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A Comprehensive Plan of Action

Department of Probation
State Juvenile Justice Association

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THE STATE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
A Comprehensive Plan of Action

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Missouri Department of Public Safety
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1988

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE vii

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ix

Section

I. OVERVIEW OF MISSOURI'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM 2

 Missouri's Juvenile Justice Network 2

 Juvenile Court 3

 Law Enforcement 7

 Division of Family Services 10

 Division of Youth Services 12

 Department of Elementary and
 Secondary Education 16

 Department of Mental Health 19

 Private Care Providers and
 Youth Service Organizations 23

II. 1986 JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS CRIME ANALYSIS 27

 Introduction 27

 Part I: Referrals 28

 Part II: Detention 45

 Part III: Dispositions 63

III. 1988 JUVENILE JUSTICE OPINION SURVEY 80

IV. MISSOURI JUVENILE DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 93

 Population Data 93

 Dropout Rates 97

 Unemployment Rates 97

 Teen Pregnancy 97

V. JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT
PROGRAM COMPLIANCE ISSUES 99

 Deinstitutionalization of Status
 Offenders 99

 Removal of Juveniles From Adult
 Jails and Lockups 100

VI. PLAN OF ACTION 102

 Alternative Programs for Status
 Offenders 103

 Juvenile Justice Service Programs 107

 Detention Program Improvements 111

 Training, Technical Assistance,
 and Coordination 114

Delinquency Prevention Programs 117
Violent Offender Model Programs 119
Research and Development 122

APPENDIX 124

GLOSSARY 154

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Section I

1.	Missouri's Juvenile Justice Network	2
2.	Missouri's 44 Judicial Circuits	3
3.	Missouri's Juvenile Detention Centers	5
4.	Division of Family Services	10
5.	Division of Youth Services	12
6.	Degrees of Structure in DYS Continuum of Services	14
7.	Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	16
8.	Department of Mental Health	19

Section II

1.	1986 Missouri Juvenile Court Referrals	30
2.	1986 Missouri Juvenile Court Referrals By Sex	31
3.	1986 Missouri Juvenile Court Referrals By Race	31
4.	Age at Referral	32
5.	Source of Referral	33
6.	Number of Referrals By Circuit	34
7.	Geographic Distribution of Violent Offense Referrals: Circuits With More Than 10% of Total	37
8.	Type of Violent Offense Committed	38
9.	Type of Non-Violent Offense Committed	39
10.	Type of Status Offense	40
11.	Sex and Race of Status Offenders	41
12.	Missouri's Juvenile Detention Centers	47
13.	Pre-Hearing Placements	48
14.	Pre-Hearing Placement Rates By Circuit	51
15.	Type of Pre-Hearing Placements	53
16.	Detention Placement of Offenders	56
17.	Detention Placement of Status Offenders	57
18.	Dispositions By Sex of Offender	65
19.	Dispositions By Race of Offender	66
20.	Delinquency and Status Offense Referrals: Type of Disposition	69
21.	Violent Offender Dispositions By Sex	70
22.	Violent Offender Dispositions By Race	71
23.	Non-Violent Offender Dispositions By Sex	72
24.	Non-Violent Offender Dispositions By Race	73
25.	Status Offender Dispositions By Sex	74
26.	Status Offender Dispositions By Race	75

LIST OF TABLES

Section II

1.	Characteristics of Referrals By Offense Types	35
2.	Rates of Detaining Referrals: Detention Status By Offender Types	49
3.	Rates of Detaining Referrals: Offender Types By Detention Placement	54
4.	Characteristics of Referrals By Length of Detention	58
5.	Dispositions By Offense Types	67
6.	Dispositions By Age	68

Appendix

B.	Age of Offender By Offender Types	126
C.	Reporting Circuit By Offender Types	127
D.	Reporting Circuit By Detention Placement	130
E.	Reporting Circuit By Detention Placement of Violent Offenders	133
F.	Reporting Circuit By Detention Placement of Non-Violent Offenders	136
G.	Reporting Circuit By Detention Placement of Status Offenders	139
H.	Non-Offender Dispositions By Age	142

PREFACE

The Missouri Department of Public Safety and the State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group are pleased to announce their multi-year comprehensive plan of action for the distribution of federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds. Each year the State of Missouri receives funds from the United States Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to assist the state in the development of effective juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs. These funds are appropriated annually by Congress under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as Amended. To maintain eligibility to receive these funds, Missouri must comply with the mandates of this Act which include the deinstitutionalization (removal) of status offenders from secure detention placements and the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups. Since 1981, Missouri has received an average of \$838,000 annually, most of which has been passed through to local public and private agencies. These funds are administered at the state level by the Department of Public Safety with the assistance of a gubernatorial appointed "State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group". Members of the advisory group include individuals who have training, experience, or special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency or the administration of juvenile justice.

Each year program announcements and requests for proposals are issued statewide to state agencies, local juvenile courts, private care providers, and not-for-profit juvenile justice organizations. Major efforts in the past several years have been in the areas of status offender programs, alternative detention practices, and detention program improvements. Since 1981, over \$3 million has been expended in these areas. Through these efforts the State of Missouri successfully removed all juveniles under juvenile court jurisdiction from adult jails and lockups via prohibitive legislation passed in 1984. There has also been a dramatic decrease in the number of status offenders being placed in secure detention over the past ten years.

We realize that the needs of children and their families are many and varied. It will take the collective efforts of all those involved in or concerned with the affairs of children to provide the best possible child care care system. In addition to achieving the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, it is our goal to promote the coordination of juvenile justice services, to provide resources and assistance in the development of effective juvenile justice programs, to provide training and technical assistance to the juvenile justice community, and to evaluate and comment on the effectiveness of current juvenile justice activities.

Each child's life is important. The Department of Public Safety and the State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group are proud to be a part of Missouri's juvenile justice network. Working together, we can be prepared to effectively meet the needs of Missouri's youth.

Richard C. Rice
Director
Department of Public Safety

Lynn Lyss
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State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

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Section I

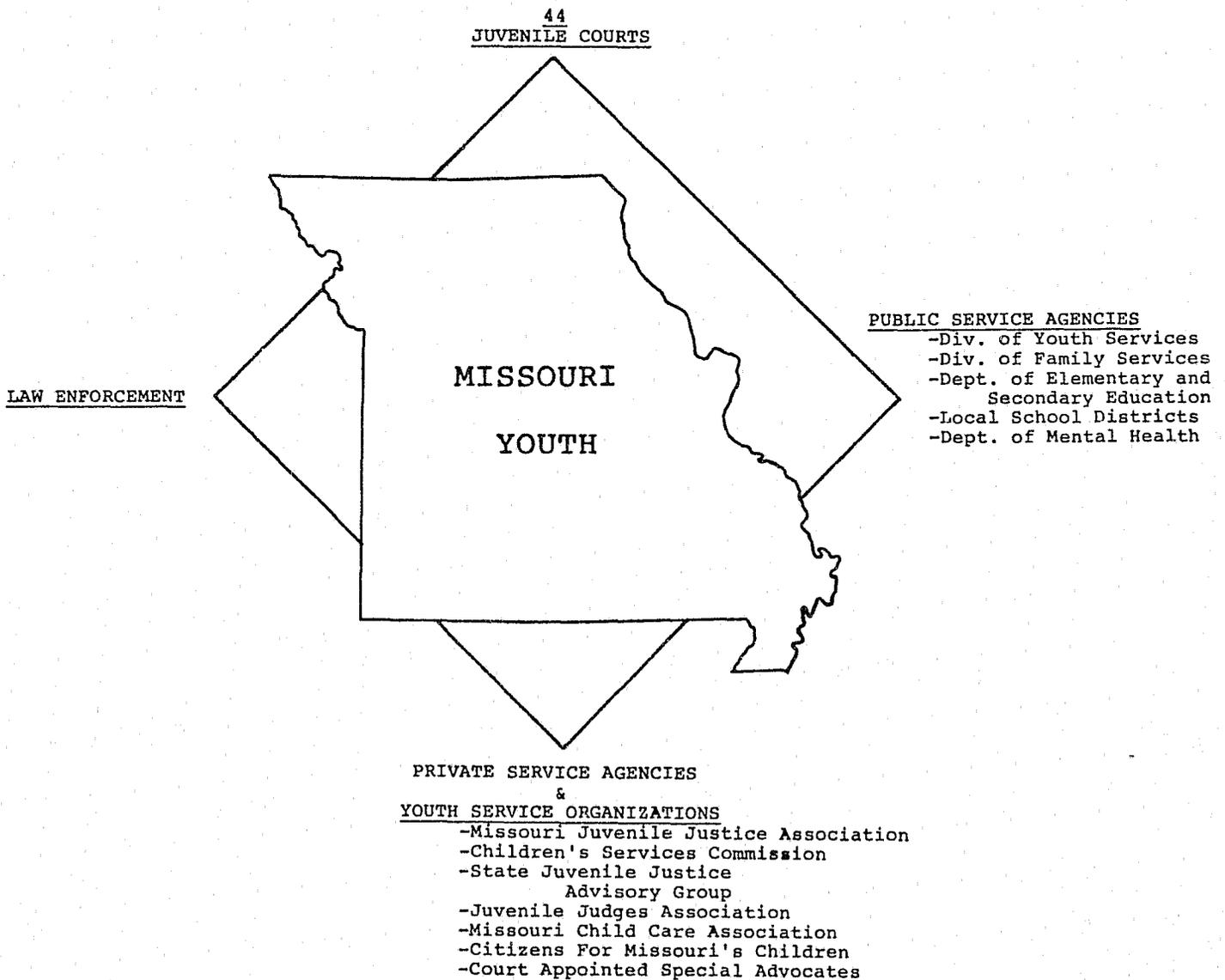
OVERVIEW OF MISSOURI'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

SECTION I

OVERVIEW OF MISSOURI'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The juvenile justice system is a network of many organizations bound by their delivery of services to the youth of our communities. This section presents an overview of the various components of Missouri's system including their structure, mission, and relationship to one another. Missouri's system incorporates state and local, public and private, as well as direct and indirect service providers. Figure 1 highlights the organizations included in our model.

FIGURE 1
MISSOURI'S JUVENILE JUSTICE NETWORK

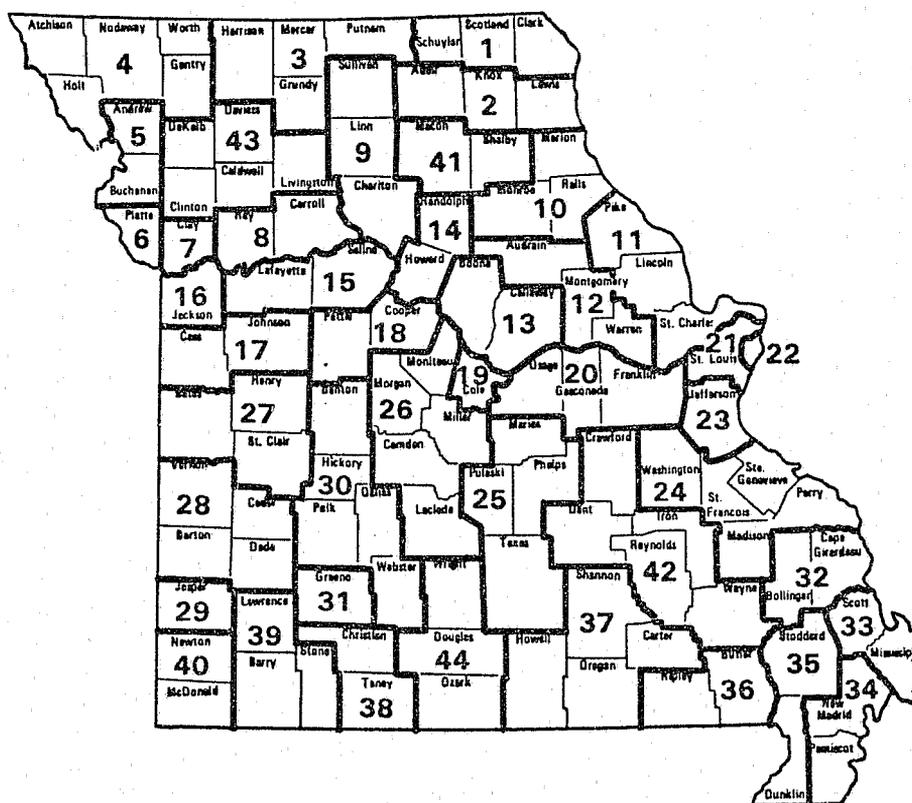


JUVENILE COURT

Structure

Missouri is characterized by forty four Judicial Circuit Juvenile Courts encompassing one hundred fifteen counties (including the City of St. Louis). (See Figure 2) Circuit sizes range from one to five counties. At a minimum, each judicial circuit has a juvenile court judge, appointed by the circuit court, and a juvenile officer, appointed by the juvenile court. The salary of the juvenile officer in each circuit is assumed by the State of Missouri. Additional personnel, appointed by the juvenile court, are paid for by a mix of state and county funds. Program and operational expenses are also the responsibility of the local jurisdiction.

FIGURE 2
MISSOURI'S 44 JUDICIAL CIRCUITS



Authority

The authority of the juvenile court is established by state statute and vested in Chapter 211 RSMo., also known as the "Juvenile Code". Additional authority and guidance is provided by the Supreme Court of Missouri in its rules of practice and procedure as outlined in rules 110 through 128. It should be noted here that the "modern" juvenile

court is relatively young. Although it has its origins in the early 1900's the juvenile court, as we know it today with its own separate authority and procedures, did not emerge until the enactment of the 1957 Juvenile Code.

Mission

The mission of the juvenile court is clearly established in the opening statement of Chapter 211 RSMo.:

The purpose of this chapter is to facilitate care, protection and discipline of children who come within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. This chapter shall be liberally construed, therefore, to the end that each child coming within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall receive such care, guidance and control, preferably in his own home, as will conduce to the child's welfare and the best interests of the state and that when such child is removed from the control of his parents the court shall secure for him care as nearly as possible equivalent to that which should have been given him by them.

Coordination

In the state of Missouri, a child is defined as a person under seventeen years of age. The court exercises exclusive original jurisdiction over any child with the exception of certain 16 year old traffic offenders. As cited previously, the juvenile court has the responsibility to facilitate the care, protection and discipline of children. Primarily, children are referred to the juvenile court for one of the following reasons: child abuse and/or neglect (victim), status offender (incorrigible, truant, runaway) or delinquency (criminal law violation). How children enter and "flow" through the system will be discussed in Section II.

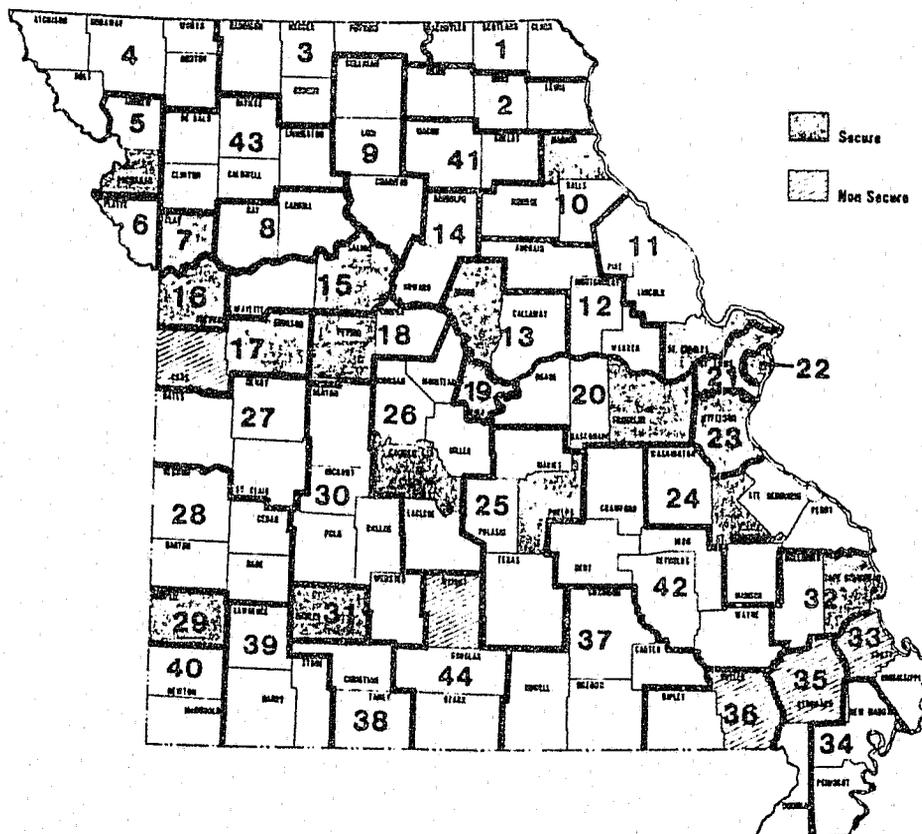
In the case of child abuse/neglect referrals the court must decide what protective services to provide. Often these children need to be removed from their homes and provided with shelter care. The court, along with the Division of Family Services and perhaps law enforcement agencies, will investigate reports. When a child must be removed from his/her home the juvenile court should coordinate with the Division of Family Services to determine the most appropriate placement. Placements may include family members, foster care, or private residential programs. Chapter 210 RSMo. forbids the placing of an abused or neglected child into a secure detention facility.

A major function of the juvenile court is to provide for the discipline of children who come within its jurisdiction. Status offenders and law violators fall into this category. However, this is not to infer that discipline is the only obligation that the courts have to these individuals. Care and protection must also be an element. These children are referred to the court through a variety of sources including law enforcement, family members, schools and the courts themselves.

The court must first determine the appropriateness of the referral. If the referral is warranted, the court must assess the urgency of the situation. If the juvenile officer feels that the juvenile poses a threat to himself or others he may direct the youth to be detained at a place designated for detention by the juvenile court. Supreme Court Rule 111 governs the use of detention. In accordance with State law, detention may be operated by the court or an outside agency or association approved by the court. Juvenile detention facilities must be separate from adult detention. In no instance may the court authorize detention at a jail or other adult lockups. As of January 1, 1988, there were twenty-three court maintained juvenile detention facilities in operation and one more under construction. Seventeen of these facilities are classified as secure and the remaining are non-secure. (See Figure 3) Several courts also maintain shelter programs for status offenders or abuse/neglect referrals. At present, Missouri Statutes do not restrict the placement of status offenders in secure detention and many status offenders are held in secure confinement. How facilities are staffed and operated is left strictly to the discretion of the juvenile court. State Statute and Supreme Court Rule provide little guidance. However, Chapter 211 states: ". . . when such child is removed from the control of his parents the court shall secure for him care as nearly as possible equivalent to that which should have been given him by them." A committee of mostly detention superintendents formed through the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association has been working on recommended standards for the operation of Missouri's juvenile detention facilities.

FIGURE 3

MISSOURI'S JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS



As noted previously, the law expresses that it is preferable for a child to receive services in his/her own home. If possible juveniles should be released to their parents or guardian. Some courts do operate conditional release programs such as in-home detention as an alternative to out-of-home confinement.

The next step in the process is to determine what court action will be taken. The juvenile officer has the option to file a petition with the juvenile court and have the case processed by the judge; or dispose of the case "informally" without a petition to the court. If the juvenile officer chooses to handle a case informally the juvenile will likely receive either a warning and dismissal, or informal supervision. Informal supervision may include limited probation services, restitution, community service or referral to another service provided such as individual or family counseling. Should the juvenile officer choose to file a petition, the court, at the adjudicatory hearing may order a variety of dispositions. The juvenile may receive services in-home such as formal supervision (probation), restitution, community service, individual or family counseling, etc. The court may also order out-of-home services by committing the child to the custody of the Division of Youth Services, the juvenile officer, private licensed child care agencies, individuals or another family member. All commitments are for an indeterminate period of time but cannot exceed the juveniles twenty-first birthday.

Juvenile Courts have relationships with every one of the components of the system from referral to order of disposition. Each juvenile court operates by the standards applied at the local level. Personal attitudes and beliefs as well as economic factors play a large role in development of the character of the local juvenile justice system. Some courts have a multitude of staff and services while others have the bare minimum. Likewise, certain courts have developed a coordinated delivery of services with other organizations while others have little, none, and even strained relationships with other organizations.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Structure

As of this writing, there are six hundred seventy eight law enforcement agencies in Missouri which employ peace officers commissioned to have powers of arrest under the general criminal laws of the State. These agencies include the following:

- City and municipal police departments
- County sheriff's departments
- Missouri State Highway Patrol
- Missouri Department of Conservation
- Missouri State Fire Marshal
- Missouri Division of Liquor Control
- Missouri State Water Patrol
- Missouri Department of Transportation
- Jackson County Parks and Recreation
- Clay County Parks and Recreation
- Federal officers on federal military installations

All regularly employed full-time peace officers are required by Chapter 590 of the Missouri Revised Statutes to complete a basic training course within the first twelve months after their appointment. The Missouri Department of Public Safety has the responsibility to set training standards and certify the appointment and training of all peace officers. The only exclusions to this requirement are elected peace officers and those political subdivisions and municipalities with a population of less than two thousand or who have at less than four full-time nonelected paid peace officers.

The minimum hours of basic training varies by organizational structure. All peace officers employed by the state of Missouri must complete a minimum of two hundred forty hours of basic training. Peace officers in the City of St. Louis and counties of the first class having a charter form of government are required to have a minimum of six hundred hours of certified instruction. All other peace officers must complete a minimum of one hundred twenty hours of basic instruction. The current one hundred twenty hour training course consists of history, human and public relations, criminal and civil law, traffic regulations, criminal investigations, record keeping and report writing, patrol procedures, and specialized training including one hour of introduction to the juvenile justice system.

Authority

The authority of law enforcement is vested in various state statutes. Counties are required by Chapter 57 RSMo. to elect a sheriff every for years. According to the classification of the county, deputy sheriffs are either appointed by the sheriff or the circuit court judges. Personnel expenses are paid out of county funds. Police departments are established according to city

ordinance upon the approval of the voters. Personnel expenses are paid out of city funds. State law enforcement agencies are created by state statute and personnel are approved and funded by the state legislature.

Mission

The law enforcement code of ethics reads, "As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property, to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence of disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice."

Coordination

At the law enforcement level, coordination between the various state, county, and municipal agencies is not only essential, but guided by state statutes. For example, sheriffs have full power to enforce state laws within any city, town, or village in the county. Sheriffs may have the authority to enforce municipal ordinances only after entering into a written agreement with the city, town, or village. State law enforcement agencies have limited jurisdiction within the counties but may be called upon to assist the sheriff or municipal police department.

Chapter 211 RSMo. requires law enforcement officials to assist and cooperate with juvenile officers. Larger law enforcement departments often have special juvenile divisions with one to several dozen officers assigned exclusively to this unit. Smaller departments typically are unable to provide for separate juvenile units. Law enforcement officers may take a juvenile into custody but must release the child to his/her parent/guardian, or take the child immediately before the juvenile officer or the person acting on his behalf. A juvenile officer must also be present during questioning of a child under criminal investigation. Juvenile officers are vested with all the power and authority of sheriffs to make arrests and perform other duties incident to his office. Coordination of responsibilities is left to each local jurisdiction. Generally, these responsibilities are accomplished through informal agreements and understandings. Some agencies have, however, established written policies and procedures.

Law enforcement also cooperates with other juvenile justice agencies in the performance of their duties. Because of their responsibility for criminal investigations, law enforcement agencies often work cooperatively with the Missouri Division of Family Services to investigate reports of child abuse/neglect. Law enforcement officials are mandated to report any suspicion of child abuse/neglect to the Division of Family Services. Law enforcement officers may take a child into protective custody when they believe the child to be in imminent danger of suffering serious physical harm or a threat to life.

The degree of coordination obviously depends on the communication between law enforcement and the several juvenile justice agencies. As usual, individual attitudes, expertise of personnel, and fiscal restraints also help to mold relationships.

*NOTE: After August 15, 1988, all regularly employed peace officers, including part-time personnel, will be required to complete the appropriate training. Further, elected chiefs of police will no longer be exempt from training and certification.

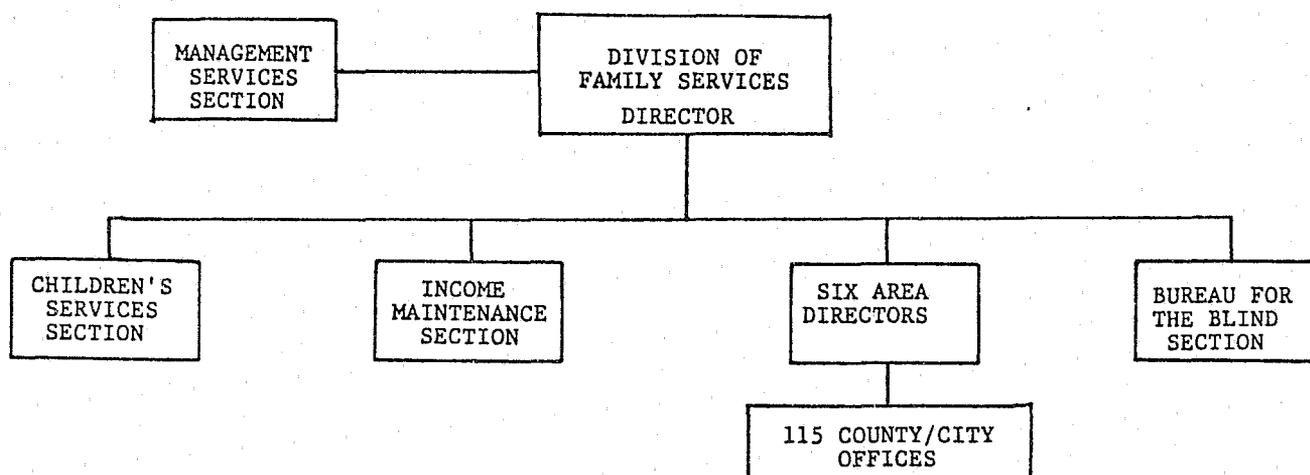
MISSOURI DIVISION OF FAMILY SERVICES

Structure

The Missouri Division of Family Services (D.F.S.) is one of six State agencies within the Department of Social Services. The Division is administered by a director, who is appointed by the Department Director. Administratively, the Division is organized into four separate areas of responsibility: Income Maintenance, Children's Services, Child Support Enforcement, the Bureau for the Blind. Administrative services for the Children's Services and Income Maintenance are carried out by Division staff at the central office. In each county in Missouri, a local office of the Division is maintained to work directly with the children and families of that county. Additionally, each county is served by a Welfare Commission made up of six members which serves as an advisory commission to the county offices.

Figure 4

Division of Family Services



Authority

In 1974 the Missouri Omnibus Reorganization Act established the Division of Family Services with responsibilities for income maintenance, medical care and children's social services. Chapter 207, RSMo sets out the general responsibilities of the Division including appointment of the Director, establishment of county welfare commissions and creation of the child support enforcement unit. Chapters 208, 209, and 210 set out provisions for Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and Child Protection and Reformation. Additional provisions are set out in chapters 453 relating to adoption and foster care and 454 relating to enforcement of support.

Mission

The overall mission of the Division of Family Services is to strengthen, preserve, and improve the lives of Missouri's children and their families. The Division is organized into two major service delivery areas: Income Maintenance and Children's Services.

Income Maintenance provides cash assistance to low-income families to help provide a basic standard of living. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (A.F.D.C.) is the primary source of financial support effecting children.

Children's Services is composed of several types of services including protective services, alternative care, adoption, day care, and residential treatment services. Children's services programming is designed to address the needs of abused, neglected, or exploited children. There are two categories of service delivery: "direct services" and "purchased services". "Direct services" are provided by D.F.S. staff while "purchased services" are contracted from local providers such as counselors, day care, evaluations, etc. Alternative care is available for children the juvenile court has determined to be in need of an out-of-home placement. The Division licenses three types of alternative care settings: foster family homes, foster group homes, and residential treatment facilities.

Protective services are specialized child welfare services offered by D.F.S. workers to provide help and treatment for children found to be neglected, abused or exploited. The Division maintains a twenty-four hour child abuse hot line which receives reports of suspected or confirmed child abuse. D.F.S. workers investigate all hot line reports and when necessary refer cases to the court or law enforcement officials for prosecution or protective services.

Adoption subsidy funds are available through the Division for families adopting certain hard-to-place children who cannot be reunited with their families. The Division also provides services to the blind including counseling, education and developmental therapy, along with child support enforcement services designed to locate absent parents and enforce support payments.

Coordination

The Division of Family Services is working both on the agency level and the local level to coordinate services through the Division. Interagency efforts include: the development of "prescriptive teams" in St. Louis and Jackson Counties to coordinate service delivery between D.F.S., Youth Services, Mental Health, the Court and private providers in individual case plans; permanency planning review teams to review cases in alternative care; a cooperative family therapy training program offered by the Division of Youth Services for D.F.S. and juvenile court staff; and a special collaboration with the Division and Mental Health to develop a common behavioral rating scale. On a local level, the Division has worked to improve community linkages with a range of activities including the use of local advisory committees; training programs on abuse and neglect prevention, treatment, and identification; special needs adoption programs; and foster care recruitment campaigns.

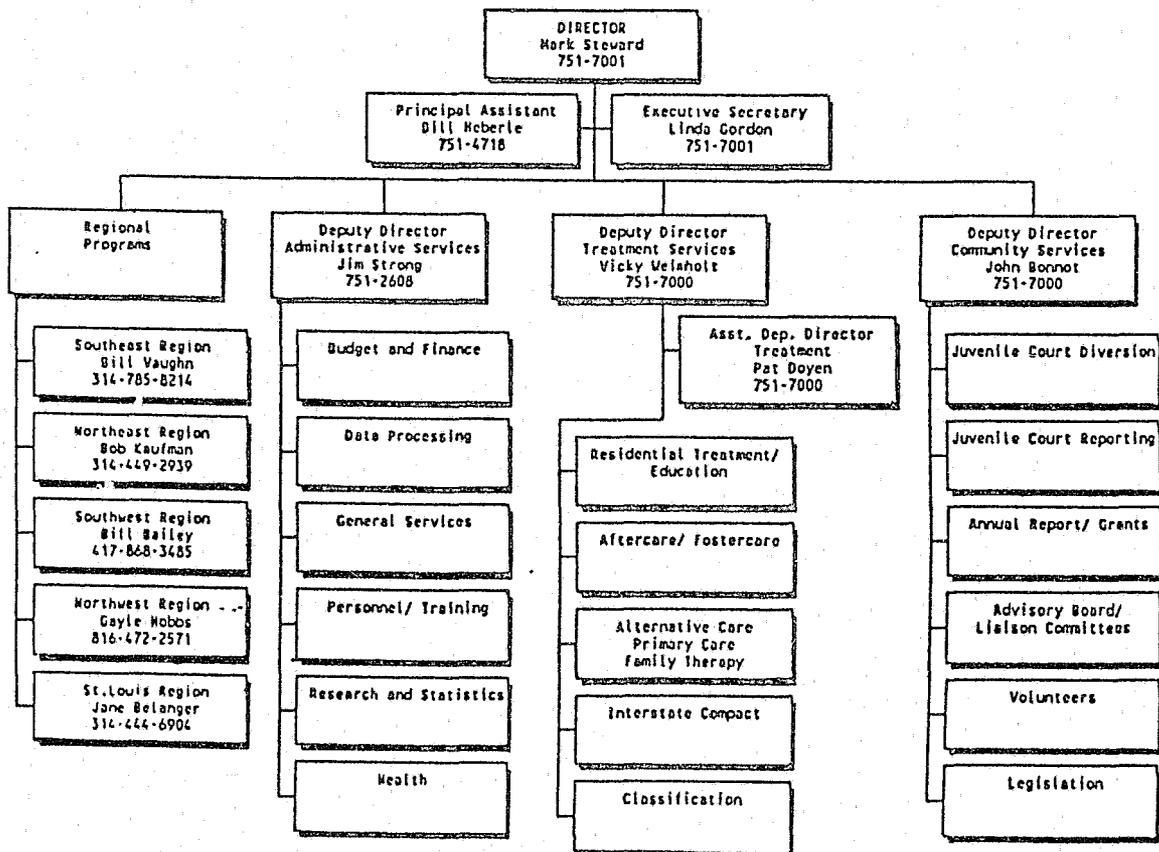
MISSOURI DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES

Structure

The Division of Youth Services (DYS) is one of six State agencies within the Department of Social Services all of which provide a variety of services to different categories of citizens in Missouri. The Division is administered by a director, who is appointed by the Department Director, and is assisted by an advisory board of fifteen members also appointed by the Director of the Department. Advisory board membership is comprised of public officials, professionals, and representatives of the public. The advisory board meets with the division director a minimum of four times each year to review the activities of the Division. The Division's administrative services are carried out by a staff of approximately twenty at the Division's central office. Staff services include personnel; budget planning; special services, including interstate and intrastate transfer of children in programs; and data entry. Research, planning and accounting services are provided centrally by the Department.

Figure 5

Division of Youth Services



Authority

The authority of the Division of Youth Services is set out in Chapter 219 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri. In 1945, Missouri Constitution established a six member administrative Board of Training Schools which was responsible for administering a program of corrections and training for juvenile offenders. In 1974, the Board was changed from administrative to advisory and the Division of Youth Services was created under the administration of the Department of Social Services. In 1975, Chapter 219 was amended to broaden the scope of the Division into its present form.

Mission

The Division of Youth Services is responsible for the development and administration of a statewide program of youth services for the control of juvenile delinquency and the rehabilitation of children. Children between the ages of 12 and 17 who have been adjudicated by the juvenile court for delinquent and status offenses may be committed to the custody of the Division. The Division then has the responsibility for providing the appropriate treatment for the youth committed to them by the court. The Division of Youth Services fundamentally provides for:

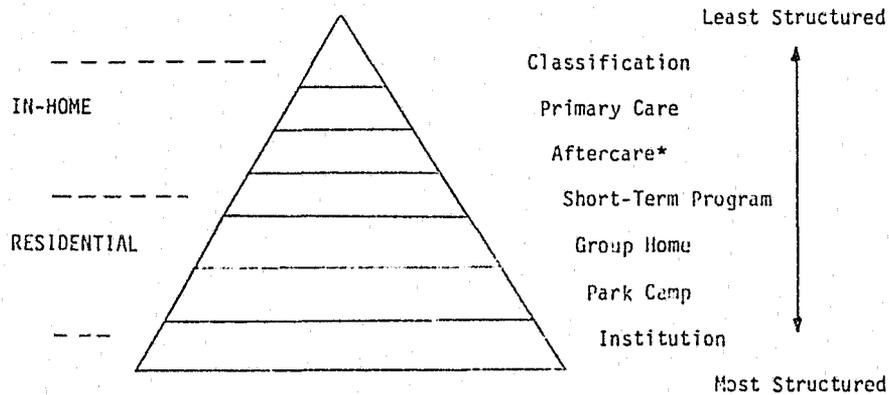
- the reception, classification, care and rehabilitation of those committed to them;
- the administration of interstate compact on juveniles;
- the collection of statistics concerning juveniles referred to the juvenile court;
- the development and evaluation of the effective delinquency prevention and rehabilitation programs;
- the administration of an incentive subsidy program for local courts in the development of community based treatment programs;
- the development of state and local standards for the operation of programs;
- the development of community based treatment services, technical assistance, training and consultation to local jurisdictions.

The Division builds its treatment programs with the philosophy that the community is best suited to address the needs of troubled youth and that services should be provided as close to the youth's home as possible. Consistent with this philosophy, community based treatment programs have been developed on a regional basis across Missouri. Five regions are designated: Northeast, St. Louis, Northwest, Southeast and Southwest. Within each region exists a variety of programs with varying levels of structure depending on the needs of the juvenile.

Programs vary from low structure programs such as Primary Care to more structured environments such as Group Homes, Park Camps and Institutions.

Figure 6

Degrees of Structure
In DYS Continuum of Services



* In a few aftercare cases, placements are made in a foster home developed specifically for the particular child.

Services can be generally divided into residential and non-residential. Residential services are based on a group treatment philosophy which relies heavily on group peer pressure to influence a youth's behavior. Non-Residential services consist mostly of counseling services provided by aftercare youth counselors. Services are occasionally provided by outside service providers when not available through the division.

Coordination

The Division of Youth Services has a natural relationship with the juvenile courts in Missouri. The Division also operates under the philosophy that resources can and should be shared with other youth service agencies in an effort to provide services to the youth of Missouri. To this end, the Division has a system of services available to other agencies, including delinquency prevention incentive subsidy funds; training resources; a statewide data information system; and technical assistance.

Incentive Subsidy funds are available to local juvenile courts to establish delinquency prevention programs. The goal of the program is to divert less serious offenders from the Division and allow the courts to provide services locally.

A comprehensive training package has been established which Division workers must attend. Many of these training programs are available to other youth service agency personnel.

The Division has statutory responsibility for maintaining the

Statewide Juvenile Information System. The system consists of referral and disposition information reported by each of Missouri's forty-four Juvenile Courts. This information is compiled and presented in an annual report which is distributed to the courts and interested agencies.

The Division is also available to provide consultation and technical assistance to courts and other agencies on areas of interest and concern in the juvenile justice field. The use of prescriptive teams has been implemented in a couple jurisdictions to meet the needs of children with special needs. Prescriptive teams utilize representatives from local service agencies to review individual cases and develop treatment plans.

DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

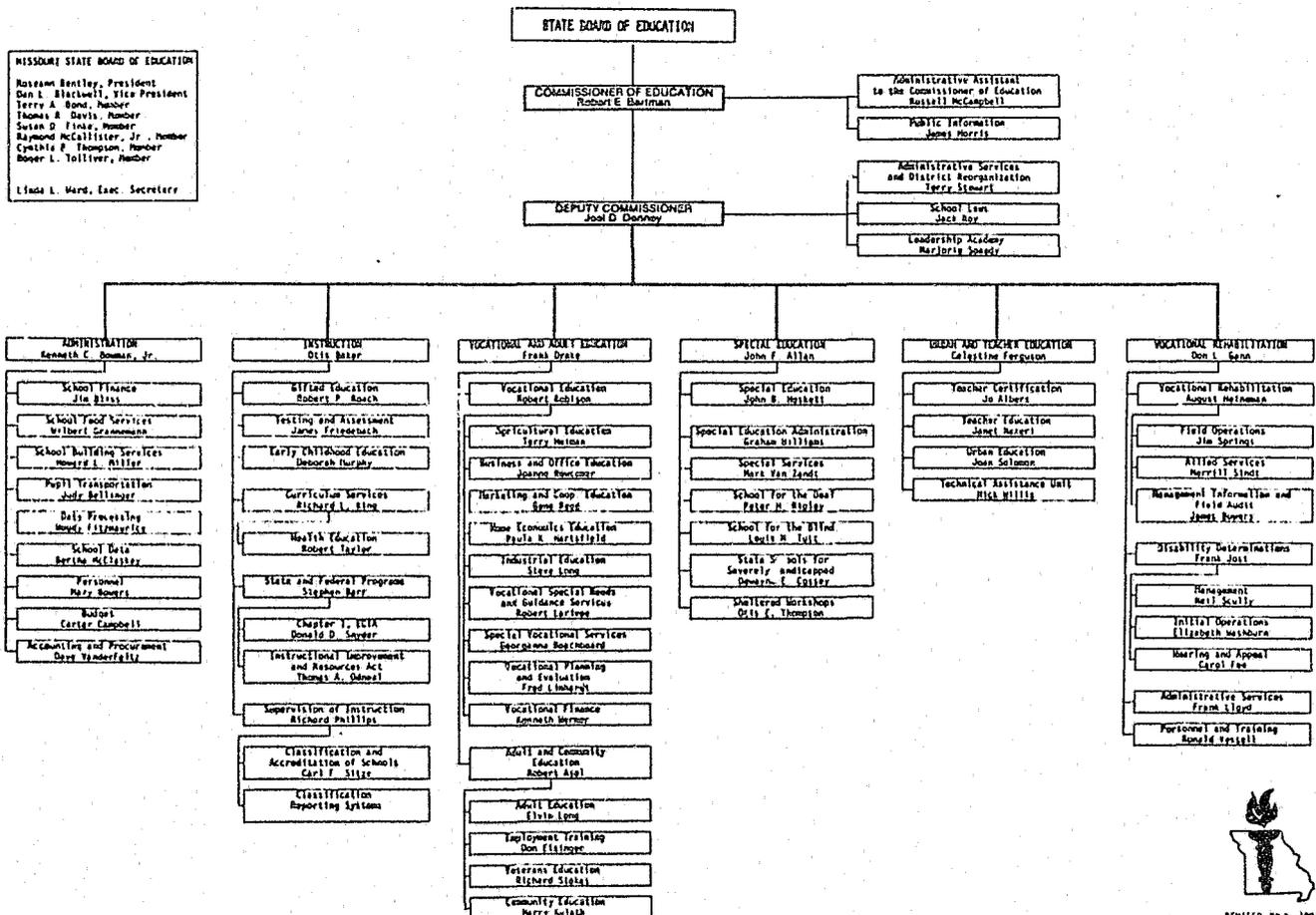
Structure

The State Board of Education has general policy making authority for Missouri Public Schools and is responsible for establishing policies and standards effecting such aspects of education as training and certification of teachers, accreditation standards, minimum curriculum requirements, etc. The Board is composed of eight lay members appointed by the Governor for eight year terms. The Board appoints the Commissioner of Education as its Chief Executive and Director of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The Department serves as the administrative agency for the Board and is organized into six operational divisions each headed by an Assistant Commissioner. A Deputy Commissioner serves the Commissioner and coordinates the activities of the six divisions.

Missouri's statewide school system is comprised of over 500 local school districts which are largely independent in their operation. Each school district is governed by a locally elected school board which directs the activities of that school district. The State Board and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education serves the local school districts mainly in a leadership role and through services.

Figure 7

Department of Elementary and Secondary Education



Authority

Article IX of the Missouri Constitution provides for the establishment and maintenance of "free public schools" and for the establishment of a State Board of Education who shall appoint a Commissioner to serve as the Chief Administrator. Statutory provisions concerning the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education are found in Chapter 161, Revised Statutes of Missouri. Other statutory provisions concerning such school related items as school districts, state aid, tax levies, special services, instruction, etc., are set out in Chapters 160 through 179 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri.

Mission

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education works mainly to assist local school districts in meeting statutory requirements and to provide leadership in the administration and instruction of public schools across the state. This is done through the delivery of programs and services to the educational community in Missouri. As part of its regulatory functions, the Department works to assure that educational programs are being administered effectively and efficiently across the state. The Department's service delivery system is coordinated throughout its six administrative divisions.

Division of Special Education

The Department's only direct services to children are provided through the Division of Special Education in the administration of the Missouri School for the Blind, the Missouri School for the Deaf, the State Schools for the Severely Handicapped, and the Sheltered Workshop system.

Division of Administration

The Division of Administration is responsible for the internal operation of the Department and the administration of state programs for local school districts. Such activities as the school lunch program, student transportation, school building planning, etc.

Division of Instruction

The establishment and standards and a program of accreditation and classification for local school districts is the responsibility of the Division of Instruction. The Division works toward the development of quality educational programs and services by evaluating the standards and efficiency of instruction locally; providing assistance regarding subject matter and instruction; publishing curriculum guides, promoting improved educational services, etc. The Division also administers programs designed to provide special services such as remedial instruction for students below grade level or parental education programs.

Division of Career and Adult Education

The Division is responsible for planning, funding, and supervising skill training programs that emphasize career education and vocational skills for secondary, post secondary, adult and special needs students.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

The Division is responsible for services to disabled and handicapped students. The goal is to provide students with an opportunity for gainful employment. Vocational rehabilitation programs provide medical examinations, treatment, counseling, vocational training, job placement assistance, and artificial appliances such as hearing aids to physically, mentally or emotionally disabled persons sixteen years of age or older.

Division of Urban and Teacher Education

Division of Urban and Teacher Education provides leadership, supervision, and coordination to urban school districts and to teacher education programs through its three sections: Teacher Education and Certification; Urban Education, and technical assistance.

Coordination

Coordination is achieved through liaison work done with other State agencies. Routine contacts include linkages with the Division of Family Services, Division of Health, Department of Mental Health, Department of Conservation and Department of Natural Resources. A regional conference is presented annually to provide a forum for parents, teachers, and the community to discuss significant educational issues. The Department also serves on the Children's Services Commission whose goal is to improve services to children in Missouri.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

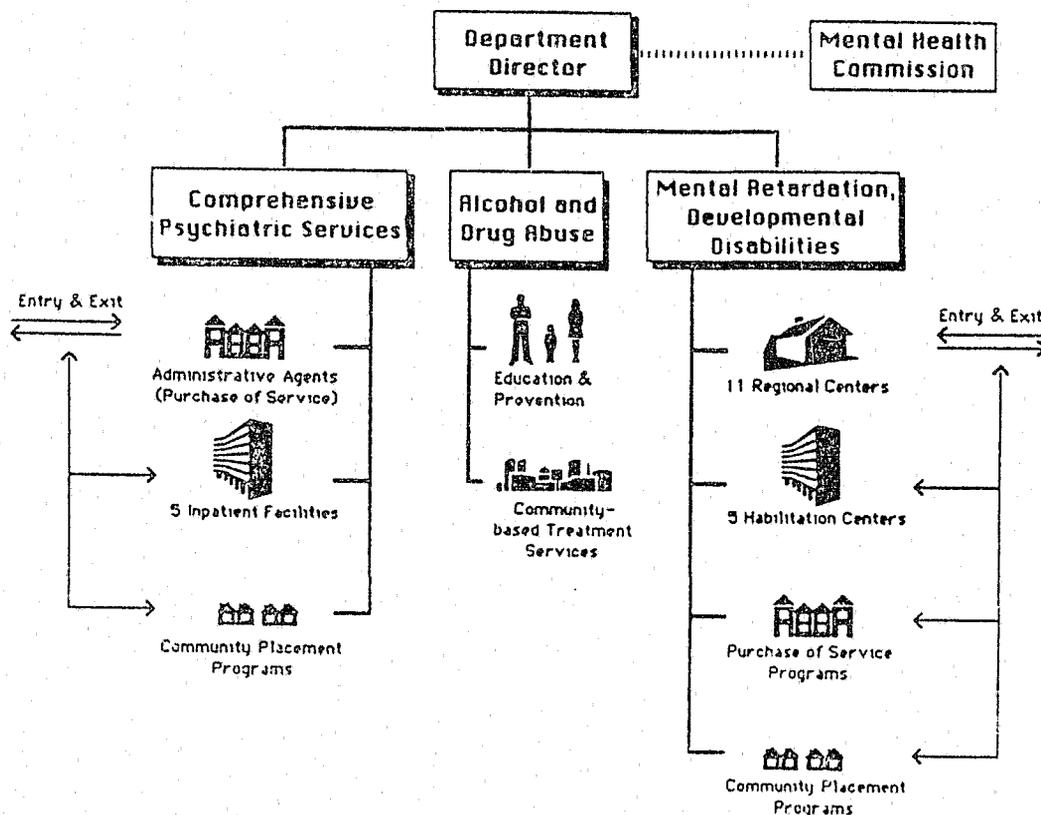
Structure

The Department of Mental Health (DMH) is one of Missouri's fourteen independent cabinet level State departments. The Department is administered by a Director who is appointed by a seven member State Mental Health Commission, with the consent of the Senate. The Commission serves to advise the Director on all phases of the Department. The Department consists of three Divisions: the Division of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, the Division of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services, and the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Each Division serves both children and adults. A Statewide Advisory Council (SAC) of up to twenty-five members serves each of the divisions. Each Division is administered by a Division Director and is assisted by a network of regional advisory councils. The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Division of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services each have six regional advisory councils while the Division of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities has eleven regional advisory councils.

Figure 8

Department of Mental Health

Organization of Children's Services



Authority

In 1957, what was then the Division of Mental Diseases under the Department of Public Health and Welfare was directed by statute to provide children's psychiatric services. Prior to 1957, children with psychiatric problems shared wards with adult patients. In 1974, the Omnibus Reorganization Act created the Department of Mental Health and within the Department, the Division of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities. Later in 1980, the Division of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services and the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse were formally added to the Department. Statutory provisions for the Department of Mental Health are currently found in Chapter 630 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri. The succeeding three chapters 631, 632 and 633 address the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Division of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services and the Division of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities.

Mission

The Department of Mental Health operates under the philosophy that all children should be served as close to their own homes as possible in order to maintain the child's relationship with his/her family. Departmental policy provides that children most seriously disabled and/or dangerous to themselves or others receive priority in the receipt of services. Programs and services are established on a regional basis to meet the needs of the communities they serve. Department goals for service to both adults and children as carried out by its three divisions are as follows:

- 1) to reduce the incidence and prevalence of mental disorders, developmental disabilities, and alcohol and drug abuse through prevention.
- 2) To maintain and enhance intellectual, interpersonal and functional skills of those effected by mental disorders, developmental disorders, or drug and alcohol abuse through modern treatment and rehabilitation programs provided in the least restrictive environment possible.
- 3) To improve public understanding of the attitudes toward mental disorders, developmental disabilities, and alcohol and drug abuse.

DIVISION OF COMPREHENSIVE PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

Provides inpatient, outpatient and day treatment services to children through Woodson Children's Psychiatric Hospital, Western Missouri Mental Health Center, Hawthorne Children's Psychiatric Hospital, Fulton State Hospital, and Mid-Missouri Mental Health Center. Additionally twenty-six "administrative agents" provide and/or monitor community outpatient services in specific geographic areas across the state. Agents are state facilities or private, not-for-profit community mental health centers under state contract. The agents serve as the entry point for children needing psychiatric

services. "Core" clinics provide screening, referral, outpatient counseling, emergency intervention, hospital aftercare and medications. More developed centers may offer day treatment while full service centers might offer acute hospital services. Eighteen of the centers provide specific programs just for children.

DIVISION OF MENTAL RETARDATION AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Provides services for children who are developmentally disabled by mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, or similar conditions originating before age eighteen. Eleven regional centers across the State are designed to provide short term evaluation and habilitation services to children within that area. Five long-term habilitation facilities provide services to those children for whom community placement is not feasible.

DIVISION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

Provides prevention services and limited treatment programs for children under eighteen years of age. The Missouri Institute for Prevention Services (MIPS) utilizes youth in the development of prevention programs Statewide. Components of the program include the Missouri Teenage Institute on Substance Abuse, Regional Teen Institutes, Prevention Programs Peer Helper Training, Missouri Youth Network, Youth Advisory Councils, Teacher Training and Technical Assistance. The Division has worked with groups such as the Missouri Teenage Institute on Substance Abuse and Missouri Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse to develop school based programs in alcohol and drug abuse prevention. Some funds are available for outpatient substance abuse and family counseling. Residential treatment services are available on a limited basis in Kansas City and Columbia but are not specifically designed for youth. A twenty bed adolescent polydrug abuse treatment program serves thirteen to eighteen year old youth with moderate to severe alcohol and drug abuse problems in the eastern region. The Division provides training to vendor agencies and others working with substance abuse clientele. Classes include planning, evaluation and management courses, client assessment, case management, group dynamics, group leadership, communication, self detoxification, alcoholic families, and treatment resistive clients.

Coordination

The Department of Mental Health and the Department of Social Services have entered into cooperative agreements regarding the handling of abuse/neglect reports and investigations and on contracting and working with private residential treatment programs. Agreements also exist between the Department and the Division of Youth Services and the Division of Family Services for the provision of psychiatric evaluations and treatment for children from those agencies. Staff from the Departments of Mental Health and Elementary and Secondary Education have been designated to serve as interagency liaisons.

The Interagency Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, with representatives from Division of Health, Highway Safety, Family Services, Aging, Education, Corrections along with representatives from voluntary organizations, meet monthly to discuss issues pertinent to substance abuse. The Division of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities works on a regional level to identify community needs and avoid duplication of other agencies' efforts. An interagency prescriptive team operates in Jackson County to locate appropriate services for juvenile offenders in that area.

PRIVATE CARE PROVIDERS
AND
YOUTH SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Missouri has hundreds of private service providers and not-for-profit youth service organizations across the State. Most are regional or community based organizations established to address particular areas of interest or concern. Private providers and nonprofit organizations serve a very important role in many communities by filling gaps in programming for juveniles or in promoting the development of services to a particular category of youth in need. These organizations often are able to meet the needs of a community in areas that public agencies can not because of funding limitations or procedural restrictions.

Services such as residential care, mental health programming, counseling, and evaluation, etc., are often contracted by the courts through private organizations or serve as treatment alternatives to formal court involvement. Private residential care facilities are generally licensed by the Division of Family Services and provide a structured, non-secure setting for both offender and non-offender youth in a community setting. Counseling, family therapy, and drug and alcohol education programs are all services that may be available in communities only through private providers or nonprofit agencies. Generally speaking, jurisdictions that utilize a good network of public and private programming are more successful in serving the youth of their community.

In addition to local organizations, there are numerous youth service organizations operating on a statewide basis. The functions of these organizations are generally directed toward specific areas of child advocacy or concern and are often independent in their activities. Some of the more prominent organizations in Missouri actively working in the area of youth services are briefly discussed below.

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Citizens for Missouri's Children is a Statewide private, nonprofit organization established to improve Missouri's laws and policies impacting children, measure and report on the performance of public systems providing services to children, inform citizens and policy makers, and provide technical resources. Citizens for Missouri's Children actively follows the legislative session sending out updates on pending and passed legislation effecting the child care system; convenes legislative review committees in St. Louis and Kansas City; coordinates activities with the Children's Budget Coalition; and works very actively in the area of foster care placements.

Missouri Children's Services Commission

The Missouri Children's Services Commission is a statutorily created Commission comprised of directors or deputy directors of each of Missouri's state agencies which provide services or programs for

children, a juvenile court judge, and representatives from the legislature. The Commission is to meet monthly to discuss children's issues, in particular, the effective utilization of state resources, greater inter-agency coordination of services, elimination of duplicate services, and the development of an integrated state plan for care to children. The Commission is to report annually to the Governor on its activities and the needs of children in Missouri.

Missouri Court Appointed Special Advocates Network

The Missouri C.A.S.A. Network is a statewide, nonprofit organization composed of administrators and volunteers from C.A.S.A. programs operating around the state. C.A.S.A. programs provide trained volunteers to serve as independent observers and advocates for abused and neglected children in foster care. C.A.S.A. volunteers work to protect the best interests of the child in foster care by serving as an investigator, advocate, facilitator and monitor to the child's case. The Missouri C.A.S.A. Network provides services to C.A.S.A. volunteers around the state through annual training programs and the dissemination of pertinent information.

Missouri Child Care Association

The Missouri Child Care Association is a statewide nonprofit organization of residential care and treatment facilities in Missouri. The Association serves as an advocacy group for children who are abused, neglected or homeless and in need of residential care and treatment. The Association holds regular meetings, annual conferences/workshops and publishes a quarterly newsletter.

Missouri Juvenile Court Judges Association

The Missouri Juvenile Court Judges Association is an association of Juvenile Judges from Missouri's Juvenile Divisions. The association promotes juvenile justice issues in Missouri and meets annually as part of the Missouri Judicial Conference.

Missouri Juvenile Justice Association

The Missouri Juvenile Justice Association (MJJA) is a statewide, nonprofit organization of juvenile court personnel and others working in the youth services field or with an interest in juvenile justice. MJJA works to promote the most beneficial and timely services to juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system through training, conferences, legislative advocacy, work with state and local agencies, and the dissemination of pertinent information. The Missouri Juvenile Justice Association works to promote cooperation between the courts and other youth service agencies in the state.

Missouri State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

The State Advisory Group is a Committee of judges, community volunteers, directors of youth service agencies, youth members, and child care professionals appointed by the Governor to implement and promote the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 in Missouri. Provisions of the Act include the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups; removal of status offenders from secure detention; juvenile delinquency prevention programs, and community based programming to serve juveniles in local settings. The major activities of the State Advisory Group include:

- * Review, annually, Missouri's statewide plan for expenditure of federal funds submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- * Assist in the annual development of a Request for Proposals (RFP) announcing the availability of juvenile justice funds.
- * Review grant applications submitted to the Department of Public Safety and prepare funding recommendations.
- * Provide advice in the development of training and technical assistance for the State's juvenile justice system.
- * Participate in the activities of the National Coalition of State Advisory Groups.
- * Recommend improvements for the States juvenile justice system to the Governor and legislature.

Section II

1986 JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS CRIME ANALYSIS

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1986 JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

CRIME ANALYSIS

Introduction

This research, which began in the summer of 1987, utilized data collected over the twelve month period covering January 1, 1986 to December 31, 1986, through the Missouri Statewide Juvenile Information System. These data are collected on a form developed and maintained by the Missouri Division of Youth Services as mandated by Missouri Revised Statutes section 219.016. Missouri Revised Statute 211.322 requires that each of Missouri's forty-four Judicial Circuits collect and report data on the nature of referrals to the Juvenile Court. The information collected, in general, provides data relating to the source of the referral, the nature of the referral, demographic information about the juvenile, and the judicial disposition of the referral including any pre-hearing and post-hearing placements. (A copy of the specific reporting form can be found in appendix A). All of the data collected from the juvenile courts in 1986 were used for this analysis. Without doubt, this research is only as good as the data provided by the individual courts.

For purposes of this report, the research results have been divided into three distinct areas. First, the referrals themselves, including the source of the referral, demographic information about the juvenile, and the reason for referral. Second is detention which examines who received detention and other pre-hearing placements, what they were detained for, how long they were detained and demographic information on those detained. Third is dispositions which looks at the outcome of these referrals again by demographics and type of referral. Each section contains an introduction, statistical data, and summary in commentary form.

Specific data were collected at the request of the Missouri Department of Public Safety and the State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention through the Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services. The form for the data request and the subsequent review and display of the statistical information was coordinated with the Statistical Analysis Center of the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Assistance in preparing this report was provided by the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association.

1986 JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

CRIME ANALYSIS

PART I REFERRALS

As cited in the introduction, information on the number of youth coming in contact with the juvenile court system in Missouri is collected through the Missouri Statewide Juvenile Information System. The Missouri Division of Youth Services is responsible for the collection of statistics and information relating to:

"the nature, extent and causes of and conditions contributing to the delinquency of children and information relating to the existence and effectiveness of delinquency prevention and rehabilitation programs operated by the courts . . ." (211.322 RSMo)

Each circuit's juvenile court is responsible for reporting information on each juvenile referral. Referrals recorded on the standardized statewide form represent only a single delinquent act. In instances where juveniles are referred for multiple acts of delinquency or misconduct, only the most serious allegation will be recorded per report. Totals therefore reflect only the number of independent contacts juveniles had with the juvenile courts and the most serious act that was involved in each contact. Totals do not reflect the actual number of delinquent acts that may have been committed statewide. For example, in one referral to the juvenile court a juvenile is alleged to be involved in three different delinquent acts; burglary, shoplifting and vandalism, the court will report only the most serious allegation, in this instance burglary. Also, because a juvenile may have been referred to the juvenile court on more than one occasion during 1986, totals do not reflect the actual number of different youth referred to the court system. For example, when a juvenile is referred to the juvenile court on two separate occasions for unrelated delinquent acts, the court will report two separate referrals.

Statistics utilized here examine the total number of referrals disposed of by the juvenile courts in Missouri during calendar year 1986. For purposes of analysis, the referral information has been organized into five major categories:

Violent Offenses - generally crimes against persons to include: homicide, rape or other sex offenses punishable as a felony, kidnapping, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, extortion accompanied by threats of violence and arson punishable as a felony.

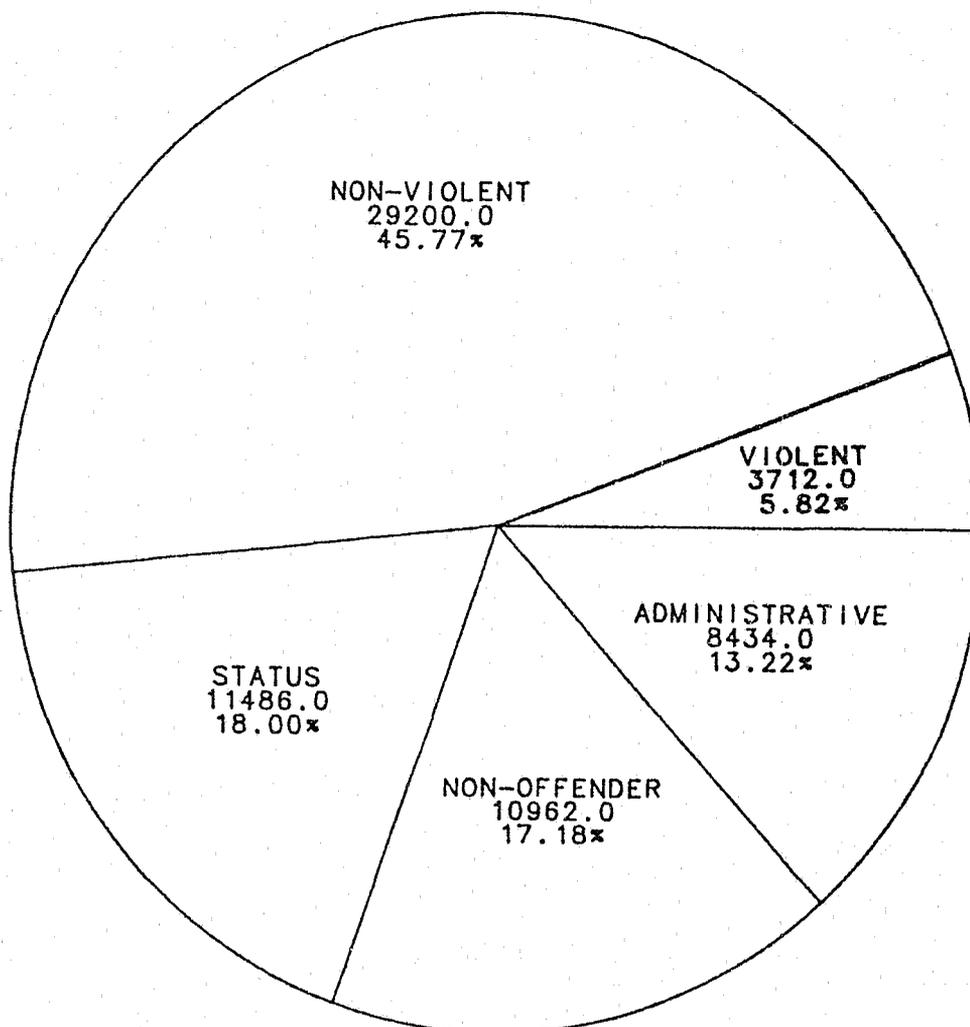
Non-Violent Offenses - any other act classified as criminal by the Missouri Criminal Code in Chapter 565.577, RSMo. and which apply to the general population.

Status Offenses - any non-criminal violation which applies only to juveniles to include: truancy, runaways, beyond parental control, and behavior injurious to self and others.

Non-Offenses - child abuse and neglect referrals.

Administrative - Any act which results from the administration of a juvenile case already under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to include in part: permanency planning, hearings, probation violations, violations of valid court order, motions to modify or transfer, etc.

FIGURE 1
1986 MISSOURI JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS



TOTAL REFERRALS = 63,797
UNKNOWN DATA NOT INCLUDED

*Missouri Juvenile Courts reported a total of 63,797 referrals receiving a dispositions in 1986.

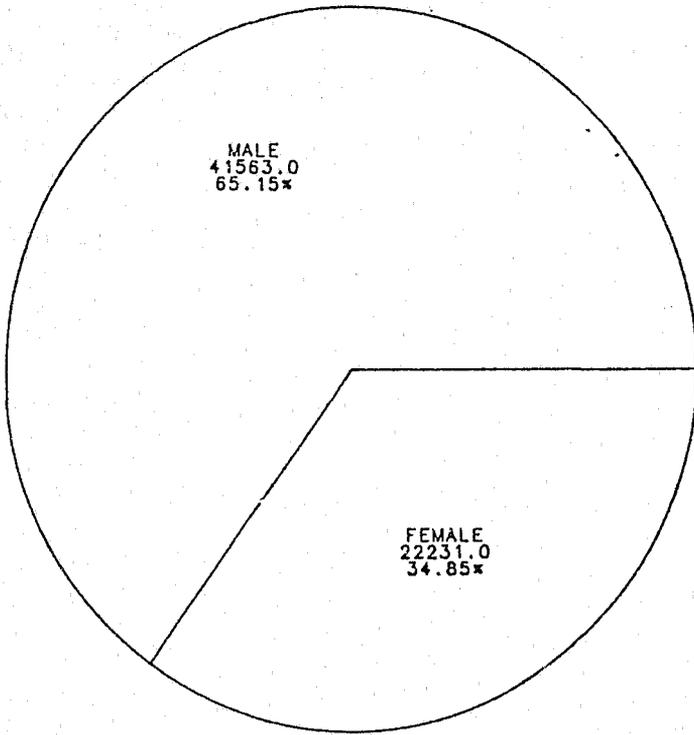
*Delinquency (Violent and Non-violent) accounted for 51.6% of all referrals to the Juvenile Courts. Non-violent offenses made up the largest referral category totaling 45.8% of all referrals.

*Violent offenses accounted for less than 6% of all referrals to the Juvenile Courts and only 11% of referrals for delinquency (Violent and Non-violent).

*Status offense and non-offender referrals made up an almost even percentage of the court's referrals with status offenses totaling 18% and non-offenders accounting for 17.2% of all referrals.

*The court's administrative referrals accounted for 13.2% of all referrals.

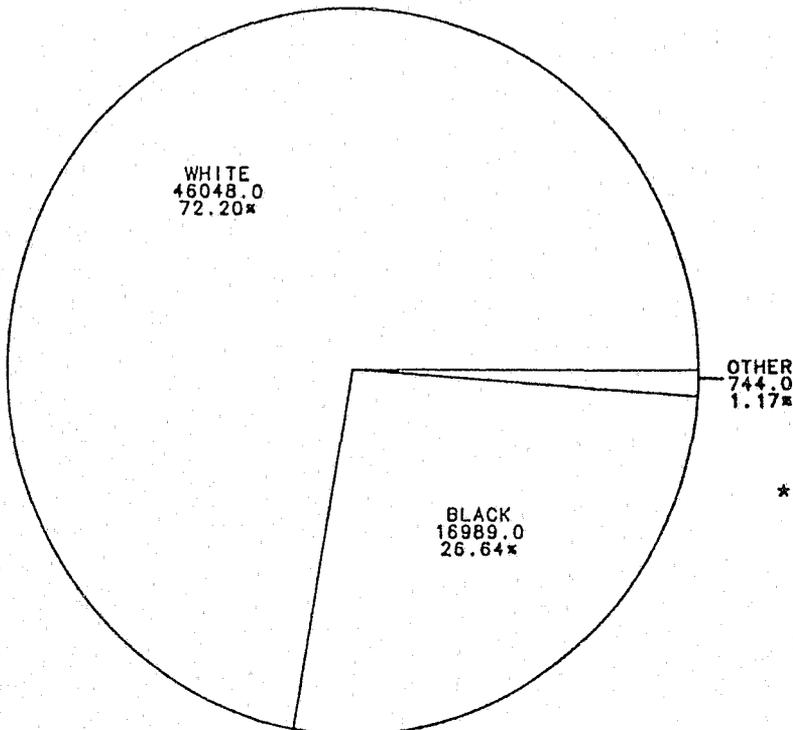
FIGURE 2
1986 MISSOURI JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS
BY SEX



*Males represent 48.9% of the total juvenile population in Missouri but accounted for 65.2% of all referrals to the Juvenile Courts. (See Demographic information)

UNKNOWN DATA NOT INCLUDED

FIGURE 3
1986 MISSOURI JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS
BY RACE

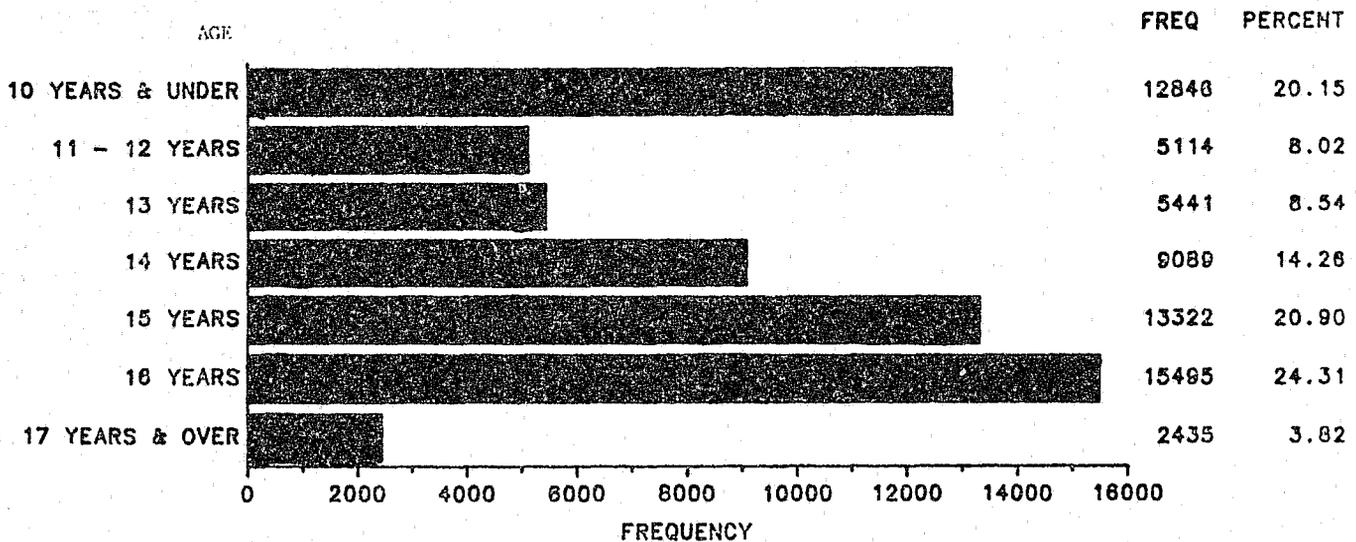


*While 85% of the Juvenile Population in Missouri is White, 13.5% Black and 1.5% other, 27.8% of all Juvenile Court referrals involved minority juveniles. (See Demographic information)

UNKNOWN DATA NOT INCLUDED

1988 MISSOURI JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

FIGURE 4
AGE AT REFERRAL

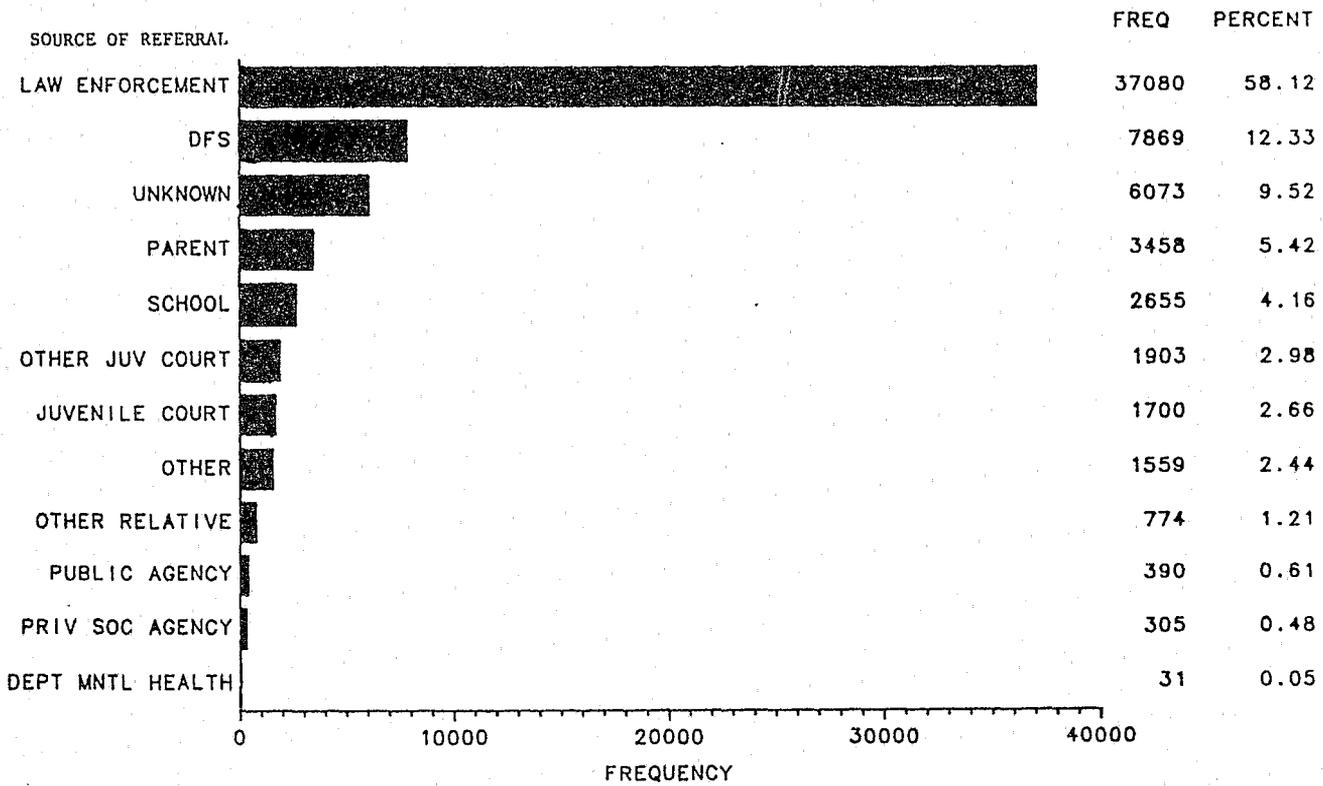


UNKNOWN DATA NOT INCLUDED

*Juveniles between the ages of thirteen and sixteen made up 68.0% of all Juvenile Court referrals in Missouri. Almost one of every four juveniles referred was sixteen years of age.

*Although 20.2% of all referrals involve juveniles ages ten and under, 84.5% of that number involve abuse/neglect cases (non-offender) or administrative referrals.
(See table 1)

FIGURE 5
SOURCE OF REFERRAL

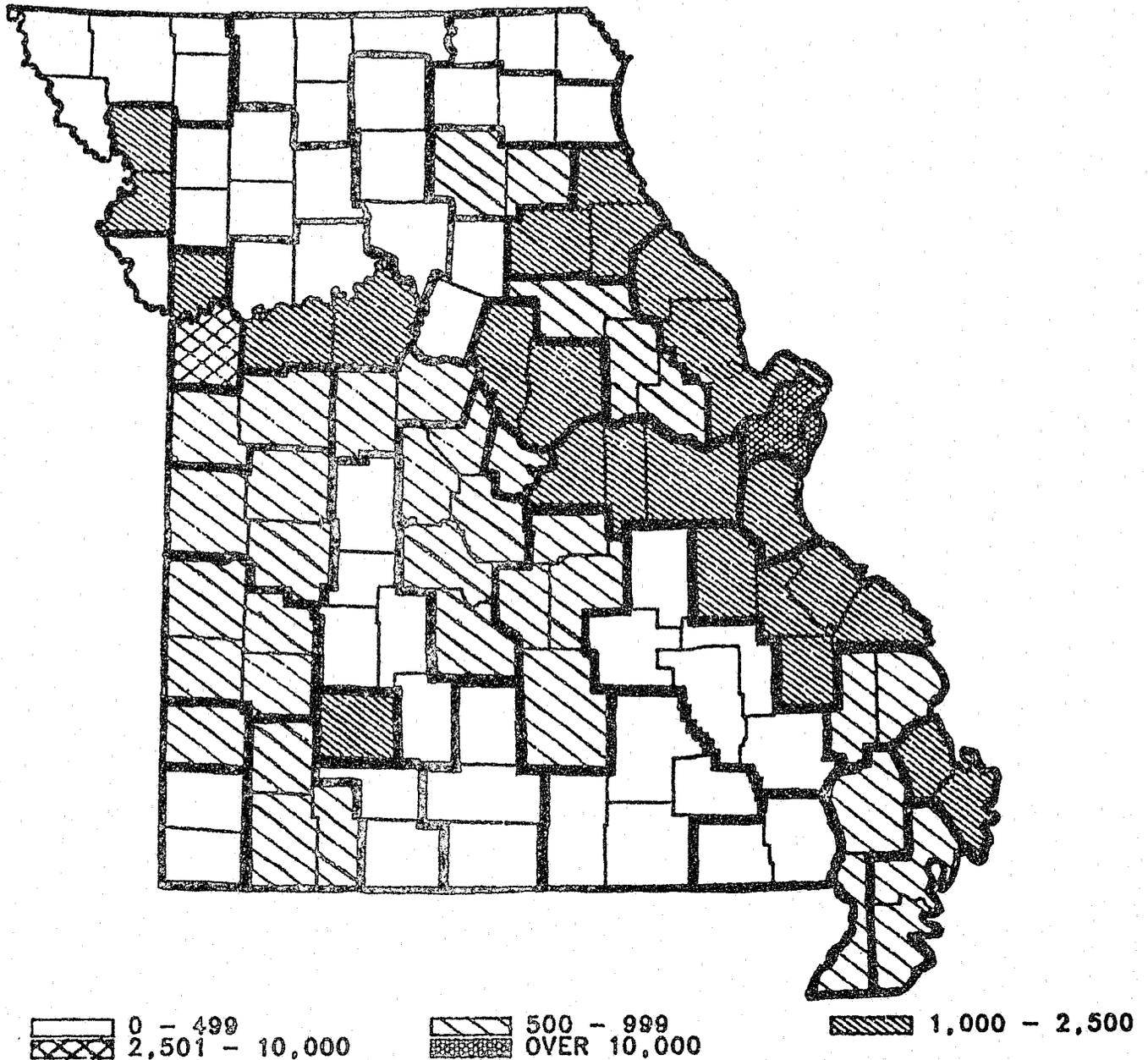


*Law enforcement agencies accounted for almost 60% of all referrals received by Juvenile Courts. Division of Family Services was the second most common referral source accounting for just over 12% of all referrals with 89% of those referrals being for abuse and neglect.

