
2018 Annual Report

**Thirty-Third Judicial Circuit
Juvenile Division
Scott & Mississippi Counties**



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Introduction

According to the July 2017 QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau, the combined 2017 population estimate of Scott and Mississippi counties was 52,127. Scott County's estimated population is 38,541 (74 percent) and Mississippi's estimated population is 13,586 (26 percent).

Year	Scott	Mississippi	Circuit
2017 Estimate	38,541	13,586	52,127

Juveniles under 5 years made up approximately 6 percent, and juveniles under 18 made up approximately 23 percent of the total population for both counties combined in 2017. Demographics are as follows:

White – 85.4% in Scott County & 73.1% in Mississippi County

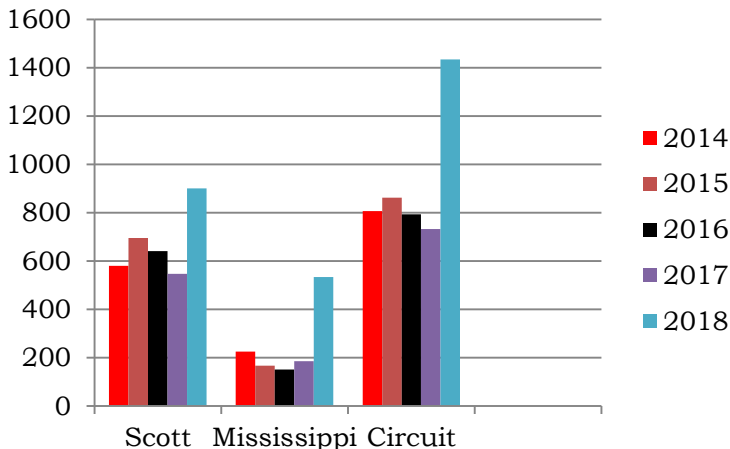
Black – 11.9% in Scott County & 24.9% in Mississippi County

Other – 2.7% in Scott County & 2% in Mississippi County

According to the 2017 Missouri Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center, Crime in Missouri Report, the total Crime Index Rate for the 33rd Circuit was 1,615 (offenses reported). 336 in Mississippi County and 1,279 in Scott County.

Referrals

The 33rd Judicial Circuit is comprised of Scott and Mississippi counties. Based on the referral history shown below, there has been a 29% decrease in referrals since 2014. Diversionary programs are considered to be the largest factor in the decrease in referrals. This circuit received a total of approximately 650 diversion referrals in 2018 most of which came from local school districts with whom we partner with to reduce and eliminate unexcused absences

