

St. Louis County Family Court 2018 Interim  
Disproportionate Minority Contact Report

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

The St. Louis Family Court entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) on Wednesday, December 14, 2016 to address due process and equal protection concerns raised by the DOJ Civil Rights Division. In that Memorandum of Agreement (United States Department of Justice, 2016), the Court agreed to use the Justice Information System (JIS) to collect data on sex, race, age, and offense information to inform a statistical analysis of a number of juvenile justice decision points.

This interim report provides a snapshot of current descriptive data and data trends ranging from the front-end decision point of referral of youth to the juvenile office to the deep-end decision points of commitment of youth to the Department of Youth Services and certification. This report does not include a more complex statistical analysis to determine what factors may account for the disproportionality identified in the report. The Court's year-end report (which will be released in the spring of 2020) will include that analysis.

Because a large number of referrals to the St. Louis County Juvenile Office were referrals of **black or African American youth**, this group tends to be **overrepresented** at the front end of the juvenile justice process. This overrepresentation **declines as youth moved deeper into the system**, and it **disappears** altogether for the small number of youth who are formally charged with crimes. In fact, using the Relative Rate Index (RRI) to measure DMC in 2018 revealed precisely this pattern. When compared to white youth, black or African American youth were 5.7 times more likely to be referred, 2.5 times more likely to experience secure detention, 2.0 times more likely to be petitioned, and slightly less likely (0.9 times) to be diverted from the formal process. After that point, the RRI either does not indicate disproportionality or cannot capture it due to the small volume of cases at the deep end, since youth are much less commonly committed to the Department of Youth Services (DYS) or certified to stand trial in adult court.

Delinquency referrals were disaggregated by referral source, sex, race/ethnicity, charge level, age, seriousness, disposition, and geography. Administrative referrals were disaggregated by referral source, sex, race/ethnicity, disposition, and geography. Black or African American youth represented about 75% of delinquency referrals and about 80% of administrative referrals. Most youth were referred by law enforcement, and most youth were referred for allegations of misdemeanor offenses. Among those referred for allegations of felony offenses, Felony D was the most common. Allegations of assault and stealing were the most numerous, followed by allegations of property damage, allegations involving illegal substances, and allegations of invasion of privacy (typically some form of trespassing). Ten ZIP codes represented a plurality (46.3%) of all referrals. Nine of those ten ZIP codes were located in North St. Louis County. Last, the most common outcomes for referrals was for referrals to be rejected due to legal insufficiency or to be diverted away from formal processing through an informal resolution of the delinquency or status offense matter.

Therefore, in a pattern that is consistent with the results of prior reports, the **majority of youth**

referred to the Family Court in 2018 **did not experience formal processing** that would have resulted in appearing before a judicial officer in Court. This reflects the Court's heightened emphasis on finding alternatives to divert young people from the juvenile justice system entirely and, instead, to find services and programs to help them stay in school and remain with their families and communities.

Admissions to detention were disaggregated by race, ethnicity, sex, geography, and indicator. Black or African American youth represented about 85% of youth placed in secure detention in 2018. Recall that black or African American youth were at **slightly greater risk** to be placed in secure detention, relative to white youth for this same time period. Furthermore, it is also the case that the data indicates increases in detention admissions, length of stay, and daily population were mostly experienced by black or African American youth. The next report will explore these patterns in detail.

The average and median lengths of stay were disaggregated by race/ethnicity, sex, geography, and indicator. The average and median lengths of stay were approximately 14 days and 6 days longer for black or African American youth as compared to white youth, respectively.

The average and median daily populations in secure detention were disaggregated by race/ethnicity, sex, and geography. The average and median daily populations for black or African American youth were approximately 23 and 24 youths, respectively. By contrast, the average and median daily populations for white youth were approximately 3 youths.

The Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA) was used to screen youth referred for detention. The intention is to utilize an **objective instrument** to prevent race and ethnicity or other extra-legal factors from influencing the decision to detain youth. Decisions to override the JDTA scores were disaggregated by geography, race/ethnicity, sex, and detention screening indicator. All of the overrides down to release (11) and up to secure detention (8) involved black or African American youth.

Recidivism was reported by charge level and year. Most youth do not recidivate. Furthermore, most youth who are referred for a subsequent legally sufficient delinquency allegation are referred for misdemeanors. In fact, this was true both for youth who were originally referred for felony allegations and for those who were originally referred for misdemeanor allegations. Furthermore, the five year trend has been for the recidivism rate to decrease slightly over time.

Formal cases were disaggregated by sex, race/ethnicity, and charge level. Findings of delinquency, formal supervision, and case dispositions for formal cases were also reported. Black or African American youth comprised 77.6% of formal cases; recall that black or African American youth were **twice as likely** to receive a petition relative to white youth.

Division of Youth Service (DYS) commitments were disaggregated by sex, race, age, seriousness, and geography. Almost 90% of DYS commitments involved black or African American youth.

Certifications to adult court were disaggregated by sex, race, age, type, seriousness, and geography. All of the certifications to adult court in 2018 were for black or African American youth.

## Chapter 2

# Disproportionate Minority Contact

All states are required to report evidence of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and to make efforts to reduce disproportionality. DMC occurs whenever the overall volume of activity for minority youth at various juvenile justice contact points is disproportionately larger than the volume of activity for white youth at those points (Feyerherm, 2011; Feyerherm, Snyder, & Villarruel, 2009). The Relative Rate Index (RRI) is the standard diagnostic measure used to start the process of investigating DMC. The RRI measures over- or underrepresentation of minorities at various contact points in the juvenile justice system by dividing the rate of activity for minority youth by the rate of activity for majority youth at each contact point (Feyerherm et al., 2009). The ratio that is produced by dividing these two rates provides a measure of “relative risk”. When a Relative Rate Index indicates disproportionality, it can be interpreted as indicating the extent of risk for the minority group of experiencing overrepresentation at a particular contact point. Please refer to Appendix 11.5 for an explanation of how the Relative Rate Index is calculated and interpreted.

The 2017 Relative Rate Indices for youth contact with the St. Louis County Family Court were calculated for the reporting period of 1/1/2017-12/31/2017. The 2018 Relative Rate Indices for youth contact with the St. Louis County Family Court were calculated for the reporting period of 1/1/2018-12/31/2018. See Figure 2.1 for a comparison of the Relative Rate Index values for the two years.

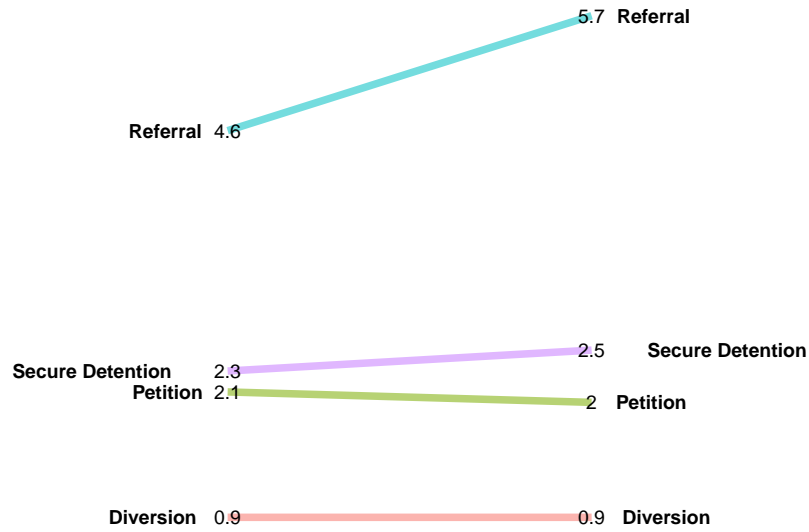


Figure 2.1: Relative Rate Indices, 2017-2018.