*Almost 10% of all reported referrals were from an unknown source. All 6,073 of those referrals were for administrative matters.

*Public and Private social service agencies, including schools, accounted for only 5.3% of the total referrals to the Juvenile Courts.

FIGURE 6
NUMBER OF REFERRALS BY CIRCUIT



*Missouri consists of 44 Judicial Circuits of which 26 (59%) are composed solely of 3rd and 4th class counties. These 26 circuits accounted for only 21% of all referrals to Missouri Juvenile Courts. Other circuits containing at least one 1st or 2nd class county accounted for 79% of all referrals.

*The metropolitan areas of St. Louis Co., St. Louis City and Jackson Co. accounted for 51.7% of all referrals in Missouri.

TABLE 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRALS BY OFFENSE TYPES

	Violent		Non-Violent		Status Offender		Non-Offender		Administrative		Total	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
SEX												
Male	2935	79.1	22770	78.0	6002	52.3	5316	48.5	4540	53.8	41563	65.1
Female	777	20.9	6430	22.0	5484	47.7	5646	51.5	3894	46.2	22231	34.9
Missing/Invalid			1		1		0		1		3	
RACE												
White	2042	55.0	22127	75.8	9163	79.8	7353	67.1	5363	63.6	46048	72.2
Black	1648	44.4	6870	23.5	2207	19.2	3350	30.6	2914	34.6	16989	26.6
Other	22	0.6	202	0.7	115	1.0	254	2.3	151	1.8	744	1.1
Missing/Invalid			2		2		5		7		16	0.1
AGE												
10 & Under	222	6.0	1327	4.6	436	3.8	7325	67.1	3536	42.0	12846	20.1
11 - 12	398	10.7	2058	7.1	961	8.4	936	8.6	761	9.0	5114	8.0
13	422	11.4	2525	8.7	1410	12.3	556	5.1	528	6.3	5441	8.5
14	632	17.0	4439	15.2	2559	22.3	680	6.2	779	9.3	9089	14.2
15	848	22.8	7308	25.0	3388	29.5	669	6.1	1109	13.2	13322	20.9
16	1049	28.3	10468	35.9	2438	21.2	554	5.1	986	11.7	15495	24.3
17	141	3.8	1069	3.7	294	2.6	204	1.9	727	8.6	2435	3.8
Missing/Invalid			7		1		38		9		55	0.1
Priors												
No Priors	2258	60.8	14784	50.6	6833	59.5	4353	39.7	1196	14.2	29424	46.1
Missing/Invalid	1454	39.2	14417	49.4	4654	40.5	6609	60.3	7239	85.8	34373	53.9
			0		0		0		0			
TOTAL	3712	5.8	29201	45.8	11487	18.0	10962	17.2	8435	13.2	63797	100.0

*Males and whites accounted for more than 75% of the total number of non-violent offenders.

*More than one of every three non-violent offenses was committed by a sixteen year old and over 60% were committed by juveniles age fifteen or older.

*Males were almost four times as likely to be referred for violent offenses than females and three and one-half times more likely to be referred for non-violent offenses than females.

*Females were more likely to be referred for abuse/neglect (non-offender) than males.

*Although blacks make up only 13.5% of the juvenile population in Missouri, they accounted for 44.4% of all violent offense referrals.

*51.1% of all violent offense referrals were committed by juveniles fifteen or sixteen years of age.

*75.1% of all juveniles referred for abuse/neglect (non-offender) were twelve years of age or younger.

*73.0% of all status offense referrals were between the ages of fourteen and sixteen.

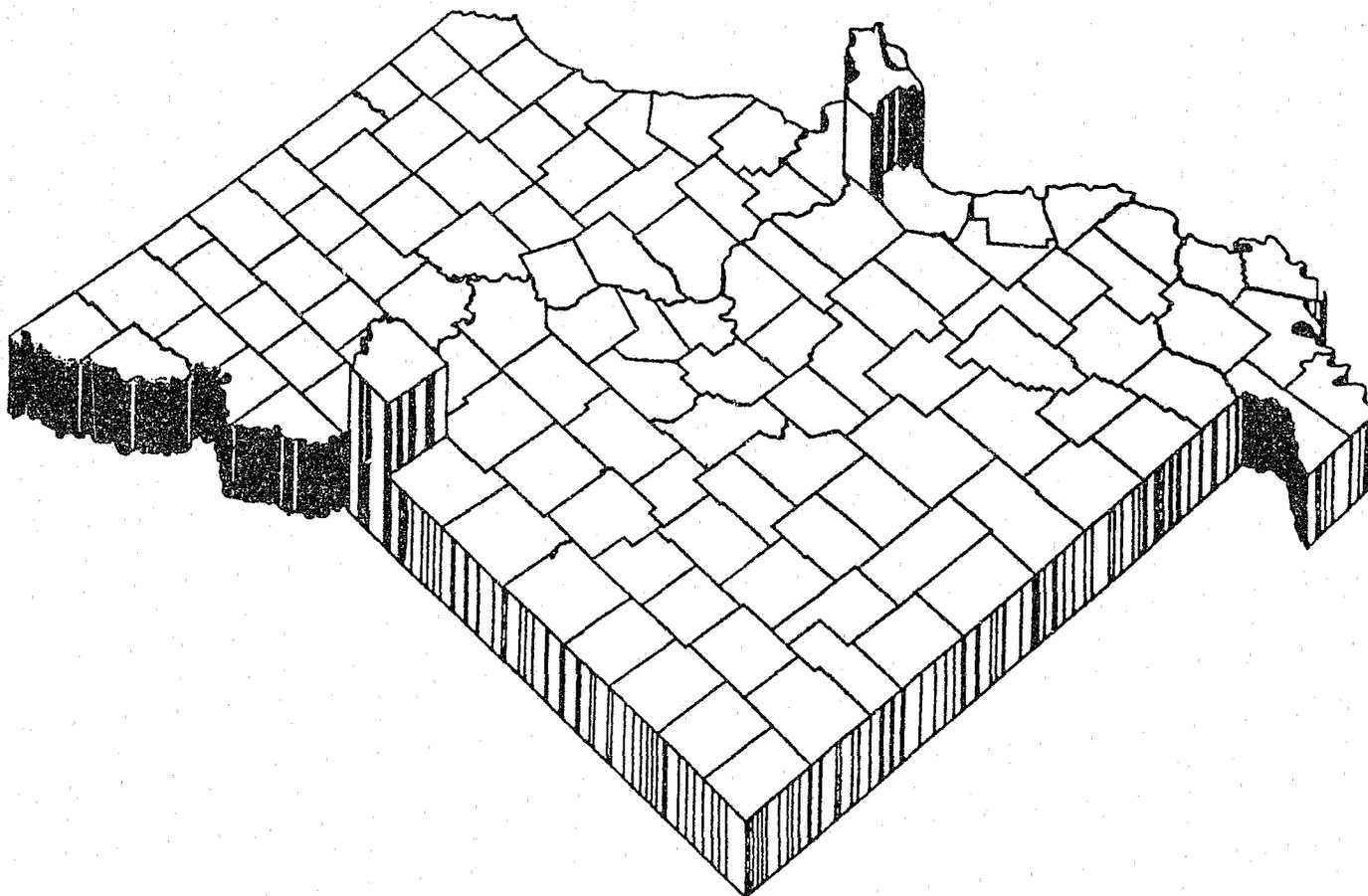
*Juveniles referred for status offenses had an almost equal chance of being male or female, but were four times more likely to be white than black.

*Just under half (46.1%) of all referrals had previous contact with the Juvenile Court.

*Violent offenders and status offenders were more likely to have been previously referred to the Juvenile Courts than others.

*Four of every ten non-offenders had previous contact with the Juvenile Court.

FIGURE 7
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT OFFENSE REFERRALS
CIRCUITS WITH MORE THAN 10% OF TOTAL

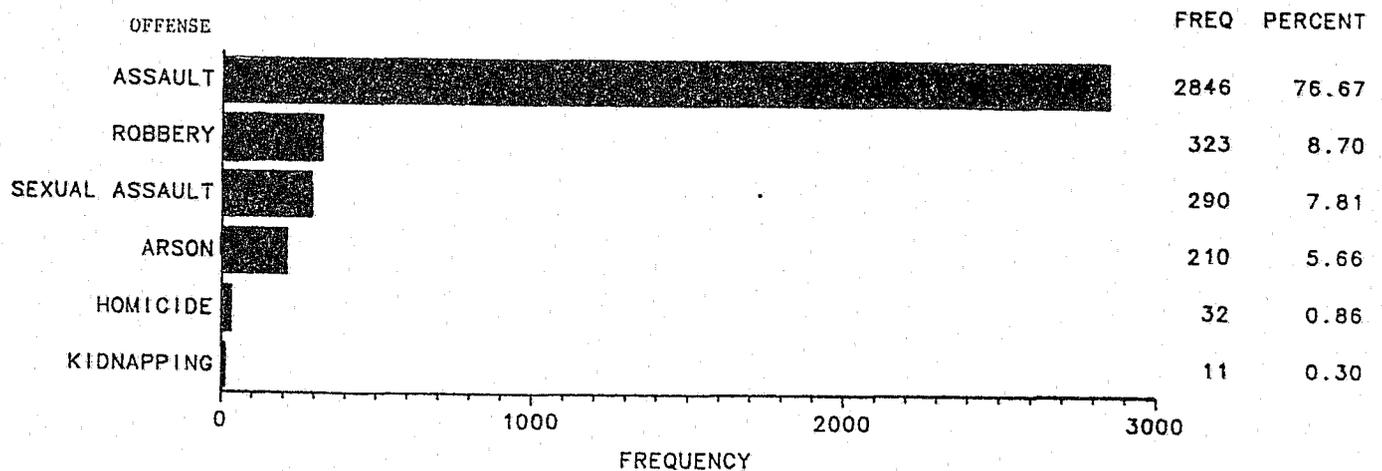


*57.1% of all juvenile violent offense referrals reported in Missouri came from three judicial circuits: 21st Circuit (23.1%), 22nd Circuit (22.6%) and 16th Circuit (11.4%). (See Appendix C)

*Statewide, violent offenses only accounted for 5.8% of all referrals received by the courts.

*In only two circuits did violent offenses account for more than 10% of their total referrals. (See Appendix C)

FIGURE 8
TYPE OF VIOLENT OFFENSE COMMITTED



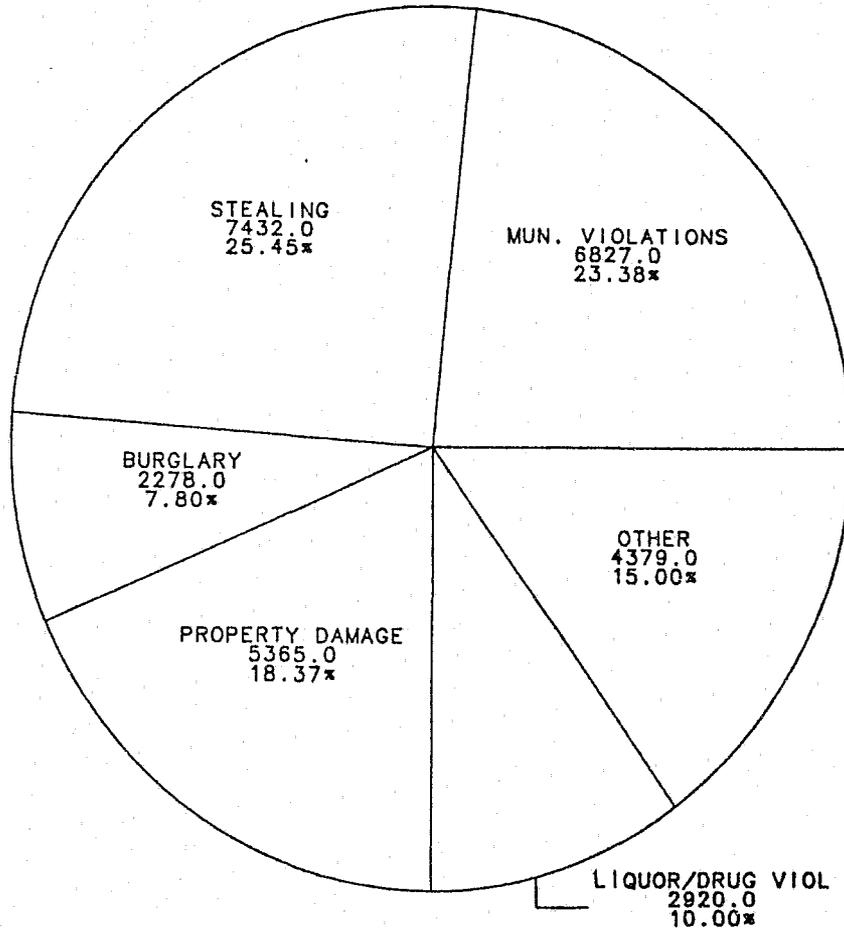
*Assault was the most common type of violent offense referred to the Juvenile Court, reported eight times more frequently than any other type of violent offense.

*Homicide accounted for less than 1% of the violent crime committed by juveniles.

*79.1% of the offenses shown above were committed by males. (Table 1)

*60.8% of the juveniles referred for violent offenses had prior involvement with the Juvenile Court. (Table 1)

FIGURE 9
TYPE OF NON-VIOLENT OFFENSE COMMITTED



*There are twenty-three categories of non-violent offenses on the information system form with numerous classes of offenses within each category.

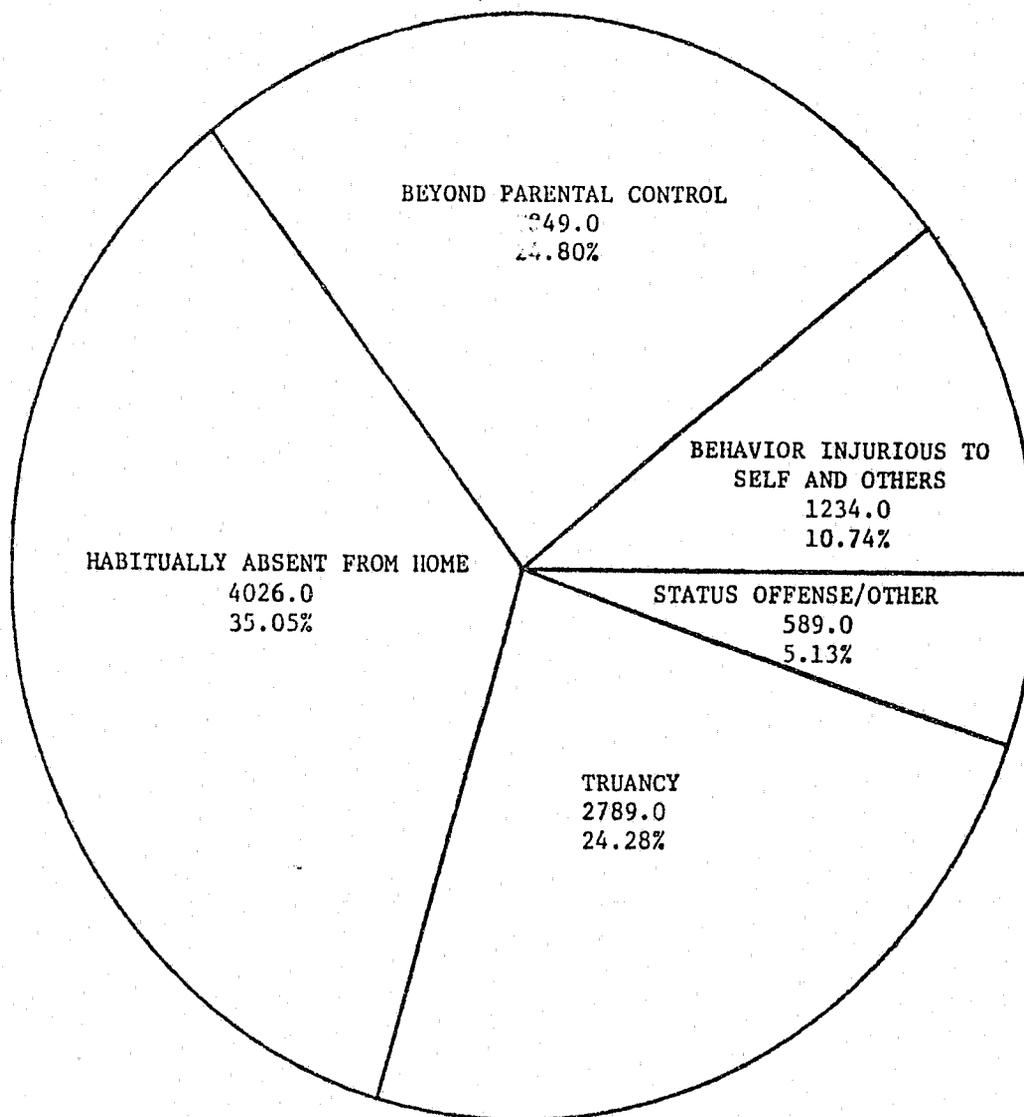
*85.1% of all non-violent offense referrals fell within five categories of offenses:

- Stealing 25.5%
- Municipal Violations 23.4%
- Property Damage 18.4%
- Liquor/Drug Violations 10.0%
- Burglary 7.8%

*The metropolitan areas of St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Jackson County accounted for over 55% of all non-violent offense referrals in Missouri. St. Louis County accounted for one of every three non-violent (33.9%) offense referrals reported. (See Appendix C)

*50.6% of all non-violent referrals had prior court contact in comparison to 60.8% for violent and 59.5% for status offense referrals. (See Table 1)

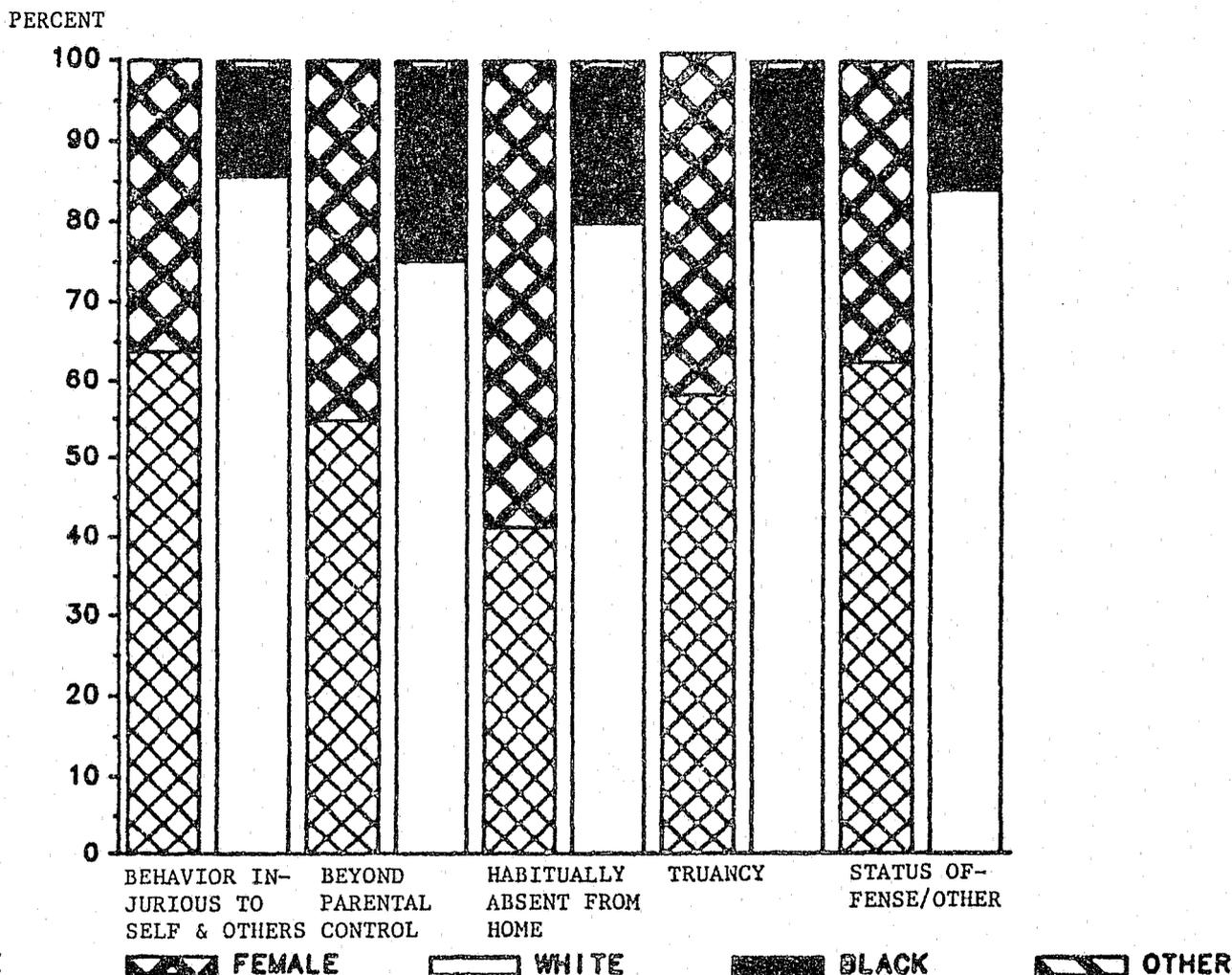
FIGURE 10
TYPE OF STATUS OFFENSE



*Runaways made up 35.1% of all status offense referrals to the courts.

*Referrals for truancy and beyond parental control combined accounted for almost 50% of all status offense referrals.

FIGURE 11
SEX AND RACE OF STATUS OFFENDERS



UNKNOWN DATA NOT INCLUDED

*Unlike delinquency-related referrals, females accounted for almost half (47.8%) of all status offense referrals. (See Table 1) Females made up 58.7% of all runaways. This was their highest representation in any offense category.

*Blacks had a much lower representation in status offense referrals than for delinquency, accounting for 19.2% of the total referral population. Blacks accounted for only 18.1% of all referrals for truancy even though their dropout rate is significantly higher than whites. (See Demographic information)

*Females were almost twice as likely to be referred for running away than for truancy or beyond parental control. Males had an almost equal rate of referral for these three types of status offenses.

SUMMARY

The Missouri Division of Youth Services juvenile information system is the only source of statewide information on referrals to Missouri's juvenile courts. Juvenile court referrals take on many different characteristics. Many are youth who have committed acts that would be criminal if they were older. Many are purely victims while others are in-between, involved in acts that are neither criminal nor in their best interest.

Referral data provide our only opportunity to present a picture of the juvenile justice system in Missouri, the number of children entering; the workload of individual jurisdictions; the extent of juvenile crime; and the number of victims of abuse and/or neglect. The clarity with which we view this picture is, of course, affected by the way information is reported. In analyzing referral data we have to keep in mind the variance in reporting practices from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and their overall understanding of the whole reporting process and its importance.

In 1986, Missouri juvenile courts reported 63,797 referrals receiving a disposition. That is an average of 175 juveniles per day being processed through the juvenile courts in addition to those juveniles the court is already serving either formally or informally on existing caseloads. That number is a 7% increase over the prior year's referrals (59,215) and a 47.5% increase over the last four years from a low of 39,929 in 1982.¹ This increase has occurred despite a decrease in the size of the juvenile population in Missouri over the same period.

The approximately 64,000 referrals represents an actual count of 34,711 different juveniles who came into contact with the juvenile court or 2.7% of the total juvenile population in Missouri. Black juvenile referrals represented 5.7% of the total black population. That figure is twice that of white juvenile referrals which represented 2.6% of the total white juvenile population in Missouri.²

By breaking down total referrals in Missouri into the broad categories, Violent, Non-Violent, Status, Non-Offender, and Administrative and also by their demographic characteristics we began to develop a clearer understanding of the juvenile referral population in Missouri. Non-violent offense referrals made up the great majority of juvenile referrals to the court in contrast to violent offenses which represented the smallest referral category. Of those violent offense referrals the vast majority were for assault. Victims of abuse/neglect also made up a significant percentage of the referral population along with a different type of victim, the status offender.

¹ Missouri Division of Youth Services 1986 Juvenile Court Statistic Report, p.3

² I bid, p.1

As may have been expected, males were found to be greatly over represented in all referral categories for delinquent behavior while females were well represented in referrals for status offenses, in particular as runaways. Females made their most significant contribution to the referral population as victims of abuse and neglect where they made their only appearance as the majority population.

Particularly interesting is the large representation of blacks in the referral population. In terms of their percentage of the total juvenile population black juveniles found themselves over represented in each of the referral categories, especially violent offense referrals where they were referred at a rate five times that of white juveniles. Additionally, black juveniles were almost three times as likely to be referred as victims of abuse/neglect (non-offenders) and twice as likely to be referred for non-violent offenses. The black juvenile's lowest referral rate was for status offenses.

Geographically, referrals for each category of offense were fairly evenly divided between the combined metropolitan areas of Jackson County, St. Louis City, and St. Louis County, and the rest of Missouri. The metropolitan areas accounted for more than 50% of all referrals. The metropolitan areas of St. Louis City and County alone accounted for 40.6% of all referrals while St. Louis County accounted for one of every three non-violent offense referrals in Missouri.

Sixteen year olds made up the most significant percentage of total referrals to the juvenile court. Children ten years and under made up almost 70% of the referrals for abuse/neglect while fourteen and fifteen year olds accounted for 51.8% of all status offense referrals.

Approximately half of all referrals to the Juvenile Court had at least one previous contact with the Court. That prior contact could have been for any type of offense or as a victim of abuse/neglect. Violent offense referrals were most likely to have had prior contact with the Juvenile Court and non-offenders were least likely to have had prior contact although that number was still 39.7%. For that 39.7%, it is unknown what type of prior contact they had, but it is likely that a significant portion were for a prior incidence of abuse or neglect.

We have reviewed the numbers, and as much as possible, the types of children referred to the juvenile courts in Missouri during 1986. Unfortunately, we know very little statewide concerning the juvenile referrals beyond the offense associated with the referral and the agency making the referral. Juvenile courts, in general, have very little control over the type or the number of referrals they receive from outside agencies or parents. For these reasons it is impossible to draw conclusions about why certain children may or may not be referred for similar activity, or why referral rates may differ by the race or sex of a juvenile or by the area in which a child lives. All we can do is reflect on the totals and types of referrals

received and hope to relate those numbers in a general way to the work necessary by the juvenile courts to serve this population. A review of juveniles entering the system is the first step in understanding the challenge to the juvenile courts and the development of a plan to meet that challenge.

1986 JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

CRIME ANALYSIS

PART II Detention

When a referral is made to the juvenile court through one of the sources previously discussed the court must evaluate the information and make a determination regarding further action. Such an evaluation often requires the court to consider the custody status of the child brought before it. For example, when a youth is taken into custody by a law enforcement official and brought before the juvenile court, the juvenile court officer must make an immediate determination to release or detain pending further proceedings.

Both State Statute and Missouri Supreme Court Rule provide for the detention of juveniles. The juvenile officer may temporarily detain a juvenile up to twenty-four hours without a written order from the court. Detention beyond twenty-four hours requires a court order and a detention hearing. Detention may be continued by the court pending further proceedings. The decision to initially detain or continue detention must be predicated upon the language of Supreme Court Rule 111.08 which allows detention when it is required:

- a) to protect the juvenile; or
- b) to protect the person or property of others; or
- c) because the juvenile may flee or be removed from the jurisdiction of the courts; or
- d) because the juvenile has no custodian or suitable adult to provide care and supervision for the juvenile and return the juvenile to court when required; or
- e) because the juvenile is a fugitive from another jurisdiction and an official of that jurisdiction has required the juvenile be detained pending return to that jurisdiction.

In Missouri a juvenile may be placed in a detention facility authorized by the local juvenile court except that a detention facility cannot include a jail or other adult detention facility. All juvenile detention facilities are operated at the local level and the cost for providing detention services is the burden of the local juvenile court. Currently, twenty-three of Missouri's forty-four Judicial Circuits operate their own detention facilities. A twenty-fourth is scheduled to open July 1988. (See Figure 11)

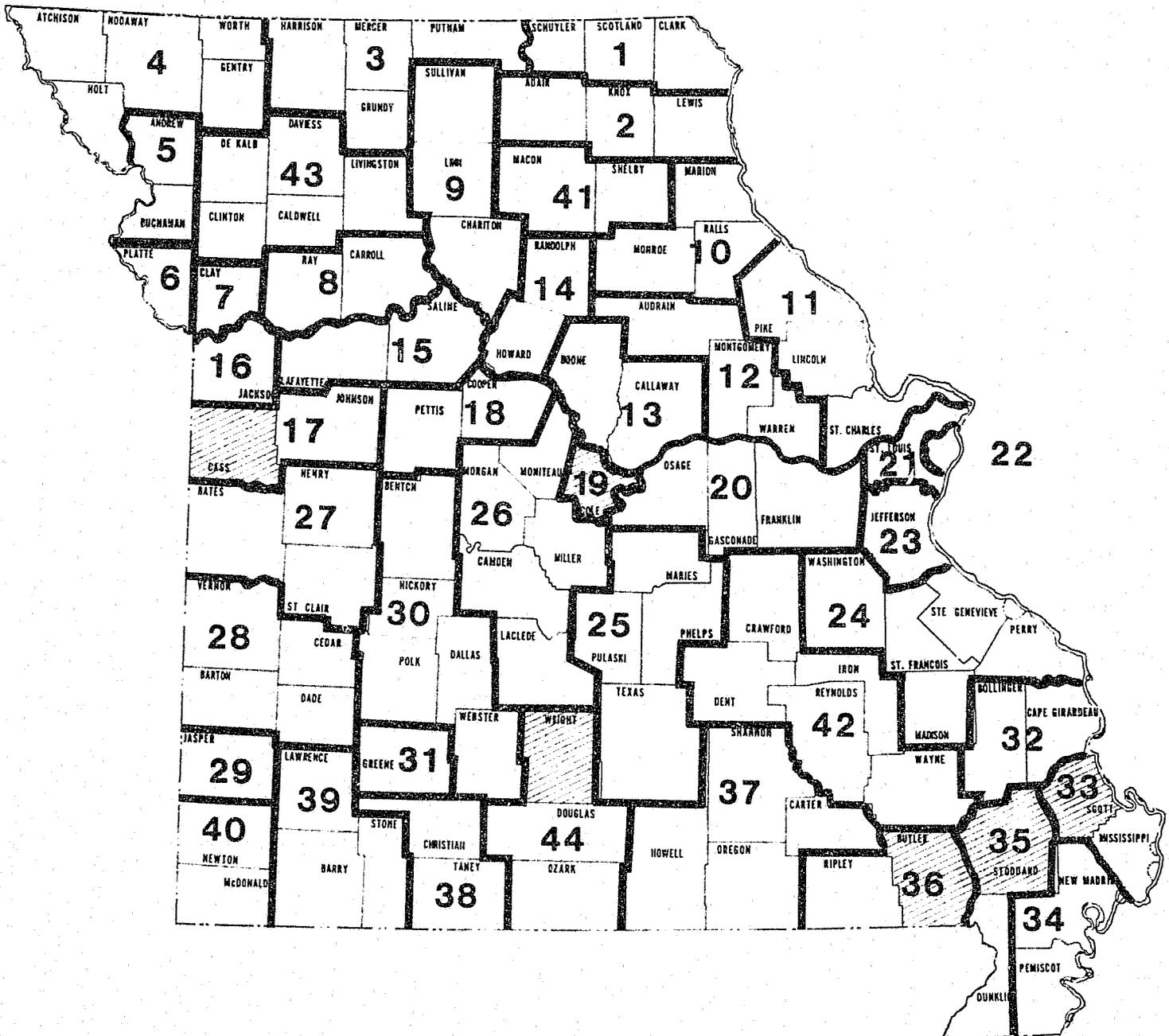
For purposes of analysis the information gathered from the 1986 Juvenile Court Statistics was classified into the following categories: Jail, Secure Detention, Non-Secure Detention, and Not Detained. Neither State Statute nor Supreme Court Rule provide a definition of secure or non-secure detention. Therefore, we have classified facilities as secure if they are so constructed as to incorporate fixtures designed to physically restrict the movement and activities of juveniles in custody. This definition would not include "staff secure" facilities.

All data were taken directly from the information provided by the juvenile courts to the Missouri Division of Youth Services through the Missouri Statewide Juvenile Information System. Courts are asked to indicate whether detention is utilized when a referral is reported. The report form allows the court to indicate detention as either: Jail Detention, Secure Court Run Juvenile Detention Facility, or Other Pre-hearing Placement. Although jail detention is prohibited by law it was included in the 1986 statistical information because several jailings occurred in 1985 prior to the January 1, 1986 effective date of jail prohibition. These figures, unless otherwise noted, have been included with the "Secure Detention" statistics. "Other Pre-hearing Placement" which includes juvenile court facilities, foster homes, group foster homes, group homes, and institutions have been grouped into the "Non-Secure Detention" statistics.

As a final introductory note, two things should be kept in mind when reading the following data. First, detention refers only to the time a juvenile is held in out-of-home custody prior to adjudication and disposition of a case. Any post adjudicatory custody would be reported as "out-of-home services" in the third section of this analysis. Therefore, these individuals have only been accused of the allegation they have been referred for. Secondly, Missouri law does not distinguish between secure and non-secure facilities for purposes of detention of either delinquent or status offender youth. Only abused or neglected children are prohibited from being placed in secure facilities.

FIGURE 12

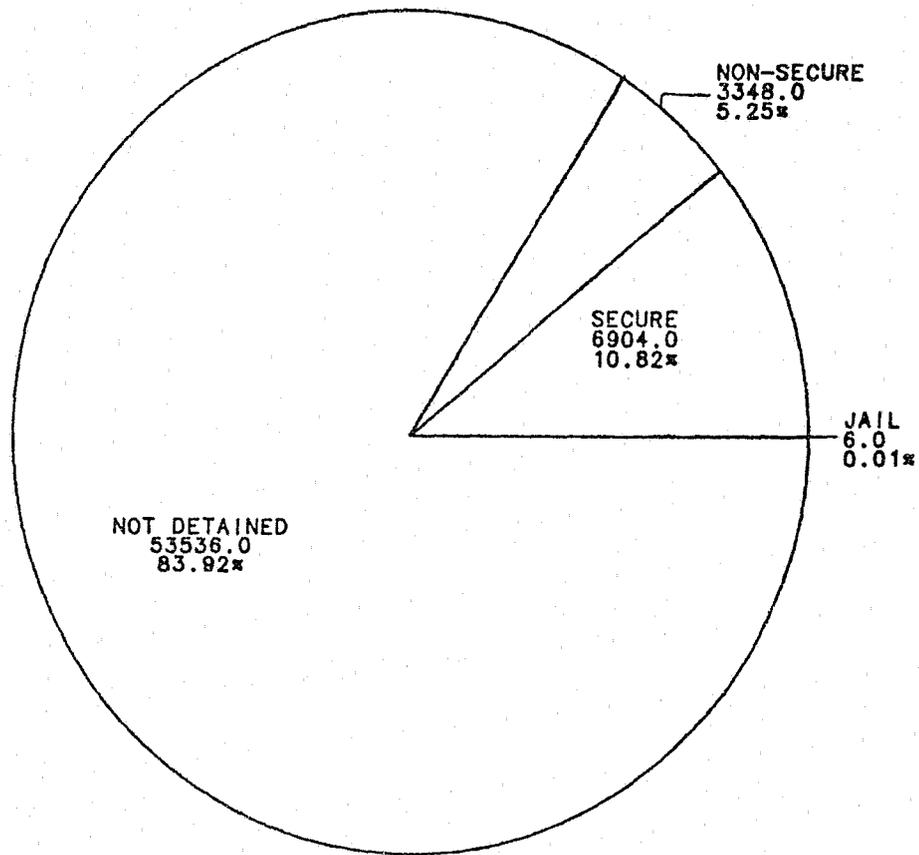
MISSOURI'S JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS



- Secure
- Non Secure

NOTE: Some judicial circuits operate more than one residential facility. Shown above are those facilities designated for detention use.

FIGURE 13
PRE-HEARING PLACEMENTS



TOTAL REFERRALS = 63,797

UNKNOWN DATA NOT INCLUDED

*In 1986 a total of 10,258 referrals to the court received detention or other out-of-home placements prior to an adjudicatory hearing.

TABLE 2
 RATES OF DETAINING REFERRALS
 DETENTION STATUS BY OFFENDER TYPES

	VIOLENT			NON-VIOLENT			STATUS		
	Number Referred	Number Detained	Rate	Number Referred	Number Detained	Rate	Number Referred	Number Detained	Rate
<u>SEX</u>									
Male	2935	848	28.9	22770	2978	13.1	6002	1276	21.3
Female	777	150	19.3	6430	450	7.0	5484	1364	24.9
Missing/Invalid	0			1			1		
<u>RACE</u>									
White	2042	362	17.7	22127	1749	7.9	9163	2036	22.2
Black	1648	629	38.2	6870	1658	24.1	2207	580	26.3
Other	22	7	31.8	202	21	10.4	115	24	20.9
Missing/Invalid	0			2			2		
<u>AGE</u>									
10 & Under	222	5	2.3	1327	40	3.0	436	23	5.3
11 - 12	398	75	18.8	2058	156	7.6	961	172	17.9
13	422	75	11.5	2525	290	11.5	1410	269	19.1
14	632	178	28.2	4439	595	13.4	2559	626	24.5
15	848	274	32.3	7308	998	13.7	3388	798	23.5
16	1049	346	32.9	10468	1213	11.6	2438	670	27.5
17 & Over	141	45	31.9	1069	130	12.3	294	82	27.9
Missing/Invalid	0			7			1		
<u>Priors</u>									
Priors	2258	849	37.6	14704	2728	18.4	6833	1876	27.4
No Priors	1454	149	10.2	14417	700	4.8	4654	764	16.4
Missing/Invalid	0			0			0		
TOTAL	3712	998	26.9	29201	3428	11.7	11487	2640	22.9

*26.9% of all violent offender referrals received initial detention/pre-hearing placement.

*11.7% of all non-violent offender referrals received initial detention/pre-hearing placement.

*22.9% of all status offender referrals received initial detention/pre-hearing placement.