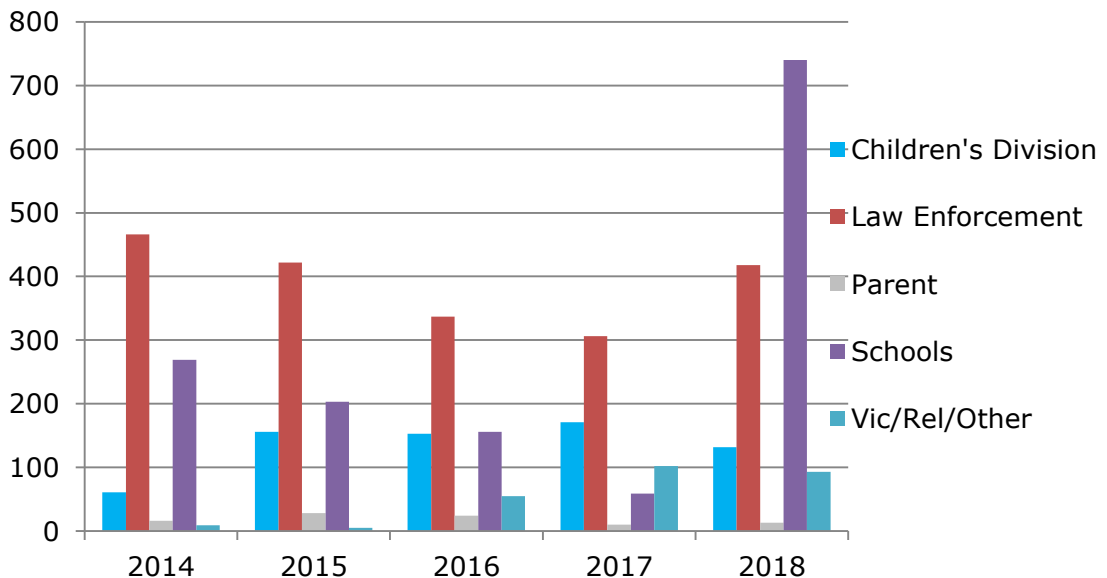


Juvenile Division Referrals					
Year	Scott		Mississippi		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2018	900	63%	534	37%	1434
2017	547	75%	186	25%	733
2016	641	81%	152	19%	793
2015	695	81%	167	19%	862
2014	580	72%	226	28%	806

Referral Sources

The Juvenile Officer receives referrals from various sources. The numbers below indicate the disposition referral source.

Circuit	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	61	7%	156	18%	153	19%	171	24%	132	9%
Juvenile Court Personnel	22	3%	43	5%	65	8%	51	7%	17	1%
Law Enforcement	466	56%	422	49%	337	43%	306	44%	418	29%
Other Juvenile Court	0	0%	4	0%	2	0%	3	1%	0	0%
Parent	16	2%	28	3%	24	4%	10	1%	13	1%
School Personnel	183	22%	177	21%	134	17%	48	7%	740	52%
School Resource Officers	76	9%	26	3%	22	3%	11	1%	21	1%
Victim/Relative/Other	9	1%	5	1%	55	7%	102	15%	93	7%
Total	833		861		792		702		1,434	

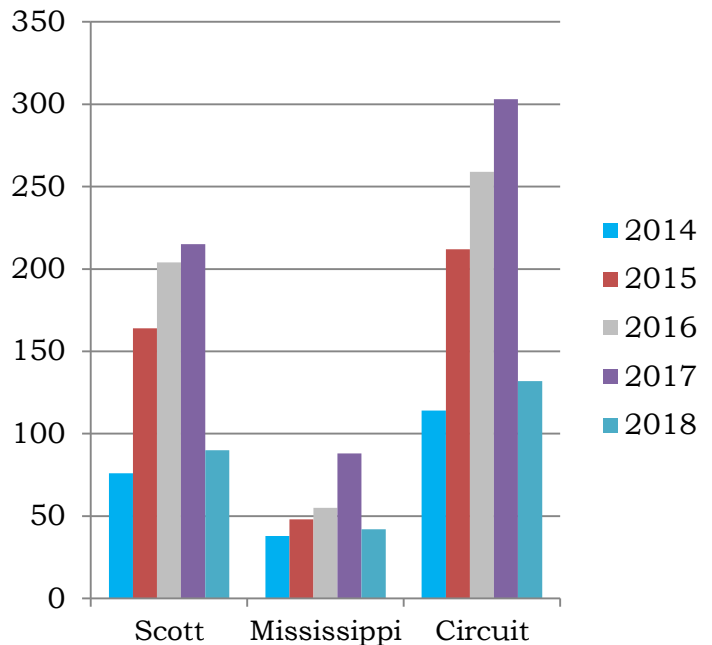


Referrals – Abuse/Neglect

Abuse/Neglect referrals are referrals due to physical injury, sexual abuse or emotional abuse inflicted on a child, other than by accidental means, by those responsible for the child’s care, custody and control, except for discipline administered in a reasonable manner.

Abuse/Neglect referrals are also received for failure to provide necessary care, by those responsible for the care, custody and control of the child. Necessary care includes support, education as required by law, nutrition, or medical/surgical care necessary for a child’s well being.

