

**The Missouri Department of Public Safety, Office of the Director
JUVENILE JUSTICE UNIT and
MISSOURI JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP
Missouri Comprehensive Three-Year Plan
Fiscal Years –2018-2022**

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

By Missouri Executive Order 81-9, the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the sole designated state agency with responsibility for administering all aspects of the Title II funding made available by OJJDP and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, including supervision, preparation and administration of this plan. Issues are actively debated and funding decisions are considered when developing and addressing the priorities of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG). In addition to the JJAG actively participating in the development and review of the Comprehensive Strategic 3-Year plan, members of the JJAG assist and advise DPS staff in obtaining, reviewing and analyzing data and overall review of content for their Annual Report to the Governor. The expertise of members of the JJAG is employed in the review and processing of applications for funding, and ensures that DPS staff prepares the plan for JJAG review at their regularly scheduled meetings to comment and make recommendations for final submission. The diverse composition of and outreach efforts of the JJAG membership provides for ongoing evaluation and consideration of input from youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system and a variety of contact points and collaboration with law enforcement, at-risk youth serving entities, and project directors of programs and projects funded under the state plan. The DPS and the JJAG make every effort to comply with 34 U.S.C. 5633, Section 223(a) (1-3).

A. Description of the Issue

Significant decreases in juvenile crimes and the number of referrals made to the JJ system overall have continued over the last several years. Members of the juvenile justice system have capitalized on that as an opportunity to thoroughly reflect on the needs of the youth they serve, as well as to develop and perfect new standards for services, policies and procedures for detention centers, new or modified programs to better serve our youth. In 2009, the state of Missouri started to address the need for alternatives to detention, the lack of gender specific services for girls, and the development of local coalitions to review and initiate strategies to diminish the disproportional number of minority youth who have contact with the JJ system. True system change takes time and constant assessment. Missouri has undoubtedly made great strides in these identified areas; but there is work yet to be done. For members of the JJ system and ultimately Missouri youth, further efforts and expansion are necessary.

Through communications with the Title II subrecipients, the Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA), local juvenile professionals, the MJJA, mental health professionals, and the many state agencies who provide services to youth throughout Missouri, the DPS and the JJAG have amassed a great amount of data and information regarding the status of the expansion of the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI), the establishment of local

DMC coalitions, significant improvements in DMC data collection and analysis, and the implementation of new gender specific services for girls in the state of Missouri over the last decade. Through this compilation of data, discussions with the aforementioned professionals, and identified geographic areas of the state still lacking in services, the DPS and the JJAG have determined that there is a need to continue to focus efforts on Alternatives to Detention, DMC, and Gender Specific Services for the next three year period of 2018 through 2022. Additionally, it has been determined that it is in the best interest of our juvenile justice system to provide an additional purpose area to our plan. The Delinquency Prevention purpose area will allow Missouri to better serve our youth and service providers.

Since 2009, the intent of the JJAG and the DPS, as well as our counterparts throughout the state of Missouri, was to implement statewide change to Missouri's JJ system. Over the last nine years benchmarks have been achieved, lessons have been learned and processes have been developed. Considering the diverse makeup and administration of the JJ system in Missouri together with the large geographical area of the state, there is more to be accomplished. As described in this plan, the DPS and the JJAG are committed to maintaining the fidelity to the JDAI model statewide via support of the JDAI Coordinator. It is also anticipated that any local community with a DMC issue or concern will continue to have the opportunity to collaborate with the Statewide DMC Coordinator to assess disproportionality and receive the necessary technical assistance to develop and implement strategies to address any identified concerns. Further, gender specific services will continue to be promoted, recognized and developed in some capacity by all detention facilities during the next three years of Title II funding through the work of the Gender-Specific Services Coordinator. The DPS and JJAG would like to expand support to delinquency prevention programs in Missouri.

1. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

The Missouri Juvenile Justice System is comprised of 659 law enforcement agencies, 46 juvenile/family circuit courts (each comprised of between one and five counties), 17 juvenile detention centers, 30 state juvenile correctional facilities, and the state Children's Division. Each circuit chooses the types of juvenile programs/services offered within its jurisdiction. Examples of programs/services include pre-trial diversion, alternatives to detention such as evening reporting centers, programs offered in conjunction with informal and formal juvenile court supervision, and the operation of a juvenile detention center.

When a youth is beyond the scope of the services offered through each circuit, that youth may be committed by a judge to the Missouri Division of Youth Services (DYS), which is a section within the Missouri Department of Social Services (DSS). The DHS provides a variety of different living and treatment options for the youth through case management and a continuum of residential programs and facilities. The last option for youth is to be certified to stand trial as an adult. This requires a judge's order to transfer the case to a court of general jurisdiction.

One of the major components of this formal juvenile justice system is law enforcement. Each law enforcement agency employs licensed peace officers with powers of arrest for violations of the criminal code of the state of Missouri. Chapter 211, RSMo, requires law enforcement officials to

assist and cooperate with juvenile officers. Each year, law enforcement is the major referral source to the juvenile court.

Missouri's 46 Judicial Circuit Juvenile Divisions encompass 114 counties and the City of St. Louis. At a minimum, each judicial circuit has a juvenile officer in addition to a judge, who oversees juvenile court cases. Juvenile and family courts are divisions of the circuit court that hear a variety of matters specific to the family, including juvenile matters related to delinquency, status, child abuse and neglect, and termination of parental rights. The responsibility and function of the juvenile court is established by state statute and found within Chapter 211, RSMo: "The purpose of this chapter is to facilitate the care, protection and discipline of children who come within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court..." Additional authority and guidance is provided by the Supreme Court of Missouri in its Rules of Practice and Procedure for Juvenile Courts as outlined in Rules 110 through 128, and the Supreme Court Operating Rules 1 through 28.

When dealing with a juvenile, the court must first determine the appropriateness of the referral. It must then assess the needs of the child and determine whether the child poses a risk to the community or him/herself. Several courts also maintain shelter programs, or attendant care services, for status offenders or children referred for being abused or neglected along with residential treatment facilities for law violators.

The next step in the process is to determine what action will be taken: informal supervision, receipt of services in-home, and out-of-home services. Many communities have community-based services and not-for-profit organizations that provide the above services in partnership with the local juvenile court.

DYS is one of seven divisions operating within the DSS. The mission of the DYS is to enable youth to fulfill their needs in a responsible manner within the context of and with respect for the needs of the family and the community. DYS programs and services are designed to meet the treatment needs of each individual youth committed to its custody by one of the 46 Missouri juvenile courts, in accordance with Chapter 219.016, RSMo. This is accomplished by providing a continuum of services, including assessment, community care, treatment programs, community-based residential programs, moderate secure facilities, and secure care programs.

Another partner in treatment is the Missouri Children's Division, another division operating within DSS. The Children's Division is responsible for administration of programs in four major areas: Public Assistance, Child Welfare, Children's Treatment Services, and Rehabilitation Services for the Blind. The Children's Division coordinates programs to provide public assistance to children and their parents, access to health care, child support enforcement assistance, and to provide specialized assistance to youth with special needs.

Under the supervision and direction of the Supreme Court of Missouri, OSCA serves as the administrative support arm of the Missouri state court system. OSCA is responsible for providing administrative, business, and technology support services to the courts. The duties and responsibilities assigned to the state courts administrator's office relate to all levels of the state court system. Specific functions of OSCA include oversight of the statewide case management

system in all courts, as well as a wide variety of other technical applications and hardware necessary for court operations. The office also provides administrative, fiscal, legal and human resource support, training for judicial personnel, and statistical analysis.

State law provides three principal missions for the Missouri Department of Mental Health (DMH): (1) the prevention of mental disorders, developmental disabilities, substance use disorders, and compulsive gambling; (2) the treatment, habilitation, and rehabilitation of Missourians who have those conditions; and (3) the improvement of public understanding and attitudes about mental disorders, developmental disabilities, substance use disorders, and compulsive gambling. The mission of DMH is to focus on prevention, treatment, and promotion of public understanding for Missourians with mental illnesses, developmental disabilities, and addictions with the vision that Missourians receiving mental health services will have the opportunity to pursue their dreams and live their lives as valued members of their communities.

The duties and responsibilities of the DMH are outlined in Chapter 630 RSMo, with subsequent chapters outlining these for Division of Behavioral Health which incorporates both Alcohol and Drug Abuse (631 RSMo), as well as Comprehensive Psychiatric Services (632 RSMo), and the Division of Developmental Disabilities (633 RSMo). DMH serves both children and adults predominantly on a voluntary basis. The Divisions' providers work collaboratively with juvenile courts in their area to help support children who are under the court's jurisdiction for abuse/neglect or delinquency.

There is excellent collaboration between the formal JJ system agencies and those operating outside that system since many of those outside agencies play a vital role in directly affecting delinquency reduction, control, or prevention. For an expanded explanation of the structure and function of the Juvenile Justice system, as well as information on other agencies operating outside that system, please refer to Appendix P - System Description. Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System.

2. Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems (youth crime) and Needs

Referrals to the juvenile court, whether from law enforcement, social services, schools, parents, or other agencies, are reported to the Missouri Justice Information System administered by OSCA. Collecting data in this way allows for accurate recording and statistical analysis of a juvenile's process through the court system. It is important to note that the data from this report shows separately disposed court referrals, not individual children. Missouri does not collect data regarding offenses specifically committed by gangs either in the juvenile or adult system.

Juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, age and race:

The information collected by the Missouri Justice Information System is deemed to be accurate and reliable. It does not, however, include information about arrests, only referrals. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) contains arrest information as reported by all law enforcement jurisdictions in Missouri. It has limitations which directly impact the accuracy of the numbers. One such limitation is that certified juveniles may be included in the data. Second, there are instances wherein a crime committed by a juvenile would be reflected as an adult arrest if the youth is not apprehended prior to his or her seventeenth birthday. The next issue is the inability to extract

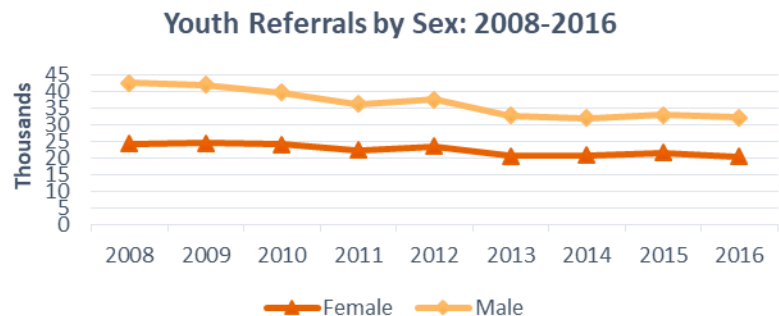
accurate race data. The race category cannot be broken down by each age or gender. Rather, it is identified only as a function of the total arrested population (which includes the adult population), rather than by each age subset. Given these limitations, data from the UCR should only be viewed as a point of reference. It is included in this section only and not the entire document.

Arrests by Age, Gender, and Crime from the Missouri Uniform Crime Report

A comparison of the youth arrested in Missouri 2015 (23,914), 2016 (21,943), and 2017 (20,196) reporting periods indicates that the number of youth arrested in Missouri has decreased over the past three years. Please see the Missouri Uniform Crime Reporting Data for Juvenile Arrests by Age, Sex and Crime for CY2015, CY2016 and CY2017 in Appendix Q.

Comparison of Arrests by Age and Gender (Missouri UCR Data) 2015 to 2017						
Age Range	2015		2016		2017	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 10	100	401	89	407	101	395
10-12	444	1,294	441	1,257	462	1,279
13-14	1,757	3,248	1,517	3,033	1,412	2,877
15	1,488	2,742	1,377	2,503	1,226	2,337
16	1,883	3,700	1,678	3,275	1,544	2,963
17	1,951	4,906	1,831	4,535	1,655	3,945
Subtotals	7,623	16,291	6,933	15,010	6,400	13,796
Totals	23,914		21,943		20,196	

Number and characteristics (by offense type, gender, race and age) of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense.



1. Population-

The charts below provide the juvenile court referral data available for at least the most current three years. The total Missouri youth population for ages 10-17 in 2015 was 629,138. This represents less than a 1% decrease from the previous year; and a 4% decrease from 2008. This change in population may account in part, but not entirely, for the decrease in juvenile crimes experienced over the past 10 years.

Population projections compiled in 2008 for the Missouri's juvenile population suggest the population will decrease until approximately 2015 at which time it will increase at an average rate of nearly 2.5% every 5 years until 2030.

In calendar year 2015, males outnumbered females across all age groups of Missouri's population of 10-17 year old youths. In that same calendar year, 51% of Missouri's youth population was male 49% were female. These figures have not changed over the last three years.

Between calendar year 2014 and calendar year 2015, the population of Native American youth increased by 0.2% to 3,559, the population of Asian / Pacific Islander youth increased by 4.0% to 14,581, and the population of Hispanic youth increased by 4.8% to 37,027 over the previous year. The population of black youth decreased by 0.4% to 93,407, while the population of white youth decreased by 0.3% or 480,564 from the previous year.

Overall Juvenile Referrals -

The total number of disposed referrals declined by 22% from 2008 to 2016. The trend shows the greatest decrease in law referrals (-47%). While status referrals decreased (-14%), CA/N referrals increased (35%), and administrative referrals increased by 2% over that period. Since last year, there was a decrease of in status referrals (-3%), CA/N referrals (-5%), and law referrals (-7%), while administrative referrals increased (84%).

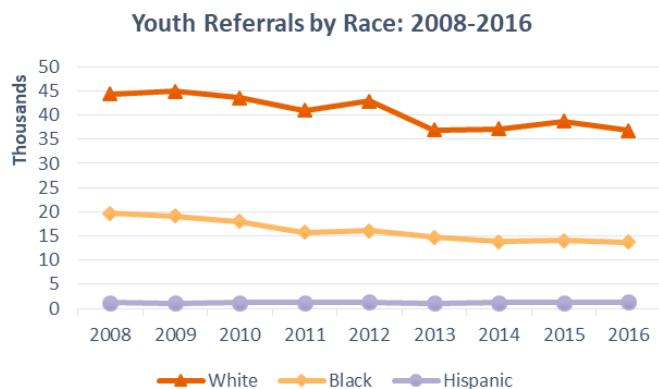
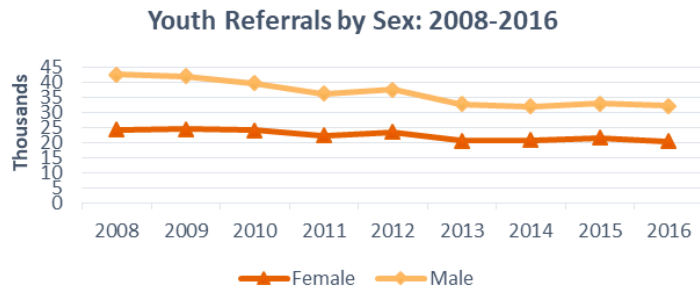
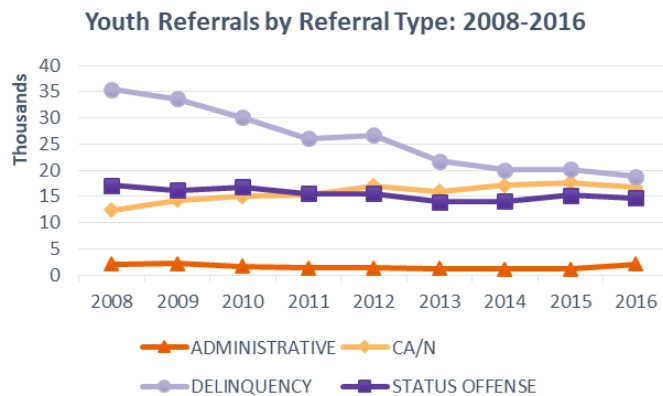
2. Overall Juvenile Referrals by Gender-

Disposed referrals declined more for males (-25%) than for females (-16%) from 2008 to 2016. Between 2015 and 2016, the number referrals of males declined (-5%) and referrals of females declined (-3%).

3. Overall Juvenile Referrals by Race-

From 2008-2016, disposed referrals of white youth declined (-17%), referrals of black youth declined (-31%), referrals of Hispanic youth increased (15%), referrals of Asian / Pacific Islander youth increased (3%), and referrals of Native American youth increased (29%).

Note: Asian / Pacific Islander and Native American youth are not displayed to maintain readability.



5. Overall Juvenile Referrals by Age-

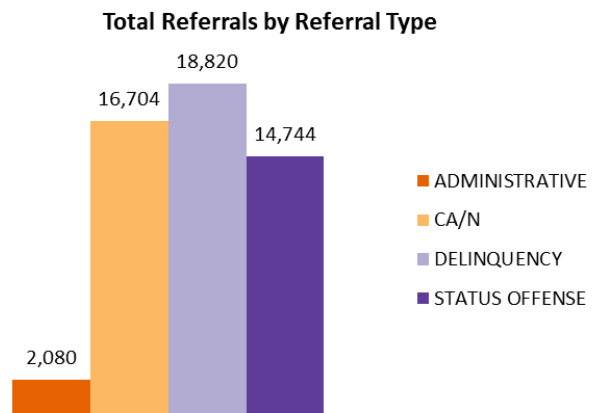
The youngest age group, under 10 years, was responsible for 24% [12,752] of all referrals. Youth aged 16, were responsible for the next largest proportion, 20% of referrals [10,337], followed by youth aged 15, 17% [8,749]. Youth aged 14 accounted for 22% of referrals [7,063], youth aged 13 accounted for 9% [4,860], youth aged 12 accounted for 6% [3,254], youth aged 11 accounted for 4% [2,187], and youth aged 10 accounted for 3% [1,734]. Youth 17 years and older represented the remaining 3% [1,506].
Missing Data [42]

Age	Frequency	Percentage
< 10	12,752	24.3 %
10	1,734	3.3 %
11	2,187	4.2 %
12	3,254	6.2 %
13	4,860	9.3 %
14	7,063	13.5 %
15	8,749	16.7 %
16	10,337	19.7 %
>= 17	1,506	2.9 %
Grand Total	52,442	100.0 %

6. Overall Juvenile Referrals by Case Type-

In CY16, a total of 52,484 referrals were disposed. The largest percentage [36%, 18,820] was for law violations. The rest of the referrals were divided between abuse/neglect allegations [32%, 16,704], status offenses [28%, 14,744], and administrative offenses [4%, 2,080].
Missing Data [136].

Note: Juvenile Municipal Ordinance violations are included with status referrals.



Juvenile Referrals by Case Type 2013-2016					
Year	Law Referrals	Status Referrals	Abuse/Neglect Referrals	Administrative	Total
2013	21,111	16,113	16,021	N/A	53,245
2014	19,504	16,102	17,059	N/A	52,665
2015	19,419	17,316	17,569	N/A	54,304
2016	18,820	14,744	16,704	2,080	52,484

7. Law Violation Referrals-

Referrals to Missouri's juvenile and family division originate from a variety of sources. In CY16, 79% of law violation referrals originated from some type of law enforcement agency, primarily municipal police [68%] and county sheriff departments [9%]. Schools were the second highest referring agency [15%] (School Personnel and Resource Officer combined). Missing Data [86].