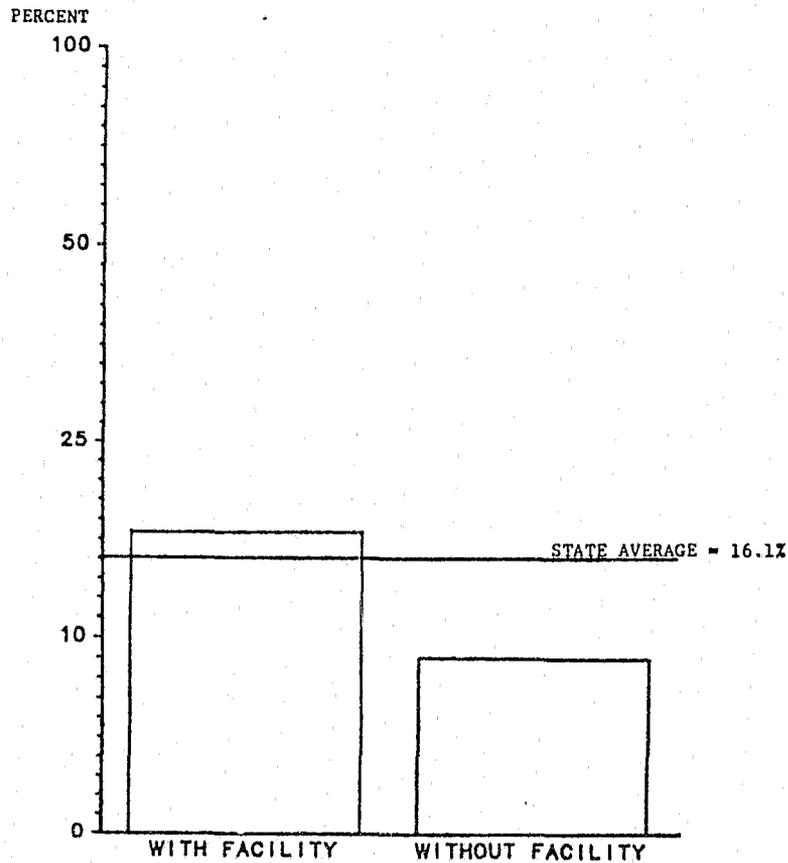
*Status offenders were almost as likely to receive initial detention/pre-hearing placement as were violent offenders.

*Blacks referred for violent offenses were detained at nearly twice the rate as whites referred for violent offenses (38.2% black, 17.7% white).

*Blacks referred for non-violent offenses were detained at three times the rate of whites referred for non-violent offenses (24.1% black, 7.9% white).

- *Males referred for non-violent offenses were twice as likely to receive detention as were females referred for non-violent offenses (13.1% male, 7.0% female).
- *Females referred for status offenses were detained at a slightly higher rate than male status offenders (24.9% female, 21.3% male).
- *Blacks referred for status offenses were detained more often than white status offenders (26.3% black, 22.2% white).
- *16.3% of all male referrals (for any offense) received initial detention/pre-hearing placement.
- *15.6% of all female referrals (for any offense) received initial detention/pre-hearing placement.
- *Blacks referred for any offense received detention/pre-hearing placement more often than whites.
 - 22.5% of all black referrals were detained.
 - 13.7% of all white referrals were detained.
- *Fourteen and fifteen year old offenders had the highest rate of detention (19.1% and 18.5% respectively).
- *Sixteen year old offenders accounted for the largest actual number of juveniles in detention. (2,589)
- *The majority of violent offenders in detention had a prior history of referrals. Prior referral here means any offense and does not distinguish the specific offense.
- *The largest majority of non-violent offenders in either secure or non-secure detention had a prior history of referrals. Prior referral here means any offense and does not distinguish the specific offense.
- *Although almost three-fourths of all status offenders in detention placement had prior referrals to the court this number is less than that for delinquents. (Violent and non-violent)
- *29.7% of the status offenders in secure detention had no prior involvement. (See Table 3)

FIGURE 14
PRE-HEARING PLACEMENT RATES BY CIRCUIT



*Circuits with their own detention facility detained offenders (any referral) at twice the rate as circuits without facilities.

*Almost 80% of all reported referrals came from circuits with detention facilities. (See Appendix D).

*Individual rates of detention (any referral) varied from circuit to circuit. (See Appendix D). The following numbers indicate the percent of referrals receiving initial pre-hearing placement:

Highest Detention Rate	54.9%
Lowest Detention Rate	0.3%
State Average	16.1%

*Detention rates also vary from circuit to circuit for each offender type
(See Appendix E, F, and G).

Violent Offenders

Highest Detention Rate	77.8%
Lowest Detention Rate	0.0%
State Average	26.9%

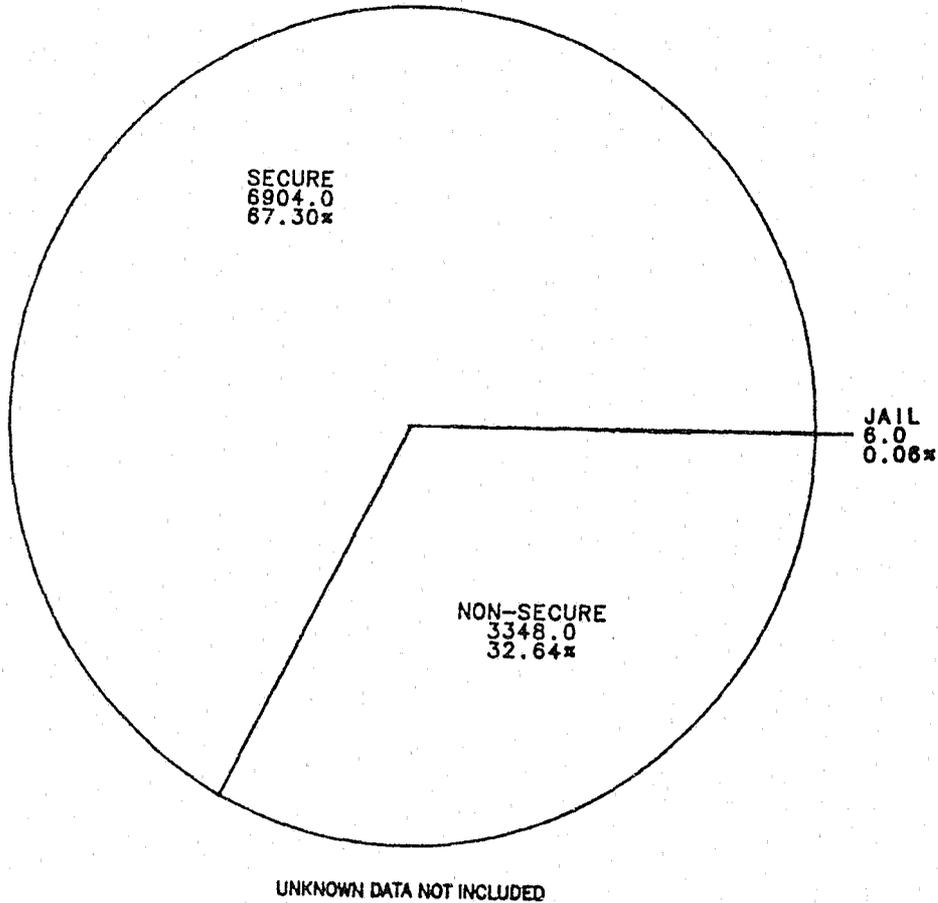
Non-Violent Offenders

Highest Detention Rate	62.9%
Lowest Detention Rate	0.0%
State Average	11.7%

Status Offenders

Highest Detention Rate	54.5%
Lowest Detention Rate	0.0%
State Average	22.9%

FIGURE 15
TYPE OF PRE-HEARING PLACEMENTS



*The majority of juveniles receiving detention or out-of-home placement in 1986 were placed in a secure court run facility (67.3%). This number is significantly higher for delinquent and/or status offenders. (See Table 3)

TABLE 3
RATES OF DETAINING REFERRALS
OFFENDER TYPES BY DETENTION PLACEMENT

	<u>VIOLENT</u>			<u>NON-VIOLENT</u>			<u>STATUS</u>		
	Number Detained	Number In Secure Detention	Rate	Number Detained	Number In Secure Detention	Rate	Number Detained	Number In Secure Detention	Rate
<u>SEX</u>									
Male	848	807	95.2	2978	2704	90.8	1276	992	77.7
Female	150	141	94.0	450	389	86.4	1364	1040	76.2
Missing/Invalid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>RACE</u>									
White	362	321	88.7	1749	1496	85.5	2036	1532	75.2
Black	629	621	98.7	1658	1579	95.2	580	480	82.8
Other	7	6	85.7	21	18	85.7	24	20	83.3
Missing/Invalid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>AGE</u>									
10 & Under	5	4	80.0	40	32	80.0	23	9	39.1
11 - 12	75	73	97.3	156	142	91.0	172	137	79.7
13	75	72	96.0	290	255	87.9	269	198	73.6
14	178	168	94.4	595	532	89.4	626	464	74.1
15	274	261	95.3	1001	900	89.9	798	623	78.1
16	346	328	94.8	1213	1109	91.4	670	534	79.7
17 & Over	45	42	93.3	132	122	92.4	82	67	81.7
Missing/Invalid	0	0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0
<u>Priors</u>									
Priors	849	810	95.4	2728	2466	90.4	1876	1428	76.1
No Priors	149	138	92.6	700	627	89.6	764	604	79.1
Missing/Invalid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	998	948	94.9	3428	3093	90.2	2640	2032	76.9

*85.9% of all delinquents (violent and non-violent) and status offenders held in custody were placed in secure detention.

*94.9% of all violent offenders detained were held in secure custody.

*90.2% of all non-violent offenders detained were held in secure detention.

*76.9% of all status offenders detained were held in secure custody.

*The three major metropolitan areas in Missouri (Jackson County, St. Louis County, and St. Louis City) accounted for 55.6% of all status offenders in secure detention. (See Appendix G)

*93.5% of blacks in detention were held in secure custody compared to 80.7% of whites.

*88.3% of males in detention were held in secure custody compared to 79.9% of females.

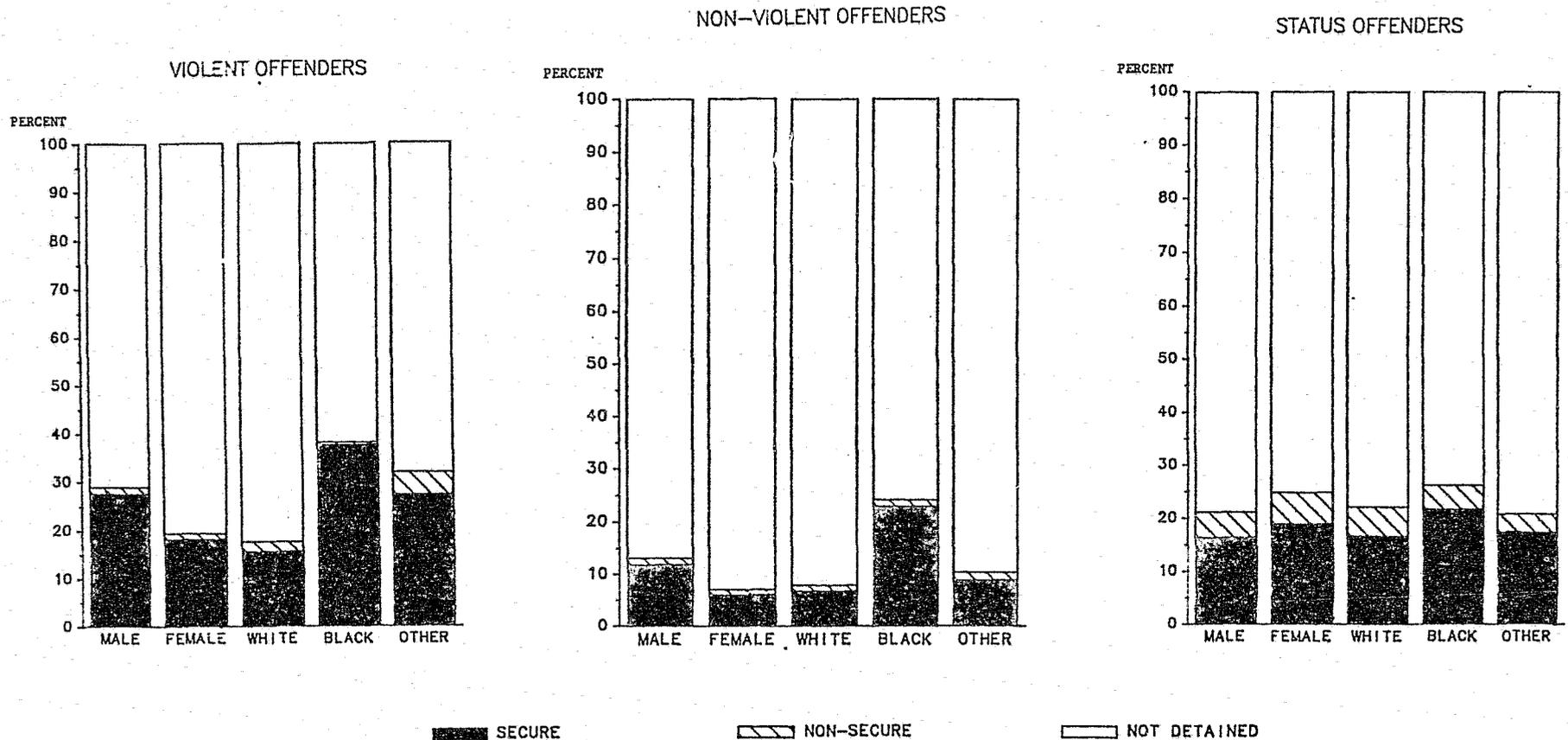
*96.2% of all black delinquent (violent and non-violent) offenders in custody were held in secure detention.

*86.1% of all white delinquent (violent and non-violent) offenders in custody were held in secure detention.

*Rates of detention placement between secure and non-secure facilities were similar for males and females.

*Females actually accounted for the largest number of status offenders held in secure detention.

FIGURE 16
DETENTION PLACEMENT OF OFFENDERS



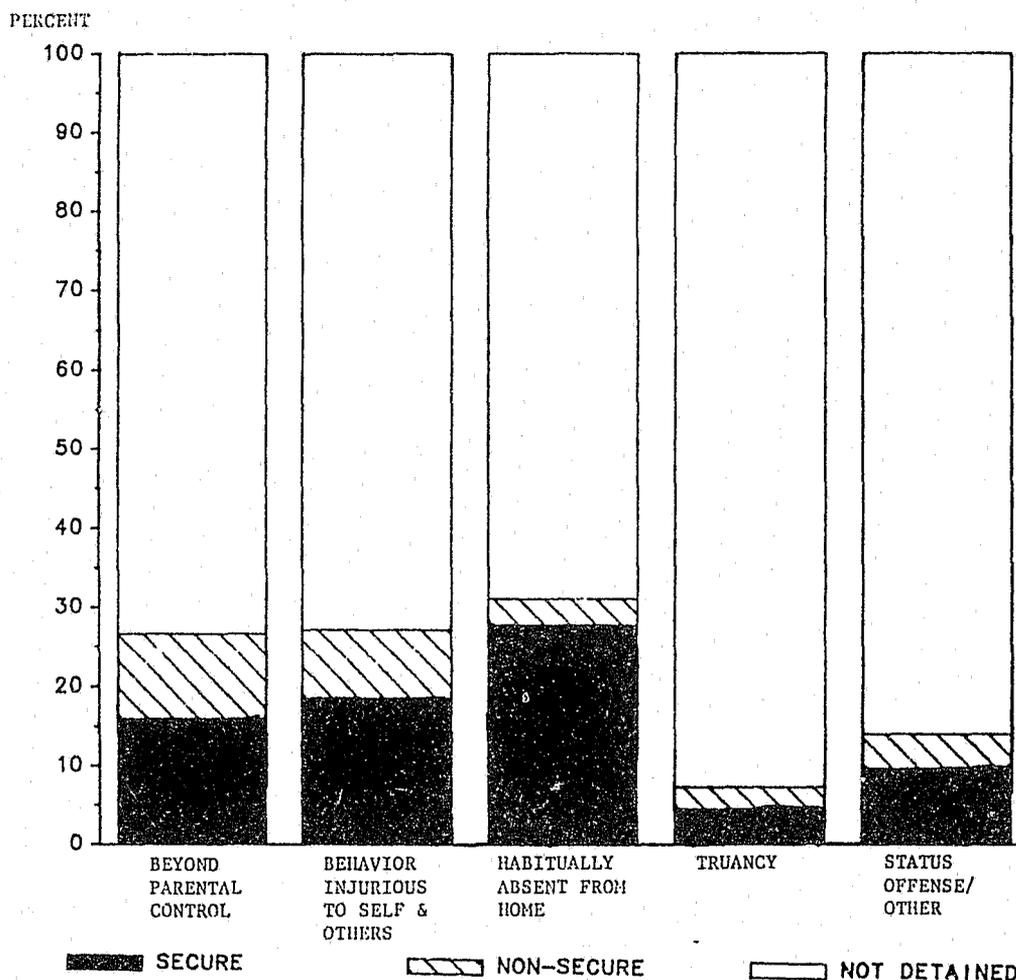
56

*Black violent offenders received not only the highest detention rate but, also received the highest rate of secure detention (See Table 3).

*Similarly, black non-violent offenders were detained at a higher rate and received secure detention at a rate higher than other races (See Table 3).

*In contrast to any other referral category, females referred for status offenses were detained at a higher rate than male status offenders.

FIGURE 17
DETENTION PLACEMENT OF STATUS OFFENDERS



*Habitually absent (runaway) accounted for 35.1% of all status offense referrals.

*Habitually absent referrals received the highest rate of detention at 31.1%.

*Secure detention was utilized more often than non-secure detention for all status offender placements.

*Habitually absent referrals received the highest rate of secure detention.

TABLE 4
CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRALS BY LENGTH OF DETENTION

	Number In Custody	Released Within 24 Hrs.		Released Within 1-3 Days		Released Within 4-7 Days		Released Within 8-14 Days		Released Within 15-30 Days		Not Released Within 30 Days	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violent	998	81	8.0	333	33.4	611	61.2	690	69.1	833	83.5	165	16.5
Non-Violent	3428	425	12.4	1517	44.2	2324	67.8	2589	75.5	3013	87.9	415	12.1
Status	2640	332	12.6	1310	49.6	1745	66.1	1944	73.6	2287	86.6	353	13.4
Non-Offender	2450	136	5.5	517	21.1	772	31.5	949	38.7	1236	50.4	1214	49.6
Administrative	742	39	5.2	227	30.6	437	58.9	516	69.5	627	84.5	115	15.5
<u>SEX</u>													
Male	6780	657	9.7	2544	37.5	3974	58.6	4524	66.7	5428	80.1	1352	19.9
Female	3478	356	10.2	1360	39.1	1915	55.1	2164	62.2	2568	73.8	910	26.2
<u>RACE</u>													
White	6313	716	11.3	2705	42.8	3861	61.1	4383	69.5	5115	81.1	1198	18.9
Black	3814	291	7.6	1159	30.4	1965	51.5	2238	58.7	2801	73.4	1013	26.6
Other	131	6	4.6	40	30.5	63	48.1	67	51.1	80	61.1	51	38.9
<u>AGE</u>													
10 & Under	1704	110	6.5	344	20.2	512	30.0	630	36.9	827	48.5	877	51.5
11 - 12	623	55	8.8	237	38.0	368	59.1	415	66.6	481	77.2	142	22.8
13	828	76	9.2	327	39.5	521	62.9	575	69.4	673	81.3	155	18.7
14	1735	162	9.3	650	37.5	1038	59.8	1164	67.1	1419	81.8	316	18.2
15	2461	239	9.7	1024	41.6	1517	61.6	1744	70.9	2085	84.7	376	15.3
16	2589	338	13.1	1193	46.1	1747	67.5	1944	75.1	2258	87.2	331	12.8
17 & Over	314	33	10.5	129	41.1	186	59.2	215	68.5	252	80.2	62	19.8
Missing/Invalid	4							1				3	
TOTAL	10258	1013	9.9	3904	38.1	5889	57.4	6688	65.2	7996	77.9	2262	22.1

*44.7% of all delinquent (violent and non-violent) and status offenders receiving initial detention were released within the the first three days.

*1843 delinquent (violent and non-violent) and status offenders in 1986 were held in detention for more than two weeks with 50.6% (933) of those being held longer than thirty days.

*Almost half (49.6%) of all status offenders in detention were released within the first thirty days.

*Violent offenders had the highest percentage of offenders in detention for more than two weeks (30.9%), followed by status offenders (26.4%), and non-violent offenders (24.5%).

*Non-violent offenders accounted for the largest actual number of offenders in detention longer than two weeks with 839, followed by status offenders with 696, and violent offenders with 308.

*Length of detention/pre-hearing placement appears comparable for male and female referrals although females were slightly more likely to be in detention or other pre-hearing placements for longer periods of time.

*During 1986, statistics indicate blacks were more likely to receive longer periods of detention/pre-hearing placements.

*30.4% of the blacks in detention/pre-hearing placement were released within the first three days.

*42.8% of the whites in detention/pre-hearing placement were released within the first three days.

*41.3% of the blacks in detention/pre-hearing placement were held longer than two weeks.

*30.6% of the whites in detention/pre-hearing placement were held longer than two weeks.

(NOTE: These figures include abuse/neglect referrals)

SUMMARY

The placement of juveniles in detention facilities or other forms of residential care outside the home prior to an adjudicatory hearing is an important aspect of the juvenile justice system. As noted earlier, over ten thousand referrals to the court in 1986 received detention/pre-hearing placements. These numbers relate to youth the court took custody of because they felt the youth needed protection, community safety was at risk or they were holding to assure appearance or transfer. Whatever the reason, the court made many decisions affecting the personal liberties of children.

This analysis has attempted to examine four basic questions relating to detention/pre-hearing placements: Who was detained; What were they detained for; Where were they detained; and, How long were they detained? The available data helped answer these questions with factual numbers but left unfinished the equally important question of why they were detained. The following paragraphs are devoted to summarizing the factual data while attempting to interpret their meaning.

From the review of detention statistics we get a picture of what "juvenile detention" looked like in Missouri. First, we can see that when pre-hearing placements were invoked secure detention was utilized for two-thirds of those placements. We also know that the majority of children in non-secure placements were in protective custody for abuse and neglect referrals. Therefore, the vast majority of those detained for delinquent and non-criminal acts ended up in secure detention.

The type of referral presented to the juvenile court appeared to be a factor in both making the decision to detain and the choice of detention placement. Violent offenders, as might be expected, received initial detention at the highest rate. The group of individuals receiving the next highest rate of detention, however, was not the rest of the criminal violators but the status offenders, those who committed non-criminal violations of the juvenile code. Non-violent criminal offenders were the least likely to be detained, receiving pre-hearing placements at half the rate of status offenders. The type of placement also varied according to the referral offense. Again, violent offenders received secure detention most often with more than nine in ten detainees given this placement. Non-violent offenders were close in percentages, however. Overall, status offenders received secure detention at the lowest rate although more than three-fourths of their placements were in secure facilities. If we look at individual types of status offenders though, we can see that runaways (habitually absent) received secure detention at a rate of nearly 90% (89.5), a rate almost as high as that for violent offenders.

In attempting to answer the questions why were certain types of referrals detained at higher rates and why were particular detention placements utilized we can speculate from other data and information

that were gathered. Perhaps most obvious is the availability of placement resources. We know during 1986, twenty-three juvenile courts operated their own detention facility with sixteen of those being secure by design. Those courts without their own facility contracted for services. Therefore, secure detention was most available and courts who had to contract for services were usually forced, due to distance, to utilize the closest program.

Another aspect of the "availability of placement resources" idea is that courts with detention programs readily available are more likely to utilize them. As was noted in this examination, circuits with detention facilities of their own detained youth at twice the rate as those without facilities. Also, the majority of those circuits operating detention programs have been forced by budget constraints to choose one program over the other and have opted for secure facilities.

A further examination of detention practices involves the attitude and philosophy of the local juvenile court. The detention data of individual circuits revealed that detention rates varied from less than 1% to more than 50%. Also, detention rates for certain types of referrals ran as high as 78% in some circuits. Some juvenile courts reported no detentions for certain types of offenders which, although believable, could indicate a problem with the reporting system. Each juvenile court should examine their own data to determine the accuracy of what is being reported to the Missouri Statewide Juvenile Information System. Clearly, the data gathered here cannot tell why a particular philosophy was utilized. In another section of this report, a survey of the interests and attitudes of the individual juvenile courts may provide some insight.

The personal characteristics of referrals proved to be interesting when researching detention statistics. Race emerged as perhaps the most stimulating of all characteristics. The race of the juvenile appeared to be a factor in all areas of detention that were explored. Caution should be taken here to realize that while this report indicates detention varied noticeably between black and white offenders the nature of these data do not allow a conclusion to be drawn that detention practices were racially motivated. For example, the data show that for all referral types, blacks received secure detention placements at a higher rate than did whites. Using these data alone, we cannot conclude any racial bias as there may be many contributing factors which are not visible. One unexplored factor, as an example, could be that black referrals came predominantly from circuits with secure detention facilities. On the other hand, these data should not be automatically minimized. Perhaps racial bias is a factor. The value of this information should be to provoke further investigation.

The offender's sex also appeared to have significance within certain areas of detention. The data revealed that males were detained at a higher rate than females when referred for a delinquent act but females were detained at a higher rate than males when referred for a non-criminal status offense. Could it be that female status offenders are perceived as being at greater personal risk than males

thus requiring pre-hearing placements more often? Again, attitudes may play a vital role in determining detention status.

Also emphasized in this section was the amount of time juveniles were held in pre-hearing placements. Of significance is the fact that over 40% of those initially detained were subsequently released within the first three days. Almost half of the status offenders detained were released within this same time period. Perhaps one significant reason for this practice is the judicial requirement that a detention hearing be held within seventy-two hours. Apparently many youth in detention are being released prior to or at this hearing. However, a large number of juveniles remain in pre-hearing placements in excess of two weeks.

Once more, personal characteristics were reviewed for any bearing they might have in determining how long an individual was in detention. Overall the data indicated blacks were more likely to receive longer periods of detention/pre-hearing placements than were whites. Again, a discrepancy is noted but this type of data collection does not allow proper conclusion for the cause(s). No appreciable difference was noted regarding the sex of the offender and length of detention.

Conclusion

From these data we get, if nothing else, a picture of juvenile detention in 1986, including the youth who made up this population. These data leave unanswered perhaps many important questions. Further examination at both the State and local level would be indicated.

1986 JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

CRIME ANALYSIS

PART III Dispositions

The juvenile court in Missouri has a wide variety of options available to it for handling or disposition of referrals. Dispositions can range from dismissal to informal adjustments to formal court adjudication. How a particular juvenile court handles a case depends largely on the philosophy of the local jurisdiction. This is not to imply that juvenile courts are not bound by judicial process. To the contrary, judicial procedures are outlined by both Missouri Statutes (Chapter 211 RSMo) and Missouri Supreme Court Rule (Rule 110-128). However, each court exercises flexibility in deciding whether to proceed formally or informally with a particular case. In some locations the juvenile court has decided that it will only handle cases on a formal basis while others find it beneficial to both parties to proceed on a less structured basis. A juvenile's right to appeal any judgement is never impeded by either policy.

For our analysis of the disposition of juvenile court referrals we used only information provided by each juvenile court to the Missouri Division of Youth Services via the Missouri Statewide Juvenile Information System. The form used to report this information allows the juvenile court to choose one of eleven disposition codes. These codes can be broadly divided into two categories: those handled with a petition (formal) and those handled without a petition (informal). The disposition alternatives are listed as follows with an explanation (where necessary) of the possible outcomes:

With Petition

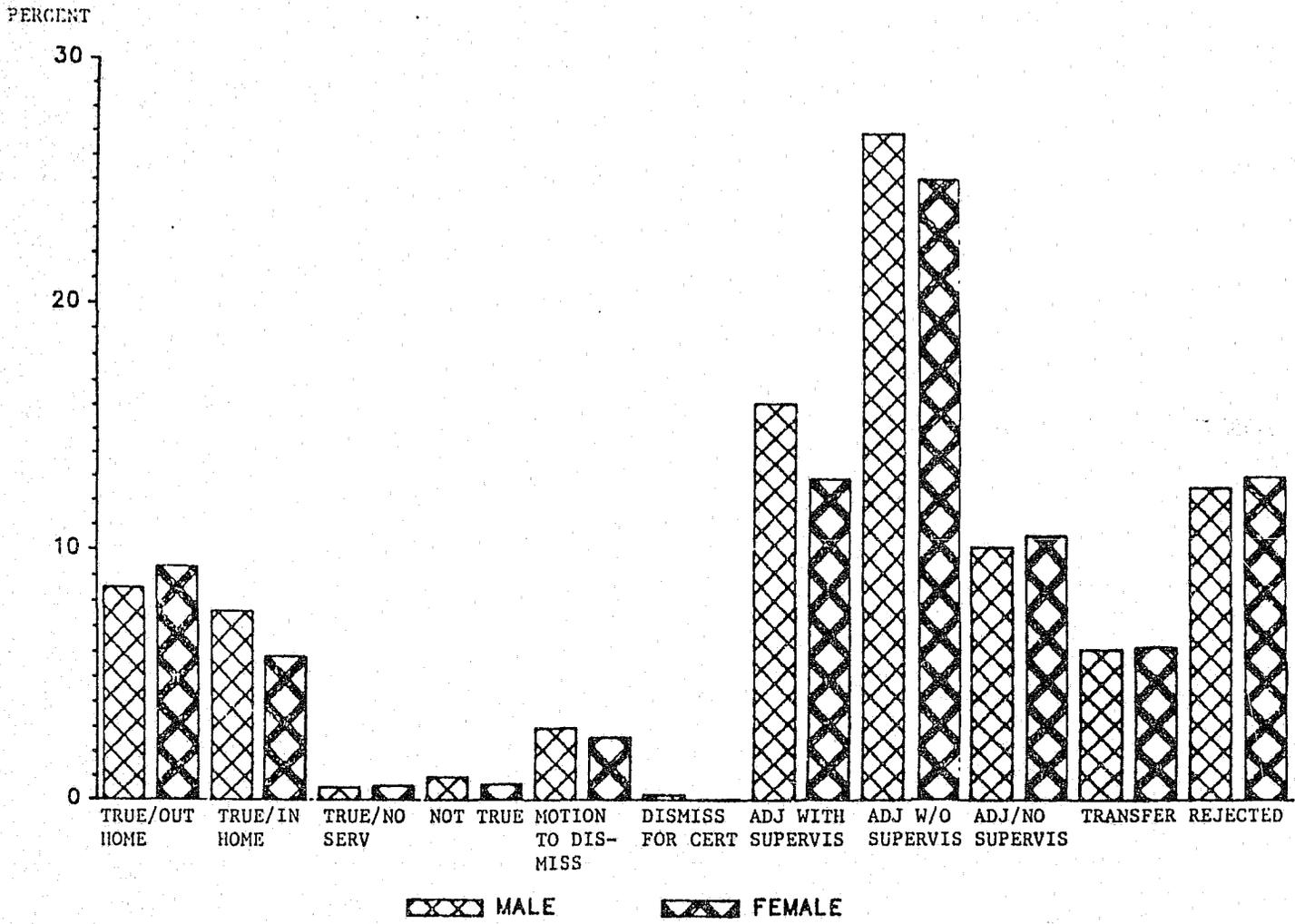
- 01 Allegation found true and juvenile receives out-of-home placement: Commitment to Division of Youth Services, Division of Family Services, Department of Mental Health, private care providers, or placement with a relative.
- 02 Allegation found true and juvenile receives services in home: Court ordered supervision (probation) which may include in-home detention, intensive supervision, and/or restitution.
- 03 Allegation found true and juvenile receives no services: The court may determine the particular allegation, while true, does not require any formal services or the juvenile has already made the appropriate reparation or restitution, or is voluntarily receiving services outside the court.
- 04 Allegation found not true.

- 05 Sustain motion to dismiss.
- 06 Sustain motion to dismiss for certification: Case transferred to adult criminal court for prosecution.

Without Petition

- 07 Informal adjustment with supervision: Juvenile and family agree to informal supervision (probation) which may include in-home detention and/or restitution.
- 08 Informal adjustment without supervision: The juvenile officer may determine that parents or other agencies are more appropriate to provide services or the juvenile officer feels court services are not available.
- 09 Informal adjustment, no action: May include elements of 08 or may be that the allegation requires no further action.
- 10 Transfer to other agency: Juvenile is a resident of another jurisdiction and the referral is transferred to his/her local court for disposition.
- 11 Referral rejected.

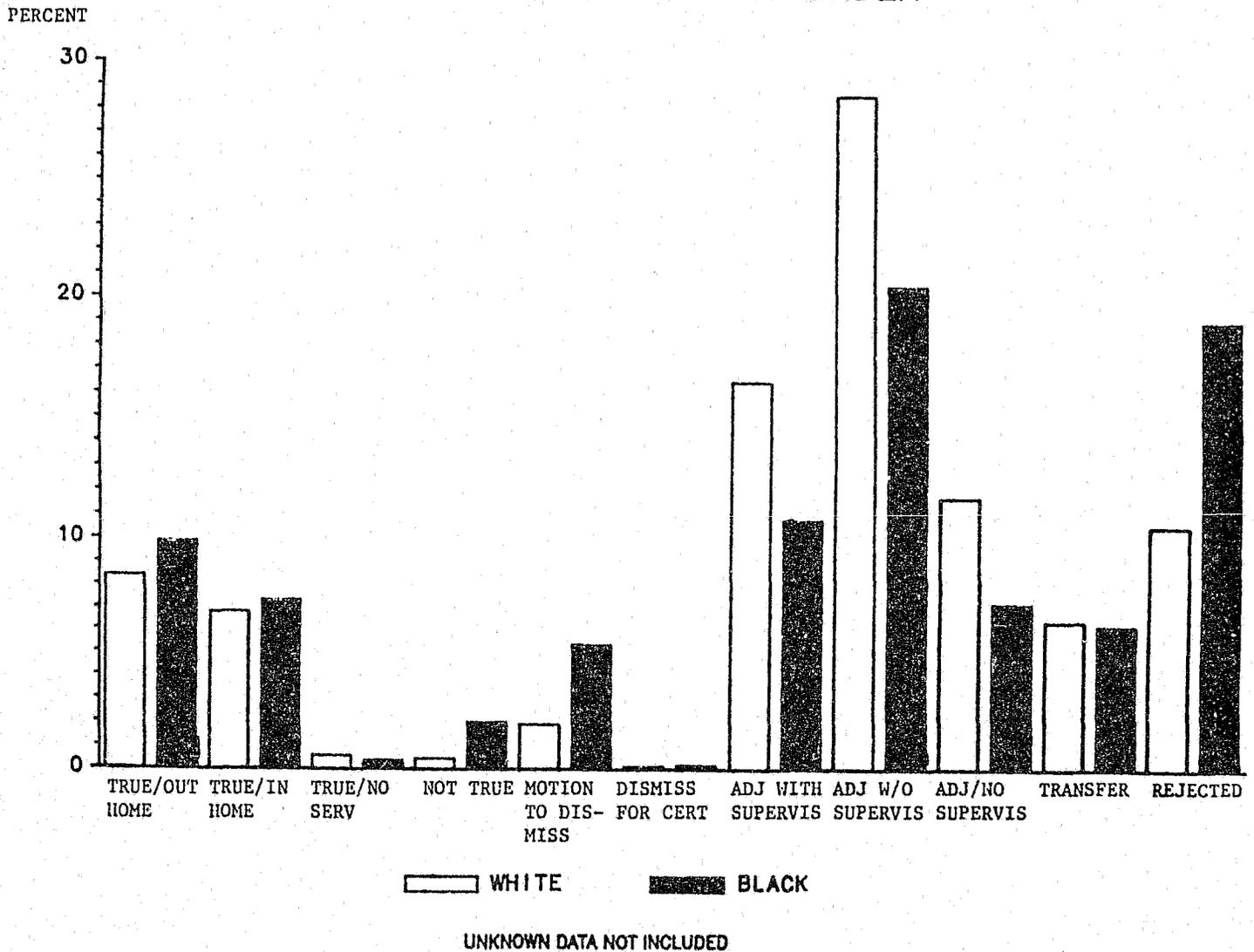
FIGURE 18
DISPOSITIONS BY SEX OF OFFENDER



UNKNOWN DATA NOT INCLUDED

*Dispositions did not vary significantly according to the sex of the offender.

FIGURE 19
DISPOSITIONS BY RACE OF OFFENDER



*Black offenders were more likely to receive a formal court disposition (25.1%) compared to white offenders who had only 18.2% of their referrals handled formally.

*Black offenders were twice as likely to have their referral found not true, dismissed with a petition or rejected.

*White offenders were more likely to have their referral handled informally and receive informal supervision.

*There was no significant difference between the handling of black and white offenders once a petition was found by the court to be true.

*Race did not appear to be a factor in determining whether a case was waived to adult court for prosecution.

TABLE 5
DISPOSITIONS BY OFFENSE TYPES

	Violent		Non-Violent		Status Offender		Non-Offender		Administrative		Total	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5839	69.2	5839	9.1
True/Out Home	267	7.2	1424	4.9	919	8.0	2516	22.9	498	5.9	5624	8.8
True/In Home	386	10.4	2000	6.8	902	7.8	896	8.2	289	3.4	4473	7.0
True/No Serv	22	0.6	127	0.4	56	0.5	53	0.5	92	1.1	350	0.5
Not True	91	2.4	227	0.8	73	0.6	135	1.2	25	0.3	551	0.9
Motion To Dismiss	283	7.6	577	1.9	327	2.8	469	4.3	161	1.9	1817	2.8
Dismiss for Cert	26	0.7	61	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	88	0.1
Adj W/Supvn	581	15.6	5359	18.3	2297	20.0	1028	9.4	286	3.4	9551	14.9
Adj W/O Supvn	883	23.8	11021	37.7	3246	28.3	858	7.8	742	8.8	16750	26.3
Adj/No Action	458	12.3	3066	10.5	1765	15.4	1231	11.2	93	1.1	6613	10.4
Transfer	177	4.8	2083	7.1	809	7.0	680	6.2	242	2.9	3991	6.3
Rejected	538	14.5	3256	11.1	1093	9.5	3096	28.2	167	1.9	8150	12.8
TOTAL	3712	5.8	29201	45.8	11487	18.0	10962	17.2	8435	13.2	63797	100.00

*Although violent offenders were more likely to receive a formal disposition (28.9%) this number accounted for less than one-third of all dispositions.

*Violent offense referrals had the highest percent of cases dismissed (7.6%) or rejected (14.5%).

*84.9% of all non-violent offenders were handled informally with 78.4% of those receiving no supervision or further court services.