Juvenile Division Referrals					
Year	Scott		Mississippi		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2018	90	68%	42	32%	132
2017	215	71%	88	29%	303
2016	204	79%	55	21%	259
2015	164	77%	48	23%	212
2014	76	67%	38	33%	114



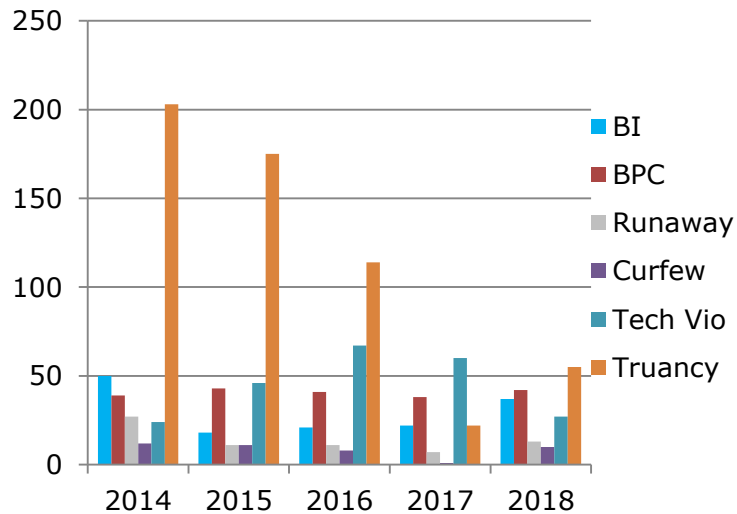
Referrals – Status Offenses

Status offenses involve acts that are only illegal for children. These violations are divided into the following categories: Behavior Injurious to Self or Others, Beyond Parental Control, Runaway, Truancy, Curfew, and Violation of Supervision.

2018 Referrals for Status Offenders								
County	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others	Beyond Parental Control	Runaway	Truancy	Curfew	Violation of Supervision	Total	
							#	%
Circuit	33	40	11	55	7	27	173	100%

Five Year History

Circuit													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		* Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	33	19%	40	23%	11	6%	55	32%	7	4%	27	16%	173
2017	22	15%	38	25%	7	5%	22	15%	1	0%	60	40%	150
2016	23	9%	44	17%	11	3%	112	42%	8	3%	68	26%	266
2015	16	5%	42	14%	11	4%	175	58%	11	4%	45	15%	300
2014	50	14%	39	11%	27	8%	203	59%	8	2%	20	6%	347



*It should be noted that throughout the years, charge codes were entered differently for Violations of Supervision which included each of the categories listed above. Starting in 2014, the Juvenile Office strictly began using the Violation of Supervision for any offense that does not fit under a specific category listed above.

Referrals – Delinquency Violations

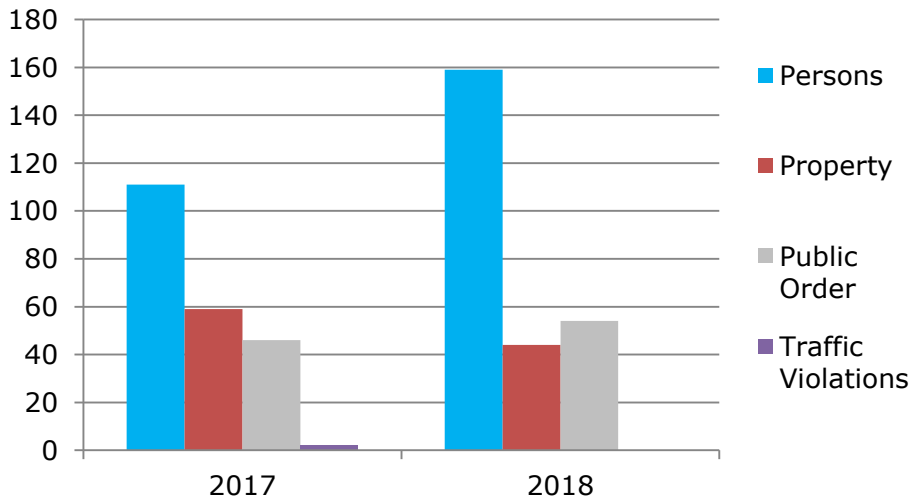
Delinquency referrals include violations of the Missouri Criminal Code and Municipal Ordinances. These violations are divided into the following categories: Acts Against Persons, Acts Against Property, Acts Against Public Order, and Traffic Violations.

