra Osage	20	41	24	65
Spanish Lake	20	35	24	59
Twin Rivers	20	26	19	45
Watkins Mill	50	72	66	138
Waverly	40	66	46	112
Wilson Creek	10	23	7	30

\*Closed on March 15, 2016.

**Appendix C: Fiscal Year 2016 Commitments by Circuit and Commitment County**

Circuit	County	Female	Male	Total
2	KNOX	0	1	1
3	HARRISON	0	2	2
	PUTNAM	0	1	1
	<b>Circuit 3 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
4	HOLT	0	1	1
	NODAWAY	0	3	3
	<b>Circuit 4 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
5	ANDREW	0	1	1
	BUCHANAN	4	13	17
	<b>Circuit 5 Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>
6	PLATTE	0	5	5
7	CLAY	9	23	32
8	RAY	0	2	2
9	CHARITON	1	2	3
	LINN	0	2	2
	<b>Circuit 9 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
10	MARION	2	9	11
	MONROE	0	1	1
	RALLS	0	1	1
	<b>Circuit 10 Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>
11	ST CHARLES	2	14	16
12	AUDRAIN	0	8	8
	MONTGOMERY	0	1	1
	WARREN	0	5	5
	<b>Circuit 12 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
13	BOONE	1	11	12
	CALLAWAY	0	6	6
	<b>Circuit 13 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>
14	HOWARD	0	1	1
	RANDOLPH	0	2	2
	<b>Circuit 14 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

Circuit	County	Female	Male	Total
15	LAFAYETTE	2	3	5
	SALINE	0	4	4
	<b>Circuit 15 Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
16	JACKSON	6	54	60
17	CASS	0	11	11
	JOHNSON	0	1	1
	<b>Circuit 17 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
18	PETTIS	0	5	5
19	COLE	0	1	1
20	FRANKLIN	2	8	10
	GASCONADE	0	3	3
	OSAGE	1	1	2
	<b>Circuit 20 Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>
21	ST LOUIS COUNTY	10	57	67
22	ST LOUIS CITY	6	53	59
23	JEFFERSON	8	18	26
24	MADISON	2	3	5
	ST FRANCOIS	2	18	20
	STE GENEVIEVE	2	10	12
	WASHINGTON	1	7	8
	<b>Circuit 24 Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>
25	PHELPS	1	1	2
	PULASKI	0	1	1
	<b>Circuit 25 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
26	CAMDEN	1	6	7
	LACLEDE	0	1	1
	MILLER	0	7	7
	MORGAN	0	1	1
	<b>Circuit 26 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>

**Appendix C: Fiscal Year 2016 Commitments by Circuit and Commitment County**

<b>Circuit</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>27</b>	BATES	2	1	3
	HENRY	0	1	1
	ST CLAIR	0	1	1
	<b>Circuit 27 Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>28</b>	BARTON	0	3	3
	CEDAR	1	1	2
	DADE	0	1	1
	VERNON	3	7	10
	<b>Circuit 28 Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>29</b>	JASPER	4	14	18
<b>30</b>	BENTON	2	2	4
	POLK	0	4	4
	WEBSTER	0	2	2
	<b>Circuit 30 Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>31</b>	GREENE	2	21	23
<b>32</b>	BOLLINGER	0	1	1
	CAPE GIRARDEAU	3	4	7
	PERRY	0	3	3
	<b>Circuit 32 Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>33</b>	MISSISSIPPI	1	8	9
	SCOTT	6	7	13
	<b>Circuit 33 Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>34</b>	NEW MADRID	0	2	2
	PEMISCOT	0	9	9
	<b>Circuit 34 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>35</b>	DUNKLIN	1	3	4
	STODDARD	0	3	3
	<b>Circuit 35 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

<b>Circuit</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>36</b>	BUTLER	1	7	8
	RIPLEY	0	2	2
	<b>Circuit 36 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>37</b>	HOWELL	0	4	4
	OREGON	0	2	2
	<b>Circuit 37 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>38</b>	CHRISTIAN	4	12	16
	TANEY	2	12	14
	<b>Circuit 38 Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>39</b>	BARRY	0	3	3
	LAWRENCE	0	1	1
	<b>Circuit 39 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>40</b>	MCDONALD	2	4	6
	NEWTON	1	5	6
	<b>Circuit 40 Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>41</b>	MACON	0	2	2
<b>42</b>	CRAWFORD	1	3	4
	DENT	0	1	1
	REYNOLDS	0	2	2
	<b>Circuit 42 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>43</b>	CALDWELL	0	2	2
	CLINTON	2	9	11
	DAVISS	1	1	2
	DE KALB	2	0	2
	LIVINGSTON	1	3	4
	<b>Circuit 43 Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>44</b>	WRIGHT	3	1	4
<b>45</b>	LINCOLN	1	6	7
	PIKE	1	0	1
	<b>Circuit 45 Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>STATEWIDE</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>679</b>

*NOTE: There were no commitments from Circuit 1 during FY 2016.*

## **Appendix D. Historical Timeline -- 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)



## **Appendix D. Historical Timeline -- Significant Events Shaping the Evolution of the Division of Youth Services**

- 1971 – DYS Advisory Board reappointed.
- 1972 – First Group Homes established, first DYS venture into the community.
- 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.

## **Appendix D. Historical Timeline -- Significant Events Shaping the Evolution of the Division of Youth Services**

- 1981 – Training School for Girls closed.
- 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.

## **Appendix D. Historical Timeline -- Significant Events Shaping the Evolution of the Division of Youth Services**

- 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 ADVUCASEY 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 (2007-2013)
- 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 tele psychiatry 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.
- 2013 – Phyllis Becker, Director (2013 – Current)