Law Violation Referrals by Gender 2007-2016				
Year	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total
2007	26,697	71.8%	10,492	28.2%
2008	26,242	71.4%	10,502	28.6%
2009	26,578	71.0%	10,886	29.0%
2010	23,666	70.2%	10,059	29.8%
2011	19,521	69.8%	8,436	30.2%
2012	19,979	69.9%	8,598	30.01%
2013	15,028	71.3%	6,062	28.7%
2014	13,874	71.2%	5,613	28.8%
2015	13,713	71.2%	5,544	28.8%
2016	12,685	71.6%	5,039	28.4%

Law Violation Referrals by Race 2013-2016				
Race	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	13,052	12,289	12,249	11,276
Black	7,211	6,485	6,396	5,855
Other	582	566	601	568
Missing Data	266	164	173	46

Law Violation Referrals by Age 2013-2016				
Age	2013	2014	2015	2016
<=12	3,079	2,946	2,907	2,598
13-14	6,017	5,546	5,486	5,176
15-16	11,120	10,195	10,285	9,325
17	662	657	565	635
Missing Data	233	160	176	11

For detailed information on county/circuit referral data, please see the 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 Missouri Juvenile & Family Division Annual Reports in Appendices R, S, T, U.

Top Law Violation Referrals by Allegation								
Type of Violation	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Arson	127	0.61	154	0.80	103	.53%	85	0.45%
Assault	5,343	25.53	4,495	25.75	51,121	26.60%	4,932	26.21%
Burglary	769	3.67	653	3.37	696	3.61%	572	3.04%
Commercialized Sex Offenses							5	0.03%
Conservation							37	0.20%
Dangerous Drugs	1,976	9.44	1,886	9.74	1,857	9.64%	1,744	9.27%
Driving Without License	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
Endangering the Welfare of a Child	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
Exploitation/Enticement							10	0.05%
Family Offenses	16	0.08	19	0.10	12	.06%	14	0.07%
Flight/Escape	24	0.11	13	0.07	10	.05%	18	0.10%
Forgery	15	0.07	17	0.09	17	.09%	9	0.05%
Fraud	42	0.20	41	0.21	56	.29%	74	0.39%
Gambling	0	0.00	2	0.01	0	0.00	4	0.02%
Health and Safety	95	0.45	80	0.41	91	.47%	149	0.79%
Homicide	20	0.10	16	0.08	9	.05%	28	0.15%
Invasion of Privacy	500	2.39	533	2.75	467	2.42%	572	3.04%
Juvenile Municipal Violation	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
Kidnapping	8	0.04	6	0.03	9	.05%	10	0.05%
Liquor Law Violations	864	4.13	775	4.00	698	3.62%	738	3.92%
Making Threat/False Report	78	0.37	66	0.34	73	.38%		
Misc. Motor Vehicle Violation	109	0.52	88	.045	91	.47%	133	0.60%
Municipal Violation	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
Promoting Obscenity	162	0.77	161	0.83	209	1.04%		
Obstructing Judicial Process	93	0.44	99	.051	76	.39%	385	2.05%
Obstructing Law Enforcement	300	1.43	258	1.33	251	1.30%	254	1.35%
Obscenity							178	0.95%
Other					3	.02%		
Peace Disturbance	1,637	7.82	1,376	7.11	1,235	6.41%	1,380	7.33%
Probation/Parole Violation	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
Promoting Prostitution	0	0.00	2	0.01	0	0.00		
Property Damage	1,951	9.32	1,913	9.88	2,064	10.72%	2,083	11.07%
Public Order Offense	18	0.09	17	0.09	1	.01%	83	0.44%
Robbery	237	1.13	255	1.32	200	1.09%	275	1.46%
Sexual Offense	781	3.73	346	1.79	270	1.40%	242	1.29%

NOTE: Infractions, municipal ordinances, and violations of court orders are listed under status offenses.

Type of Violation	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Sexual Assault	521	2.49	918	4.74	978	5.08%	766	4.07%
Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	3	0.01	4	0.02	0	0.00		
Receiving Stolen Property	192	0.92	186	.096	139	.72%		
Theft/Stealing	4,613	22.04	4,118	21.27	4,122	21.41%	3,336	17.73%
Threats							106	0.56%
Stealing Motor Vehicle							93	0.49%
Stolen Property							159	0.84%
Violation of VCO	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
Weapons	387	1.85	341	1.76	357	1.85%	366	1.94%
Violation of Wildlife Law	46	0.22	32	0.17	45	.23%		
Totals	20,927	100%	19,360	100%	19,260	100%	18,820	100

Status Referrals by Charge Level 2013-2016								
Type of Status Offense	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Injurious Behavior	3,674	22.80	4,134	26.67	4,436	25.60	4,508	30.58
Truancy	4,106	25.48	3,392	24.42	4,310	24.90	3,737	25.35
Habitually Absent from Home	2,480	15.39	2,281	14.17	2,526	14.59	2,661	18.04
Beyond Parental Control	2,149	13.34	2,147	13.33	2,315	13.37	2,296	15.57
Municipal-Curfew/Peace Dist	1,461	9.07	984	6.11	1,762	10.18	706	4.79
Violation of valid court orders	1,235	7.66	1,131	7.02	1,125	6.50		
Other	1,008	6.36	1,493	9.27	842	4.86	836	5.67
Totals	16,113	100%	15,562	100%	17,316	100%	14,744	100%

Status Offender Referrals by Gender 2007-2016				
Year	Male	%of Total	Female	% of Total
2007	9,029	55.9%	7,116	44.1%
2008	8,615	55.9%	6,805	44.1%
2009	8,212	56.8%	6,234	43.2%
2010	8,487	56.9%	6,440	43.1%
2011	8,898	59.1%	6,209	40.9%
2012	9,071	59.4%	6,208	40.6%
2013	9,674	60.1%	6,422	39.9%
2014	9,694	60.2%	6,397	39.8%
2015	10,547	60.8%	6,789	39.2%

2016	8,532	58.5%	6,065	41.5%
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Status Referrals by Race 2013-2016				
Race	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	11,536	11,929	12,811	10,693
Black	4,100	4,001	3,649	3,327
Other	414	453	539	528
Missing Data	63	19	16	65

Status Referrals by Age 2013-2016				
Age	2013	2014	2015	2016
<=12	3,204	3,345	3,711	3,516
13-14	4,866	4,524	5,023	4,405
15-16	7,553	7,673	7,995	6,507
17	580	553	568	308
Missing Data	20	7	19	8

Number of cases handled informally (nonpetitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (e.g., diversion, probation, commitment, residential treatment).

In CY16, Informal Adjustment, No Action with 18% [9,334] was the most frequently used method of disposing referrals, followed closely by Informal Adjustment, With Supervision [18%, 9,213]. Allegation True with Out-of-Home Placement [16%, 8,049] was the most frequently applied formal disposition, followed by referrals where supervision was applied as an in-home service [6%, 3,273]. Missing Data [761]

Total Referrals by Disposition 2013-2016

Type of Informal Disposition	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Informal Adjustment Without Supervision	9,317	17.66	8803	16.87	9,106	16.97	7,813	15.11
Informal Adjustment With Supervision	8,310	15.75	7851	15.05	8,750	16.30	9,213	17.81
Informal Adjustment, Counsel and Warn	8,947	16.96	8918	17.09	9,528	17.76	9,334	18.05
Referral Rejected, Insufficient Evidence	6,762	12.81	7047	13.51	6,967	12.98	6,894	13.33
Allegation True w/Pet In-Home Services	3,783	7.17	3598	6.90	3,546	6.60	3,273	6.33
Transfer to Other Juvenile Court	2,249	4.26	2077	3.98	2,314	4.31	1,962	3.79
Allegation True w/Pet Out-of-Home Placement	7,361	13.95	8189	15.69	7,773	14.48	8,049	15.56
Transfer to Other Agency	3,826	7.25	3849	7.38	3,823	7.12	3,347	6.47
Sustain Motion to Dismiss w/Pet	900	1.71	723	1.39	732	1.36	621	1.20
Allegation True w/Pet No Services	606	1.15	514	0.99	493	.92	511	0.99
Allegation Not True w/Pet	536	1.02	527	1.01	594	1.11	617	1.19
Sustain Motion to Dismiss for Certification	78	0.15	82	0.16	47	.09	89	0.17

Law Violations by Disposition 2013-2016

Type of Informal Disposition	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Informal Adjustment Without Supervision	3522	22.01	13,746	19.34	4,187	21.75	3,362	18.23
Informal Adjustment With Supervision	3393	21.20	3,990	20.60	3,614	18.77	3,805	20.52
Informal Adjustment, Counsel and Warn	3807	23.79	3,008	15.53	3,055	15.87	3,018	16.67
Referral Rejected, Insufficient Evidence	1671	10.44	3,113	16.07	2,895	15.04	3,191	17.85
Allegation True w/Pet In-Home Services	1079	6.74	1,890	9.76	1,756	9.12	1,654	8.97
Transfer to Other Juvenile Court	514	3.21	1,338	6.91	1,463	7.60	1,268	6.88
Allegation True w/Pet Out-of-Home Placement	843	5.27	977	5.04	972	5.05	879	4.77
Transfer to Other Agency	639	3.99	544	2.81	638	3.31	539	2.92
Sustain Motion to Dismiss w/Pet	206	1.29	264	1.36	207	1.08	217	1.29
Allegation True w/Pet No Services	229	1.43	202	1.04	180	.93	177	.10
Allegation Not True w/Pet	100	0.62	221	1.14	242	1.26	244	1.3
Sustain Motion to Dismiss for Certification	0	0.00	79	0.41	46	.24	85	.5