Two Year History

Scott									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	126	61%	37	18%	45	21%	0	0%	208
2017	82	51%	45	28%	32	20%	1	1%	160

Mississippi									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	33	67%	7	14%	9	18%	0	0%	49
2017	29	50%	14	24%	14	24%	1	2%	58

Circuit									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	159	62%	44	17%	54	21%	0	0%	257
2017	111	51%	59	27%	46	21%	2	1%	218



Risk Assessments

A primary tool used by the Juvenile Division in delinquency and status offense cases is the Risk and Needs Assessment Form. A risk assessment is completed on juveniles at the point of intake and helps guide decision-making regarding disposition. Some of the information gathered for Risk and Needs is based on self reporting information provided by parents and children.

The following are 2018 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent *risk assessment* completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Age at 1 st Referral	#	%
16	25	11%
15	12	5%
14	35	16%
13	33	15%
12 & under	116	52%

Assault Referrals	#	%
No Prior	152	69%
One or more prior misdemeanor	60	27%
One or more prior felony	9	4%

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	#	%
No History	180	81%
History	41	19%

History of Placement	#	%
No prior out-of-home	132	60%
Prior out-of-home	89	40%

Parental History/Incarceration	#	%
No Prior Incarceration	129	58%
Prior Incarceration	92	42%

Risk Assessments – Continued

Parental Management Style	#	%
Effective	65	29%
Moderately Ineffective	101	46%
Severely Ineffective	55	25%

Peer Relationships	#	%
Neutral influence	68	31%
Negative influence	93	42%
Strong negative influence	60	27%

Prior Referrals	#	%
None	93	42%
One or more	128	58%

School Attendance/Disciplinary	#	%
No/minor problems	40	18
Moderate problems	114	52%
Severe problems	67	30%

Substance Abuse	#	%
No problem	171	77%
Moderate problem	35	16%
Severe problem	15	7%

Needs Assessments

A primary tool used by the Juvenile Division in delinquency and status offense cases is the Risk and Needs Assessment Form. A needs assessment is completed when the Juvenile Officer is going to provide some level of supervision and is used to assist with determining the level of programs/services that would best meet the youth's needs. Some of the information gathered for Risk and Needs is based on self reporting information provided by parents and children.

The following are 2018 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent **needs assessment** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Academic Performance	#	%
Passing without difficulty	85	40%
Functioning below average	102	48%
Failing	25	12%

Attitude	#	%
Motivated to change	119	56%
Generally uncooperative	59	28%
Very negative attitude	34	16%

Behavior Problems	#	%
No significant problem	43	20%
Moderate problem	110	52%
Severe problem	59	28%

Employment	#	%
Full-time	1	0%
Part-time	7	3%
Unemployed	13	6%
Not applicable	191	90%

Health/Handicaps	#	%
No problems	196	92%
No problems, but limited access to health care	3	1%
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	10	5%
Pregnancy	0	0%
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	3	1%

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	#	%
No history	169	80%
History	43	20%

Interpersonal skills	#	%
Good skills	157	74%
Moderately impaired skills	48	23%
Severely impaired skills	7	3%

Needs Assessments – Continued

Parental Responsibility	#	%
No children	209	99%
One child	3	1%
Two children	0	0%
Three or more children	0	0%

Learning Disorder	#	%
No diagnosed learning disorder	180	85%
Diagnosed learning disorder	32	15%

Mental Health	#	%
No mental health disorder	151	71%
Mental health disorder w/ treatment	41	19%
Mental health disorder w/o treatment	20	9%