*79.9% of all status offenders were handled informally with three-fourths (75.1) of those receiving no supervision of further court services.

*Only 8.0% of all status offender referrals received an out-of-home placement after an adjudicatory hearing compared to 22.9% of these referrals receiving pre-hearing detention. (See Table 2)

*Status offenders were more likely to receive a post hearing out-of-home placement (8.0%) than were delinquent (violent and non-violent) offenders (5.1%).

TABLE 6
DISPOSITIONS BY AGE

	10 & Under		11 - 12		13		14		15		16		17 & Over		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Unknown	2897	22.5	594	11.6	346	6.4	402	4.4	575	4.3	472	3.1	546	22.4	5832	9.1
True/Out Home	1931	15.0	377	7.4	388	7.1	738	8.1	1041	7.8	946	6.1	194	7.9	5615	8.8
True/In Home	703	5.5	293	5.7	442	8.1	836	9.2	1113	8.3	934	6.0	152	6.2	4473	7.0
True/No Serv	85	0.7	23	0.4	23	0.4	54	0.6	47	0.3	75	0.5	43	1.8	350	0.5
Not True	112	0.9	23	0.4	35	0.6	90	0.9	115	0.9	144	0.9	31	1.3	550	0.9
Motion To Dismiss	360	2.8	96	1.9	157	2.9	223	2.4	402	3.0	459	2.9	120	4.9	1817	2.8
Dismiss For Cert	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.1	59	0.4	20	0.8	88	0.1
Adj W/Supn	1072	8.3	822	16.1	994	18.3	1685	18.5	2385	17.9	2332	15.0	259	10.6	9549	14.9
Adj W/O Supn	1515	11.8	1342	26.3	1514	27.8	2533	27.9	3816	28.6	5466	35.3	562	23.1	16748	26.3
Adj/No Action	1220	9.5	659	12.9	652	11.9	1043	11.5	1401	10.5	1505	9.7	132	5.4	6612	10.4
Transfer	516	4.0	253	4.9	297	5.5	580	6.4	952	7.1	1302	8.4	90	3.7	3990	6.3
Rejected	2435	18.9	632	12.4	593	10.9	904	9.9	1467	11.0	1801	11.6	286	11.7	8118	12.7
Total	12846	20.1	5114	8.0	5441	8.5	9089	14.3	13322	20.9	15495	24.3	2435	3.8	63742	100.00

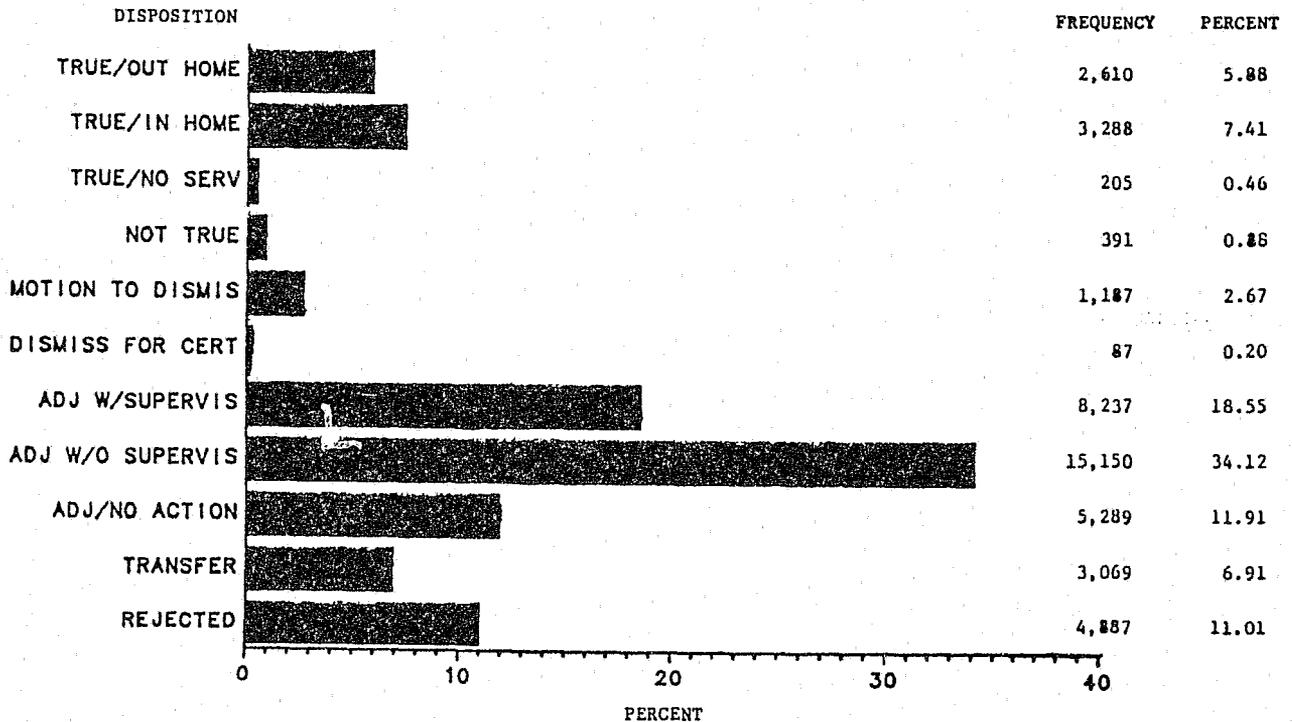
68

*Age did not appear to be a significant factor in determining the outcome of a case.

*Although referrals age ten and under were twice as likely to receive an out-of-home placement, 88.4% of those were abuse/neglect referrals.
(See Appendix H)

*For all ages thirteen and over, sixteen year olds were least likely to receive any type of supervision or out-of-home placement even though they made up the largest referral population.

FIGURE 20
 DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE REFERRALS
 TYPE OF DISPOSITION



*17.5% of all delinquent and status offense referrals were handled by formal disposition (with petition).

*82.5% of all delinquent and status offense referrals were handled informally.

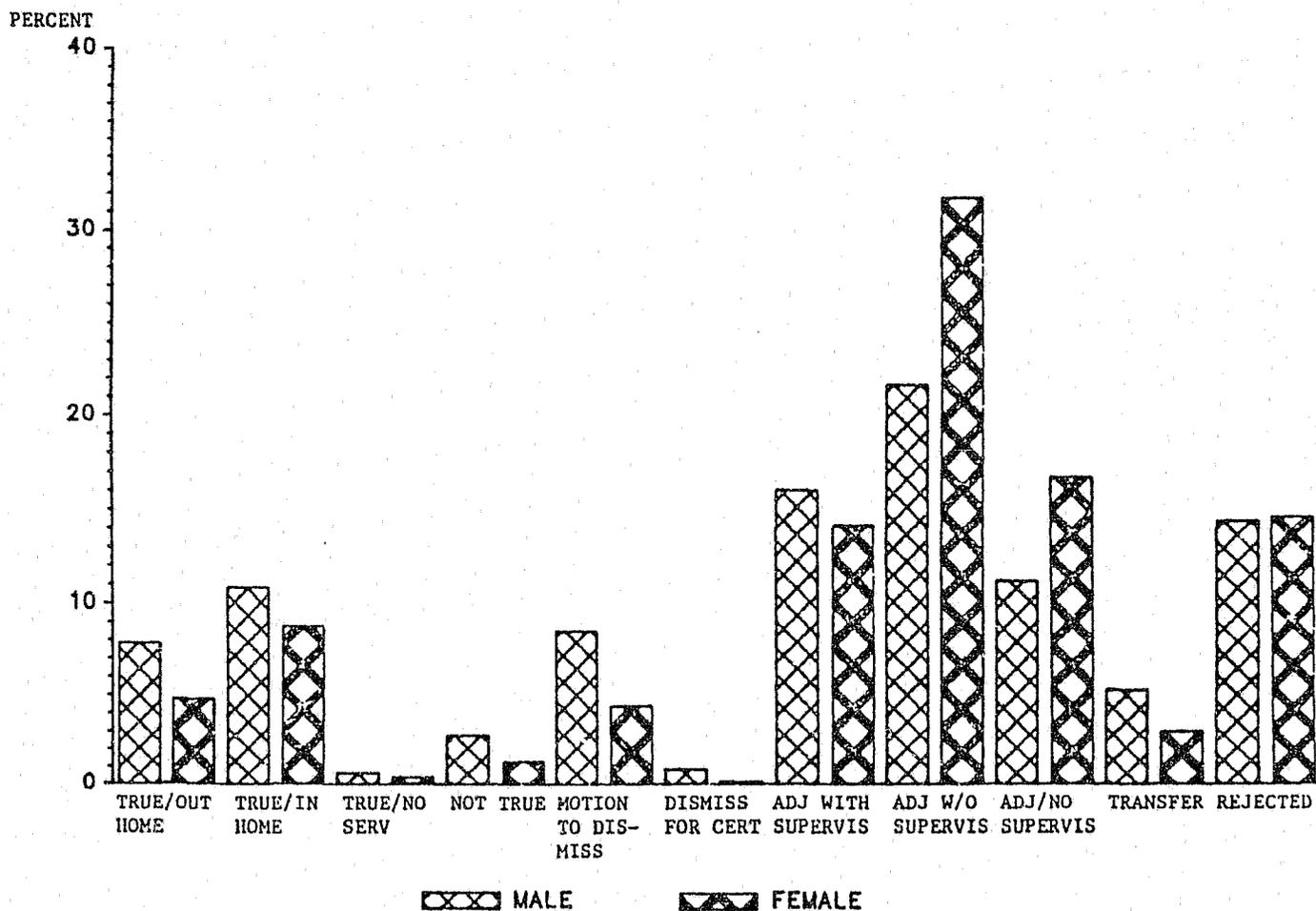
*11.0% of all delinquent and status offense referrals were rejected.

*One-third of those referrals handled formally received out of home placements (33.59%).

*Less than 1% (0.26%) of all delinquent (violent and non-violent) referrals were transferred to adult court for prosecution.

*Only 31.8% of the referrals to the juvenile court for delinquency and status offenses received services through out-of-home placement, court ordered probation, or informal supervision.

FIGURE 21
VIOLENT OFFENDER DISPOSITIONS BY SEX

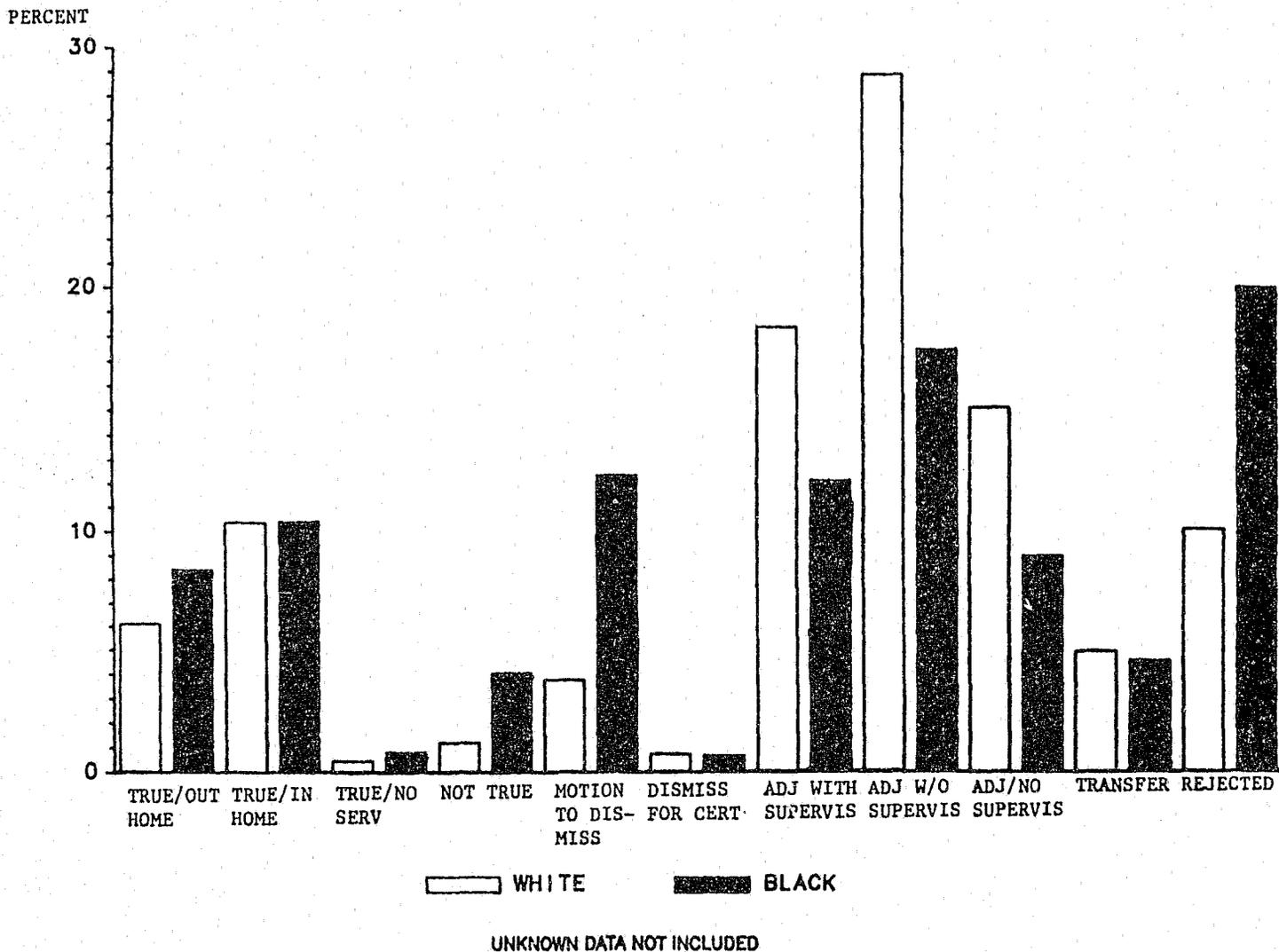


UNKNOWN DATA NOT INCLUDED

*Male violent offenders were more likely to have a petition filed for formal court disposition (31.4% compared to 19.8% for females).

*Female violent offenders were less likely than males to receive any type of supervision.

FIGURE 22
VIOLENT OFFENDER DISPOSITIONS BY RACE



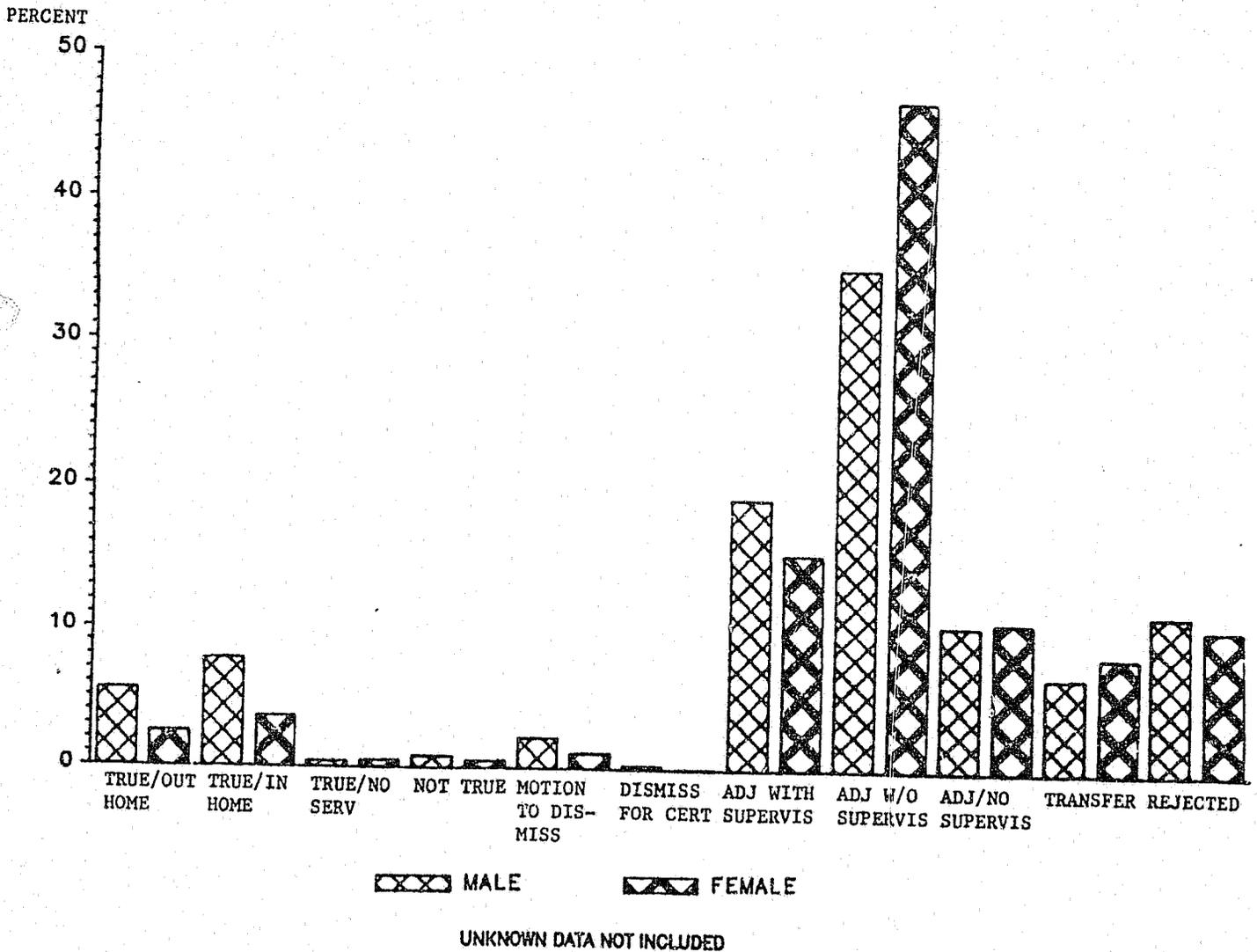
*White violent offenders were more likely to have their referrals handled informally (77.4%) than black violent offenders (63.2%).

*Black violent offenders were more than twice as likely to have their referral found not true, dismissed without a petition, or rejected. (36.5% black to 15.0% white)

*Cases waived to the adult court for prosecution did not vary by the race of the offender.

*There was no significant difference between the handling of black and white offenders once a petition was found by the court to be true.

FIGURE 23
NON-VIOLENT OFFENDER DISPOSITIONS BY SEX

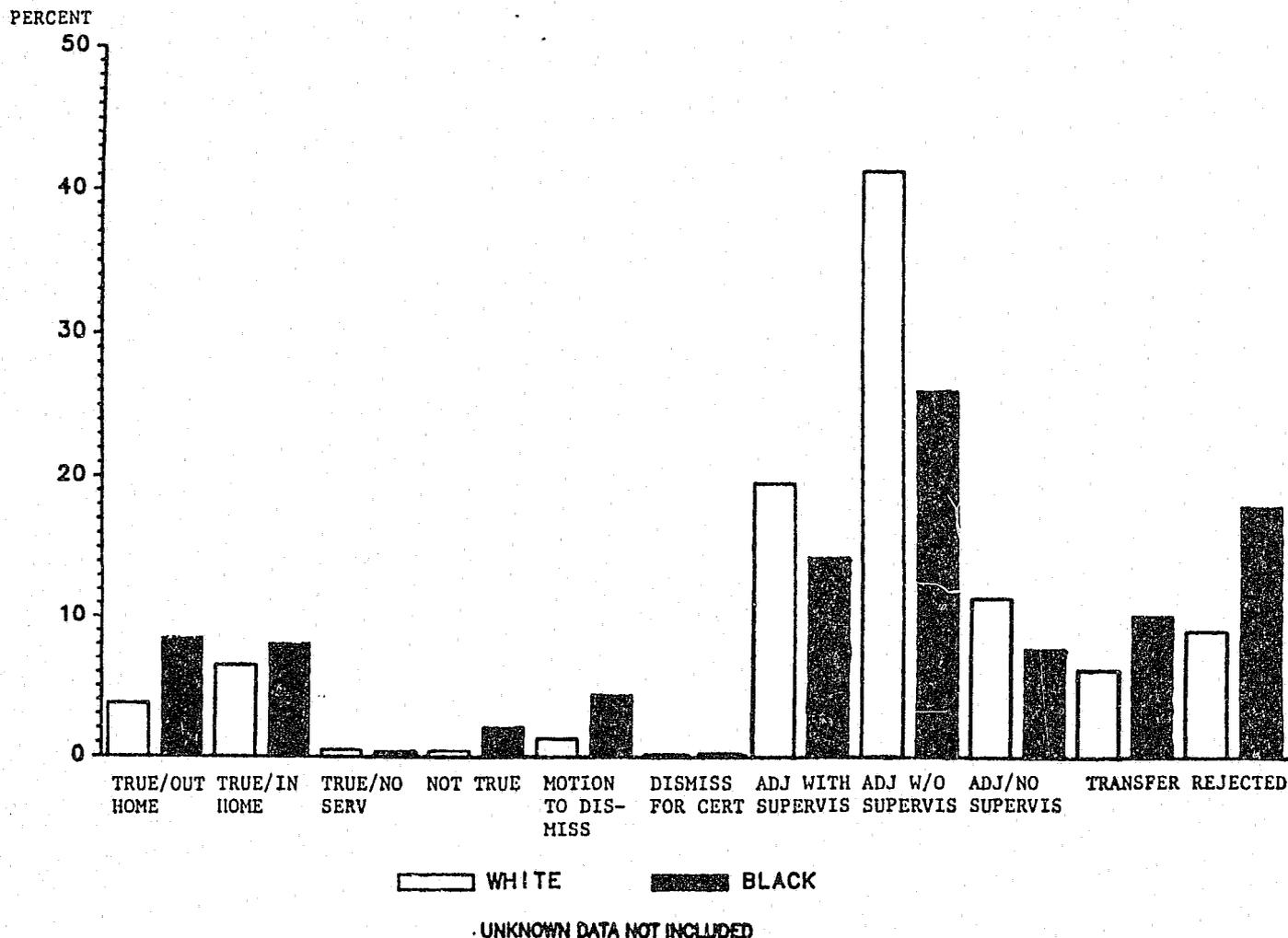


*Male non-violent offenders were twice as likely as female offenders to be referred for a formal court disposition (17.0% to 8.3%).

*73.3% of all female non-violent offenders were handled informally with no supervision or no further action.

*Males were more likely to receive any type of supervision or services.

FIGURE 24
NON-VIOLENT OFFENDER DISPOSITIONS BY RACE



*Black non-violent offenders were more likely to have a petition filed before the court (23.5%) than white offenders (12.5%)

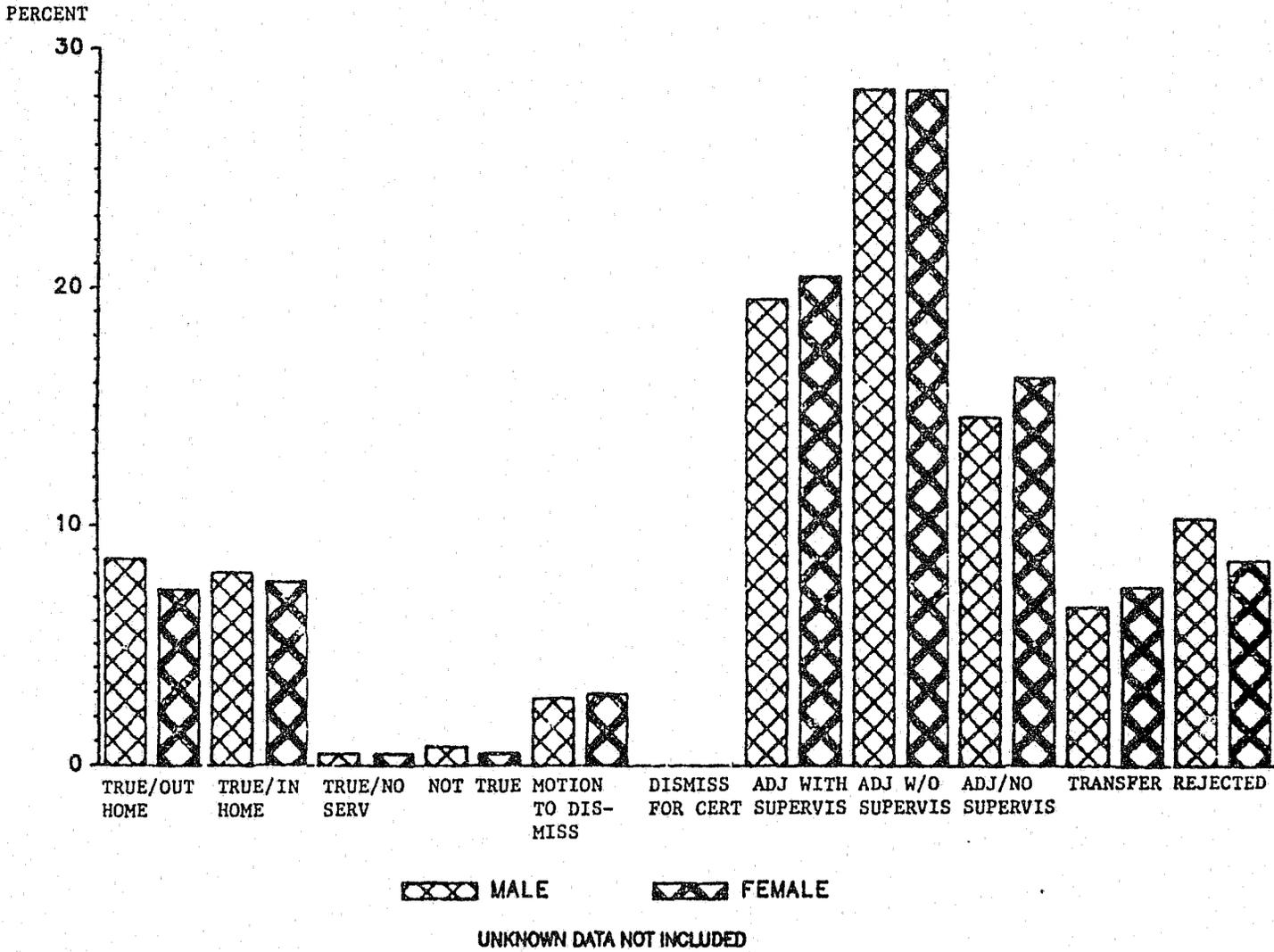
*Black offenders were twice as likely to receive an out of home placement for non-violent offenses handled formally.

*Over one-fourth, (27.2%) of all black non-violent offenders handled formally had their case found not true or dismissed compared to 12.9% for white non-violent offenders.

*87.5% of all white non-violent offenders had their referral handled informally compared to 76.5% for black non-violent offenders.

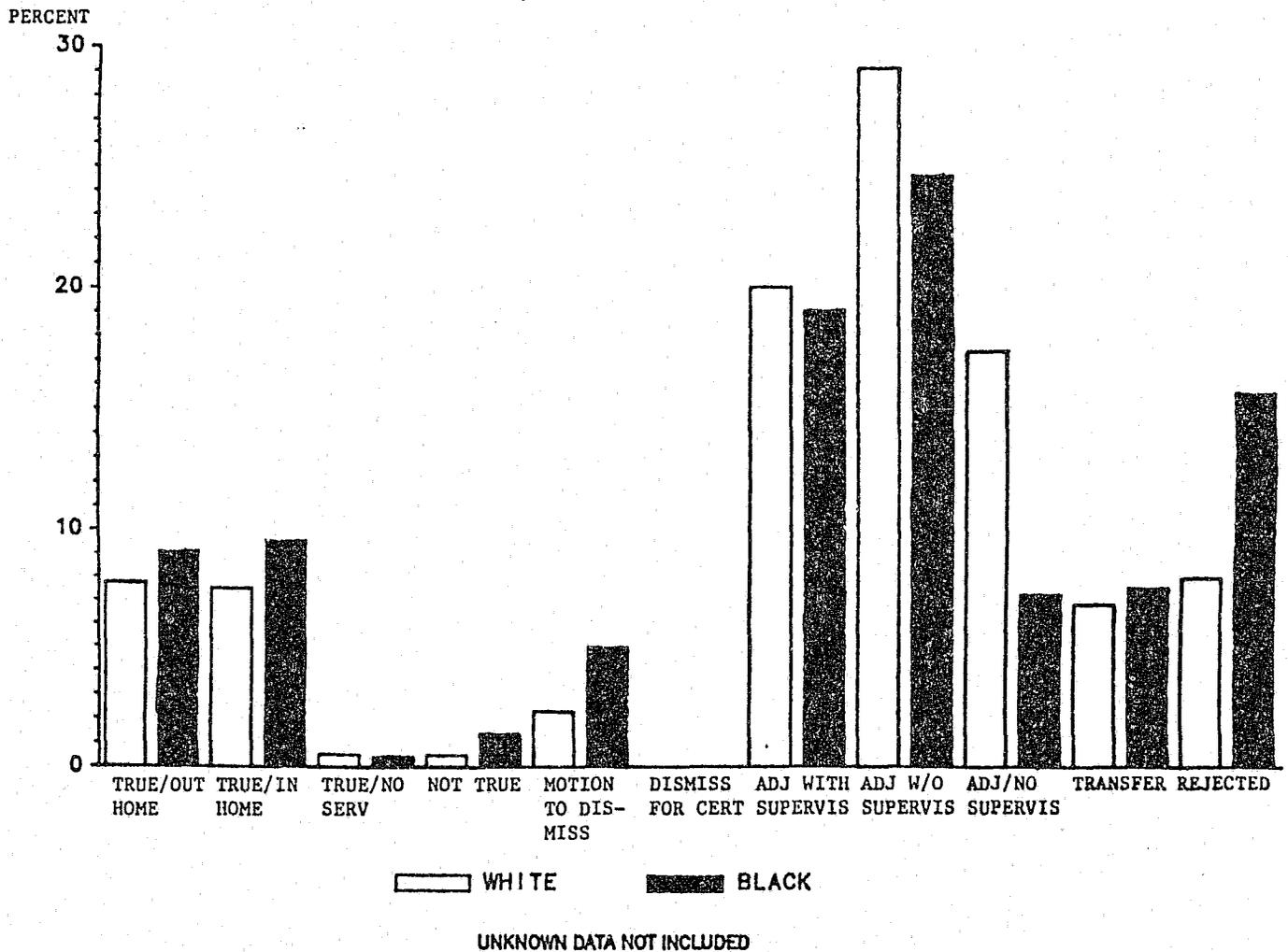
*Black non-violent offenders were twice as likely as white non-violent offenders to have their referral rejected.

FIGURE 25
STATUS OFFENDER DISPOSITIONS BY SEX



*The types of disposition received by status offenders did not vary according to the sex of the offender.

FIGURE 26
STATUS OFFENDER DISPOSITIONS BY RACE



*As was noted for delinquent referrals (violent and non-violent), black status offenders were more likely than whites to have their case referred for formal court disposition (25.5% of blacks, 18.5% of whites).

*As was found true for delinquent offenders (violent and non-violent), blacks referred for status offenses were twice as likely as whites to have their case found not true, dismissed with a petition or rejected (22.1% to 10.8%).

SUMMARY

This section of the analysis looks at the most important of all data-what is happening to youth who are referred to the juvenile court. These data have obvious limitations because they do not detail the type of services provided when the disposition was indicated. They also do not indicate why services were not provided or required when the choice of disposition was indicated. Despite these limitations, we are still able to trace the movement of juveniles to a certain point through the court system.

As mentioned in the introductory information, the juvenile court can exercise numerous dispositional alternatives when a referral is made. This review divided these alternatives into two major groups. The first group involved those cases in which a petition was filed in the juvenile division of the circuit court. These petitions required judicial review and disposition. The second group was comprised of those cases where the juvenile office decided not to file a petition and the case was referred to the juvenile court officer for review and informal adjustment.

Because of the obvious differences between handling offenders (criminal and status) and victims (abuse and neglect) this study concentrated on the dispositions for criminal and juvenile code violations. For these individuals the majority had their case handled informally through the juvenile office. The dispositional alternative most often utilized for all these referrals was "Informal Adjustment Without Supervision". It is not completely clear what this involved but would imply the court did not provide any services following the dispositional review. A significant number of referrals also received a disposition of "Informal Adjustment No Action". Certainly many youth were referred to the court for minor violations and, in many instances, required no action or were receiving alternative services. However, some youth may not have been provided with services due to a lack of available resources.

For those cases in which a disposition indicated some provision of services the most common form was informal court supervision. What is included in informal supervision is as individual as each juvenile court. The sophistication of individual programs depend on the philosophy of the court, the expertise of personnel, and the degree of appropriate resources. As was discussed earlier, each court is totally responsible for its own program costs.

Less than one of every five referrals to the court had a petition filed. For those individuals the most common disposition resulted in a finding that the allegation was true and the youth received services while remaining in the home. Although representing a relatively small percentage of all dispositions, 2610 hearings did result in an out-of-home placement for the youth involved. Most cases remained in the juvenile court system with less than one percent transferred to adult court for prosecution.

Certain differences as well as similarities were noted between the selection of dispositional alternatives for the different referral categories. For example, violent offenders had a higher percentage of petitions filed than did non-violent and status offense referrals. However, violent offenses also had the highest percentage of petitions dismissed. One possible reason for this is that violent offenders may have benefited from better legal representation than other offenders. Another notable point is that those individuals referred for non-criminal violations had the highest percentage of out-of-home placements following dispositional review. While 8% of the status offenders received a post-adjudicatory out-of-home placement, this number is significantly less than the 23% of status offender referrals who initially received detention. As has already been pointed out, the majority of status offender referrals were handled informally by the court with the largest percentage of those receiving no documented services. It could be that these individuals were referred to another source for assistance. From the available data it is not clear what happened to all of those status offenders whom the court initially took custody of.

As was true with the detention data, variances in the type of disposition received were noticeable when comparing the race of the offender. Although both black and white offenders were more likely to have their case referred for informal disposition than handled with a petition, black offenders had a higher percentage of their referrals disposed of through formal court proceedings. The difference was most evident when comparing disposition patterns for delinquent referrals. Given this information, it is very important to note that black offenders also had a much greater percentage of their petitions dismissed or found not true. It should also be noted that black and white offenders received similar dispositions once an allegation was determined to be true by the court. Likewise, black offenders were no more likely than whites to have their case transferred to adult court for prosecution.

The race of the offender did appear to be of significance when viewing the various dispositional patterns. Still the variances noted above are not explainable by this form of data collection. Possible explanations could include local preference to refer certain types of offenders for certain dispositions. Perhaps blacks received better legal representation by having a petition filed. Perhaps blacks were more likely to be referred in the first place despite a lack of solid evidence. Perhaps services through informal adjustments are not as accessible for blacks. While any attempt to provide a proper explanation here would be fruitless the importance of the differential should be noted.

The sex of the offender appeared to be of little significance when looking at the disposition data for all offense types. However, differences are apparent when looking only at delinquent behavior. For both violent and non-violent offenders, males were more likely to have a petition filed upon referral. As might be expected, females were much less likely to receive court services for these referrals. Differences were nearly imperceptible for status offense referrals. Females were more likely to receive attention for non-criminal violations.

Conclusion

The importance of these data is evident in several ways. First, it shows how referrals were handled by the juvenile court for this particular year thus relaying some idea of both the philosophy and needs of the local jurisdictions. As an example, of the total number of referrals to the court in 1986, slightly less than one in three were determined to be in need of either court-ordered or court-provided services. This number gives us a workable idea of the number of youth in need of services, as determined by the juvenile court.

Secondly, it indicates trends in juvenile court dispositions by factors such as the presenting offense and the personal characteristics of the offenders. The juvenile justice system as a whole, as well as the individual juvenile courts, should question where disparities have occurred.

Also, it became apparent that little, if any, tracking of juveniles is being done beyond the point of disposition. What services are being provided and any indication of their success is not visible through any current reporting and data collection.

Section III

1988 JUVENILE JUSTICE OPINION SURVEY

SECTION III

1988

JUVENILE JUSTICE OPINION SURVEY

In January of 1988, the Missouri Department of Public Safety and the State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group distributed a survey document to all of the juvenile courts in the State of Missouri. The purpose of the survey was to gather information from the courts regarding their current activities and to better understand their interests and attitudes. This project was further meant to allow the juvenile courts to have input into the development of the Departments Three-Year Plan for the administration of federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act grant funds. These funds are funds are intended to research, design, evaluate, and implement effective juvenile justice programs.

A total of ninety-two surveys were mailed statewide. Those receiving the document included the Juvenile Court Judge (the presiding judge in those circuits with more than one judge hearing juvenile cases), the Juvenile Court Administrator (if identifiable and different from the juvenile officer), and the Juvenile Officer in each of the forty-four judicial circuits. Fifty-nine (representing 64%) of the surveys were completed and returned. Those not responding were contacted by telephone and requested to reply. The fifty-nine responses incorporate forty-three of the forty-four juvenile courts, constituting an almost 100 percent response. A breakdown of individual surveys show that forty-two of the responses were from the Juvenile Officer or the Juvenile Court Administrator with the remaining seventeen coming from Juvenile Court Judges. This translates into a response rate of 88 percent for juvenile officers and court administrators and 39 percent for judges.

The following pages present the results of this survey in two different ways. Where a numerical response was indicated, the actual results are displayed. Additional analysis follows the display of the survey results. The survey document also contained a number of requests for additional commentary from the respondent. Due to the number and length of the written remarks this information has been summarized for the reader. A complete copy of the survey instrument can be found in the appendix to this document. The entire results, including the actual written responses, are available upon request.

While the results of this survey are intended for a specific purpose, it is hoped that others will find this information useful. This document provides additional valuable information not available through and examination of juvenile court statistics alone. Indeed, the results of this survey will be compared to the results of the 1986 Juvenile Court Referrals Crime Analysis in the Program Plan section of this document.

1988
JUVENILE JUSTICE OPINION SURVEY

1. In your opinion, to what extent are the following types of juvenile offenders a problem in your community or jurisdiction?

Results:

	<u>GREAT EXTENT</u>	<u>SOME EXTENT</u>	<u>LITTLE EXTENT</u>	<u>NO EXTENT</u>	<u>NO OPINION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Violent Offender	4	16	36	2	1	59
Non-Violent Offender	14	39	5	0	1	59
Status Offender	38	20	1	0	0	59
Non-Offender	23	28	3	4	1	59

As can be seen, status offenders appear to present the greatest problem for the juvenile courts statewide. Nearly two-thirds (64.4%) of the respondents indicated that status offenders were a problem to a "great extent" in their jurisdiction. Only one respondent indicated that status offenders were of little or no problem for their court. Non-violent offenders, non-offenders, and violent offenders followed, in that order, as presenting the greatest problem for the courts. Over 60 percent of those responding indicated that violent offenders posed little or no problems for their communities.