Status Referrals by Disposition 2013-2016

Type of Informal Disposition	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Informal Adjustment Without Supervision	3522	22.01	3865	24.09	4,003	23.29	3,284	22.35
Informal Adjustment With Supervision	3393	21.20	2996	18.67	3,471	20.19	3,036	20.66
Informal Adjustment, Counsel and Warn	3807	23.79	3978	24.80	4,276	24.89	4,242	28.88
Referral Rejected, Insufficient Evidence	1671	10.44	1705	10.63	1,883	10.96	1,552	10.56
Allegation True w/Pet In-Home Services	1079	6.74	977	6.09	1,011	5.88	689	4.69
Transfer to Other Juvenile Court	514	3.21	567	3.53	627	3.65	490	3.33
Allegation True w/Pet Out-of-Home Placement	843	5.27	812	5.06	748	4.35	451	3.13
Transfer to Other Agency	639	3.99	695	4.33	713	4.15	677	4.60
Sustain Motion to Dismiss w/Pet	206	1.29	151	.094	171	.99	77	.52
Allegation True w/Pet No Services	229	1.43	205	1.28	157	.91	115	.78
Allegation Not True w/Pet	100	0.62	92	0.57	128	.74	74	.50
Juvenile Certified, Felony Allegation							1	.0

Informal Dispositions for 2013 - 2016 by Gender

Type of Informal Disposition	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Informal Adj – Status Offenses	6,379	4,318	6,492	4,305	7,072	4,725	7,727	5,539
Informal Adj– Law Violations	8,055	3,628	7,263	3,296	7,364	3,379	10,711	4,682
Total	14,434	7,946	13,755	7,601	14,436	8,104	18,438	10,221

Informal Dispositions for 2013 – 2016 by Race

Type of Informal Disposition	2013					
	Caucasian		Black		Hispanic	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Informal Adj w/ Supervision	6021	73%	2023	25%	159	2%
Informal Adj w/o Supervision	2361	56%	1650	39%	219	5%
Referral Rejected	3846	58%	2717	41%	88	1%
Informal Adj, Counsel and Warn	6210	7%	2426	27%	198	2%
Type of Informal Disposition	2014					
	Caucasian		Black		Hispanic	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Informal Adj w/ Supervision	5792	74%	1815	23%	175	2%
Informal Adj w/o Supervision	7169	82%	1360	16%	192	2%
Referral Rejected	4172	60%	2692	38%	137	2%
Informal Adj, Counsel and Warn	6144	69%	2527	28%	202	2%
Type of Informal Disposition	2015					
	Caucasian		Black		Hispanic	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Informal Adj w/ Supervision	5,811	24%	1,598	17%	213	25%
Informal Adj w/o Supervision	6,076	25%	1,364	14%	162	19%
Referral Rejected	2,592	11%	2,018	21%	109	13%
Informal Adj, Counsel and Warn	5,091	21%	1,857	19%	195	22%
Type of Informal Disposition	2016					
	Caucasian		Black		Hispanic	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Informal Adj w/ Supervision	6,859	19%	1,964	15%	269	22%
Informal Adj w/o Supervision	6,242	17%	1,322	10%	174	13%
Referral Rejected	4,085	11%	2,560	19%	150	11%
Informal Adj, Counsel and Warn	6,424	18%	2,488	19%	300	22%

Cases Handled by Formal Disposition 2013 - 2016

Type of Formal Disposition	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Allegation True – In-Home Services	1,956	9%	3,018	10%	2,764	8%	3,273	6%
Allegation True – Out-of-Home Placement	912	4%	1684	6%	1,716	5%	8,049	15%
Sustain Motion to Dismiss	349	2%	472	2%	375	1%	621	1%
Allegation Not True	221	1%	343	1%	368	1%	617	1%
Allegation True With No Services	279	1%	345	1%	337	1%	511	1%
Dismiss for Certification	78	0.4%	94	0.3%	46	.5%	89	0.2%

Formal Disposition for 2013-2016 by Race

Type of Formal Disposition	2013					
	White		Black		Hispanic	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Allegation Not True	78	2	231	2%	12	2%
Allegation True w/In-Home Svcs	1,925	8%	1,017	10%	58	8%
Allegation True w/No Svcs	182	1%	315	3%	4	1%
Allegation True w/Out-of-Home Placement	1,076	5%	601	6%	59	8%
Sustain Motion to Dismiss	299	1%	245	2%	7	1%
Type of Formal Disposition	2014					
	White		Black		Hispanic	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Allegation Not True	67	1%	238	2%	5	.5%
Allegation True w/In-Home Svcs	1,850	8%	921	10%	65	8%
Allegation True w/No Svcs	164	1%	239	2%	1	1%
Allegation True w/Out-of-Home Placement	1,127	5%	575	6%	48	5%
Sustain Motion to Dismiss	221	1%	180	2%	8	1%
Type of Formal Disposition	2015					
	White		Black		Hispanic	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Allegation Not True	96	1%	261	35	10	1%
Allegation True w/In-Home Svcs	1,713	8%	965	10%	66	8%
Allegation True w/No Svcs	94	.5%	236	2%	5	0%
Allegation True w/Out-of-Home Placement	1,078	6%	576	6%	52	5%
Sustain Motion to Dismiss	190	1%	177	2%	7	1%
Type of Formal Disposition	2016					
	White		Black		Hispanic	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
Allegation Not True	192	1%	406	3%	11	1%
Allegation True w/In-Home Svcs	2,165	6%	937	7%	122	9%
Allegation True w/No Svcs	202	1%	300	2%	8	1%
Allegation True w/Out-of-Home Placement	5,856	16%	1,897	14%	177	13%
Sustain Motion to Dismiss	346	1%	243	2%	19	1%

Formal Dispositions for 2013- 2016 by Gender

Type of Formal Disposition	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Informal Adj – Status Offenses	1,413	829	1,294	767	1,400	642	883	523
Informal Adj– Law Violations	2,692	666	2,534	733	2,572	570	2,691	619
Total	4,105	1,495	4,458	1,500	3,972	1,212	3,574	1,142

Risk Levels by Gender

For CY16, proportionately, more male youth [16%, 1,573] were assessed high risk than females [12%, 624]. Females [23%, 1,246] were more likely than their male counterparts [20%, 1,972] to be

assessed low risk. Relatively similar percentages of male youth [65%, 6,558] and female youth [66%, 3,554] were assessed moderate risk. Missing Data [19]

Risk Levels by Gender 2013-2016

	2013					
	High	%	Low	%	Moderate	%
Male	1546	14%	2302	21%	7087	65%
Female	543	10%	1349	25%	3443	65%
	2014					
	High	%	Low	%	Moderate	%
Male	1426	14%	2153	21%	6616	65%
Female	585	12%	1253	25%	3246	64%
	2015					
	High	%	Low	%	Moderate	%
Male	1,546	14%	2,302	21%	7,087	65%
Female	543	10%	1,349	25%	3,443	65%
	2016					
	High	%	Low	%	Moderate	%
Male	1,573	16%	1,972	20%	6,558	65%
Female	624	12%	1,246	23%	3,554	66%

Risk Levels by Race

For CY16, proportionately, more black youth [19%, 673] were assessed high risk than white youth [13%, 1,458]. White youth [22%, 2,525] were more likely than their black counterparts [16%, 577] to be assessed low risk. Missing Data [31]

Risk Levels by Race 2013-2016

	2013					
	High	%	Low	%	Moderate	%
White	1278	11%	2872	24%	7580	65%
Black	751	19%	631	16%	2616	65%
Other	57	19%	120	25%	307	63%
	2014					
	High	%	Low	%	Moderate	%
White	1224	11%	2672	24%	7132	65%
Black	732	20%	593	16%	2427	65%
Other	55	11%	141	28%	301	61%
	2015					
	High	%	Low	%	Moderate	%
White	1,278	11%	2,672	24%	7,580	65%
Black	751	19%	631	16%	2,616	65%
Other	57	12%	120	25%	307	64%
	2016					
	High	%	Low	%	Moderate	%
White	1,458	13%	2,525	22%	7,398	65%
Black	673	19%	557	15%	2,356	65%
Other	67	13%	111	21%	358	67%

Number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities.

Secure Detention Admissions by Gender 2013-2016

Gender	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	3692	75%	3277	75%	3,692	75%	2,548	80%
Female	1224	25%	1069	25%	1,224	25%	641	20%
	4916	100%	4346	100%	4916	100%	3189	100%

Secure Detention Admissions by Race 2013-2016

Race	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2401	49%	2278	52%	2,401	49%	1,557	49%
Black	2323	47%	1892	44%	2,323	47%	1,493	47%
Other	171	4%	172	4%	171	4%	139	4%
	4895	100%	4342	100%	4895	100%	3189	100%

Secure Detention Admissions by Age 2013-2016

Race	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<=12	260	5%	251	6%	260	5%	174	5%
13-14	1328	27%	1124	26%	1,328	27%	777	24%
15-16	3047	62%	2741	63%	3,047	62%	2,061	65%
>=17	281	6%	233	5%	281	6%	180	6%
Totals	4916	100%	4349	100%	4916	100%	3,192	100%

For additional statistics on juvenile referrals, dispositions, and admissions, please see the 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 Missouri Juvenile & Family Division Annual Report in Appendences R, S, T, U.

Data related to the availability, scope, and accessibility of mental health services for youth in the juvenile justice system and availability, scope, and accessibility of the prevention and treatment services in rural areas.