Parental Management Style	#	%
Effective	63	30%
Moderately ineffective	103	49%
Severely ineffective	46	22%

Parental Mental Health	#	%
No history	172	81%
History	40	19%

Parental Substance Abuse	#	%
No substance abuse	143	67%
Substance abuse	69	33%

Peer Relationships	#	%
Neutral influence	59	28%
Negative influence	96	45%
Strong negative influence	57	27%

School Attendance/Disciplinary	#	%
No or minor problems	38	18%
Moderate problems	106	50%
Severe problems	68	32%

Social Support System	#	%
Strong support	68	32%
Limited support	109	51%
Weak support	26	12%
Strong negative	9	4%

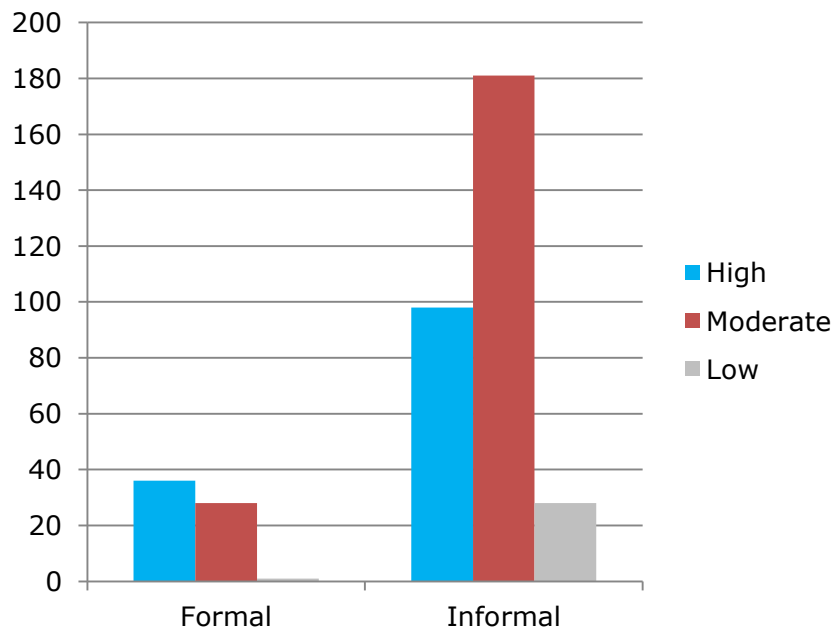
Substance Abuse	#	%
No problem	164	77%
Moderate problem	33	16%
Severe problem	15	7%

Supervision

The charts below indicates a snapshot of the number of youth under informal or formal supervision by risk levels at the end of December 2018.

Formal Supervision by Risk	2018	
High	36	55%
Moderate	28	43%
Low	1	2%
No Level Indicated	0	0%
TOTAL	65	100%

Informal Supervision by Risk	2018	
High	98	32%
Moderate	181	59%
Low	28	9%
No Level Indicated	0	0%
TOTAL	307	100%



Juvenile Detention Assessment

Missouri's Juvenile Detention Assessment instrument (JDTA) provides juvenile officers objective criteria for evaluating the need to detain juveniles alleged to have committed offenses pursuant to Missouri Statute.

This instrument was created by the Detention Assessment Workgroup, which consisted of Missouri's Juvenile Court staff. The instrument was implemented in early 2007 in selected Missouri circuit courts. Data was collected by Resources Development Institute (RDI) and a final validation report was provided in October 2007. The Detention Assessment Committee reviewed the validation study and recommended some changes along with conducting a second validation study with the help of OSCA Research staff and the Justice Information System. Implementation of the edited detention assessment tool began June 1, 2009.

In 2012 OSCA mandated that a JDTA form be completed on any juvenile taken into custody; therefore, resulting in an increase in the number of juveniles administered the JDTA. In 2018, 493 youth were administered the JDTA. Below is a breakdown of the number and percentages of juveniles administered the JDTA in 2018 and the outcome.