These results by no means imply that violent offenders do not present a problem for the juvenile court. What these responses suggest is that non-violent and non-criminal activities occur most often within the juvenile population with violent criminal activity being confined to a relatively small percentage of that group.

2. Estimate the percentage of time and resources your court currently devotes to the following offender types.

Results:

	<u>MEAN</u>	<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>MAXIMUM</u>
Violent Criminal	11.4%	0.0%	70.0%
Non-Violent Criminal	31.4%	5.0%	69.0%
Status Offenders	31.3%	10.0%	60.0%
Non-Offenders	25.9%	0.0%	60.0%

Each respondent was asked to total their numbers to equal 100 percent. The results displayed indicate the mean average of all the responses along with the range of responses for each referral group. Taken collectively, the numbers suggest that the majority of the juvenile courts' time is spent working with youth referred for non-violent and non-criminal (status offense) violations. Abuse/neglect (non-offender) referrals were also shown to require a lot of time, contributing to just over 25 percent of the workload. These responses would seem to mirror the numbers reported in question #1.

The ranges of responses are interesting in that at least one respondent in each category of referrals indicated that 60 percent or more of their time was spent with that particular referral population. Conversely, no time was devoted to violent or non-offenders by at least one of the respondents.

3. A number of agencies may become involved in referring cases and providing services to juveniles which come before the court. How would you rate your court's working relationship with the following organizations?

Results:

	<u>GOOD</u>	<u>POOR</u>	<u>NO OPINION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Law Enforcement	58	1	0	59
Division of Youth Services	41	11	7	59
Division of Family Services	53	4	2	59
Department of Mental Health	27	23	9	59
Schools	55	3	1	59
Local Service Providers	46	3	10	59

Response to this question indicates a range of sentiment toward those agencies tied through either referrals or services to the juvenile court. With the exception of the Department of Mental Health, the majority of responses indicated a good working relationship with these support agencies. Nearly 40 percent of those polled described a poor working relationship with the Department of Mental Health. Although the Division of Youth Services received a "good" rating from the majority of respondents, a significant number did indicate a poor relationship.

Those indicating poor relationships were asked to explain their answer. The following is a summary of the responses for those agencies receiving a significant number of "poor" ratings:

Division of Youth Services

Most of the responses to this query shared a commonality in two distinct areas. First, many expressed frustration at the length of

time between commitment by the Court and placement by the Division. Secondly, many feel that the length of time a juvenile is in DYS residential care is inadequate. Additionally, several comments were received concerning a lack of appropriate aftercare services.

Department of Mental Health

Overwhelmingly, the theme of the comments could be summarized as frustration with the inability to access DMH services. Many of the comments suggest that DMH purposely attempts to avoid providing services. One Juvenile Officer commented, "Department of Mental Health is uncooperative, unavailable, and generally uninterested in supplying service." A Juvenile Court Judge went so far as to say, "Mental health for kids in trouble is an illusion in Missouri not a reality."

It is worth mentioning that there were a few comments indicating a poor working relationship the Division of Family Services and the school system. The comments mentioned poor cooperation, poor attitudes, and poor services from these organizations at the local level.

4. Rate your court's overall ability to provide services that adequately meet the needs of the following types of juvenile offenders including those services provided by available outside agencies under the direction of the court.

Results:

	<u>ADEQUATE</u>	<u>INADEQUATE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Violent Offender	24	35	59
Non-Violent Offender	49	10	59
Truants	35	24	59
Runaways	34	25	59
Beyond Parental Control	29	30	59
Behavior Injurious to Self and /or Others	39	20	59

Although the majority of respondents indicated in four of six referral categories that their ability to serve those populations was adequate the split was fairly close with services for only one category of offenders receiving a positive response of higher than two-thirds. 83.1 percent of the respondents felt that current court services were adequate to deal with non-violent offenders. The largest deficiency appears to be in the area of services for violent offenders. Almost 60 percent characterized their services in this area as inadequate.

For any response indicating inadequate, a follow-up question was asked suggesting a number of possible reasons for the shortcomings. The respondents selected lack of staff, lack of funding, and lack of

community resources as the greatest factors limiting their ability to provide adequate services. Lack of community resources was selected most often for any referral category.

A significant number of "other" limiting factors were indicated for violent offenders. Mentioned frequently was a lack of residential placement resources including long term care.

5. For each offender type rank, in order of importance, the programs most needed to deal with that population.

Results:

	<u>Violent Offender</u>			<u>Non-Violent Offender</u>			<u>Status Offender</u>		
	# Ranked			# Ranked			# Ranked		
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>
Secure Detention/Pre-Adjudication	27	9	7	6	2	3	2	0	2
Secure Detention/Post-Adjudication	11	23	5	2	2	3	0	2	0
Non-Secure Residential/Pre-Adjudication	2	2	7	11	5	3	6	3	4
Non-Secure Residential/Post-Adjudication	0	6	1	0	11	1	2	5	1
Mental Health (Counseling) Services	5	3	19	8	1	11	6	6	5
Foster Care (Shelter) Services	2	1	1	3	4	4	8	4	7
Alternatives to Detention (In-Home Detention, Intensive Supervision, etc.)	0	2	7	9	4	9	5	8	5
Court Ordered Probation	0	1	1	2	6	7	0	0	2
Informal Supervision	0	0	0	1	6	3	2	4	7
Risk/Needs Assessment	5	5	7	10	10	5	13	7	3
Restitution/Community Service	0	3	0	2	3	6	0	2	1
Alternative Schools							5	5	8
In-School Detention	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	6	3
Coordinated Truancy Policy	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	4	8
Other (Identify)	4	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0

A ranking of 1 through 15 is possible for each program with the number 1 assigned to the program most needed. Displayed below are the number of responses ranking that program 1, 2, or 3. By combining the number of 1, 2, and 3, rankings for each program we get a sense of the overall importance the courts in general assign to those programs.

Clearly, secure detention programs (both pre-and post-dispositional) are seen as most needed to deal with the violent offender. Mental health services also ranked very high. A significant number of individuals noted the need for risk/needs assessments.

For non-violent offenders, non-secure/pre-adjudication detention received the most #1 responses. However, by combining the number of 1, 2, and 3 rankings, several programs reveal a higher rating. In this manner, risk/needs assessment shows the highest ranking, followed by alternative detention programs, and mental health services. Secure detention received a much lower preference.

For dealing with status offenders, risk/needs assessment received the most #1 rankings and is likewise ranked at the top by combining the first three responses. Also ranked as highly important were foster care services and alternatives to detention. The need for non-secure placements for pre-adjudicated youth was noted. The need for secure detention was not evident according to the survey results. Noncustodial programs such as mental health services, alternative schools and a coordinated truancy policy received a significant response.

- There are a number of reasons for placing juveniles in secure detention prior to the adjudication of the case. In reviewing last year's detention cases, rank, 1 thru 7, the reasons the following types of offenders were placed in secure detention.

Results:

	<u>Violent Offender</u>			<u>Non-Violent Offender</u>			<u>Status Offender</u>		
	# Ranked			# Ranked			# Ranked		
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>
Public's Protection	36	12	3	20	11	8	2	4	5
Youth's Protection	8	24	13	10	23	10	15	15	7
Assure Court Appearance	6	13	15	11	10	12	8	17	8
Treatment (Rehabilitation)	1	4	8	3	6	12	5	7	8
Sanction	2	0	3	1	2	4	1	2	4
Lack of Alternatives	2	11	2	9	1	7	18	4	12
Other (Identify)	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0

Again, because of the number of possible rankings for each item, only the number of first, second, and third responses are displayed for each item.

According to the respondents, the number one reason for securely detaining violent juvenile offenders prior to a hearing is to assure public protection. Following as reasons for detention were the protection of the youth and the need to assure the appearance of the youth in court.

Likewise, the number one reason given for securely detaining non-violent offenders was the public's protection, with assuring a court appearance ranked second. However, by combining a first, second, or third place ranking, assuring the youth's protection received the the most responses.

For status offenders, the top reason cited for using secure detention was the unavailability or lack of alternatives. Listed as a close second was the youth's protection. As was true for the previously mentioned offender types, assuring court appearance received a consistently high ranking. Unlike any other offender type, treatment (rehabilitation) was indicated first, second, or third, on a significant number of surveys. Interestingly enough several respondents selected the public protection as an important reason for using secure detention.

7. Do you feel it is appropriate for pre-adjudicated status offenders to be held in secure detention?

Results:

YES 30

NO 29

As is apparent, the respondents are evenly split on the issue of using secure detention for pre-adjudicated status offenders. Those individuals indicating their support for the practice were asked in a follow up question to explain their answer. All thirty of these individuals did respond to the follow up. Exactly half of the comments cited the need to control runaway youth in a secure setting as the basis for their positive response. Almost one-third (9) of the respondents mentioned the need to protect the child from outside harm or from harming him/herself. Other comments ranged from a lack of alternatives to "attitude adjustments" and "get(ting) the child's attention." Of the thirty respondents favoring secure detention for status offenders, ten were judges which accounts for 58.8 percent of those judges responding. In comparison, 47.6 percent of the juvenile officers and juvenile court administrators approved of the use of secure detention.

8. From the following list, match the agency that, in your opinion, should have primary responsibility to provide services to each of the status offender types by placing the agency number next to the status offender type.

Results:

Frequency Row Percent	Juvenile Court	Youth Services	Family Services	Mental Health	Schools	Private Provider	Others	Total
Truancy	8 13.6	0 0.0	2 3.4	1 1.7	48 81.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	59
Runaways	30 50.8	5 8.5	16 27.1	1 1.7	0 0.0	7 11.9	0 0.0	59
Beyond Parental Control	33 55.9	1 1.7	15 25.4	3 5.1	0 0.0	5 8.5	2 3.4	59
Behavior Injurious	26 44.1	6 10.2	10 16.9	14 23.7	0 0.0	2 3.4	1 1.7	59
TOTAL	97	12	43	19	48	14	3	236

For each status offender type, with the exception of truants, the courts most often indicated that they felt it was their primary responsibility to provide services. Indeed, over fifty percent of the responses to runaways and beyond parental control selected the juvenile court as the primary service provider. However, the greatest consensus centered on truancy where 81.4 percent of the respondents indicated that schools should have primary responsibility. Responses were much more diverse when an agency other than the juvenile court was selected for each of the other status offender types. The Missouri Division of Family Services and the Missouri Department of Mental Health did receive a significant response in relation to their role as service provider for runaways, beyond parental control, and behavior injurious to self and others.

After selecting the appropriate agency to provide primary care for a particular category of status offender, respondents were asked to indicate whether they felt that agency is currently providing that service. Overwhelmingly, the juvenile courts indicated that they feel they are meeting the needs of those individuals when they named themselves as primary service provider. All other agencies and service providers received a high number of negative responses indicating that the courts believe that most of the time these agencies are not providing adequate services.

9. Do you feel that juvenile justice services between local, state and private agencies are adequately coordinated?

Results:

YES	21
NO	29
NO OPINION	9

Almost 60 percent of those expressing an opinion indicated that services for juveniles are not adequately coordinated between the various agencies. Of the twenty-nine "no" responses, twenty-two were from juvenile officers and administrators with the remaining seven from judges. If the respondent felt that services were inadequately coordinated, they were asked to explain their reasoning. Although the responses received were diverse and often laced with commentary relating to the lack of actual services from all or specific agencies a number of recurring reasons did emerge. Most often noted was the lack of communication between the various agencies. Several individuals cited the lack of a central or coordinating authority within the state. Similarly, some individuals discussed the lack of uniformity in procedures and/or the need for administrative standards. Other common reasons include the lack of adequate program funding and jurisdictional issues such as who should or shouldn't have responsibility to provide services.

10. a) If additional resources were available to your court to improve services, how would you rate your needs in the following areas?

Results:

	<u>GREATLY</u> <u>NEEDED</u>	<u>NEEDED</u>	<u>NOT</u> <u>NEEDED</u>	<u>NOT</u> <u>MARKED</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Additional Personnel	25	27	6	1	59
Additional Program Funds	28	29	1	1	59
Technical Assistance in Program Development	13	30	14	2	59
Additional Staff Training	13	36	8	2	59
Other (Identify)	7	0	25	27	59

Survey results show that at least 72 percent of the respondents feel that each of the identified resources are either greatly needed or needed. By comparison, additional funds for programs received the highest percent of consensus with 96.6 percent agreeing that this resource was needed or greatly needed. In addition to those items listed, seven respondents suggested other resources as greatly

needed. Six of the seven responses identified either adequate salary structures or increased access to residential placements.

b) Indicate (by number) which of the above you consider to be your greatest need.

Results:

Additional Personnel	25
Additional Program Funds	17
Technical Assistance in Program Development	2
Additional Staff Training	8
Other (Identify)	6
Not Marked	1

When asked to prioritize and identify their greatest resource need, the respondents most often selected additional personnel. In contrast to the responses to part a) of this question, additional program funds was ranked second.

11. Would you favor the development of statewide mandated training and certification for all new juvenile court personnel?

Results:

YES	48
NO	11

Regardless of the choice, each respondent was asked to explain their answer. Comments here will be examined according to their positive or negative response.

Those favoring mandated training for new personnel (81% of the respondents) shared a number of similar arguments for their opinions. One common theme centered on the idea of professionalism, i.e., the need to provide a certain level of care, and to improve the court's image and credibility. The following unedited quotes exemplify these thoughts:

"Would move us more towards a 'statewide system'. Higher professional level of service; higher standards; more equal quality of services across the state."

"Specialized training for a specialized field/profession is very necessary."

Closely connected to this idea is the belief expressed that uniform and consistent training would form a common base of understanding, thus improving the delivery and quality of services to children. Comments incorporating the words "improved" and "enhanced" were commonplace. Also, several remarks noted a lack of local resources often resulting in too much on-the-job training.

Although the minority opinion, the majority of those against mandated training seemed to share the conviction that such issues are best left to the local jurisdiction due to local preferences and/or cost factors. Four of the eleven not favoring mandated training were judges. Perhaps a number of feelings may be summed up by the following comment:

"Mandated training is not an answer to anything. Available training, yes. Mandated, no. Each circuit has different needs and qualifications of personnel. Each circuit selects the appropriate training for its personnel. Juvenile court personnel are just that: court personnel, not some other bureaucratic agency personnel."

12. Would you favor the development of standards for the juvenile detention facilities in Missouri that would insure a minimum level of care, custody and treatment?

Results:

YES 52

NO 7

Although an even higher percentage of respondents (88%) favored the development of detention standards than favored mandated training, there were those opposed. For this question, only those expressing opposition were asked to provide additional comments. Again, the prevailing issues seemed to be the perceived cost of implementing standards and the desire to preserve local autonomy. The differences in the needs and resources from jurisdiction to jurisdiction were cited as reasons for this belief. Five of the seven comments not in favor of standards came from the judges.

13. If you could make one suggestion for the improvement of Missouri's juvenile justice system, what would it be?

Results:

Obviously such an open-ended and oversimplified question will lead to as many different responses as there are respondents. A great many of the responses, however, may be organized into a few conformable viewpoints. These general concepts are outlined below:

Increased funding- State funding available to increase salaries of court personnel and to increase the actual number of court

staff. Additional funds to develop treatment programs at the local level.

Improved services from State agencies- greater access to Department of Mental Health programs; increased bedspace for both the Department of Mental Health and the Division of Youth Services; longer terms of residential placement within the Division of Youth Services; more secure detention facilities for the Division of Youth Services; improved aftercare, and; increased program funds for the Division of Family Services.

Standardization- uniform practices and procedures; mandated training; consistent application of philosophies; coordination of resources, and; greater access to treatment resources, especially for the rural circuits.

Unified juvenile court system- consolidation under the direction of of a single agency funded at the State level. One respondent suggested the State Court's Administrators Office.

By no means were all comments compatible with the generic statements outlined above. Indeed some statements were in sharp contrast to others or addressed completely different issues. For example, one respondent suggested that judges should not concern themselves with the administration of the juvenile office while another wanted the judges to have a more comprehensive role with less interference from the State Legislature. Someone proposed that status offenders be removed from juvenile court jurisdiction whereas someone else recommended that juveniles committing criminal violations be handled by the adult court rather than the juvenile court. One individual urged the hiring of truancy officers to make kids go to school.

In general, the results of this opinion survey give us a sense of some of the issues confronting the juvenile courts as well as the philosophies of those working within the juvenile court system in Missouri. Certainly the results are limited by the nature of the questions and the specific individuals taking the opportunity to respond. However, as mentioned previously, an administrative official from all but one of the juvenile courts responded to the survey.

Section IV

MISSOURI JUVENILE DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

SECTION IV

MISSOURI JUVENILE DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Population Data

In 1986, Missouri's estimated total population of 5,066,000 ranked it fifteenth in the United States. Since the turn of the century, Missouri's population has experienced steady, yet modest growth. This growth is attributed mainly to natural increases (births minus deaths) more than to migration into or out of the state which has had only a slight impact on Missouri's growth.

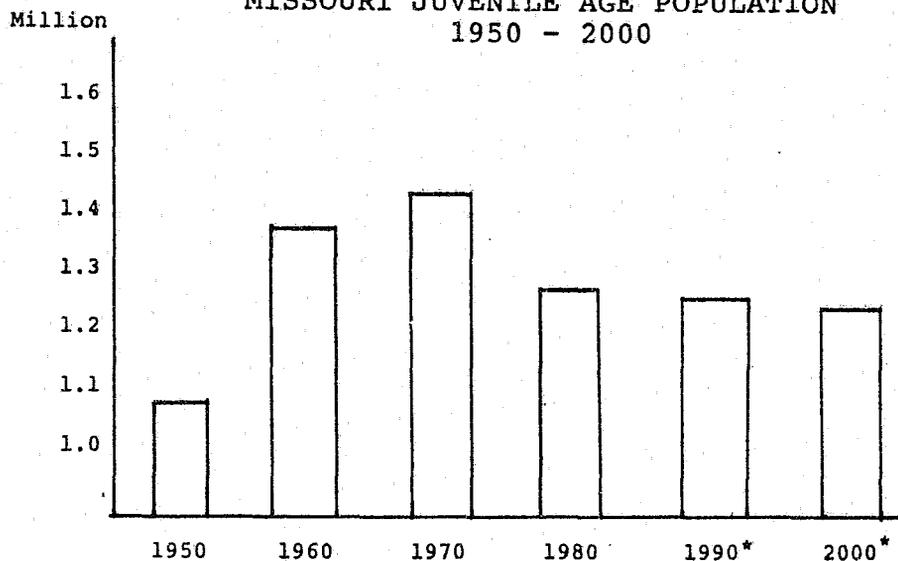
The most important variable in Missouri's population growth has been the state's fertility rate which has fluctuated significantly in the last 50 years. The end of World War II brought about a "baby boom" nationally that was to last all the way into the early 1960's. This "boom" had a significant impact on the size of the juvenile population (ages 0 thru 16) in Missouri. As fertility increased, so did the juvenile population in Missouri thus increasing the potential referral population of the juvenile court. From a low in 1950 of 1,095,145, Missouri's juvenile population increased 26 percent to 1,462,281 in 1970.

In the mid 1960's the fertility rate in Missouri began a reversal which was to last late into the 1970's. This decline in fertility lead to a decrease in the size of the juvenile population in the 1980's. Missouri's estimated juvenile population in 1980 was 1,269,684, a 14 percent decrease from the prior decade. This downward trend has continued thru the 80's with an estimated juvenile population in 1986 of 1,232,770, an additional 3 percent decrease.

Fertility rates in Missouri are expected to show small signs of increase through the late 1980's and early 1990's as the "baby boomers" of the 1950's and 1960's reach child bearing age. This should mean some increase in the younger age group of the juvenile population up through the year 2000, but the number of older juveniles, those 10 to 16 years old, should continue to be smaller through the mid 1990's. (See Figure 1)

The juvenile population in Missouri represents about 25 percent of the state's total population. This means that approximately one out of four citizens in Missouri is potentially a client of the juvenile justice system. In 1980, males made up 51 percent of the juvenile population in Missouri, while females made up 49 percent. 85 percent of the juvenile population was white, 13 percent black and less than 2 percent other. (See Figure 2)

FIGURE 1
MISSOURI JUVENILE AGE POPULATION
1950 - 2000



* Year 1990 and 2000 are estimated based on present population trends.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Missouri Division of Budget and Planning.

FIGURE 2
MISSOURI
JUVENILE AGE POPULATION
1980

Age	Both Sexes	Male	Female	White	Black	Spanish Origin*
Under 5 yrs	354,144	181,697	172,447	300,678	47,648	5,443
5 to 9 yrs	355,426	181,730	173,696	300,911	48,967	4,967
10 yrs	78,240	40,249	37,991	66,766	10,428	1,022
11 yrs	74,366	38,267	36,099	63,734	9,681	935
12 yrs	73,116	37,062	36,054	62,330	9,886	920
13 yrs	76,813	39,225	37,588	65,467	10,473	981
14 yrs	79,633	40,735	38,898	67,717	11,025	1,045
15 yrs	87,538	44,975	42,563	74,913	11,690	1,054
16 yrs	90,408	46,279	44,129	78,102	11,320	1,152
TOTAL	1,269,684	650,219	619,465	1,080,618	171,118	17,519
Percent		(51.2%)	(48.8%)	(85.1%)	(13.4%)	(1.0%)

Total Population in Missouri 1980 - 4,916,686

*Spanish Origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census

Missouri is generally classified as a rural state in terms of the geographical distribution of its population although almost two-thirds of Missouri's total population is located within six metropolitan areas; Columbia, Joplin, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and Springfield. The Sixteenth (Jackson County), Twenty-first (St. Louis County), and Twenty-second (St. Louis City) Judicial Circuits account for 41 percent of Missouri's total juvenile age population and 87 percent of Missouri's black juvenile population. (See Figure 3)

FIGURE 3
MISSOURI
JUVENILE AGE POPULATION BY CIRCUIT
1980

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Spanish Origin*</u>
1	4,970	4,955	0	38
2	9,265	9,172	93	28
3	7,455	7,423	0	66
4	11,270	11,254	12	67
5	26,023	24,921	802	640
6	13,365	12,918	172	225
7	35,495	34,186	391	812
8	9,042	8,809	175	55
9	7,615	7,385	187	57
10	12,413	11,709	604	175
11	56,544	54,957	1,108	448
12	14,226	13,288	755	169
13	29,412	26,395	2,380	353
14	8,726	8,076	588	59
15	13,754	13,106	555	93
16	159,538	112,624	42,090	5,703
17	24,397	23,420	630	349
18	12,958	12,177	678	107
19	14,394	13,703	585	103
20	27,970	27,588	228	203
21	248,704	205,452	39,120	2,794
22	110,525	42,354	67,023	1,683
23	45,434	44,842	283	363

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Spanish Origin*</u>
24	28,992	28,664	65	151
25	25,172	23,484	986	472
26	22,452	22,228	92	198
27	10,770	10,581	106	64
28	12,055	11,818	7	88
29	21,979	21,306	289	246
30	17,933	17,776	10	101
31	44,440	42,895	866	411
32	16,432	15,540	793	92
33	16,353	13,620	2,660	116
34	14,831	10,344	4,431	131
35	17,680	16,331	1,276	127
36	13,196	12,432	667	123
37	13,898	13,777	12	74
38	10,555	10,428	0	81
39	17,385	17,206	0	129
40	14,866	14,530	30	137
41	5,858	5,699	130	42
42	16,700	16,601	15	105
43	15,133	14,845	172	106
44	9,442	9,371	8	86

*Spanish Origin may be of any race

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Drop Out Rates

Missouri's school system in 1986 included 800,000 students of which approximately were 249,240 high school students, grades 9 through 12. Of the total number of high school students, 14,405 (5.8%) failed to complete the school year. In the 1986/87 school year, 50,840 students graduated from high school in Missouri. This number was 76 percent of the total number of 9th graders (66,817) enrolled four years earlier. In other words, 24 percent or almost 1 in 4 students had dropped out or had failed to complete high school in four years.

Unemployment Rates

Missouri's labor force in 1986 was 2,529,000 people. 154,000 people were unemployed giving the state an unemployment rate of 6.1 percent. In 1986, Missouri's teenage labor force (ages 16-19) was estimated at 184,000 or 7.2 percent of the total labor force. Of the total teenage labor force in Missouri, 29,000 (or 15%) were unemployed, a rate two and one-half times the state average for the total work force. White teenagers were unemployed at a rate of 13 percent, while black teenagers were unemployed at an estimated rate of 31 percent, more than double the rate of that for white teenagers, and five times higher than the state unemployment rate for the total work force. *

Teen Pregnancy

In 1986, 1,779 children were born to teenage mothers under the age of 17 years. Of that number, 1,422 (80%) were born illegitimately. Another 1,337 teenage mothers in this age group terminated their pregnancies. **

* Data supplied by Mo. Division of Employment Security.

** Data supplied by Mo. Department of Health.

Section V

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT
PROGRAM COMPLIANCE ISSUES

SECTION V

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT PROGRAM COMPLIANCE ISSUES

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

Section 223(a)(12)(A) "provide . . . that juveniles who are charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult or offenses which do not constitute violations of valid court orders, or such nonoffenders as dependent or neglected children, shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities."

Because Missouri law prohibits the placing of nonoffenders in secure facilities we will concern ourselves with the issue of status offenders alone. Neither current Missouri statute nor Supreme Court rule restrict the use of secure detention placements for status offenders. However, pursuant to section 219.021.3., juveniles committed as status offenders to the Missouri Division of Youth Services may not be placed in the state's secure residential facilities.

A review of Missouri's efforts to remove status offenders from secure detention indicates a tremendous decrease in the number of youth receiving secure placements over the past twelve years. During the base reporting period of 1975, 4,783 status offenders were placed in secure detention. For the calendar year 1987, Missouri's juvenile courts reported 684 status offenders held in secure detention, a decrease of 85.7 percent. Of that total, 294 were held pursuant to a "Violation of a Valid Court Order". Additionally, 94 were held pending return to another state. *

As discussed in Sections III and IV, a lack of adequate resources appears to be one major reason for the secure detention of status offenders. In other instances it appears that status offenders are receiving secure placements because their home circuit operates a secure juvenile detention facility. Due to budget constraints, juvenile court administrators may find it difficult to justify extra money within their budget to either develop additional programs or contract with outside organizations for the placement of status offenders. It would seem that status offenders are often placed in secure detention not as a matter of preference but out of presumed necessity.

*Source: "1987 Missouri Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Monitoring Report"

As previously noted, current Missouri law does not prohibit the use of secure detention for accused status offenders. However, with the cooperation of the local juvenile courts and the financial support of JJJPA funds, many jurisdictions have administratively restricted

the use of secure detention for status offenders. Since 1981, over \$3 million has been awarded to state and local jurisdictions to develop status offender programs and/or secure detention alternatives. The Department of Public Safety and the State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group will continue to work within the juvenile justice system to encourage the development of appropriate status offender programs and policies.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups

Section 223(a)(14) "provide that . . . no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults"

In 1984, the Missouri General Assembly passed legislation banning the use of adult jails and lockups for the detention of juveniles. The effective date of that legislation was January 1, 1986. This restriction of the use of adult facilities applies to all juveniles in Missouri under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Missouri is in compliance with this section in regards to those juveniles.

However, a problem with complete compliance does exist. Section 211.031 of the Juvenile Code grants the juvenile court exclusive jurisdiction over any child under the age of seventeen years with the exception of certain sixteen year old traffic offenders. A 1980 revision to the Juvenile Code removed all non-felony traffic violations committed by sixteen year olds from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Because sixteen year old misdemeanor traffic offenders are not under the juvenile courts' jurisdiction, any prohibition to the use of adult jails and lockups provided for by Missouri law would not appear to apply.

At this point, we do not have accurate data to suggest the extent to which juvenile traffic offenders are arrested and subsequently held in adult facilities. The reason we do not understand the extent of the problem is that these charges are not reported to the juvenile court and Missouri law does not require jails and adult lockups to report their admissions.

Efforts are currently underway to collect data which will indicate the number of juvenile traffic offenders held annually in adult facilities. Accurate information will help to direct the efforts of the Department of Public Safety and the State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group. Conversations with local juvenile courts indicate that some juvenile court judges have made it a policy that sixteen year old traffic offenders will be held in a juvenile detention facility when custody is required. Also, the Missouri House of Representatives has expressed an interest in convening an Interim Committee to address problems in the juvenile court system. The Department and the SAG anticipate working with the local

jurisdictions, the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association, and the State legislature to develop an appropriate plan to remove sixteen year old traffic offenders from adult jails and lockups.

Section VI

PLAN OF ACTION

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS FOR STATUS OFFENDERS

I. Introduction and Background

Section 223(12)(A) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires participating states to "deinstitutionalize" status offenders. The Act defines institutionalization as the placement of a status offender in a secure detention or correctional facility for a period of time in the excess of twenty-four hours.

A number of reasons exist for the formation of this policy. The guiding philosophy is that status offenders, whose actions would not be considered a criminal if committed by an adult, should not, because of the nature of their offense, be held in secure confinement. Not only are these youth not charged with a violation of the provisions of the state criminal code, they are denied the access to release available to adult criminal offenders.

Additionally, while current debate continues to rage and data remains inconclusive, there are many professionals who contend that status offenders through their contact with the juvenile court actually become more "at-risk" of developing delinquent behavior. Some reasons cited for this contention are the negative labeling theory, the arbitrary handling of these cases, the courts lack of expertise in meeting the distinct needs of these youth, and the further introduction to criminal behavior through exposure to delinquent youth. These theories neither in general nor specific will be expanded upon here and are intended only to provide additional thought.

According to the "1986 Juvenile Court Referrals Crime Analysis", 11,486 status offense referrals were made to the juvenile courts. This number accounted for 18.0 percent of all referrals to the court for that year. When asked on the "1988 Juvenile Justice Opinion Survey" to what extent status offenders posed a problem within their jurisdictions, 64.4 percent of the responding courts indicated that status offenders are a problem to a great extent. They also indicated that status offenders drain a great deal of their time and resources. The mean average of all responses showed that approximately one-third of the juvenile court's time is devoted to these individuals. At least one court estimated a total of 60 percent of their time.

Through the comments received it also appears that the courts often feel frustrated in trying to meet the needs of status offenders. In fact, over 40 percent of the respondents rated their ability to provide services to status offenders as inadequate. The reason most often given was a lack of community resources. Further, the courts often selected another agency as the primary provider of services. In relation to this feeling, they also indicated that the agencies

whom they felt should be providing services, with a few exceptions, failed to do so adequately.

The use of pre-adjudicatory detention is an option at the disposal of juvenile courts at the time when a referral is made. The 1986 referral data show that 2640 status offenders referred to the court received a pre-hearing placement. This number represents 22.9 percent of all status offenses referred to the court. This rate of detention was exceeded only by the detention rate for violent offenders. However, if we look at a specific group of status offenders we see that runaways (habitually absent) actually received pre-hearing detention at a higher rate (31.1%) than did violent offenders (26.9%).

These numbers become important when all of the information that was gathered is looked at collectively. From the data we know that many status offenders are taken into custody by the juvenile court upon referral. We also know that over three-fourths (76.9%) of all status offenders initially detained were placed in a secure facility. What we cannot get from hard numbers is the reason why these choices were made. Through the use of the survey instrument we begin to have a better understanding. The survey results would suggest that the unavailability of alternatives is the number one reason for securely detaining status offenders. Protecting the youth from further harm was also a frequent reason cited. Even though half of those surveyed indicated that they feel it is appropriate to securely detain status offenders, their reasoning most often centered on the need to control runaway youth, or protect the juvenile from further harm by him/herself or others.

Given the opportunity to select the programs needed to deal status offenders, according to the results of the survey, the courts selected assessment tools to determine risk and needs as their priority. Alternatives to detention, including the need for foster care was also considered to be highly needed. The need for secure detention placements was not noted as a high priority.

An equally important item is the issue of what happens to status offenders beyond their referral to the court. It is important to keep in mind that, as previously mentioned, many courts indicated that their ability to provide services to status offenders is inadequate, most often faulting a lack of community resources. Statistically, from the 1986 data, we know that almost 80 percent of the status offense referrals to the juvenile court were handled informally, with the majority of those cases (75.1%) receiving no supervision. Taken together, this information would seem to suggest that a great many status offenders receive no services from the juvenile court either because services are not appropriate or nonexistent.

II. Program Goals

1. The development of programs designed to divert status offenders from initial contact with the juvenile court.

2. For those status offenders referred to the juvenile court, the development of programs to divert these youth from penetrating the court further through their inclusion in traditional juvenile court programs.
3. The development of programs that will reduce the institutional rate of status offenders in the State of Missouri.

III. Program Strategy

Funds will be made available to develop or expand programs that have as their central purpose the objectives referred to in this announcement. The following is a list of eligible program activities. Additional programs not identified will be considered if they meet the stated criteria.

1. Diversion Programs

- 1.1 Twenty-four Hour Intake Screening- programs that will allow the receiving, screening, processing, and placement of status offenders within 24 hours.
- 1.2 Crisis Counseling- programs that will meet the urgent needs of youth and families in crisis.
- 1.3 Emergency Shelter Care- non-secure community based programs.
- 1.4 Risk/Needs Assessment
- 1.5 Specialized Services
 - Truancy/Educational
 - Counseling/Mental Health Services
 - Peer Groups

2. Alternatives to Detention

- 2.1 Non-Secure Community Based Residential Services
- 2.2 Formalized Supervision Services For Adjudicated Status Offenders
 - Individual Case Plan Contracts
 - Intensive Supervision
 - In-home Restriction

IV. Allowable Program Costs

1. Personnel (wages and benefits)- percentage of staff time which can be directly attributed to the program.
2. Supplies and operational expenses- reasonable and necessary costs which are directly attributable to the performance of the work outlined in the proposal.

3. Contractual Services- purchase of service with community service provider.
4. Training- the reasonable cost of training for staff who provide services to status offenders. Such costs, however, are permitted for in-state training or within a comparable geographic region.

V. Eligible Applicants

1. Juvenile Courts
2. Local Units of Government
3. Public Youth Service Agencies
4. Private Not-for-Profit Agencies with the appropriate experience and expertise.

Note: All programs must be coordinated through the local juvenile court.

VI. Program Amount and Duration

All projects will be for a full twelve month period unless otherwise stated and agreed to. Only single year awards will be made. No minimum or maximum amounts for individual awards have been established. The following represent the anticipated funding needs for the three year period FY88-90:

FY1988	<u>\$200,000</u>
FY1989	<u>\$200,000</u>
Fy1990	<u>\$300,000</u>

JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICE PROGRAMS

I. Introduction and Background

Chapter 211 of the Missouri Revised Statutes, also known as the Juvenile Code, grants exclusive jurisdiction to the juvenile division of the circuit court over any person under the age of seventeen years determined to be in need of care, protection, and discipline. Tens of thousands of such referrals are made to the court each year. Examining the data gathered for the calendar year 1986, 63,797 of these incidents were reported by the juvenile courts. This number includes juveniles referred for abuse and neglect, status offenses, and criminal violations. Our purpose is to focus on the needs of those individuals referred as status offenders and/or criminal offenders.

Although easily classified as either a status offender or delinquent these youth do not represent a homogeneous group. They may share certain characteristics, but their needs are as individual as they are. Once a referral is made, the juvenile court has to make a determination of how to proceed. The juvenile court typically makes immediate and long range decisions for each referral. If the court accepts jurisdiction it then must determine the urgency with which to proceed. Many times a decision must be made whether or not to detain. Beyond this decision, the court must then establish it's long range goals. The choice of procedure varies by jurisdiction depending on the personal preferences of the court, the expertise of personnel, and the availability of resources.

Again, using the 1986 referral data, we know that 7,066 status and criminal offense referrals received initial pre-hearing placements with 6,073 of those being secure. 33.5 percent of those in secure detention were status offenders, 50.9 percent were non-violent offenders, with the remainder violent offenders. The proclivity to detain not only varied from circuit to circuit but from circuits with their own facilities compared to circuits without. Noted in the "1986 Juvenile Court Referrals Crime Analysis" section of this document is the fact that rates of detention varied from 0 percent to more than 70 percent. Circuits with facilities detained at twice the rate of those without. For those youth initially held, almost 50 percent were released within the first three days.

The long range decisions for each referral begin with the decision to either proceed formally with a petition before the court or to handle the case informally. The 1986 data revealed that 82.5 percent of delinquent and status offense referrals were handled informally with 64.3 percent of those receiving no further supervision. One in four referrals to the court received further court services following disposition of the case.

The results of the "1988 Juvenile Justice Opinion Survey" give some indication of how the courts view their role as service provider, their current ability to provide services, and their perceived program needs. For all offender types, with the exception of non-violent offenders, a significant number of courts rated their ability to provide services as inadequate. The reason most often given was the lack of community resources. Lack of funding and the need for additional staff also ranked high. The court's choice of programs to meet the needs of offenders varied by the type of offender. Clearly, secure residential programs was the top choice for violent offenders, but often mentioned was mental health services and risk/needs assessments. Mental health services, risk/needs assessment, and alternatives to detention also received a high ranking for non-violent and status offenders.

All of these results would seem to suggest that courts often operate their programs according to the resources known to or available to them. If additional resources were available, juveniles before the court might be provided with more appropriate services.

II. Program Goals

1. The development of programs to accurately assess the needs of those juveniles coming before the court.
2. The development of special treatment programs to meet the needs of a distinct population of juveniles.
3. The development of programs to divert youth from inappropriate placement in detention programs.
4. The development of effective case management programs.
5. The development of specialized service programs to support the efforts of courts.

III. Program Strategy

Funds will be made available to develop or expand programs that have as their central purpose the objectives referred to in this announcement. The following is a list of eligible program activities. Additional programs not identified will be considered if they meet the stated criteria.

1. Twenty-four Hour Intake Screening- programs that will allow the receiving, screening, processing, and proper placement of referrals.
2. Assessment/Evaluation Programs
 - Psychiatric
 - Educational

3. Detention Diversion Programs
 - Home Detention
 - Intensive Supervision
4. Case Management Programs
 - Risk/Needs Assessment
 - Classification
5. Model Supervision/Probation Programs
6. Specialized Treatment Programs
 - Drug and Alcohol Abuse
 - Individual/Group Counseling
 - Family Therapy
 - Handicapped and Special Needs Youth
7. Specialized Service Programs
 - Restitution/Community Service
 - Youth Courts
 - Law-Related Education
 - Educational Aid
 - Independent Living Skills

IV. Allowable Program Costs

1. Personnel (wages and benefits)- percentage of staff time which can be directly attributed to the program.
2. Supplies and operational expenses- reasonable and necessary costs which are directly attributable to the performance of the work outlined in the proposal.
3. Contractual Services- purchase of service with qualified service providers.
4. Training- the reasonable cost of training for staff. Such costs, however, are permitted for in-state training or within a comparable geographic region.

V. Eligible Applicants

1. Juvenile Courts
2. Local Units of Government
3. Public Youth Service Agencies
4. Private Not-for-Profit Agencies with the appropriate experience and expertise.