DYS Mental Health Services in Rural Facilities

	Average Daily Population	Fiscal Year 2016					Fiscal Year 2017				
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Montgomery City Youth Center	18.21	35	25	31	31	122	24	30	27	23	104
New Madrid Bend Youth Center	21.98	10	16	11	14	51	17	13	25	39	94
Sierra Osage Treatment Center	19.63	42	32	29	28	131	28	28	34	22	112
Sears Youth Center	51.75	59	86	89	94	328	95	82	80	66	323
Delmina Woods	18.38					0	5	24	29	27	85
Gentry Residential Treatment Ctr	17.58					0	14	13	23	26	76
Mount Vernon Treatment Center	29.81					0	39	44	44	48	175

The Division of Youth Services was seeking to find solutions to address youth’s psychiatric needs, medication management and to supplement DYS treatment services. With the

utilization of telehealth, DYS was able to increase access to care, provide better monitoring, fill gaps in psychiatric and medication management service statewide and better coordinate and consult with patients in all areas of the state. For more information on DYS's telehealth care, please see appendix X.

Trend data and other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

Fortunately, Missouri has continued to see serious and violent juvenile crime decline across the state. That said, with the elimination of many programs that have undoubtedly had an impact on the decline in juvenile crimes, there is significant risk that this downward movement could change direction at any time.

For Missouri, cuts in Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Preventions (JJDP) funding have an even deeper, more adverse impact on the juvenile initiatives, programs and services. Continued cuts in federal JJDP funding could lead to the loss of the Juvenile Justice Unit (JJ Unit) of the Missouri DPS. Unlike most other states, Missouri does not have a division or department solely dedicated to oversight of the juvenile justice system. Juvenile offices are autonomous in the state of Missouri. They must follow state laws and rules and regulations including those set by the Supreme Court, but operate independently and do not follow all of the same procedures and policies from one office to the next.

The JJ Unit within the DPS in conjunction with the gubernatorial appointed JJAG has been a primary source of coordination for the JJ system in Missouri since the inception of the JJDP Act of 1974, which has provided funding for both.

The JJ Unit, with the JJAG, works closely with the DSS, the DYS, OSCA, the DMH, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association (MJJA), law enforcement, local detention facilities, local nonprofit organizations, and other state and local agencies as necessary to address the needs of the JJ system in Missouri, as detailed in Appendix P. The JJAG relies heavily on input from all of these agencies in developing a three year plan for the JJDP funding for Missouri.

It's concerning that continued reductions in JJDP funding could also lead to the elimination of a Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Three Year Plan for the state of Missouri. Title II funds have long been used to fund programs and services identified in the three year plan. The JJAG and DPS envision the statewide implementation of the JDAI, Delinquency Prevention, and Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) programs, as well as Gender Specific Services so as to engrain those projects into the normal operations in Missouri's JJ system.

Finally, continued cuts in JJDP funding could lead to the loss of the Title II funded Compliance Monitor position. Since Missouri does not have an agency or division that has direct oversight of the juvenile justice system and the core requirements of the JJDP Act, it is essential for Missouri to continue funding this position. The compliance monitor consistently surveys and visits law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies to ensure that Missouri is meeting the first three core

requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Additionally, the compliance monitor provides guidance, technical assistance and resources to educate and train those law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies as well as the JJAG and other youth serving agencies.

The following state juvenile justice needs and problem statements are organized by priority.

Priority 1: Program Area 19 Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring for deinstitutionalization of status offenders, separation, and jail removal continues to be an effective tool in reducing the improper use of secure detention for juveniles in Missouri. The principal focus is keeping law enforcement and juvenile detention staff aware of the core requirements and encouraging cooperation with compliance efforts. Although Missouri continues to be in compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act, the need to maintain this compliance is critical.

For more detailed information about Missouri's Plan for Compliance with the first Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act and Missouri's Compliance Monitoring Plan please see the separate document to be submitted via the Compliance and Monitoring tool at <https://www.ojjdpcompliance.org>.

Priority 2: Program Area 21 Disproportionate Minority Contact

The Missouri DPS and the JJAG started utilizing Title II funding for a new statewide DMC initiative in October 2009. By March of that year, a statewide DMC Coordinator was added to the staff of the MJJA. That summer, a part-time DMC Analyst was added to the staff of the OSCA. During the first three years of this renewed effort to address the issues of DMC in Missouri, the DMC Coordinator and Analyst had identified 44 counties, out of 114 counties and the City of St. Louis, that appear to have a need to address DMC, based on their current and historical RRI levels. The DMC Coordinator and the DMC Analyst work collaboratively with the DPS, the JJAG and the statewide JDAI Replication team.

The four most populated areas of Missouri, i.e., St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Jackson County, and Greene County, have been addressing DMC for a number of years and are continuing to address DMC through their JDAI projects. While the DMC Coordinator and the DMC Analyst continue to work with and support these four entities, their focus is to strengthen their efforts in working with the outlying areas of Missouri to bring attention to DMC and to develop unique local strategies to address DMC.

The DMC Coordinator and DMC Analyst have worked with several local communities from 2009 to the present in some capacity. Seven communities developed a local DMC collaborative team to review the statistical data on DMC and to delve further into those numbers by analyzing their local statistics and individual case information. Through the local analyses, these communities were able to identify specific youth at high risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice program, a correlation between the youth and specific crimes being committed, and/or gaps in services that could reach these youth through community programs. From this information, the local communities pulled together to address areas of deficiency. Each community took a different and unique approach that was directly linked to the needs of their

youth and families. While measurements are short-term at this point, it appears that the local efforts are, indeed, making an impact on DMC.

Missouri's DMC Coordinator and the DMC Analyst work with local communities to assist in saturating their individual systems with DMC assessments, using assessment, planning and strategy tools as opposed to simply training individuals. As local budgets continue to decrease and staff turnover may be of concern, the intent is to increase the capacity of the community to address DMC through system changes rather than personnel.

In order to continue the ongoing work that began in 2009, the DPS and JJAG plan to utilize Title II funding to continue to support the DMC Coordinator and DMC Analyst positions to continue the expansion of DMC efforts throughout all the counties identified as potential DMC sites.

For more detailed information see Missouri's Plan to Address Disproportionate Minority Contact that was submitted via the Compliance and Monitoring tool at <https://www.ojjdpcompliance.org>. Missouri continues our efforts to ensure Missouri youth are treated fairly by increasing the DMC knowledge of our law enforcement, juvenile offices, court personnel, schools administrators and communities. We do this through evidence-based, best practice strategies and policies to eliminate the overrepresentation of minority youth in Missouri's juvenile justice system.

Priority 3: Program Area 3 Alternatives to Detention

Most of all Missouri juveniles admitted to the local detention facilities are pre-dispositional. That is, these are children awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement. These children have not yet been adjudicated as delinquent. It has not yet been determined that these children need services or that these children need supervision. Many of these children could be considered low-risk offenders who may fare better through the use of a variety of strategies other than detention.

In April 2006, OSCA in the state of Missouri received funding through The Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) to develop and implement the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) core strategies with the urban areas of the state of Missouri. In 2009, as the AECF funding was winding down, the Missouri DPS and the JJAG built JDAI into the three year plans for 2009-2011 and we continue to do so, so that this initiative can continue to be replicated in Missouri.

The four most populated counties (single county circuits) in Missouri were chosen to pilot the JDAI, i.e., Greene County, Jackson County, St. Louis County, and the City of St. Louis. In October 2008, three more counties (two circuits), Cass, Johnson, and Buchanan, joined the JDAI. In October 2009, Boone County and Jefferson County (two circuits) received Title II funding to begin implementing the JDAI. In addition, a statewide coordinator for the JDAI along with the five new or expanded alternatives to detention programs at existing JDAI sites received Title II funding. In October 2010, Adair County (one circuit) joined JDAI, again utilizing Title II funding. In October 2011, the counties of Mississippi, St. Charles, Cape Girardeau, and Camden (four circuits, one of which does not have a detention facility) began receiving Title II funding to implement JDAI. In October of 2012 the counties of St. Francois and Wright (two circuits, both with secure detention sites) began receiving Title II funding to implement JDAI. In 2014, Jasper County, also with a secure detention site began receiving Title II funding to implement JDAI.

Cole County began implementing in 2015 and Clay County began in 2016. The JDAI Coordinator continues to work with Stoddard, Dunklin, McDonald, Newton Christian and Taney counties in an effort to generate the support necessary to implement JDAI in these counties. The inclusion of more sites and sites in rural counties increases the needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas as well as availability of mental health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice system.

All JDAI sites, whether currently receiving Title II Formula funds or not, continue to move towards the goals and objectives in line with this plan. The JDAI Coordinator continues to provide training and technical assistance to all JDAI sites and monitor their progress and maintain the statewide network of sites through on-site visits, technical assistance, electronic communication and collaborative meetings. The JDAI Replication Team continues to meet quarterly and coordinates with the DMC Small Work Group to coordinate efforts. Missouri model site visits continue to ensure fidelity with all JDAI components.

Both OSCA and the Missouri Judiciary believe strongly in JDAI and plan to see this program/philosophy incorporated statewide. In addition to reducing the number of youth detained by detention facilities for low risk offenses, data included in reports from The AECF along with reports from Missouri's JDAI sites, has found that the JDAI alleviates, to some extent, the disproportionate number of minorities admitted to detention. In addition, JDAI has been found to provide an avenue for developing programs for, and/or alleviate problems found in, serving the growing female population in the Juvenile Justice system.