It should be noted that, though the JDTA is administered any time a youth is taken into custody and the assessment decision is generally followed, supervisory staff do have the authority to authorize an override to the assessment decision, in certain cases. Common reasons for supervisory override include the fact that there is no suitable custodian to whom the child can be released, the child does not meet the local age guidelines for detention, or a mental health placement was obtained for the juvenile.

Youth Receiving Level of Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	28	27%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	2	2%
Male	No Override	68	67%
	Override Down to Alternative	6	6%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
Unknown	No Override	0	0%
TOTAL		105	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	45	43%
	Override Down to Alternative	3	3%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
Hispanic	No Override	6	6%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
White	No Override	45	43%
	Override Down to Alternative	3	3%
	Override Down to Release	2	2%
TOTAL		105	100%

Juvenile Detention Assessment – Continued

Youth Receiving Level of Alternative to Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	18	18%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	5	5%
Male	No Override	55	53%
	Override Down to Release	5	5%
	Override Up to Detention	16	16%
TOTAL		99	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	31	31%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
	Override Up to Detention	8	8%
Hispanic	No Override	4	4%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	1	1%
White	No Override	38	38%
	Override Down to Release	4	4%
	Override Up to Detention	12	12%
TOTAL		99	100%

Youth Receiving Level of Release on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	82	28%
	Override Up to Alternative	15	5%
	Override Up to Detention	6	2%
Male	No Override	164	57%
	Override Up to Alternative	16	6%
	Override Up to Detention	6	2%
TOTAL		289	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	No Override	0	0%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	No Override	0	0%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Black	No Override	97	34%
	Override Up to Alternative	16	6%
	Override Up to Detention	8	3%
Hispanic	No Override	3	1%
	Override Up to Alternative	4	1%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	146	51%
	Override Up to Alternative	11	4%
	Override Up to Detention	4	1%
TOTAL		289	100%

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is a process where juvenile justice professionals are reconsidering their use of detention and by implementing eight core strategies are using detention only when necessary, which is for those youth that will: 1) pose a threat to community safety if released pending their court date; or 2) who will fail to appear for their court date.

The eight core strategies of JDAI involve the following:

- collaboration among juvenile justice agencies, community organizations and other government agencies;
- the use of data in making policy and case-level decisions;
- objective instruments to guide detention decisions;
- operation of a continuum of non-secure detention alternatives;
- case processing efficiencies to reduce time between arrest and case disposition;
- improve conditions of confinement;
- safe reductions of special populations; and
- racial/ethnic fairness in policy and case-level decision making.

According to information provided on the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Help Desk Website (www.jdaihelpdesk.org), JDAI began as a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 1992 with an overall purpose to show others that juvenile court jurisdictions can establish more effective and efficient juvenile justice methods to accomplish the purpose of juvenile detention without jeopardizing public safety. The Annie E. Casey Foundation's vision was that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system would have opportunities to develop into healthy and productive adults.

The main goals of JDAI are to:

- reduce the number of youth unnecessarily or inappropriately detained;
- decrease the number of youth who fail to appear for their court appearances or who re-offend pending adjudication;
- redirect public funds toward successful reform strategies;
- reduce the disproportionate minority confinement and contact within the juvenile justice system; and
- improve the juvenile justice system.

The 33rd Circuit Juvenile Division has been working to implement JDAI since October 2009. A JDAI collaborative team was established in December 2009, and is made up of representatives from local law enforcement, Division of Youth Services, mental health agencies, community organizations, schools and county government.

Another area of focus since implementing JDAI in 2009 has been in the area of developing detention alternatives. Currently the Juvenile Division offers several different alternatives including shelter care with a relative/family friend, an evening reporting center (SORT), house arrest, crisis intervention services, conditional release and electronic monitoring with Global Positioning Satellite, all of which are considered prior to placing a youth in secure detention.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Continued

The table below represents the number of youth who were placed in an alternative to detention based on being in custody for an offense. It does not include youth released from detention and placed in an alternative or number of youth placed in an alternative as a sanction for violation of supervision.