Note: All programs must be coordinated through the local juvenile court.

VI. Program Amount and Duration

All projects will be for a full twelve month period unless otherwise stated and agreed to. Only single year awards will be made. No minimum or maximum amounts for individual awards have been established. The following represent the anticipated funding needs for the three year period FY88-90:

FY1988	<u>\$203,350</u>
FY1989	<u>\$250,000</u>
Fy1990	<u>\$300,000</u>

DETENTION PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS

I. Introduction and Background

Each year in the State of Missouri, thousands of juveniles find their way into the juvenile justice system. Many of these youth will be subsequently detained in one of the available juvenile detention facilities operated by the local juvenile courts. Using the data from the "1986 Juvenile Court Referrals Crime Analysis", we see that the exact number of delinquent and status offenders held prior to an adjudicatory hearing for that year was 7,066, with 6,073 of those held in a secure facility. We also know from this same data that a significant number of those detained were held for an extended period of time with 3,906 held longer than four days, 1,843 longer than fourteen days, and 933 held more that thirty days.

At best it can be said that current Missouri Statutes and Supreme Court Rule present the general framework for the development and operation of juvenile detention facilities. Chapter 211.331.2 RSMo. requires that ". . . the care of children in detention shall approximate as closely as possible the care of children in good homes." At its worst, it can be said that the language of existing law is vague, providing little guidance to the court. Regardless, it would seem unarguable that the juvenile court has a tremendous responsibility when assuming the role of caretaker for those youth in detention.

While nationally recognized standards for the operation of juvenile detention facilities do exist, Missouri, to date, has not adopted these or any other such regulations. Largely because of the nature of the juvenile court system, all detention facilities operate independently of each other and their policies reflect the philosophies and perhaps the economic limitations of the local jurisdiction. Many courts are aware of the various published standards and some have taken steps to implement them within their facilities. According to the "1988 Juvenile Justice Opinion Survey" most (88% of the judges and juvenile officers responding) of the juvenile courts favor the development of detention standards.

Currently, a committee of mostly detention superintendents is working through the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association to develop and recommend a set of standards for the operation of Missouri's juvenile detention facilities. These standards reflect the work of accepted national standards such as those promulgated by the American Correctional Association, the American Bar Association, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and others. The development of operation standards reflect the belief that a certain level of care is the inherent right of any juvenile in detention.

Certainly, juveniles in detention are young people who have presented problems for themselves and/or the community. The needs of this population is distinct while at the same time varied. Those accepting the responsibility of guardianship should have the knowledge as well as the physical (materials) capabilities to meet these needs.

II. Program Goals

1. The development of programs and policies within juvenile detention facilities that conform to a set of recognized standards.
2. The development of programs designed to meet the needs of juveniles in detention.
3. The training of detention staff to properly implement the the facilities policies and procedures and to increase their understanding of needs of the youth in their care.

III. Program Strategy

Funds will be made available to detention facilities to help them implement the objectives of this announcement. Facilities may apply for funds to deliver training to other eligible facilities. The following is a list of eligible program activities. Additional programs not identified will be considered if they meet the stated criteria.

1. Program Improvements

- 1.1 Educational- programs must be coordinated with the local school district and staff must be qualified.
- 1.2 Recreational- physical and leisure time activities designed by properly qualified individuals.
- 1.3 Medical- designed by properly qualified and licensed personnel.
- 1.4 Mental Health/Counseling- crisis intervention and support services by trained personnel.

2. Training and Staff Development

- 2.1 Communication Skills
- 2.2 First Aid
- 2.3 Crisis Intervention Skills
- 2.4 Physical Intervention Techniques
- 2.5 Special Needs Youth

IV. Allowable Program Costs

1. Personnel (wages and benefits)- percentage of staff time which can be directly attributed to the program.
2. Supplies and operational expenses- reasonable and necessary costs which are directly attributable to the performance of the work outlined in the proposal.
3. Contractual Services- purchase of service with qualified service providers.
4. Training- the reasonable cost of training for detention staff. Such costs, however, are permitted for in-state training or within a comparable geographic region. The reasonable cost of providing training to eligible recipients of this program.

V. Eligible Applicants

1. Juvenile Courts
2. Local Units of Government
3. Public Youth Service Agencies
4. Private Not-for-Profit Agencies with the appropriate experience and expertise.

Note: All programs must be coordinated through the local juvenile court.

VI. Program Amount and Duration

All projects will be for a full twelve month period unless otherwise stated and agreed to. Only single year awards will be made. No minimum or maximum amounts for individual awards have been established. The following represent the anticipated funding needs for the three year period FY88-90:

FY1988	<u>\$100,000</u>
FY1989	<u>\$150,000</u>
Fy1990	<u>\$200,000</u>

TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND COORDINATION

I. Introduction and Background

The juvenile justice system in the State of Missouri encompasses forty-four distinct juvenile courts; state agencies including, the Division of Youth Services, the Division of Family Services, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, and the Department of Mental Health; and a myriad of private youth service agencies. All of these agencies, to greater or lesser degrees, provide services to delinquent youth, status offenders, and children in need of services. Because of the structure of this system, each of these agencies operate independently of the others. No single agency in the state has oversight responsibility for this system.

At the "legal heart" of this system is the juvenile court. Even at this level each of the forty-four courts operate independent of each other. With the 60,000 plus referrals to the juvenile court each year, and the wide range of problems they present, it would seem imperative that services are adequately coordinated between the various service providers and that those providing services are appropriately trained for their position of responsibility.

The results of the "1988 Juvenile Justice Opinion Survey" support both the need for better communication between agencies and a better coordination of services. The need for better communication is especially evident by the fact that a significant number of those surveyed indicate that they have a poor working relationship with certain state agencies, most notably the Department of Mental Health. Closely connected is the expressed feeling of 60 percent of those responding that services between the various agencies are inadequately coordinated. The most common response indicated a lack of communication as the reason.

The need for staff training can be noted in various areas of response to this same survey. First, forty-eight of fifty-nine respondents endorsed the development statewide mandated training and certification for all new personnel, noting the need to provide a certain level of professional care. Even those unfavorable responses did not seem to oppose the need for training, merely the imposition of state mandates. Second, over 83 percent of the respondents selected additional staff training as greatly needed or needed. Also, the need for training was indicated in those responses suggesting improvements to the juvenile justice system.

At the present time, the position of Juvenile Officer is the only one with mandated educational qualifications. All other juvenile court personnel, including Deputy Juvenile Officers, are hired according to local policy which may or may not set educational or similar qualifications. As for training and continuing education, again each

court sets its policy. As with any other item, policies will reflect the limits of the local budget as well as the philosophy of the administration. Often mentioned throughout the survey is the need for additional program funds, including those for training purposes.

II. Program Goals

1. To promote communication between juvenile justice service providers at the state, local, and private sector level with the ultimate goal of improving the coordination and delivery of needed services.
2. The collection and distribution of juvenile justice resource information, including information on exemplary programs being utilized at the national, state, and local level.
3. The development training opportunities for juvenile justice professionals at minimal or no cost.
4. To provide technical assistance to juvenile justice agencies in the identification, development, implementation, and evaluation of community based juvenile justice programs.

III. Program Strategy

Funds will be awarded to a single organization to develop the objectives of this announcement. Such an organization must have the demonstrated ability and structure to work with all of the identified components of the juvenile justice system. Experience in the development and delivery of training will be important. All activities of the organization receiving this award must be fully coordinated with the Department of Public Safety and the Missouri State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group.

Additionally, the organization will be required to collect and maintain information which monitors compliance with the mandates of the Juvenile and Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The Department of Public Safety and the State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group will work with the organization to develop a specific monitoring plan.

IV. Allowable Program Costs

1. Personnel (wages and benefits)- percentage of staff time which can be directly attributed to the program.
2. Operating expenses- rent, utilities, postage, supplies, etc. which are directly attributable to the performance of the work outlined in the proposal.
3. Contractual Services- purchase of service with qualified service providers.

4. Training- the reasonable cost of training for staff. The cost of providing training to eligible service providers.

V. Eligible Applicants

Private not-for-profit organizations or public agencies with experience in the area of juvenile justice who can demonstrate the appropriate experience and expertise.

VI. Program Amount and Duration

The project will be for a full twelve month period unless otherwise stated and agreed to. Only single year awards will be made. The following represent the anticipated funding needs for the three year period FY88-90:

FY1988	<u>\$95,000</u>
FY1989	<u>\$100,000</u>
Fy1990	<u>\$100,000</u>

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

I. Introduction and Background

It is a fact that thousands of young people will be referred to Missouri's juvenile courts this year for delinquent behavior. Referrals will range from minor infractions of the law to serious and violent criminal acts. The juvenile court and other service providers will be called upon to evaluate and arrange treatment programs to meet the needs of these individuals. One of the desirable outcomes of these programs will be the "rehabilitation" of these self-destructive behaviors. More desirable would be the elimination of the factors which may cause these inappropriate behaviors. The prevention of delinquency makes sense not only from an economic viewpoint but from a moral viewpoint as well.

Certainly, many social and environmental factors play a role in contributing to the growth of individuals. We shall assume the posture that the presence of negative and painful life stressors provide a greater opportunity for an individual, particularly a child, to develop inappropriate behaviors. Such stressors may include, but not be limited to, poor academic achievement, poor employment opportunities, poor health, substandard housing, lack of access to vital social services, absence of positive adult role models, and disruption of family stability. Each of these, as well as others not mentioned, may cause a child to develop a poor sense of self worth and helplessness. Through a concentration of efforts among federal, state, and local governments and public and private agencies, the social, economic, and environmental factors contributing to the evolution of delinquency can be greatly reduced, if not eliminated.

II. Program Goals

1. To increase the opportunities for young people to bond with activities and lifestyles which increase their sense of self worth.
2. To promote activities which encourage law abiding behavior.
3. To improve relationships between adult authority groups and youth.
4. The reduction of the incidence of delinquent behavior among the juvenile population.

* Prevention is defined as: Activities designed to reduce the incidence of delinquent acts by those not receiving "treatment" services as a result of contact with the juvenile justice system.

III. Program Strategy

Funds will be made available to replicate or enhance exemplary juvenile delinquency prevention programs

1. Educational Programs
 - Law Related Education
 - Drug and Alcohol Education
 - Peer Leadership/Peer Pressure
 - Health Education
2. Community Development
 - Employment/Job Training
 - Youth-Police Relations

IV. Allowable Program Costs

1. Personnel (wages and benefits)- percentage of staff time which can be directly attributed to the program.
2. Supplies and operational expenses- reasonable and necessary costs which are directly attributable to the performance of the work outlined in the proposal.
3. Contractual Services- purchase of service with qualified service providers.
4. Training- the reasonable cost of training for staff. Such costs, however, are permitted for in-state training or within a comparable geographic region.

V. Eligible Applicants

1. Juvenile Courts
2. Local Units of Government
3. Public Youth Service Agencies
4. Private Not-for-Profit Agencies with the appropriate experience and expertise.

VI. Program Amount and Duration

All projects will be for a full twelve month period unless otherwise stated and agreed to. Only single year awards will be made. No minimum or maximum amounts for individual awards have been established. The following represent the anticipated funding needs for the three year period FY88-90:

FY1988	<u>\$85,000</u>
FY1989	<u>\$150,000</u>
Fy1990	<u>\$150,000</u>

VIOLENT OFFENDER MODEL PROGRAMS

I. Introduction and Background

Young violent offenders receive perhaps more attention than any other segment of the criminal population. With this attention comes cries of shock, outrage, and the demand for a more punitive juvenile justice system. Without doubt, these young offenders present unique problems for the juvenile court.

Therefore, it is important to understand the issues as they relate to Missouri's juvenile courts. As pointed out in the "1986 Juvenile Court Referrals Crime Analysis", less than 6 percent of all referrals were for violent offenses (see definition below*). Over half of the violent offense referrals came from the major metropolitan areas of Kansas City and St. Louis. Only two circuits (both rural) reported that violent offenses accounted for more than 10 percent of all their referrals. Assault was by far (8 to 1 over any other offense) the most reported violent offense. Homicides accounted for less than 1 percent of all violent offense referrals. The results of the "1988 Juvenile Justice Opinion Survey" indicate that more than 60 percent of the respondents believe violent offenders to be of little or no problem for their communities and the statewide average percent of juvenile court time devoted to violent offenders is just over 11 percent.

However, violent offenders are a unique group of individuals and have distinct needs which may not be adequately provided for through traditional juvenile court programs. This does not suggest that the problem is the juvenile court but rather the programs they utilize. Again, the 1988 survey results show that nearly 60 percent of the respondents believe their services for violent offenders to be inadequate. Lack of community resources and lack of funding were most often mentioned as the factors limiting their ability. Longer term placements and mental health services were ranked as top priorities in meeting the needs of violent offenders.

Given the fact that juvenile courts often work with limited staff and resources and that staff are not required to have special knowledge of the needs of violent offenders, it is understandable that few courts feel comfortable with their ability to provide services to these individuals. Consequently, it would appear that few effective violent offender programs exist.

*Violent offenses are defined as: Crimes against persons to include: homicide, rape or other sex offenses punishable as a felony, kidnapping, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, extortion accompanied by threats of violence, and arson punishable as a felony.

II. Program Goals

The replication, at either the state or local level, of programs identified as effective in meeting the distinct needs of violent juvenile offenders.

III. Program Strategy

A single award will be made to implement an exemplary violent offender program which may then be replicated as needed and appropriate throughout the state. The applicant must demonstrate a significant need to implement a specialized violent offender program and the ability to administer such a program. The following is a list of target program activities. Additional programs not identified will be considered if they meet the stated criteria.

1. Sex Offender Programs
2. Programs for the Violent Offender/Drug Involved
3. Street Gangs
4. Specialized Aftercare

IV. Allowable Program Costs

1. Personnel (wages and benefits)- percentage of staff time which can be directly attributed to the program.
2. Supplies and operational expenses- reasonable and necessary costs which are directly attributable to the performance of the work outlined in the proposal.
3. Contractual Services- purchase of service with qualified service providers.
4. Training- the reasonable cost of training for staff. Such costs, however, are permitted for in-state training or within a comparable geographic region.

V. Eligible Applicants

1. Juvenile Courts
2. Local Units of Government
3. Public Youth Service Agencies
4. Private Not-for-Profit Agencies with the appropriate experience and expertise.

Note: All local programs must be coordinated through the juvenile court.

VI. Program Amount and Duration

The project will be for a full twelve month period unless otherwise stated and agreed to. Only single year awards will be made. The following represent the anticipated funding needs for the three year period FY88-90:

FY1988	<u>\$30,000</u>
FY1989	<u>\$75,000</u>
Fy1990	<u>\$100,000</u>

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

I. Introduction and Background

To develop a comprehensive plan for the utilization of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds, the Missouri Department of Public Safety and the Missouri State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group researched the juvenile court referral data for the twelve month period for calendar year 1986. This information is collected and maintained by the Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services through the Missouri Statewide Juvenile Information System. Research was conducted with the assistance of the Statistical Analysis Center of the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

All referrals for the twelve month period were analyzed. Each of the variables selected for examination were also controlled for sex, race, age, and prior offense history. The results of this examination have been discussed in detail in the "1986 Juvenile Court Referrals Crime Analysis". Of particular interest was an observation of the differences when comparing the race of the offenders. For example, blacks were over represented in all referral categories when comparing their percent of total to their percent of total population. In fact, blacks were referred for violent offenses at five times the rate of whites. However, it was interesting to note that blacks were referred at a lower rate for status offenses than for delinquent offenses. Particularly interesting is the fact that black truancy referrals were lower than that for whites even though their dropout rate is significantly higher than that for whites.

The data also show that blacks, for all of the identified offender types, were detained at a rate higher than that for whites. Blacks were also more likely to be held in secure detention. Further, the data indicated that blacks were more likely than whites to be in a detention or other pre-hearing placement for longer periods of time.

Differences were also noted for case dispositions. Blacks had a higher percentage of their cases handle formally (with petition) but also had petitions dismissed or found not true at twice the rate as that for whites. No difference was evident following adjudication of a case.

The limitations of the data collection along with cautions on interpretations were noted in the report. Important though is the fact that the available data does not provide an understanding of the nature or causes of the disparities. Further research would certainly be indicated to help determine whether or not skin color affects the attitude and disposition of the juvenile justice system in the State of Missouri.

II. Program Goals

To research available juvenile court data to determine if disparities exist in the handling of juvenile court referrals based on race, and if so, to develop an understanding of its causes and conditions.

III. Program Strategy

A single research grant will be awarded to the organization or individual presenting the most comprehensive and cost effective plan to achieve the objectives of this announcement. Interested organizations or individuals must provide resumes and a statement of research principals, goals, impact, methodology, and project evaluation. All activities of the grantee must be fully coordinated with the Department of Public Safety and the State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group.

IV. Allowable Program Costs

1. Personnel (wages and benefits)- percentage of staff time which can be directly attributed to the program.
2. Supplies and operational expenses- reasonable and necessary costs which are directly attributable to the performance of the work outlined in the proposal.
3. Contractual Services- purchase of service with qualified service providers.

V. Eligible Applicants

1. State and local governments
2. Public youth service agencies
3. Private for profit and not-for-profit organizations
4. Institutions of higher learning
5. Qualified individuals

VI. Program Amount and Duration

The project will be for a full twelve month period unless otherwise stated and agreed to. Only single year awards will be made. The following represent the anticipated funding needs for the three year period FY88-90:

FY1988	<u>\$32,000</u>
FY1989	<u>\$40,000</u>
Fy1990	<u>\$40,000</u>

APPENDIX

APPENDIX B AGE OF OFFENDER BY OFFENDER TYPES

AGE	REFTYPE					TOTAL
	VIOLENT	NON-VIOLENT	STATUS	NON-OFFENDER	ADMINISTRATIVE	
FREQUENCY						
PERCENT						
ROW PCT						
COL PCT						
	0	7	1	38	9	.

10 & UNDER	222 0.35 1.73 5.98	1327 2.08 10.33 4.55	436 0.68 3.39 3.80	7325 11.49 57.02 67.05	3536 5.55 27.53 41.97	12846 20.15
11 - 12	398 0.62 7.78 10.72	2058 3.23 40.24 7.05	961 1.51 18.79 8.37	936 1.47 18.30 8.57	761 1.19 14.88 9.03	5114 8.02
13	422 0.66 7.76 11.37	2525 3.96 46.41 8.65	1410 2.21 25.91 12.28	556 0.87 10.22 5.09	528 .83 7.0 27	5441 8.54
14	632 0.99 6.95 17.03	4439 6.96 48.84 15.21	2559 4.01 28.15 22.28	680 1.07 7.48 6.22	79 1.22 8.57 5.25	9089 14.26
15	848 1.33 6.37 22.84	7308 11.46 54.86 25.03	3388 5.32 25.43 29.50	669 1.05 5.02 6.12	109 1.74 8.32 13.16	13322 20.90
16	1049 1.65 6.77 28.26	10468 16.42 67.56 35.86	2438 3.82 15.73 21.23	554 0.87 3.58 5.07	986 1.55 6.36 11.70	15495 24.31
17 & OVER	141 0.22 5.79 3.80	1069 1.68 43.90 3.66	294 0.46 12.07 2.56	204 0.32 8.38 1.87	727 1.14 29.86 8.63	2435 3.82
TOTAL	3712 5.82	29194 45.80	11486 18.02	10924 17.14	8426 13.22	63742 100.00

FREQUENCY MISSING = 55

APPENDIX C

REPORTING CIRCUIT BY OFFENDER TYPES

CIRCUIT	REFFTYPE	FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT					TOTAL
		VIOLENT	NON-VIOL ENT	STATUS	NON-OFF ENDER	ADMINIST RATIVE	
CIRCUIT #1		30 0.05 7.65 0.81	106 0.17 27.04 0.36	102 0.16 26.02 0.89	112 0.18 28.57 1.02	42 0.07 10.71 0.50	392 0.61
CIRCUIT #2		2 0.00 0.99 0.05	106 0.17 52.48 0.36	40 0.06 19.80 0.35	40 0.06 19.80 0.36	14 0.02 6.91 0.17	202 0.32
CIRCUIT #3		5 0.01 2.70 0.13	73 0.11 39.46 0.25	27 0.04 14.59 0.24	18 0.03 9.73 0.16	62 0.10 33.51 0.74	185 0.29
CIRCUIT #4		8 0.01 2.06 0.22	98 0.15 25.26 0.34	26 0.04 6.70 0.23	62 0.10 15.98 0.57	194 0.30 50.00 2.30	388 0.61
CIRCUIT #5		41 0.06 2.73 1.10	613 0.96 40.81 2.10	427 0.67 28.43 3.72	195 0.31 12.98 1.78	226 0.35 15.05 2.68	1502 2.35
CIRCUIT #6		33 0.05 8.82 0.89	206 0.32 55.08 0.71	49 0.08 13.10 0.43	42 0.07 11.23 0.38	44 0.07 11.76 0.52	374 0.59
CIRCUIT #7		72 0.11 4.71 1.94	629 0.99 41.11 2.15	215 0.34 14.05 1.87	306 0.48 20.00 2.79	308 0.48 20.13 3.65	1530 2.40
CIRCUIT #8		27 0.04 7.07 0.73	206 0.32 53.93 0.71	57 0.09 14.92 0.50	31 0.05 8.12 0.28	61 0.10 15.97 0.72	382 0.60
CIRCUIT #9		0 0.00 0.00 0.00	45 0.07 27.78 0.15	24 0.04 14.81 0.21	25 0.04 15.43 0.23	68 0.11 41.98 0.81	162 0.25
CIRCUIT #10		36 0.06 3.44 0.97	366 0.57 34.92 1.25	272 0.43 25.95 2.37	219 0.34 20.90 2.00	155 0.24 14.79 1.84	1048 1.64
CIRCUIT #11		77 0.12 4.46 2.07	1065 1.67 61.63 3.65	388 0.61 22.45 3.38	61 0.10 3.53 0.56	137 0.21 7.93 1.62	1728 2.71
CIRCUIT #12		40 0.06 5.58 1.08	278 0.44 38.77 0.95	93 0.15 12.97 0.81	127 0.20 17.71 1.14	179 0.28 24.97 2.12	717 1.12
CIRCUIT #13		114 0.18 6.46 3.07	753 1.18 42.66 2.58	549 0.86 31.10 4.78	286 0.45 16.20 2.61	63 0.10 3.57 0.75	1765 2.77
CIRCUIT #14		25 0.04 6.76 0.67	224 0.35 60.54 0.77	47 0.07 12.70 0.41	29 0.05 7.84 0.26	45 0.07 12.16 0.53	370 0.58
CIRCUIT #15		88 0.14 8.42 2.37	442 0.69 42.30 1.51	214 0.34 20.48 1.86	193 0.30 18.47 1.76	108 0.17 10.33 1.28	1045 1.64
CIRCUIT #16		425 0.67 6.02 11.45	2489 3.90 35.25 8.52	1258 1.97 17.82 10.95	2537 3.98 35.93 23.14	351 0.55 4.97 4.16	7060 11.07
TOTAL		3712 5.82	29201 45.77	11487 18.01	10962 17.18	8435 13.22	63797 100.00

(CONTINUED)

CIRCUIT	REFTYPE					TOTAL
	FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	VIOLENT	NON-VIOL ENT	STATUS	NON-OFFC ENDER	
CIRCUIT #17	60 0.09 6.61 1.62	375 0.59 41.30 1.28	198 0.31 21.81 1.72	238 0.37 26.21 2.17	37 0.06 4.07 0.44	908 1.42
CIRCUIT #18	30 0.05 4.85 0.81	271 0.42 43.85 0.93	162 0.25 26.21 1.41	74 0.12 11.97 0.68	81 0.13 13.11 0.96	618 0.97
CIRCUIT #19	35 0.05 4.65 0.94	294 0.46 39.10 1.01	177 0.28 23.54 1.54	102 0.16 13.56 0.93	144 0.23 19.15 1.71	752 1.18
CIRCUIT #20	70 0.11 5.51 1.89	457 0.72 35.98 1.57	267 0.42 21.02 2.32	68 0.11 5.35 0.62	408 0.64 32.13 4.84	1270 1.99
CIRCUIT #21	858 1.34 6.03 23.11	9886 15.50 69.45 33.86	2216 3.47 15.57 19.29	733 1.15 5.15 6.69	541 0.85 3.80 6.41	14234 22.31
CIRCUIT #22	838 1.31 7.17 22.58	3760 5.89 32.18 12.88	1628 2.55 13.93 14.17	2232 3.50 19.10 20.36	3228 5.06 27.62 38.27	11686 18.32
CIRCUIT #23	90 0.14 6.33 2.42	754 1.18 53.02 2.58	188 0.29 13.22 1.64	198 0.31 13.92 1.81	192 0.30 13.50 2.28	1422 2.23
CIRCUIT #24	88 0.14 4.32 2.37	676 1.06 33.20 2.31	448 0.70 22.00 3.90	601 0.94 29.52 5.48	223 0.35 10.95 2.64	2036 3.19
CIRCUIT #25	30 0.05 3.54 0.81	327 0.51 38.61 1.12	219 0.34 25.86 1.91	128 0.20 15.11 1.17	143 0.22 16.88 1.70	847 1.33
CIRCUIT #26	32 0.05 5.06 0.86	398 0.62 62.97 1.36	124 0.19 19.62 1.08	75 0.12 11.87 0.68	3 0.00 0.47 0.04	632 0.99
CIRCUIT #27	18 0.03 2.17 0.48	277 0.43 33.45 0.95	191 0.30 23.07 1.66	198 0.31 23.91 1.81	144 0.23 17.39 1.71	828 1.30
CIRCUIT #28	39 0.06 5.97 1.05	225 0.35 34.46 0.77	136 0.21 20.83 1.18	138 0.22 21.13 1.26	115 0.18 17.61 1.36	653 1.02
CIRCUIT #29	31 0.05 3.80 0.84	209 0.33 25.64 0.72	156 0.24 19.14 1.36	189 0.30 23.19 1.72	230 0.36 28.22 2.73	815 1.28
CIRCUIT #30	2 0.00 2.35 0.05	68 0.11 80.00 0.23	12 0.02 14.12 0.10	3 0.00 3.53 0.03	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	85 0.13
CIRCUIT #31	82 0.13 4.61 2.21	682 1.07 38.34 2.34	425 0.67 23.89 3.70	393 0.62 22.09 3.59	197 0.31 11.07 2.34	1779 2.79
CIRCUIT #32	65 0.10 11.17 1.75	329 0.52 56.53 1.13	137 0.21 23.54 1.19	50 0.08 8.59 0.46	1 0.00 0.17 0.01	582 0.91
TOTAL	3712 5.82	29201 45.77	11487 18.01	10962 17.18	8435 13.22	63797 100.00

(CONTINUED)

CIRCUIT	REFTYPE	FREQUENCY PERCENT				TOTAL	
		VIOLENT	NON-VIOL ENT	STATUS	NON-OFFE NDER		ADMINIST RATIVE
FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT							
CIRCUIT #33		97 0.15 7.47 2.61	466 0.73 35.90 1.60	198 0.31 15.25 1.72	309 0.48 23.81 2.82	228 0.36 17.57 2.70	1298 2.03
CIRCUIT #34		83 0.13 15.51 2.24	341 0.53 63.74 1.17	57 0.09 10.65 0.50	48 0.08 8.97 0.44	6 0.01 1.12 0.07	535 0.84
CIRCUIT #35		16 0.03 3.00 0.43	287 0.45 53.85 0.98	142 0.22 26.64 1.24	82 0.13 15.38 0.75	6 0.01 1.13 0.07	533 0.84
CIRCUIT #36		8 0.01 7.84 0.22	35 0.05 34.31 0.12	11 0.02 10.78 0.10	29 0.05 28.43 0.26	19 0.03 18.63 0.23	102 0.16
CIRCUIT #37		4 0.01 1.01 0.11	176 0.28 44.33 0.60	108 0.17 27.20 0.94	103 0.16 25.94 0.94	6 0.01 1.51 0.07	397 0.62
CIRCUIT #38		3 0.00 0.63 0.08	110 0.17 23.26 0.38	37 0.76 7.82 0.32	82 0.13 17.34 0.75	241 0.38 50.95 2.86	473 0.74
CIRCUIT #39		31 0.05 4.66 0.84	302 0.47 45.41 1.03	155 0.24 23.31 1.35	164 0.26 24.66 1.50	13 0.02 1.95 0.15	665 1.04
CIRCUIT #40		29 0.05 6.81 0.78	223 0.35 52.35 0.76	38 0.06 8.92 0.33	78 3.12 18.31 0.71	58 0.09 13.62 0.69	426 0.67
CIRCUIT #41		27 0.04 5.14 0.73	229 0.36 43.62 0.78	145 0.23 27.62 1.26	96 0.15 18.29 0.88	28 0.04 5.33 0.33	525 0.82
CIRCUIT #42		8 0.01 2.58 0.22	174 0.27 56.13 0.60	43 0.07 13.87 0.37	56 0.09 18.06 0.51	29 0.05 9.35 0.34	310 0.49
CIRCUIT #43		11 0.02 3.51 0.30	96 0.15 30.67 0.33	30 0.05 9.58 0.26	141 0.22 45.05 1.29	35 0.05 11.18 0.41	313 0.49
CIRCUIT #44		4 0.01 1.79 0.11	75 0.12 33.63 0.24	51 0.08 22.87 0.44	71 0.11 31.84 0.65	22 0.03 9.87 0.26	223 0.35
TOTAL		3712 5.82	29201 45.77	11487 18.01	10962 17.18	8435 13.22	63797 100.00

APPENDIX D

REPORTING CIRCUIT BY DETENTION PLACEMENT

CIRCUIT	DETENT	FREQUENCY PERCENT				TOTAL
		JAIL	SECURE	NON-SECURE	NOT DETAINED	
		ROW PCT	COL PCT			
CIRCUIT #1		0	0	1	391	392
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.61
		0.00	0.00	0.26	99.74	
		0.00	0.00	0.03	0.73	
CIRCUIT #2		0	14	14	174	202
		0.00	0.02	0.02	0.27	0.32
		0.00	6.93	6.93	86.14	
		0.00	0.20	0.42	0.32	
CIRCUIT #3		0	8	26	151	185
		0.00	0.01	0.04	0.24	0.29
		0.00	4.32	14.05	81.62	
		0.00	0.12	0.78	0.28	
CIRCUIT #4		0	3	22	363	388
		0.00	0.00	0.03	0.57	0.61
		0.00	0.77	5.67	93.56	
		0.00	0.04	0.66	0.68	
CIRCUIT #5		0	2	165	1335	1502
		0.00	0.00	0.26	2.09	2.35
		0.00	0.13	10.99	88.88	
		0.00	0.03	4.93	2.49	
CIRCUIT #6		0	14	12	348	374
		0.00	0.02	0.02	0.55	0.59
		0.00	3.74	3.21	93.05	
		0.00	0.20	0.36	0.65	
CIRCUIT #7		0	0	0	1530	1530
		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	2.40
		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	
		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	
CIRCUIT #8		1	7	4	370	382
		0.00	0.01	0.01	0.58	0.60
		0.26	1.83	1.05	96.36	
		16.67	0.10	0.12	0.69	
CIRCUIT #9		0	10	17	135	162
		0.00	0.02	0.03	0.21	0.25
		0.00	6.17	10.49	83.33	
		0.00	0.14	0.51	0.25	
CIRCUIT #10		0	474	8	566	1048
		0.00	0.74	0.01	0.89	1.64
		0.00	45.23	0.76	54.01	
		0.00	6.87	0.24	1.06	
CIRCUIT #11		0	102	49	1577	1728
		0.00	0.16	0.08	2.47	2.71
		0.00	5.90	2.84	91.26	
		0.00	1.48	1.46	2.95	
CIRCUIT #12		0	16	14	687	717
		0.00	0.03	0.02	1.08	1.12
		0.00	2.23	1.95	95.82	
		0.00	0.23	0.42	1.28	
CIRCUIT #13		0	105	55	1605	1765
		0.00	0.16	0.09	2.52	2.77
		0.00	5.95	3.12	90.93	
		0.00	1.52	1.64	3.00	
CIRCUIT #14		4	20	24	322	370
		0.01	0.03	0.04	0.50	0.58
		1.08	5.41	6.49	87.03	
		66.67	0.29	0.72	0.60	
CIRCUIT #15		0	150	53	842	1045
		0.00	0.24	0.08	1.32	1.64
		0.00	14.35	5.07	80.57	
		0.00	2.17	1.58	1.57	
CIRCUIT #16		0	921	311	5828	7060
		0.00	1.44	0.49	9.14	11.07
		0.00	13.05	4.41	82.55	
		0.00	13.34	9.29	10.89	
TOTAL		6	6904	3348	53539	63797
		0.01	10.82	5.25	83.92	100.00

(CONTINUED)

STATEWIDE TOTALS

CIRCUIT	DETENT				TOTAL
	JAIL	SECURE	NON-SECURE	NOT DETAINED	
FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT					
CIRCUIT #17	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	8 0.01 0.88 0.12	150 0.24 16.52 4.48	750 1.18 82.60 1.40	908 1.42
CIRCUIT #18	1 0.00 0.16 16.67	119 0.19 19.26 1.72	49 0.08 7.93 1.46	449 0.70 72.65 0.84	618 0.97
CIRCUIT #19	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	118 0.18 15.69 1.71	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	634 0.99 84.31 1.18	752 1.18
CIRCUIT #20	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	152 0.24 11.97 2.20	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1118 1.75 88.03 2.09	1270 1.99
CIRCUIT #21	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1461 2.29 10.26 21.16	528 0.83 3.71 15.77	12245 19.19 86.03 22.87	14234 22.31
CIRCUIT #22	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	2097 3.29 17.94 30.37	580 0.91 4.96 17.52	9009 14.12 77.09 16.83	11686 18.32
CIRCUIT #23	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	122 0.19 8.58 1.77	155 0.24 10.90 4.63	1145 1.79 80.52 2.14	1422 2.23
CIRCUIT #24	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	39 0.06 1.92 0.56	175 0.27 8.60 5.23	1822 2.86 89.49 3.40	2036 3.19
CIRCUIT #25	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	121 0.19 14.29 1.75	70 0.11 8.26 2.09	656 1.03 77.45 1.23	847 1.33
CIRCUIT #26	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	66 0.10 10.44 0.96	34 0.05 5.38 1.02	532 0.83 84.18 0.99	632 0.99
CIRCUIT #27	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	21 0.03 2.54 0.30	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	807 1.26 97.46 1.51	828 1.30
CIRCUIT #28	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	29 0.05 4.44 0.42	18 0.03 2.76 0.54	606 0.95 92.80 1.13	653 1.02
CIRCUIT #29	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	111 0.17 13.62 1.61	3 0.00 0.37 0.09	701 1.10 86.01 1.31	815 1.28
CIRCUIT #30	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 0.00 1.18 0.01	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	84 0.13 98.82 0.16	85 0.13
CIRCUIT #31	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	272 0.43 15.29 3.94	160 0.25 8.99 4.78	1347 2.11 75.72 2.52	1779 2.79
CIRCUIT #32	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	47 0.07 8.08 0.68	36 0.06 6.19 1.08	499 0.78 85.74 0.93	582 0.91
TOTAL	6 0.01	6904 10.82	3348 5.25	53539 83.92	63797 100.00

(CONTINUED)

STATEWIDE TOTALS

CIRCUIT	DETENT				TOTAL
	JAIL	SECURE	NON-SECURE	NOT DETAINED	
FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT					
CIRCUIT #33	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	34 0.05 2.62 0.49	78 0.12 6.01 2.33	1186 1.86 91.37 2.22	1298 2.03
CIRCUIT #34	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	18 0.03 3.36 0.26	17 0.03 3.18 0.51	500 0.78 93.46 0.93	535 0.84
CIRCUIT #35	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	53 0.08 9.94 0.77	186 0.29 34.90 5.56	294 0.46 55.16 0.55	533 0.84
CIRCUIT #36	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	35 0.05 34.31 0.51	21 0.03 20.59 0.63	46 0.07 45.10 0.09	102 0.16
CIRCUIT #37	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	12 0.02 3.02 0.17	89 0.14 22.42 2.66	296 0.46 74.56 0.55	397 0.62
CIRCUIT #38	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	6 0.01 1.27 0.09	70 0.11 14.80 2.09	397 0.62 83.93 0.74	473 0.74
CIRCUIT #39	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	41 0.06 6.17 0.59	37 0.06 5.56 1.11	587 0.92 88.27 1.10	665 1.04
CIRCUIT #40	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	31 0.05 7.28 0.45	26 0.04 6.10 0.78	369 0.58 86.62 0.69	426 0.67
CIRCUIT #41	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	26 0.04 4.95 0.38	3 0.00 0.57 0.09	496 0.78 94.48 0.93	525 0.82
CIRCUIT #42	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	8 0.01 2.58 0.12	18 0.03 5.81 0.54	284 0.45 91.61 0.53	310 0.49
CIRCUIT #43	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	8 0.01 2.56 0.12	19 0.03 6.07 0.57	286 0.45 91.37 0.53	313 0.49
CIRCUIT #44	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	2 0.00 0.90 0.03	51 0.08 22.87 1.52	170 0.27 76.23 0.32	223 0.35
TOTAL	6 0.01	6904 10.82	3348 5.25	53539 83.92	63797 100.00

APPENDIX E

REPORTING CIRCUIT BY DETENTION PLACEMENT OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS

CIRCUIT	DETENT			TOTAL
	SECURE	NON-SECURE	NOT DETAINED	
FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT				
CIRCUIT #1	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	30 0.81 100.00 1.11	30 0.81
CIRCUIT #2	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	2 0.05 100.00 0.07	2 0.05
CIRCUIT #3	2 0.05 40.00 0.21	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	3 0.08 60.00 0.11	5 0.13
CIRCUIT #4	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	8 0.22 100.00 0.29	8 0.22
CIRCUIT #5	1 0.03 2.44 0.11	6 0.16 14.63 12.00	34 0.92 82.93 1.25	41 1.10
CIRCUIT #6	2 0.05 6.06 0.21	2 0.05 6.06 4.00	29 0.78 87.88 1.07	33 0.89
CIRCUIT #7	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	72 1.94 100.00 2.65	72 1.94
CIRCUIT #8	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	27 0.73 100.00 0.99	27 0.73
CIRCUIT #10	28 0.75 77.78 2.95	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	8 0.22 22.22 0.29	36 0.97
CIRCUIT #11	13 0.35 16.88 1.37	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	64 1.72 83.12 2.36	77 2.07
CIRCUIT #12	5 0.13 12.50 0.53	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	35 0.94 87.50 1.29	40 1.08
CIRCUIT #13	16 0.43 14.04 1.69	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	98 2.64 85.96 3.61	114 3.07
CIRCUIT #14	1 0.03 4.00 0.11	1 0.03 4.00 2.00	23 0.62 92.00 0.85	25 0.67
CIRCUIT #15	25 0.67 28.41 2.64	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	63 1.70 71.59 2.32	88 2.37
CIRCUIT #16	71 1.91 16.71 7.49	12 0.32 2.82 24.00	342 9.21 80.47 12.60	425 11.45
CIRCUIT #17	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	5 0.13 8.33 10.00	55 1.48 91.67 2.03	60 1.62
TOTAL	948 25.54	50 1.35	2714 73.11	3712 100.00