Strides have been made since the JDAI was first included in the Missouri Plan in consideration of providing services for the prevention and treatment of youth delinquency in rural areas and the mental health services to youth in the juvenile justice system. The 2011 adoption of Missouri Supreme Court Operating Rule 28, regarding the use of the Juvenile Detention Assessment tool (JDTA) assists in ensuring that all youth, including those in rural areas and those in need of mental health services, are assessed fairly and equitably. The JDTA is a written checklist of criteria used to rate each juvenile for specific detention related risks and use of it is trained statewide for use by all juvenile officers and detention intake staff in each circuit.

With these factors in mind, DPS and the JJAG propose to continue to support the JDAI at the local level by providing funding to provide a consistent approach to providing alternatives to detention throughout the state of Missouri via the support of the JDAI coordinator. Use of this as well as other tools and programs bolsters Missouri's intent to engrain the core objectives of JDAI regardless of the geographical location. Issues that relate to improper use of detention, minority over-representation, and gender insensitivity are the impetus for both reform and the development of adequate and appropriate alternatives to detention.

Priority 4: Program Area 6 Delinquency Prevention

In addition to efforts to improve the environments of youth currently in the Missouri Juvenile Justice system, the DPS and JJAG would like to pursue the support of efforts to reduce entry into the juvenile system in the first place. Programs receiving Title II funds under this priority area will be those utilizing best practices to engage youth into prevention programs, as well as to exit

them having completed the program requirements, with the desired outcome of reducing entry into the juvenile system.

Priority 5: Program Area 23 Gender-Specific Services

The DPS and the JJAG plan to utilize Title II funding for gender specific services as a mechanism for increasing the awareness and availability of appropriate, effective, and adequate services and programs for female youth who are currently involved in the JJ system.

While the number of juvenile crimes being committed, along with the number of referrals being made to the JJ system in the state of Missouri have declined over the past 10 years, the ratio of girls to boys continues to be of concern.

The Gender-Specific Services Coordinator funded by Title II has developed Gender Responsive Guidelines for girls involved in the juvenile justice system; expanded the number of gender-specific programs and services in Missouri; continues outreach and education efforts including providing Girl Matters and SAVVY Sisters workshops on demand; and is constantly improving upon the network of experts in the area of gender-specific services. The Gender-Specific Services Coordinator at MJJA has become the “go to” resource for the juvenile offices throughout the state that are currently providing gender-specific services or have expressed an interest in providing girls' services. Additionally, the coordinator routinely receives training requests from other services providers outside of the detention centers. The Gender-Specific Coordinator assists juvenile offices in developing and implementing programs to fit their individual needs. The progress made in this thus far has been noteworthy in bringing the needs of girls who are in the juvenile system into mainstream practices of caring for girls in the juvenile justice system. It is critical for the state continue to provide funding in this area to further Missouri’s mission to expand specialized services for girls. While Title II funding may be not utilized by all communities implementing gender-specific services/programs, the Gender-Specific Coordinator continues to be an invaluable resource and central point of communication for gender specific services in Missouri. Through the work of the Gender-Specific Services Coordinator in providing technical assistance and training, the ability of communities to grow their capacity to seek other funding to provide programs/services to fit the needs of their girls will be increased.

Efforts to establish and revitalize local services, trainings/presentations and resource material have resulted in numerous requests for information and technical assistance and the development of the Missouri Gender Responsive Guidelines that can be found at <http://www.mjja.org/resources/gender/guidelines/>. A copy is included as Appendix V. Trainings offered included Why Our Kids Don’t Identify: Looking at Trafficking from a Trauma-Informed Perspective; Go Girl; LGBT Youth Matters; Human Trafficking Identification and Advocacy; Girl Matters; Savvy Sisters. These training are offered upon request and at both the local, regional and statewide level.

The priorities identified in this plan expand opportunity for eligibility to apply for funds as strategies to address these areas can be implemented in all areas of the state. Funding decisions take into consideration the availability of funds, data, capacity to implement change and geographic location to ensure every effort is made to comply with 34 U.S.C. 223(a) (6).

B. Goals and Objectives

Priority 1: Program Area 19 - Compliance Monitoring	
Program Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain compliance with the core requirements and sustain eligibility to receive full federal formula grant funding
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that Missouri continues to comply with all JJDP Act core requirements and all federal administrative requirements, to maintain a monitoring system that allows Missouri to continue compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act, and to provide training and technical assistance for law enforcement, and juvenile court staff

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 requires states to meet core requirements regarding detention of juveniles in order to receive formula grants funding. Since the inception of the JJDP Act in 1974, Missouri has participated in the formula grants program for every year except one. Formula funds have led to numerous improvements in services to youth throughout Missouri and have come during a time when state funding for programs and services has been minimal.

Missouri continues to be in compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. Continued funding for the Compliance Monitor is critical. The Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) and Jail Removal violations continue to present challenges in maintaining compliance. The compliance monitor continues to regularly monitor juvenile and adult facilities and provide technical assistance to law enforcement and juvenile court staff regarding the requirements of the JJDP Act; thereby affecting the continued compliance of these agencies with the JJDP Act.

For more detailed information please see the State’s Compliance Monitoring Plan separate document to be submitted via the Compliance and Monitoring tool at <https://www.ojjdpcompliance.org>.

Priority 2: Program Area 21 – Disproportionate Minority Contact	
Program Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to address DMC in Missouri
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and implement proven, evidence based programs within the state of Missouri to address the ongoing issue of DMC and to educate those in the juvenile justice field about DMC and provide strategies for improvement

For details on how DMC has been and will continue to be combatted with Title II funds, please refer to the priority 2 need and problem statement on page 19. Although great strides have been made by these Title II supported efforts, DMC continues to exist in Missouri. As noted in the chart “Youth Referrals by Race: 2008-2016” on page 8, referrals of black youth have shown some levels of decline over the 8-year span, however those of Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Native American youth have risen.

For more detailed information see Missouri’s Plan to Address Disproportionate Minority Contact that was submitted via the Compliance and Monitoring tool at <https://www.ojjdpcompliance.org>.

Priority 3: Program Area 3 - Alternatives to Detention	
Program Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the number of juveniles placed in detention • To reduce the length of stay
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To continue to support model programs and evidence-based strategies that fit into the JDAI

For details on how alternatives to detention have been and will continue to be combatted with Title II funds, please refer to the priority 3 need and problem statement on page 20.

The total number of youth committed to DYS by the court per year includes all new commitments plus recommitments. These commitments are considered custody referrals as DYS is given legal and physical custody of a youth within its system. DYS also receives referrals from agencies such as the juvenile courts and the Children’s Division. These youth are considered non-custody referrals and are not formally committed to the custody of DYS. Non-custody referrals may receive services in the community care setting but cannot be placed in residential care. Per the DMC statewide report, there were 469 cases resulting in confinement during CY 2015. During the October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017 grant reporting period, there were 344 youth in confinement. Further statistical details can be seen in the DMC Compliance Plan, submitted as a separate document via the Compliance and Monitoring tool at <https://www.ojjdpcompliance.org>.

It should be noted that State fiscal year 2013 was the first year in which dual jurisdiction cases were included in the overall data in this report. Dual jurisdiction cases consist of youthful offenders who are certified and simultaneously receive an adult and juvenile disposition in a court order of general jurisdiction.

The total number of Youth Referrals per Missouri UCR data has also fallen in the last 3 years, with a grand total of 23,914 referrals in 2015, 21,943 in 2016, and 20,196 in 2017, per Missouri Uniform Crime Reporting Data for Juvenile Arrests by Age, Sex and Crime for CY2015, CY2016 and CY2017 available in Appendix Q. Secure detention admissions have decreased from 4,916 in 2013, to 3,189 in 2016, per chart “Secure Detention Admissions by Gender 2013-2016” on page 17. The total number of disposed referrals in Missouri declined by 22% from 2008 to 2016, per “Overall Juvenile Referrals” on page 7.

The average length of stay (ALOS) for CY 2014-CY2016, which includes out of jurisdiction holds and DYS has gone from 13.6 in CY 2014) to 15.4 in CY2015, with the most recent year’s data (CY 2016) being 18.38. This positive trend can be attributed to the use of the JDTA, Alternatives and lower ADP. Fewer youth are in detention. Lower risk youth are entering detention at a low rate and those youth are usually in an out within 24 hours. With the lower risk group no longer in detention, the ALOS raises for the higher risk youth in detention.

The model programs and evidence-based strategies that fit into the JDAI and have been supported by Missouri have made an impact on the numbers of referred youth, and we look forward to continued strength in this area with ongoing Title II support.

Priority 4: Program Area 6 – Delinquency Prevention	
Program Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements • Total number of youth who were in the program during the reporting period • Percent (# complete/# total)
Program Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support conditions pursuant to youth completing delinquency prevention program requirements

Another way to support all of our other goals, and ensure that services such as DMC, Alternatives to Detention and Gender-Specific Services are available to all of the youth in the Juvenile System, is to reduce the number of youth for whom to provide these services in the first place. Programs receiving this funding will be selected with consideration for those supported by best practices, as further expressed in the needs and problem statement on page 21.

Priority 5: Program Area 23 – Gender-Specific Services	
Program Goal	Facilitate a comprehensive fundamental change in the juvenile justice system that will enhance the understanding and utilization of innovative gender-responsive approaches in all programs and services, particularly those that serve the adolescent female population in the Missouri JJ system.
Program Objectives	Identify and train juvenile detention center staff and service providers in proven, evidence based programs within the state of Missouri to address the lack of gender-specific services for girls in the adolescent female population in the Missouri JJ system.

The Missouri JJAG continues to see utilizing Title II funding for gender specific services as a mechanism for increasing the availability of appropriate, effective, and adequate services and programs for female youth who are currently involved in the juvenile justice system. For details on how gender-specific services have been and will continue to be combatted with Title II funds, please refer to the priority 5 need and problem statement on page 21.