Alternatives to Detention	2018
Conditional Release	10
Electronic Monitoring	8
Evening Reporting Center	71
In Home Detention / House Arrest	8
Placement with a Relative	0

Conditional Release Program:

This program, which began in April 2011, allows a youth in custody to be released to a parent or guardian with special conditions pending a scheduled conference with a deputy juvenile officer to determine the method of disposition. In 2018, 10 youth participated in the Conditional Release Program in lieu of detention.

Evening Reporting Center aka Students on the Right Track:

Juvenile Division staff in the 33rd Circuit used ERC as an Alternative to Detention 71 times in 2018; and all juveniles whose referral was sufficient attended our ERC indefinitely. The ERC is used for various reasons: 1) to transition juveniles leaving detention back into the community; 2) as a sanction for not complying with conditions of informal or formal supervision; 3) the court can order a juvenile to attend ERC as an alternative to detention; 4) as a treatment program ; 5) as a diversion or 6) as a condition of release from detention pending Court action. The Evening Reporting Center originally began operating in 2017 The ERC operates in 3 different locations: Tanner Street Church in Sikeston, Hearnese Elementary School in Charleston and at a church in Scott City. The ERC operates one night a week in each location for 3 hours and provides both supervision and a variety of programming to youth conducive towards pro-social learning and behaviors.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Continued

In-Home Detention:

Juvenile Division staff have used In-Home Detention for over a decade as an intervention for youth. We currently use a written contract with the child and parent(s) wherein the parent and child agree to home confinement and parent supervision of the juvenile at all times until further notice from the deputy juvenile officer. Juvenile Division staff have used In-Home Detention (House Arrest) as an alternative to detention 8 times in 2018.

Electronic Monitoring:

The Juvenile Division of the 33rd Circuit uses global positioning satellite technology, as provided by Scram. The global positioning satellite technology incorporates the use of an ankle transmitter fitted to the juvenile's leg to monitor the juvenile's location 24 hours a day. Juvenile Division staff have used Electronic Monitoring as an alternative to detention 8 times in 2018.

Mental Health Placement:

This program allows for a juvenile in a mental health crisis situation to be placed in an acute psychiatric hospital for 3-7 days for intensive treatment and medication if needed in lieu of detention.

Respite Placement:

This program began in 2015 to address domestic issues in the home that may result in the juvenile's detention. In situations in which the juvenile may not want to return home and the juvenile's parents or guardians may be frustrated with behaviors in the home, it allows the youth to temporarily stay at a relative or family friend's home for up to five days to allow time for anger and emotions to calm and facilitate a plan for the youth to return home with services. In 2018, 0 youth participated in Respite Placement as an alternative to detention.

Other Alternatives:

These alternatives to detention have evolved over time and have been invaluable to the 33rd Circuit Juvenile Division in providing quality options to detention that allow a youth to remain in the community to be with their family, attend school, and receive services while being held accountable for their behavior.

We are currently working on a Tracker Program that will consist of a staff member monitoring compliance with all of the above listed alternative to detention options through the use of home visits, school visits, contacts with mental health professionals, etc... Another job of the tracker will be to check in on all alternative to detention youth who as part of their conditional release have a mandatory curfew.

We are also actively working on a Juvenile Office Suspension Alternative Education Program that will be an alternative for our schools in lieu of out of school suspension.

Commitments to the Division of Youth Services

In 2018, the number of total circuit commitments to the Division of Youth Services was 12. The circuit receives funding from the Division of Youth Services court diversion grant funds. One deputy juvenile officer position was funded through this grant in 2018. The goal of these grant funds is to divert juveniles from commitment to the Division of Youth Services by enhancing services at the community level.