(CONTINUED)

REFTYPE=VIOLENT

CIRCUIT	DETENT			TOTAL
	SECURE	NON-SECURE	NOT DETAILED	
FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT				
CIRCUIT #18	10 0.27 33.33 1.05	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	20 0.54 66.67 0.74	30 0.81
CIRCUIT #19	2 0.05 5.71 0.21	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	33 0.89 94.29 1.22	35 0.94
CIRCUIT #20	16 0.43 22.86 1.69	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	54 1.45 77.14 1.99	70 1.89
CIRCUIT #21	207 5.58 24.13 21.84	17 0.46 1.98 34.00	634 17.08 73.89 23.36	853 23.11
CIRCUIT #22	465 12.53 55.49 49.05	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	373 10.05 44.51 13.74	838 22.58
CIRCUIT #23	10 0.27 11.11 1.05	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	80 2.16 83.89 2.95	90 2.42
CIRCUIT #24	10 0.27 11.36 1.05	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	78 2.10 83.64 2.87	88 2.37
CIRCUIT #25	3 0.08 10.00 0.32	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	27 0.73 90.00 0.99	30 0.81
CIRCUIT #26	8 0.22 25.00 0.84	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	24 0.65 75.00 0.88	32 0.86
CIRCUIT #27	1 0.03 5.56 0.11	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	17 0.46 94.44 0.63	18 0.48
CIRCUIT #28	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 0.03 2.56 2.00	38 1.02 97.44 1.40	39 1.05
CIRCUIT #29	9 0.24 20.03 0.95	1 0.03 3.23 2.00	21 0.57 67.74 0.77	31 0.84
CIRCUIT #30	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	2 0.05 100.00 0.07	2 0.05
CIRCUIT #31	13 0.35 15.85 1.37	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	69 1.86 84.15 2.54	82 2.21
CIRCUIT #32	2 0.05 3.08 0.21	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	63 1.70 96.92 2.32	65 1.75
CIRCUIT #33	7 0.19 7.22 0.74	1 0.03 1.03 2.00	89 2.40 91.75 3.28	97 2.61
TOTAL	948 25.54	50 1.35	2714 73.11	3712 100.00

(CONTINUED)

REFTYPE=VIOLENT

CIRCUIT	DETENT			TOTAL
	SECURE	NON-SECURE	NOT DETAILED	
CIRCUIT #34	3 0.08 3.61 0.32	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	80 2.16 96.39 2.95	83 2.24
CIRCUIT #35	6 0.16 37.50 0.63	2 0.05 12.50 4.00	8 0.22 50.00 0.29	16 0.43
CIRCUIT #36	1 0.03 12.50 0.11	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	7 0.19 87.50 0.26	8 0.22
CIRCUIT #37	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	4 0.11 100.00 0.15	4 0.11
CIRCUIT #38	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	3 0.08 100.00 0.11	3 0.08
CIRCUIT #39	6 0.16 19.35 0.63	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	25 0.67 80.65 0.92	31 0.84
CIRCUIT #40	3 0.08 10.34 0.32	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	26 0.70 89.66 0.96	29 0.78
CIRCUIT #41	1 0.03 3.70 0.11	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	26 0.70 96.30 0.96	27 0.73
CIRCUIT #42	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	8 0.22 100.00 0.29	8 0.22
CIRCUIT #43	1 0.03 9.09 0.11	1 0.03 9.09 2.00	9 0.24 81.82 0.33	11 0.30
CIRCUIT #44	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 0.03 25.03 2.00	3 0.08 75.00 0.11	4 0.11
TOTAL	948 25.54	50 1.35	2714 73.11	3712 100.00

APPENDIX F
REPORTING CIRCUIT BY DETENTION PLACEMENT OF NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS

CIRCUIT	FREQUENCY PERCENT RON PCT COL PCT	DETENT				TOTAL
		JAIL	SECURE	NON-SECURE	NOT DETAINED	
CIRCUIT #1	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.03 0.00	106 0.36 100.00 0.41	106 0.36
CIRCUIT #2	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	8 0.03 7.55 0.26	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	98 0.34 92.45 0.38	106 0.36	106 0.36
CIRCUIT #3	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 0.00 1.37 0.03	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	72 0.25 98.63 0.28	73 0.25	73 0.25
CIRCUIT #4	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 0.00 1.02 0.03	1 0.00 1.02 0.30	96 0.33 97.96 0.37	98 0.34	98 0.34
CIRCUIT #5	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	34 0.12 5.55 10.15	579 1.98 94.45 2.25	613 2.10	613 2.10
CIRCUIT #6	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	7 0.02 3.40 0.23	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	199 0.68 96.60 0.77	206 0.71	206 0.71
CIRCUIT #7	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	629 2.15 100.00 2.44	629 2.15	629 2.15
CIRCUIT #8	1 0.00 0.49 20.00	5 0.02 2.43 0.16	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	200 0.68 97.09 0.78	206 0.71	206 0.71
CIRCUIT #9	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 0.00 2.22 0.03	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	44 0.15 97.78 0.17	45 0.15	45 0.15
CIRCUIT #10	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	186 0.64 50.82 6.02	1 0.00 0.27 0.30	179 0.61 48.91 0.69	366 1.25	366 1.25
CIRCUIT #11	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	62 0.21 5.82 2.01	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1003 3.43 94.18 3.89	1065 3.65	1065 3.65
CIRCUIT #12	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	3 0.01 1.08 0.10	1 0.00 0.36 0.30	274 0.94 98.56 1.06	278 0.95	278 0.95
CIRCUIT #13	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	33 0.11 4.38 1.07	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	720 2.47 95.62 2.79	753 2.58	753 2.58
CIRCUIT #14	4 0.01 1.79 80.00	10 0.03 4.46 0.32	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	210 0.72 93.75 0.81	224 0.77	224 0.77
CIRCUIT #15	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	66 0.23 14.93 2.14	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	376 1.29 85.07 1.46	442 1.51	442 1.51
CIRCUIT #16	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	400 1.37 16.07 12.95	112 0.38 4.50 33.43	1977 6.77 79.43 7.67	2489 8.52	2489 8.52
TOTAL	5 0.02	3088 10.57	335 1.15	25773 88.26	29201 100.00	29201 100.00

(CONTINUED)

RETYPE-NON-VIOLENT

CIRCUIT	DETENT				TOTAL
	FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	JAIL	SECURE	NON-SECURE	
CIRCUIT #17	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	2 0.01 0.53 0.06	20 0.07 5.33 5.97	353 1.21 94.13 1.37	375 1.28
CIRCUIT #18	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	31 0.11 11.44 1.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	240 0.82 88.56 0.93	271 0.93
CIRCUIT #19	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	17 0.06 5.78 0.55	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	277 0.95 94.22 1.07	294 1.01
CIRCUIT #20	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	77 0.26 16.85 2.49	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	380 1.30 83.15 1.47	457 1.57
CIRCUIT #21	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	642 2.20 6.49 20.79	41 0.14 0.41 12.24	9203 31.52 93.09 35.71	9886 33.86
CIRCUIT #22	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1120 3.84 29.79 36.27	3 0.01 0.08 0.90	2637 9.03 70.13 10.23	3760 12.88
CIRCUIT #23	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	19 0.07 2.52 0.62	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	735 2.52 97.48 2.85	754 2.58
CIRCUIT #24	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	15 0.05 2.22 0.49	5 0.02 0.74 1.49	656 2.25 97.04 2.55	676 2.31
CIRCUIT #25	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	53 0.18 16.21 1.72	3 0.01 0.92 0.90	271 0.93 82.87 1.05	327 1.12
CIRCUIT #26	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	51 0.17 12.81 1.65	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	347 1.19 87.19 1.35	398 1.36
CIRCUIT #27	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	3 0.01 1.08 0.10	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	274 0.94 98.92 1.06	277 0.95
CIRCUIT #28	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	8 0.03 3.56 0.26	3 0.01 1.33 0.90	214 0.73 95.11 0.83	225 0.77
CIRCUIT #29	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	34 0.12 16.27 1.10	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	175 0.60 83.73 0.68	309 0.72
CIRCUIT #30	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	68 0.23 100.00 0.26	68 0.23
CIRCUIT #31	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	84 0.29 12.32 2.72	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	598 2.05 87.68 2.32	682 2.34
CIRCUIT #32	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	23 0.08 6.99 0.74	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	306 1.05 93.01 1.19	329 1.13
TOTAL	5 0.02	3088 10.57	335 1.15	25773 88.26	29201 100.00

(CONTINUED)

RCFTYPE=NON-VIOLENT

CIRCUIT	DETENT				TOTAL
	JAIL	SECURE	NON-SECURE	NOT DETAINED	
CIRCUIT #33	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	13 0.04 2.79 0.42	4 0.01 0.86 1.19	449 1.54 96.35 1.74	466 1.60
CIRCUIT #34	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	9 0.03 2.64 0.29	1 0.00 0.29 0.30	351 1.13 97.07 1.28	341 1.17
CIRCUIT #35	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	26 0.09 9.06 0.84	21 0.28 23.22 24.18	180 0.62 62.72 0.70	287 0.98
CIRCUIT #36	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	22 0.03 62.86 0.71	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	13 0.04 37.14 0.05	35 0.12
CIRCUIT #37	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	10 0.03 5.63 0.32	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	166 0.57 94.32 0.64	176 0.60
CIRCUIT #38	0 0.00 3.00 0.00	2 0.01 1.82 0.06	7 0.02 6.36 2.09	101 0.55 91.82 0.39	110 0.33
CIRCUIT #39	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	7 0.02 2.32 0.23	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	295 1.01 97.68 1.14	302 1.03
CIRCUIT #40	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	20 0.07 8.97 0.65	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	293 0.70 91.63 0.79	223 0.76
CIRCUIT #41	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	7 0.02 3.06 0.23	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	222 0.76 96.94 0.86	229 0.78
CIRCUIT #42	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	6 0.02 3.45 0.19	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	168 0.53 96.55 0.65	174 0.60
CIRCUIT #43	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	2 0.01 2.08 0.06	1 0.00 1.04 0.30	93 0.32 96.88 0.36	96 0.33
CIRCUIT #44	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	2 0.01 2.67 0.06	17 0.06 22.67 5.07	56 0.19 74.67 0.22	75 0.26
TOTAL	5 0.02	3088 10.57	335 1.15	25773 88.26	29201 100.00

APPENDIX G

REPORTING CIRCUIT BY DETENTION PLACEMENT OF STATUS OFFENDERS

CIRCUIT	DETENT				TOTAL
	JAIL	SECURE	NON-SECURE	NOT DETAINED	
FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT					
CIRCUIT #1	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	102 0.89 100.00 1.15	102 0.89
CIRCUIT #2	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	4 0.03 10.00 0.20	3 0.03 7.50 0.49	33 0.29 82.50 0.37	40 0.35
CIRCUIT #3	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	4 0.03 14.81 0.20	3 0.03 11.11 0.49	20 0.17 74.07 0.23	27 0.24
CIRCUIT #4	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	2 0.02 7.69 0.10	3 0.03 11.54 0.49	21 0.18 80.77 0.24	26 0.23
CIRCUIT #5	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 0.01 0.23 0.05	84 0.73 19.67 13.82	342 2.93 80.09 3.87	427 3.72
CIRCUIT #6	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	3 0.03 6.12 0.15	1 0.01 2.04 0.16	45 0.39 91.84 0.51	49 0.43
CIRCUIT #7	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	215 1.87 100.00 2.43	215 1.87
CIRCUIT #8	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 0.01 1.75 0.05	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	56 0.49 98.25 0.63	57 0.50
CIRCUIT #9	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	8 0.07 33.33 0.39	3 0.03 12.50 0.49	13 0.11 54.17 0.15	24 0.21
CIRCUIT #10	3 0.00 0.00 0.00	127 1.11 46.69 6.25	3 0.03 1.10 0.49	142 1.24 52.21 1.61	272 2.37
CIRCUIT #11	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	23 0.20 5.93 1.13	3 0.03 0.77 0.49	362 3.15 93.30 4.09	388 3.38
CIRCUIT #12	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	8 0.07 8.60 0.39	1 0.01 1.08 0.16	84 0.73 90.52 0.95	93 0.81
CIRCUIT #13	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	52 0.45 9.47 2.56	3 0.03 0.55 0.49	494 4.30 89.98 5.58	549 4.78
CIRCUIT #14	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	7 0.06 14.89 0.34	5 0.04 10.64 0.82	35 0.30 74.47 0.40	47 0.41
CIRCUIT #15	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	45 0.39 21.03 2.22	10 0.09 4.67 1.64	159 1.38 74.30 1.80	214 1.86
CIRCUIT #16	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	384 3.34 30.52 18.91	119 1.04 9.46 19.57	755 6.57 60.02 8.53	1258 10.95
TOTAL	1 0.01	2031 17.68	603 5.29	6847 77.02	11487 100.00

(CONTINUED)

CIRCUIT	DETENT				TOTAL
	FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	JAIL	SECURE	NON-SECURE RE	
CIRCUIT #17	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	5 0.04 2.53 0.25	53 0.46 26.77 8.72	140 1.22 70.71 1.56	198 1.72
CIRCUIT #18	1 0.01 0.62 100.00	53 0.46 32.72 2.61	1 0.01 0.62 0.16	107 0.93 66.05 1.21	162 1.41
CIRCUIT #19	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	37 0.32 20.90 1.82	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	140 1.22 79.10 1.58	177 1.54
CIRCUIT #20	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	44 0.38 16.48 2.17	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	223 1.94 83.52 2.52	267 2.32
CIRCUIT #21	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	442 3.85 19.95 21.76	129 1.12 5.82 21.22	1645 14.32 74.23 13.59	2216 19.29
CIRCUIT #22	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	304 2.65 18.67 14.97	11 0.10 0.68 1.31	1513 11.43 80.65 14.84	1628 14.17
CIRCUIT #23	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	54 0.47 28.72 2.66	5 0.04 2.66 0.82	129 1.12 68.62 1.46	188 1.64
CIRCUIT #24	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	11 0.10 2.46 0.54	5 0.04 1.12 0.82	432 3.76 96.43 4.88	448 3.90
CIRCUIT #25	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	52 0.45 23.74 2.56	5 0.04 2.28 0.82	162 1.41 75.97 1.83	219 1.91
CIRCUIT #26	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	5 0.04 4.03 0.25	10 0.09 8.06 1.64	109 0.95 87.90 1.23	124 1.08
CIRCUIT #27	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	16 0.14 8.38 0.79	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	175 1.52 91.62 1.98	191 1.66
CIRCUIT #28	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	15 0.13 11.03 0.74	8 0.07 5.88 1.32	113 0.98 83.09 1.28	136 1.18
CIRCUIT #29	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	50 0.44 32.05 2.46	1 0.01 0.64 0.16	105 0.91 67.31 1.19	156 1.36
CIRCUIT #30	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 0.01 8.33 0.05	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	11 0.10 91.67 0.12	12 0.10
CIRCUIT #31	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	164 1.43 38.59 8.07	4 0.03 0.94 0.66	257 2.24 60.47 2.90	425 3.70
CIRCUIT #32	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	21 0.18 15.33 1.03	6 0.05 4.38 0.99	110 0.96 80.29 1.24	137 1.19
TOTAL	1 0.01	2031 17.68	603 5.29	8847 77.02	11487 100.00

(CONTINUED)

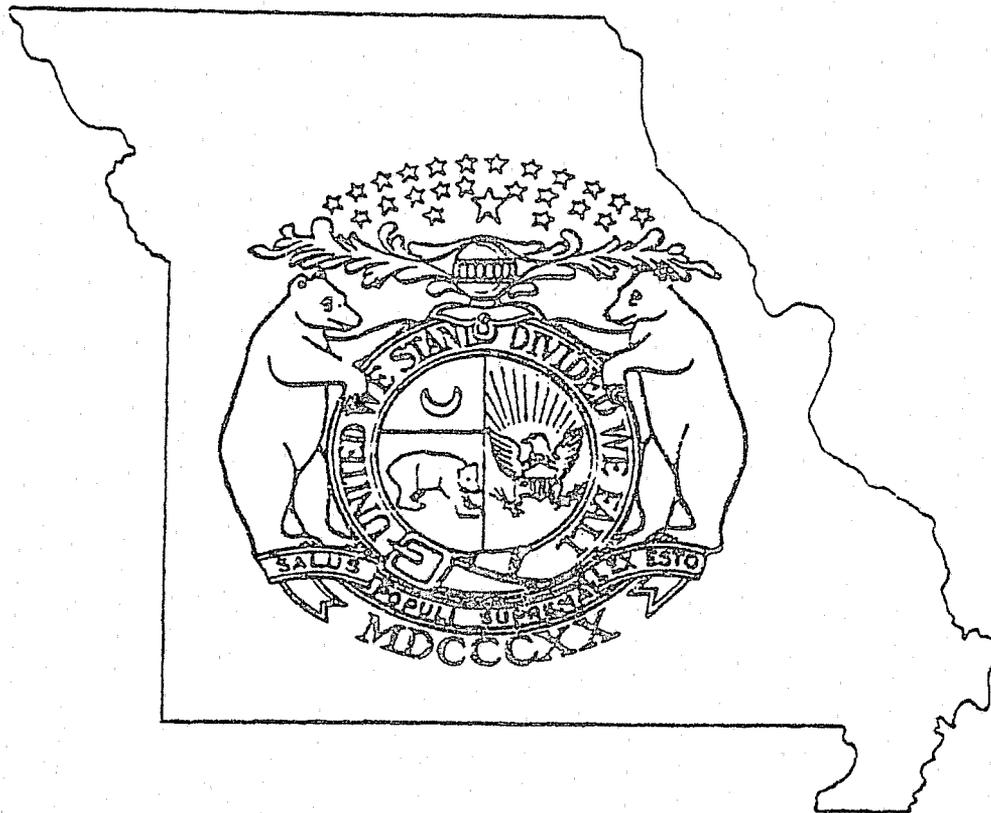
CIRCUIT	DETENT				TOTAL
	FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	JAIL	SECURE	NON-SECURE HOT DETAINED	
CIRCUIT #33	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	10 0.09 5.05 0.49	15 0.13 7.58 2.47	173 1.51 87.37 1.96	198 1.72
CIRCUIT #34	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	5 0.04 8.77 0.25	3 0.03 5.26 0.49	49 0.43 85.96 0.55	57 0.50
CIRCUIT #35	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	19 0.17 13.38 0.94	55 0.48 38.73 9.05	68 0.59 47.89 0.77	142 1.24
CIRCUIT #36	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	6 0.05 54.55 0.30	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	5 0.04 45.45 0.06	11 0.10
CIRCUIT #37	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	2 0.02 1.85 0.10	3 0.03 2.78 0.49	103 0.90 95.37 1.16	108 0.94
CIRCUIT #38	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	2 0.02 5.41 0.10	15 0.13 40.54 2.47	20 0.17 54.05 0.23	37 0.32
CIRCUIT #39	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	20 0.17 12.90 0.98	2 0.02 1.29 0.33	133 1.16 85.81 1.50	155 1.35
CIRCUIT #40	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	7 0.06 13.42 0.34	5 0.04 13.16 0.82	26 0.23 68.42 0.29	38 0.33
CIRCUIT #41	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	11 0.10 7.59 0.54	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	134 1.17 92.41 1.51	145 1.26
CIRCUIT #42	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	2 0.02 4.65 0.10	4 0.03 9.30 0.66	37 0.32 86.05 0.42	43 0.37
CIRCUIT #43	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	4 0.03 13.33 0.20	3 0.03 10.00 0.49	23 0.20 76.67 0.26	30 0.26
CIRCUIT #44	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	24 0.21 47.06 3.95	27 0.24 52.94 0.31	51 0.44
TOTAL	1 0.01	2031 17.68	608 5.29	8847 77.02	11487 100.00

APPENDIX H NON-OFFENDER DISPOSITIONS BY AGE

OUTCOME	AGE	AGE								TOTAL
		10 & UNDER	11 - 12	13	14	15	16	17 & OVER		
FREQUENCY										
PERCENT										
ROW PCT										
COL PCT										
TRUE/OUT HOME	4	1708	214	119	165	151	124	31	2512	
	.	15.64	1.96	1.09	1.51	1.38	1.14	0.28	23.00	
	.	67.99	8.52	4.74	6.57	6.01	4.94	1.23		
	.	23.32	22.86	21.40	24.26	22.57	22.38	15.20		
TRUE/IN HOME	0	559	76	54	71	73	51	12	896	
	.	5.12	0.70	0.49	0.65	0.67	0.47	0.11	8.20	
	.	62.39	8.48	6.03	7.92	8.15	5.69	1.34		
	.	7.63	8.12	9.71	10.44	10.91	9.21	5.88		
TRUE/NO SERV	0	33	8	1	8	0	3	0	53	
	.	0.30	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.49	
	.	62.26	15.09	1.89	15.09	0.00	5.66	0.00		
	.	0.45	0.85	0.18	1.18	0.00	0.54	0.00		
NOT TRUE	1	97	7	6	10	4	7	3	134	
	.	0.89	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.03	1.23	
	.	72.39	5.22	4.48	7.46	2.99	5.22	2.24		
	.	1.32	0.75	1.08	1.47	0.60	1.26	1.47		
MOTION TO DISMIS	0	295	30	32	27	45	30	10	469	
	.	2.70	0.27	0.29	0.25	0.41	0.27	0.09	4.29	
	.	62.90	6.40	6.82	5.76	9.59	6.40	2.13		
	.	4.03	3.21	5.76	3.97	6.73	5.42	4.90		
ADJ W/SUPVN	1	656	100	63	83	62	53	10	1027	
	.	6.01	0.92	0.58	0.76	0.57	0.49	0.09	9.40	
	.	63.88	9.74	6.13	8.08	6.04	5.16	0.97		
	.	8.96	10.68	11.33	12.21	9.27	9.57	4.90		
ADJ W/O SUPVN	0	550	70	44	53	38	65	38	858	
	.	5.03	0.64	0.40	0.49	0.35	0.60	0.35	7.85	
	.	64.10	8.16	5.13	6.18	4.43	7.58	4.43		
	.	7.51	7.48	7.91	7.79	5.68	11.73	18.63		
ADJ/NO ACTION	1	829	115	63	83	67	58	15	1230	
	.	7.59	1.05	0.58	0.76	0.61	0.53	0.14	11.26	
	.	67.40	9.35	5.12	6.75	5.45	4.72	1.22		
	.	11.32	12.29	11.33	12.21	10.01	10.47	7.35		
TRANSFER	1	411	65	38	44	63	52	6	679	
	.	3.76	0.60	0.35	0.40	0.58	0.48	0.05	6.22	
	.	60.53	9.57	5.60	6.48	9.28	7.66	0.88		
	.	5.61	6.94	6.83	6.47	9.42	9.39	2.94		
REJECTED	30	2187	251	136	136	166	111	79	3066	
	.	20.02	2.30	1.24	1.24	1.52	1.02	0.72	28.07	
	.	71.33	8.19	4.44	4.44	5.41	3.62	2.58		
	.	29.86	26.82	24.46	20.00	24.81	20.04	38.73		
TOTAL	.	7325	936	556	680	669	554	204	10924	
	.	67.05	8.57	5.09	6.22	6.12	5.07	1.87	100.00	

FREQUENCY MISSING = 38

1988
JUVENILE JUSTICE OPINION SURVEY



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
AND
THE STATE ADVISORY GROUP
ON
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

JOHN ASHCROFT
Governor



RICHARD C. RICE
Director

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
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Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0749
Telephone 314-751-4905

Adjutant General of Missouri
State Emergency
Management Agency
Division of Veterans Affairs
Division of Fire Safety
Missouri State Highway Patrol
Division of Highway Safety
Division of Liquor Control
Division of Water Safety

January 11, 1988

TO: Juvenile Judges, Juvenile Officers and Juvenile Court Administrators
RE: Juvenile Justice Opinion Survey

Each year the State of Missouri receives funds from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention as authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. These funds, administered by the Missouri Department of Public Safety, are intended to research, design, implement and evaluate effective juvenile justice programs. With the assistance of the State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, these funds are dispersed throughout the juvenile justice community.

The purpose of this survey is to assist the Department of Public Safety and State Advisory Group in the development of our statewide plan by helping us to understand your areas of concern. This survey is being distributed to the Juvenile Judge, the Juvenile Court Administrator and the Juvenile Officer in each of Missouri's 44 Judicial Circuits. We ask that each individual complete and return their own form. In addition to the questions asked, we invite you to make additional comments at the end of this survey.

If you need any clarification of the issues while completing this survey, please feel free to contact Randy Thomas, Program Specialist, Department of Public Safety at 314-751-4905.

Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dick Rice".

Richard C. Rice
Director

JUVENILE JUSTICE OPINION SURVEY

For the purpose of this survey, the following definitions shall apply:

Violent Juvenile Offender - Generally crimes against persons to include: homicide, rape or other sex offenses punishable as a felony, kidnapping, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, extortion accompanied by threats of violence and arson punishable as a felony.

Non-Violent Juvenile Offender - Any other act classified as criminal by the Missouri Criminal Code in Chapters 565-577, Missouri Revised Statutes and which apply to the general population.

Status Offender - Any non-criminal violation which shall apply only to juveniles to include: truancy, runaways, beyond parental control, and behavior injurious to self and others.

Non-Offender - Child abuse and neglect referrals.

Secure Detention - A juvenile detention facility designed to physically restrict the movement and activities of the youth held in custody. This definition shall not apply to "Staff Secure" programs.

1. In your opinion, to what extent are the following types of juvenile offenders a problem in your community or jurisdiction? (Circle one for each offender type.)

	<u>GREAT EXTENT</u>	<u>SOME EXTENT</u>	<u>LITTLE EXTENT</u>	<u>NO EXTENT</u>	<u>NO OPINION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
a) Violent Offender . . .	1 (4)	2 (16)	3 (36)	4 (2)	5 (1)	(59)
b) Non-Violent Offender .	1 (14)	2 (39)	3 (5)	4 (0)	5 (1)	(59)
c) Status Offender. . . .	1 (38)	2 (20)	3 (1)	4 (0)	5 (0)	(59)
d) Non-Offender	1 (23)	2 (28)	3 (3)	4 (4)	5 (1)	(59)

2. Estimate the percentage of time and resources your court currently devotes to the following offender types. (Total to equal 100%)

	<u>MEAN</u>	<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>MAXIMUM</u>
a) Violent Criminal	8 (11.4%)	(0.0%)	(70.0%)
b) Non-Violent Criminal	8 (31.4%)	(5.0%)	(69.0%)
c) Status Offenders	8 (31.3%)	(10.0%)	(60.0%)
d) Non-Offenders	8 (25.9%)	(0.0%)	(60.0%)
	<u>100%</u>		

3. A number of agencies may become involved in referring cases and providing services to juveniles which come before the court. How would you rate your court's working relationship with the following organizations? (Circle one for each.)

	<u>GOOD</u>	<u>POOR</u>	<u>NO OPINION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
a) Law Enforcement.	1 (58)	2 (1)	3 (0)	(59)
b) Division of Youth Services	1 (41)	2 (11)	3 (7)	(59)
c) Division of Family Services.	1 (53)	2 (4)	3 (2)	(59)
d) Department of Mental Health.	1 (27)	2 (23)	3 (9)	(59)
e) Schools	1 (55)	2 (3)	3 (1)	(59)
f) Local Service Providers.	1 (46)	2 (3)	3 (10)	(59)

↓
For any marked poor, please indicate why.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

4. Rate your court's overall ability to provide services that adequately meet the needs of the following types of juvenile offenders including those services provided by available outside agencies under the direction of the court. (Circle one for each.)

	<u>ADEQUATE</u>	<u>INADEQUATE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
a) Violent Offender	1 (24)	2 (35)	(59)
b) Non-Violent Offender	1 (49)	2 (10)	(59)
c) Truants	1 (35)	2 (24)	(59)
d) Runaways	1 (34)	2 (25)	(59)
e) Beyond Parental Control	1 (29)	2 (30)	(59)
f) Behavior Injurious to Self and/or Others . .	1 (39)	2 (20)	(59)

↓
If inadequate was marked above, which of the following factors limit your organization's ability to provide services for that specific type of offender. (Circle all that apply.)

	<u>LACK OF STAFF</u>	<u>LACK OF FUNDING</u>	<u>LACK OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES</u>	<u>IN-ADEQUATE TRAINING</u>	<u>LACK OF COOPERATION WITH/ FROM OTHER AGENCIES</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
a) Violent Offender	1	2	3	4	5	6
b) Non-Violent Offender	1	2	3	4	5	6
c) Truants	1	2	3	4	5	6
d) Runaways	1	2	3	4	5	6
e) Beyond Parental Control	1	2	3	4	5	6
f) Behavior Injurious to Self and/or Others	1	2	3	4	5	6

↓
For any marked other, please identify.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____

5. For each offender type rank, in order of importance, the programs most needed to deal with that population. (Begin with number 1)

<u>VIOLENT OFFENDER</u>	# Ranked		
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>
a) Secure Detention/Pre-Adjudication. _____	(27)	(9)	(7)
b) Secure Detention/Post-Adjudication _____	(11)	(23)	(5)
c) Non-Secure Residential/Pre-Adjudication. _____	(2)	(2)	(7)
d) Non-Secure Residential/Post-Adjudication _____	(0)	(6)	(1)
e) Mental Health (Counseling) Services _____	(5)	(3)	(19)
f) Foster Care (Shelter) Services _____	(2)	(1)	(1)
g) Alternatives to Detention (In-Home Detention, Intensive Supervision, etc.) _____	(0)	(2)	(7)
h) Court Ordered Probation. _____	(0)	(1)	(1)
i) Informal Supervision _____	(0)	(0)	(0)
j) Risk/Needs Assessment _____	(5)	(5)	(7)
k) Restitution/Community Service. _____	(0)	(3)	(0)
l) Other (Identify) _____	(4)	(1)	(0)

<u>NON-VIOLENT OFFENDER</u>	# Ranked		
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>
a) Secure Detention/Pre-Adjudication. _____	(6)	(2)	(3)
b) Secure Detention/Post-Adjudication _____	(2)	(2)	(3)
c) Non-Secure Residential/Pre-Adjudication. _____	(11)	(5)	(3)
d) Non-Secure Residential/Post-Adjudication _____	(0)	(11)	(1)
e) Mental Health (Counseling) Services _____	(8)	(1)	(11)
f) Foster Care (Shelter) Services _____	(3)	(4)	(4)
g) Alternatives to Detention (In-Home Detention, Intensive Supervision, etc.) _____	(9)	(4)	(9)
h) Court Ordered Probation. _____	(2)	(6)	(7)
i) Informal Supervision _____	(1)	(6)	(3)
j) Risk/Needs Assessment _____	(10)	(10)	(5)
k) Restitution/Community Service. _____	(2)	(3)	(6)
l) Other (Identify) _____	(2)	(1)	(0)

<u>STATUS OFFENDER</u>	# Ranked		
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>
a) Secure Detention/Pre-Adjudication.	(2)	(0)	(2)
b) Secure Detention/Post-Adjudication	(0)	(2)	(0)
c) Non-Secure Residential/Pre-Adjudication.	(6)	(3)	(4)
d) Non-Secure Residential/Post-Adjudication	(2)	(5)	(1)
e) Mental Health (Counseling) Services	(6)	(6)	(5)
f) Foster Care (Shelter) Services	(8)	(4)	(7)
g) Alternatives to Detention (In-Home Detention, Intensive Supervision, etc.)	(5)	(8)	(5)
h) Court Ordered Probation.	(0)	(0)	(2)
i) Informal Supervision	(2)	(4)	(7)
j) Risk/Needs Assessment	(13)	(7)	(3)
k) Restitution/Community Service.	(0)	(2)	(1)
l) Alternative Schools.	(5)	(5)	(8)
m) In-School Detention.	(3)	(6)	(3)
n) Coordinated Truancy Policy	(4)	(4)	(8)
o) Other (Identify)	(1)	(0)	(0)

6. There are a number of reasons for placing juveniles in secure detention prior to the adjudication of the case. In reviewing last year's detention cases, rank, 1 thru 7, the reasons the following types of offenders were placed in secure detention. (Use each number only once for each offender type.)

<u>VIOLENT OFFENDER</u>	# Ranked		
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>
a) Public's Protection	(36)	(12)	(3)
b) Youth's Protection.	(8)	(24)	(13)
c) Assure Court Appearance	(6)	(13)	(15)
d) Treatment (Rehabilitation).	(1)	(4)	(8)
e) Sanction	(2)	(0)	(3)
f) Lack of Alternatives.	(2)	(1)	(12)
g) Other (Identify)	(0)	(1)	(0)

<u>NON-VIOLENT OFFENDER</u>	# Ranked		
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>
a) Public's Protection _____	(20)	(11)	(8)
b) Youth's Protection. _____	(10)	(23)	(10)
c) Assure Court Appearance _____	(11)	(10)	(12)
d) Treatment (Rehabilitation). _____	(3)	(6)	(12)
e) Sanction _____	(1)	(2)	(4)
f) Lack of Alternatives. _____	(9)	(1)	(7)
g) Other (Identify) _____	(0)	(1)	(0)

<u>STATUS OFFENDER</u>	# Ranked		
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>
a) Public's Protection _____	(2)	(4)	(5)
b) Youth's Protection. _____	(15)	(15)	(7)
c) Assure Court Appearance _____	(8)	(17)	(8)
d) Treatment (Rehabilitation). _____	(5)	(7)	(8)
e) Sanction _____	(1)	(2)	(4)
f) Lack of Alternatives. _____	(18)	(4)	(12)
g) Other (Identify) _____	(2)	(0)	(0)

7. Do you feel it is appropriate for pre-adjudicated status offenders to be held in secure detention? (Circle one.)

1 Yes (30)
 2 No (29)

If yes, why? _____

8. From the following list, match the agency that, in your opinion, should have primary responsibility to provide services to each of the status offender types by placing the agency number next to the status offender type. Next, indicate by circling the number next to yes or no, whether or not you feel that agency is currently meeting that responsibility as primary service provider. (Choose only one agency per offender type.)

AGENCIES

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 - Juvenile Court | 4 - Department of Mental Health |
| 2 - Division of Youth Services | 5 - Schools |
| 3 - Division of Family Services | 6 - Private Care Providers |

OFFENDER TYPES

MEETING CURRENT NEEDS?

- | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|------|
| a) Truancy | _____ | 1 Yes | 2 No |
| b) Runaways | _____ | 1 Yes | 2 No |
| c) Beyond Parental Control | _____ | 1 Yes | 2 No |
| d) Behavior Injurious to
Self and/or Others | _____ | 1 Yes | 2 No |

9. Do you feel that juvenile justice services between local, state and private agencies are adequately coordinated? (Circle one)

1 Yes (21)

2 No (29)

3 No Opinion (9)



If you answered "No" above, please explain. _____

10. a) If additional resources were available to your court to improve services, how would you rate your needs in the following areas? (Circle one for each)

	GREATLY NEEDED	NEEDED	NOT NEEDED	NOT MARKED	TOTAL
1) Additional Personnel	1 (25)	2 (27)	3 (6)	(1)	(59)
2) Additional Program Funds	1 (28)	2 (29)	3 (1)	(1)	(59)
3) Technical Assistance in Program Development.	1 (13)	2 (30)	3 (14)	(2)	(59)
4) Additional Staff Training.	1 (13)	2 (36)	3 (8)	(2)	(59)
5) Other (Identify)	1 (7)	2 (0)	3 (25)	(27)	(59)

b) Indicate by number which of the above you consider to be your greatest need.

- 1) Additional Personnel (25)
- 2) Additional Program Funds (17)
- * _____ 3) Technical Assistance in Program Development (2)
- 4) Additional Staff Training (8)
- 5) Other (Identify) (6)
- 6) Not Marked (1)

11. Would you favor the development of statewide mandated training and certification for all new juvenile court personnel? (Circle one.)

- 1 Yes (48)
- 2 No (11)

Please explain your answer. _____

12. Would you favor the development of standards for the juvenile detention facilities in Missouri that would insure a minimum level of care, custody and treatment?

- 1 Yes (52)
- 2 No (7)

If no, please comment _____

13. If you could make one suggestion for the improvement of Missouri's juvenile justice system, what would it be? _____

Name, title, and circuit of person completing this survey.

NAME _____

TITLE _____

CIRCUIT _____

Please return your completed survey in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope by January 25, 1988 to:

Mr. Randy S. Thomas
Program Specialist
Department of Public Safety
P.O. Box 749
Jefferson City, MO 65102

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Adjudication: The process of rendering a judicial decision as to whether the facts alleged in a petition or other pleading are true.

Administrative Referral: Any act which results from the administration of a juvenile case already under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to include in part: permanency planning hearings; probation violations; violations of valid court orders; motions to modify; or transfer.

Certification: Juvenile court process by which juveniles are transferred to adult court for prosecution under the general law.

Child: A person under seventeen years of age.

Deinstitutionalization: the removal of status and non-offenders from secure detention facilities.

Delinquency: Acts committed by a juvenile which would be considered illegal if committed by an adult.

Detention: The temporary taking and retention of juveniles in judicial custody in connection with proceedings under the Juvenile Code.

Disposition: The decision of the juvenile court specifying the outcome of a referral.

Informal Adjustment: The voluntary process by which the juvenile court renders a disposition without benefit of a petition.

Juvenile: A person under seventeen years of age.

Non-Offense: Child abuse and neglect referrals.

Non-Violent Offenses: Any act, other than violent offenses, classified as criminal by the Missouri Criminal Code in Chapter 565.577 RSMo., and which apply to the general population.

Petition: A written pleading filed with the juvenile court, setting forth the alleged grounds for the court to take jurisdiction of the case and asking the court to do so and intervene.

Pre-Hearing Placement: See definition of Detention.

Referral: Contacts between juveniles and the court as reported by the juvenile court to the Division of Youth Services on the Statewide Juvenile Information System.

Secure Detention: The placement of juveniles in residential facilities which include construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles held in lawful custody.

Status Offense: Any non-criminal violation of the Juvenile Code which applies only to juveniles to include truancy, runaways, beyond parental control, and behavior injurious to self and others.

Violent Offense: Generally crimes against persons to include homicide, rape or other sex offenses punishable as a felony, kidnapping, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, extortion accompanied by threats of violence and arson punishable as a felony.