Over the past several years, DPS has awarded Title II funding for gender specific services. The Gender-Specific Services Coordinator continues to collaborate with local youth serving agencies in providing gender specific trainings, workshops and technical assistance. With guidance and direction from DPS and the MJJA, the Gender-Specific Coordinator has lead the Gender-Responsive Work Group in the development and maintenance of Missouri’s Gender Responsive Guidelines. Additionally, regular trainings are provided upon request to any interested stakeholder in the areas of risk reduction, human trafficking, LGBTQ Youth Matters, Girl Matters, SAVVY Sisters and Voices. Because of this training, many of the juvenile offices throughout the state have expressed a renewed interest in providing girls' services or enhancing their local efforts. It is critical for the state to continue to support agencies that expand and enhance gender-response services.

Our data is reflecting a decline in female juvenile referrals, however not at the same rate as males. Overall Juvenile Referrals by Gender on page 6 notes that disposed referrals declined

more for males (-25%) than for females (-16%) from 2008 to 2016. Between 2015 and 2016, the number referrals of males declined 5% and referrals of females declined 3%. During the October/2016-September/2017 grant period, 373 juvenile justice professionals were trained, per training logs kept by the coordinator. While the gender-specific training efforts are reflected in an improvement of the status of female juvenile referrals, there remains a gap between those of female and male referrals.

C. Implementation (activities and services)

Activities and Services identified in Program Areas 19, 21, 3, 6 and 23 incorporate Community Engagement in their strategies in the analyses, solution development and assessments. This engagement may include parents, guardians, other family members, community leaders and youth. Every effort to adhere to [34 U.S.C. 5633, Section 223(a)(18, 20, 21)] is assured.

Priority 1: Program Area 19 - Compliance Monitoring	
Implementation (Activities and Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Missouri DPS will conduct the following: planning and oversight activities consistent with the monitoring of juvenile and adult facilities; providing training and technical assistance for compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002; and providing all necessary reports to OJJDP, specifically the annual monitoring report.
Priority 2: Program Area 21 – Disproportionate Minority Contact	
Implementation (Activities and Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop sites for DMC improvement projects and provide appropriate training for all staff and professionals involved. Start committees at DMC sites to involve other organizations and agencies in supporting the DMC approach. Implement proven, evidence based programs to reduce the DMC for the African American population in Missouri.
Priority 3: Program Area 3 - Alternatives to Detention	
Implementation (Activities and Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local programs that are willing to adopt the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative may apply for funding to implement the model, implement alternatives to detention programs, and/or to expand services that provide alternatives to detention. Specific programs that may be implemented include, but are not limited to Home Detention Programs, Day and Evening Reporting Centers, 24-Hour Residential Supervision, and Advocacy and Intensive Case Management Programs.
Priority 4: Program Area 6 – Delinquency Prevention	
Implementation (Activities and Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek out opportunities to support comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet needs of youth through collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care

	agencies, and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services.
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Priority 5: Program Area 23 – Gender-Specific Services	
Implementation (Activities and Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with the MJJA to continue education and outreach at both their Spring and Fall conferences; the audience is primarily composed of juvenile court staff, juvenile detention center staff, DYS staff and other treatment providers. Data trends, evidence-based presented. Training and technical assistance will be provided to the JJ system by the Gender-Specific Coordinator on demand.

The following two Program Areas, while not ranked in priority, are still valued by Missouri, and Missouri commits to the tracking of their implementation as outlined below.

Program Area 28 – Planning and Administration	
Implementation (Activities and Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missouri plans to implement the following activities and services: provide all necessary reports to OJJDP including the annual compliance monitoring report, annual performance reports, and the three-year plan; maintain a system for allocating federal funds to state juvenile justice agencies and localities; employ the present financial accounting system to ensure accurate and timely records of financial transactions involving federal and state funds; attend and participate in various state planning functions. Through these activities the state is positioned to maintain our capacity to conduct research & assessments, program development, technical assistance, and training opportunities.

Program Area 32 – State Advisory Group Allocation	
Implementation (Activities and Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The JJAG plans to implement the following activities and services: review and comment on all Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grant applications submitted to the Missouri DPS; review the progress and accomplishments of formula grant projects funded under the state plan; update the Three-Year Plan to maintain a current priority of problems and areas for funding; submit the JJAG’s annual report to the Governor as required by the JJDP Act; work with staff and the governor’s office to identify and appoint new JJAG members.

1. Population-Specific Plans

- a) For additional information regarding gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of youth delinquency, please see Priority Area 5, Page 22
- b) JDAI services address all areas of the state. For additional information regarding services for the prevention and treatment of youth delinquency in rural areas, please see Priority Area 3, Page 20 as well as DYS Mental Health Services in Rural Facilities on pages 17-18.

- c) For additional information regarding mental health services to youth in the juvenile justice system, including information on implementation and how the state is targeting those services to youth in the system who need them most, please see Priority Area 3, Page 20 as well as DYS Mental Health Services in Rural Facilities on pages 17-18, as well as Appendices P and X.

2. Consultation and Participation of Units of Local Government

The Missouri DPS values the collaborative relationships with a multitude of non-justice system agencies and other stakeholders that have a vested interest in developing, enhancing and maintaining Missouri's juvenile justice efforts. Complete descriptions and functions of those collaborative partners can be found in Appendix P. Activities include participation in regular inter-agency meetings designed to share information, network and identify opportunities to enhance or expand juvenile justice work and explore innovative ideas to prevent duplication of services and leverage funds among parties.

The Missouri DPS does not currently encounter challenges in coordination and joint decision making with our partners and continues to participate in inter-agency efforts to reform the Missouri Juvenile Justice System. With the election of a new governor and new leadership at the DPS this year, there appears to be a heightened awareness and interest in all matters related to public safety including juvenile issues. Every effort is made to capitalize on the full body of existing programs, projects and initiatives of our collaborative partners addressing juvenile justice and delinquency issues. This coordination effort is possible through strong, ongoing networking opportunities and participation on variety of inter-agency work groups DPS staff and JJAG members.

The DPS makes every effort to assure that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability.

To the extent possible, consideration will be given to and assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency (which approaches should include the involvement of grandparents or other extended family members when possible and appropriate, and the provision of family counseling during the incarceration of juvenile family members and coordination of family services when appropriate and feasible).

Every effort is made to ensure procedures established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan are followed.

Per 34 U.S.C. 223(a) (18), the DPS assures any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; and activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.

Federal funds made available for any period will be used as to supplement and/or increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that would in the absence of such federal funds be made available for the programs described in this part, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds.

To the maximum extent practicable, the DPS will monitor programs and or projects funded through the agency to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court. The JDTA instrument employed statewide and the Office of State Court Administrators Office JIS system may be utilized for such notice.

3. Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice information

In 1995, the Juvenile Crime Bill was signed into law creating Section 210.865 RSMo mandating the sharing of juvenile related information between specific State agencies. This law states:

The juvenile divisions of the circuit courts and the departments of social services, mental health, elementary and secondary education and health shall share information regarding individual children who have come into contact with, or been provided services by, the courts and such departments. The state courts administrator and the departments of social services, mental health, elementary and secondary education and health shall coordinate their information systems to allow for sharing of information regarding and tracking of individual children by the juvenile divisions of the circuit courts, the departments of social services, mental health, elementary and secondary education, and health, and school districts. All information received by a court, any department or any school district pursuant to this section shall remain subject to the same confidentiality requirements as are imposed on the department that originally collected the information. With regard to the information required to be shared pursuant to this section, the department of elementary and secondary education shall only share information on students who have committed an act which, if it had been committed by an adult, would be a misdemeanor or felony offense pursuant to the laws of Missouri, other states or the federal government.

i. Information and Data Gathering Process

The Missouri Juvenile Justice Information System was created to bring the juvenile divisions of the circuit courts and the named departments into compliance with this law. Through the program, agencies that work with juveniles are able to ensure:

- The level services are appropriately coordinated and sequential;
- Marginally, or unsuccessful interventions and/or services are not unintentionally repeated;
- Youth receive appropriate services in the most efficient and effective manner possible;
- The safety of youth receiving services from the participating agencies is maintained;

- Community safety is maintained; and
- Conflicting demands that may be placed upon families receiving services can be avoided.

In August 2002, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was implemented establishing an agreement between OSCA; DSS Children’s Division and DYS; the DMH; and the Department of Health and Senior Services for administration of the Missouri Juvenile Justice Information System.

ii. Barriers to Information Sharing

While the Juvenile Crime Bill requires the sharing of juvenile information between specific state agencies, it does not require law enforcement agencies to disclose records or other information pertaining to juveniles. In 2008, legislators in Missouri worked toward passing legislation to allow law enforcement agencies the ability to disclose information on juveniles between agencies, without jeopardizing the confidentiality of the juvenile. Unfortunately, this legislation was not passed; however, Missouri continues to work toward legislation to allow law enforcement agencies to share vital information while maintaining confidentiality.

D. Formula Grants Program Staff

The following personnel of the Department of Public Safety have responsibility of maintaining the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act Formula grant program and have a percentage of salary paid by the planning and administration allocation. These are estimates of time spent based on previous year’s activities.