Five Year Summary of DYS Commitments			
Year	Scott	Mississippi	Circuit
2018	10	2	12
2017	8	6	14
2016	12	7	19

Certifications

Certification is the most serious action that can be taken in a juvenile case. This action allows the juvenile court to dismiss the juvenile court action to allow for prosecution in the adult criminal court. While some of these investigations remain at the Juvenile Officer's discretion, the Juvenile Crime Bill of 1995 made many of these investigations mandatory, based on specific statutory criteria. It should be noted that a mandated investigation may not always recommend certification.

In 2018, the circuit certified 1 youth.

Scott	2018	2017	2016
Number of Juveniles Certified	1	2	0

Mississippi	2018	2017	2016
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	2	0

Circuit	2018	2017	2016
Number of Juveniles Certified	1	4	0

Programs

The purpose of the Juvenile Division of the 33rd Judicial Circuit Family Court is to provide prevention, intervention and protection services to children, families and the community, while promoting collaborative partnerships with private and public entities in an ongoing effort to improve the quality of life for the citizens of Scott and Mississippi counties. In doing so, the Juvenile Office provides a variety of programs to help educate, yet hold juveniles accountable for their actions. Some numbers reflect the cancelling of programs. Additional information regarding programs provided by the Juvenile Division may be found online at <http://33juvenile.com>.

Number of Program Participants	2018
Moral Reconciliation Therapy	23
Girl's Circle Group	22
Students on the Right Track	71
Cognitive Behavior Treatment	16
Attendance & Truancy Diversion Program	684
Truancy Court	37
Juvenile Drug Court	8
Juvenile Drug Court Lite	7
Family Drug Court	5
Parent Education Support Group	12

In 2014, the Office of State Courts Administrator began allowing the Juvenile Officer to obtain workload credit for providing diversion programs to youth. There is currently one diversion program being provided in the 33rd Circuit. It is the Attendance and Truancy Program.

The 33rd Circuit Juvenile Office has had a Truancy Program for 20 years that has worked with the Sikeston, Charleston, East Prairie, Scott City, Chaffee, Oran, Kelly and Scott County Central School Districts. In 2017 we decided to remake the Truancy Program into 3 phases or levels: Phase 1 – Diversion, Phase 2 – Informal Adjustment, Phase 3 – Formal (Court Case) and Phase 4 – referral to the prosecuting attorney for the filing of criminal charges against the parent(s).

Our Attendance and Truancy Program is designed to prevent or eliminate all unexcused absences by students. This is accomplished by getting in “early” on students with attendance issues. School districts refer students to Phase 1 of the program when they reach 3 unexcused absences. Once students accrue 6 unexcused absences the student exits the diversion program and enters Phase 2 of the Attendance and Truancy Program which is an Informal Adjustment. Following 3 more unexcused absences the student enters into Phase 3 which is a formal (Court) case. If 3 more unexcused absences are accrued by a student a probable cause affidavit is sent to the county prosecutor for the filing of criminal charges against the parent (Class C Misdemeanor of Compulsory Attendance Violation).

Below is a table that shows the number of students that participated in Phase 1 (Diversion) of our Attendance and Truancy Program since its inception in 2017.

Number of Program Participants	2018	2017
Truancy Diversion Program	684	365

Community Service Work

Community Service Work

In 2018, 504 hours of Community Service Work were completed by juveniles. To evaluate the impact the CSW Program has on the community, one can multiply the number of hours completed by the rate of compensation equal to minimum wage. Using this formula, it is estimated that the community received a benefit of \$3,956.40 in 2018.

In 2017, 630 hours of Community Service Work were completed by juveniles. To evaluate the impact the CSW Program has on the community, one can multiply the number of hours completed by the rate of compensation equal to minimum wage. Using this formula, it is estimated that the community received a benefit of \$4,945.50 in 2017.

In the 33rd Circuit community service is used both as a sanction for violations of law and/or probation and as a means to pay restitution to victims.

Two Year CSW Comparison	
Year	Hours Completed
2018	504
2017	630