As indicated, there was both improvement and worsening of disproportionality, as measured by the Relative Rate Indices, for black or African American youth in 2018. The RRI for referral of black or African American youth increased to 5.7, meaning that black or African American youth were over five and a half times more likely to be referred in that year. The St. Louis County RRI for diversion of black or African American youth was 0.9, which means that black or African American youth were a little less likely than white youth to be diverted from formal processing. Black or African American youth were 2.5 times more likely to have been securely detained, and they were 2.0 times more likely to have been petitioned.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>RRIs for the decision points of informal adjustment, adjudication, secure confinement at DYS, and certification are not reported here, because the results were not statistically significant or because there was an insufficient volume of contacts to conduct the test.

## **Chapter 3**

# **Delinquency and Administrative Referrals**

Chapter 3 presents information on all disposed delinquency and administrative referrals handled by the Delinquency Services Department in 2018.

### **3.1 Delinquency Referrals**

This section presents information on delinquency referrals disposed by the Delinquency Services Department in the St. Louis County Juvenile Office in 2018. Youth under the age of 17 alleged to have committed law violations are referred to the Juvenile Office. In such cases, the Juvenile Office endeavors to address the delinquent behavior, strengthen family functioning, and maintain public safety for the community. Assessment, counseling, and case management services are provided by Deputy Juvenile Officers (DJOs) who are located in the St. Louis County Courthouse in Clayton, as well as in county government offices throughout St. Louis County.

Delinquency referrals accounted for 43.0% of all referrals of any type disposed in 2018. Referrals detailed in this chapter are those with a misdemeanor or felony allegation as the most serious allegation. Multiple allegations may be entered on a single referral, but allegations beyond the most serious one on the referral are not counted in this section.

#### **3.1.1 Referral Source**

Delinquency referrals to St. Louis County's Juvenile Office originate from a variety of sources. In 2018, 92.1% of all referrals originated from some type of law enforcement agency. 91.1% of all referrals originated from Municipal Police, the top referral source. The second highest referral source, School Resource Officer, accounted for 4.5% of all referrals. Please refer to Table 3.1 for all sources. Missing data [51].

Table 3.1: Delinquency Referrals by Source of Referral

Source	Frequency	Percent
Municipal Police	2,200	91.1%
School Resource Officer	109	4.5%
Other Juvenile Court	49	2.0%
Juvenile Court Personnel	32	1.3%
Other Law Enforcement	14	0.6%
County Sheriff	7	0.3%
Highway Patrol	3	0.1%
Children's Division	1	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>-</b>

### 3.1.2 Referrals by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

The statewide Justice Information System (JIS) allows the following race and ethnicity categories<sup>1</sup> to be recorded for youth:

- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latinx
- Unknown
- White

In 2018, male youth accounted for 69.7% of delinquency referrals disposed, while female youth accounted for the remaining 30.2%.<sup>2</sup> Delinquency referrals of black or African American youth accounted for 74.8%, while white youth accounted for 22.9%. Please refer to Table 3.2 for additional details.<sup>3</sup> Missing data [0].

Table 3.2: Delinquency Referrals by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

Sex	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Unknown	Total
Female	188 (7.5%)	556 (22.2%)	7 (0.3%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	756 (30.2%)
Male	384 (15.4%)	1,314 (52.5%)	29 (1.2%)	12 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.2%)	1,745 (69.8%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>572 (22.9%)</b>	<b>1,870 (74.8%)</b>	<b>36 (1.4%)</b>	<b>15 (0.6%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>8 (0.3%)</b>	<b>2,501 (100.0%)</b>

Note: Percentages represent the percentage of grand total.

### 3.1.3 Charge Level

In 2018, Misdemeanor A accounted for 44.8% of delinquency referrals for felony or misdemeanor allegations. Felonies represented 25.2% of these referrals, with the largest portion of felonies being Felony D [14.1%]. Please refer to Figure 3.1 for additional details. Missing data [0].