Name	Title	Time to Juvenile Justice Unit
Bruce Clemonds	Administrative Services Director	5%
Connie Berhorst	Juvenile Justice Program Manager	10%
Katrina Prenger	Juvenile Justice Specialist	75%
Chris Yeager	Program Specialist Compliance Monitor	100%
t/b/a	Special Assistant/Fiscal	100%

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY –ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR
(Missouri DPS)

DESCRIPTION: Administrative level, supervisory and specialized professional work in all grant programs and services within the Missouri DPS, Office of the Director. Responsibilities include direct supervision of all grant program managers including the Juvenile Justice Unit, the Crime Victim Services Unit, the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Unit and the Homeland Security Unit. The Administrative Services Director position devotes up to 5% of their time to the Juvenile Justice Unit.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM MANAGER -
(Crime Victim Services/Juvenile Justice Unit)

DESCRIPTION: Senior-level supervisory or specialized professional work in planning and policy development for OJJDP and OVW funded grant programs within the Missouri DPS, Office of the Director. Responsibilities may include serving as a unit chief or independently performing specialized professional work in the coordination of activities and planning, implementing, and evaluating activities of the respective federal grant programs. Provide technical assistance, direction, and guidance to assist local, state, and federal agencies during the program planning process. Provide oversight and facilitation of meetings with local, state, and federal customers to build trust and cooperation. Provide policy and planning information and guidance to local and regional planning officials. Provide recommendations to management regarding strategic planning, goals and the establishment of associated implementation procedures and guidelines. The Program Manager position devotes 10% of their time to the Juvenile Justice matters with the Crime Victim Services/Juvenile Justice Unit.

(This classification is part of the broad-banded management service. The Division of Personnel may assign positions on any of the three bands or managerial levels based on duties and/or responsibilities.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM SPECIALIST-
(Crime Victim Services/Juvenile Justice Unit)

DESCRIPTION:

To advise, guide and lead the department in fulfilling duties required as the State Administrative Agency as promulgated by executive order 81-9 to administer the JJDP Act, including administration of the JJAG. Fifty percent of the duties are administration of all activities for all activities required of any funding related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention; specifically but not limited to federal funding made available for OJJDP. Duties include preparing/submission of all programmatic and financial reporting; oversight and administration of statewide distribution of funds in accordance with all federal and state requirements of the funding source, i.e. development of the funding opportunity application, pre-bid meeting, grant review, grant awards, fiscal/programmatic monitoring, claims processing, federal/state reporting, data collection and closeout. Twenty-five percent of duties are planning, oversight and management of activities related to maintaining compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act; 20% is administration of the MJJA, and 5% is outreach, collaboration and exchange within state government, youth serving entities, youth advocates, federal and state juvenile justice stakeholders including resource development, public relations and other duties as assigned.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM SPECIALIST/COMPLIANCE
MONITOR-**
(Crime Victim Services/Juvenile Justice Unit)

DESCRIPTION: This is a specialized skill position responsible for all aspects of maintaining compliance with the first three core requirements of the JJDP Act. Duties include: monitor, either on-site and/or through surveys, facilities identified in the monitoring universe in accordance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. For Missouri, this universe includes:

Missouri Department of Corrections facilities, county operated jails and lockups that have secure holding features, municipally operated adult jails and lockups that have secure holding features, municipally operated adult jails and lockups that have secure holding features, private jails, court holding facilities, co-located juvenile detention centers and adult facilities, secure juvenile detention facilities, county operated secure juvenile facilities, and Missouri DYS secure juvenile treatment facilities. The Compliance Monitor devotes 100% of time to compliance monitoring in the Juvenile Justice Unit.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY –FISCAL SPECIALIST
(Crime Victim Services/Juvenile Justice Unit)

DESCRIPTION: Fiscal and administrative work where the employee is responsible for applying broad and in-depth knowledge of financial and accounting concepts and principles for the office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Grant Programs within the Missouri DPS, Office of the Director. Prepare reviews, analyzes, and interprets financial statements including balance sheets, income statements, and statements of revenue and expenses. Assists with the development and interpretation of accounting information designed to specifically meet the various needs of management. Analyzes and examines budget requests for completeness, accuracy, and conformance with procedures and regulations. The Special Assistant/Fiscal Assistant devotes 100% of time to the Juvenile Justice Unit.

Organizational Chart and List of other programs: The organizational chart for the Missouri DPS, Office of the Director is submitted as Appendix W.

E. Plans for Compliance

For more detailed information about Missouri’s Plan for Compliance with the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act, The State’s Compliance Monitoring Plan, and the DMC Compliance Plan, please see the separate document submitted via the Compliance and Monitoring tool at <https://www.ojjdpcompliance.org>.

F. Additional Requirements

Please see Appendix I for specific details of how Missouri meets Title II requirements.

G. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for This Solicitation’s Performance Measures

Performance data will be collected as required by the OJJDP Data Collection Technical Assistance Tool (DC-TAT) for all activities/programs funded by FY2018 OJJDP Formula Grant Program funds. The following tables provide detailed information for each of the Program Areas for which DPS and the JJAG are requesting funding.

Priority 1: Program Area 19 - Compliance Monitoring	
Performance Measures	Performance measurement data will be submitted in accordance with the mandated performance measures and data will be collected for the following

	output and outcome performance measures which have been taken directly from the OJJDP Data Collection Technical Assistance Tool (DC-TAT) for Compliance Monitoring	
	Outputs	Outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percent of staff trained • Number of hours of program staff training provided • Number of activities that address compliance with Section 223 (a) (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002 • Funds allocated to adhere to Section 223 (a) (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002 • Number of facilities receiving TA • Number of Materials Developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of complete Annual Monitoring Report to OJJDP

Priority 2: Program Area 10 – Disproportionate Minority Contact		
Performance Measures	Agencies who receive funding through this program area will be required to submit data in accordance with the mandated performance measures for the Title II Formula grant program. In addition, data will be collected for the following output and outcome performance measures which have been taken directly from the OJJDP Data Collection Technical Assistance Tool (DC-TAT) for DMC	
	Outputs	Outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percent of program staff trained • Number of hours of program staff training provided • Number of program youth served • Number of planning activities conducted • Number assessment studies and improvement projects conducted • Number of data improvement projects implemented • Number of objective decision making tools developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percent of program youth who offend (short term) • Number and percent of program youth who offend (long term) • Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (short term) • Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (long term)

Priority 3: Program Area 3 - Alternatives to Detention		
Performance Measures	Agencies who receive funding through this program area will be required to submit data in accordance with the mandated performance measures for the Title II Grant Program. In addition, data will be collected for the following output and outcome performance measures, which have been taken directly from the OJJDP Data Collection Technical Assistance Tool (DC-TAT) for Alternatives to Detention	
	Outputs	Outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of program youth served • Number and percent of program youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percent of program youth who offend (short-term)

receiving RAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percent of program youth who offend (long-term) • Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (short-term) • Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (long-term) • Number and percent of program youth who complete the program
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Priority 4: Program Area 6 – Delinquency Prevention					
Performance Measures	Agencies who receive funding through this program area will be required to submit data in accordance with the mandated performance measures for the Title II Grant Program. In addition, data will be collected for the following output and outcome performance measures, which have been taken directly from the OJJDP Data Collection Technical Assistance Tool (DC-TAT) for Delinquency Prevention.				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Outputs</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Outcomes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of program youth served </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of program youth completing program requirements • Percent of program youth completing program requirements </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Outputs	Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of program youth served 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of program youth completing program requirements • Percent of program youth completing program requirements
Outputs	Outcomes				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of program youth served 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of program youth completing program requirements • Percent of program youth completing program requirements 				

Priority 5: Program Area 23 – Gender-Specific Services					
Performance Measures	Agencies that receive funding through this program area will be required to submit data in accordance with the mandated performance measures for the Title II Grant Program. In addition, data will be collected for the following output and outcome performance measures which have been taken directly from the OJJDP Data Collection Technical Assistance Tool (DC-TAT) for Gender Specific Services.				
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The following two Program Areas, while not ranked in priority, are still valued by Missouri, and Missouri commits to the tracking of their performance measures as outlined below.

Program Area 28 – Planning and Administration					
Performance Measures	Performance measurement data will be submitted in accordance with the mandated performance measures for the Title II Grant Program. In addition, data will be collected for the following output and outcome performance measures which have been taken directly from the OJJDP Data Collection Technical Assistance Tool (DC-TAT) for Planning and Administration.				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Outputs</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Outcomes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FG funds awarded for P&A • # of FTE’s funding with FG funds • Number of planning activities conducted • Number of subawards awarded • Number and percent of programs using evidence-based models • Average time from receipt of subrecipient applications to date of funding </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percent of program youth who offend (short term) • Number and percent of program youth who offend (long term) • Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (short term) • Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (long term) • Behavioral Changes • Number and percent of youth completing program requirements (short term) </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Outputs	Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FG funds awarded for P&A • # of FTE’s funding with FG funds • Number of planning activities conducted • Number of subawards awarded • Number and percent of programs using evidence-based models • Average time from receipt of subrecipient applications to date of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percent of program youth who offend (short term) • Number and percent of program youth who offend (long term) • Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (short term) • Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (long term) • Behavioral Changes • Number and percent of youth completing program requirements (short term)
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Program Area 32 – State Advisory Group Allocation					
Performance Measures	Performance measurement data will be submitted in accordance with the mandated performance measures for the Title II Grant Program. In addition, data will be collected for the following output and outcome performance measures which have been taken directly from the OJJDP Data Collection Technical Assistance Tool (DC-TAT) for the State Advisory Group Allocation.				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Outputs</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Outcomes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SAG committee meetings held • Number of SAG sub-committee meetings held • Annual Report to the Governor • Number and percent of programs using evidence-based models • Number of grants funded by Formula funds </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percent of plan recommendations implemented </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Outputs	Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SAG committee meetings held • Number of SAG sub-committee meetings held • Annual Report to the Governor • Number and percent of programs using evidence-based models • Number of grants funded by Formula funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percent of plan recommendations implemented
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