<sup>1</sup>At the time of preparing this report, race and ethnicity were included in a single "Ethnic Code" category within JIS. One category was recorded for each youth. The names of the ethnic code descriptions have been modified from the names extracted from JIS to increase the legibility of the summarized data and reduce ambiguity. Close attention has been paid to ensure that these changes increase clarity without altering the meaning of the summarized data. For example, the JIS ethnic code description of "Black" is included in this report as "Black or African American."

<sup>2</sup>At the time of preparing this report, JIS data was limited to male and female sex categories.

<sup>3</sup>Latinx is used in this report as a gender-neutral alternative to "Latino" and "Latina".



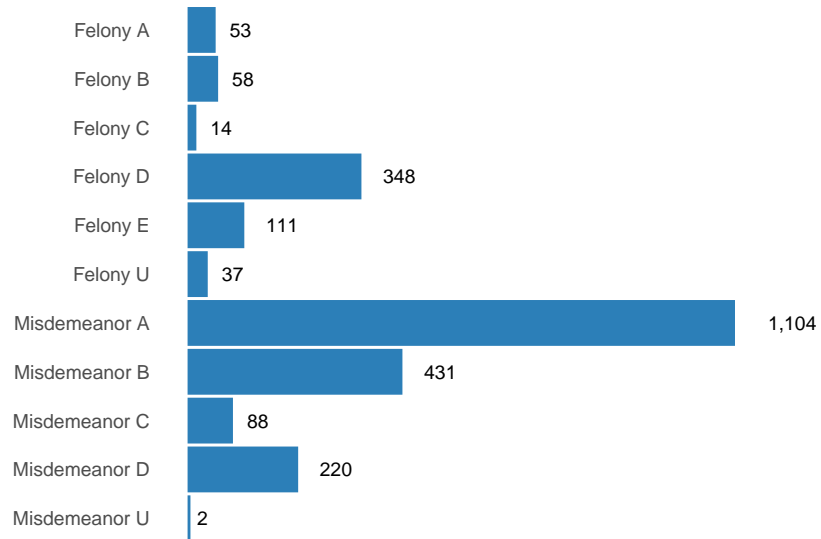


Figure 3.1: Delinquency Referrals by Charge Level.

Most delinquency referrals for both white and black or African American youth in 2018 were for misdemeanor allegations. Please refer to Figure 3.2 for additional details.

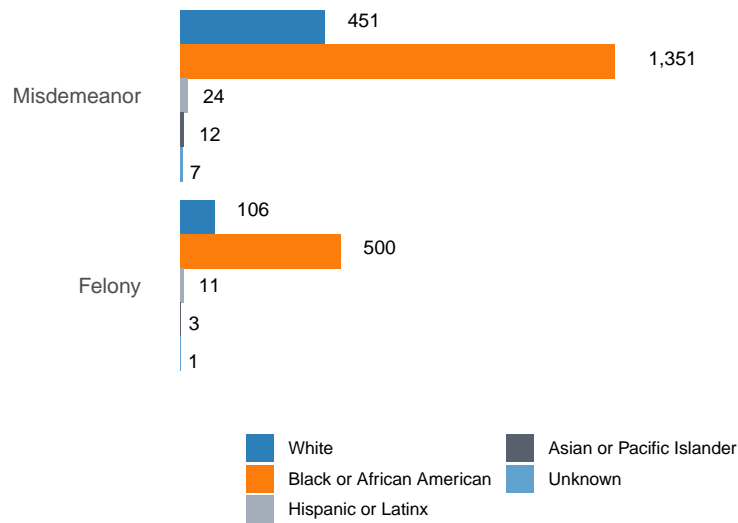


Figure 3.2: Delinquency Referrals by Charge Level and Race/Ethnicity

Youth between 15 and 16 years of age were alleged to be responsible for the largest number of misdemeanors and felonies in 2018. Please refer to Figure 3.3 for additional detail.

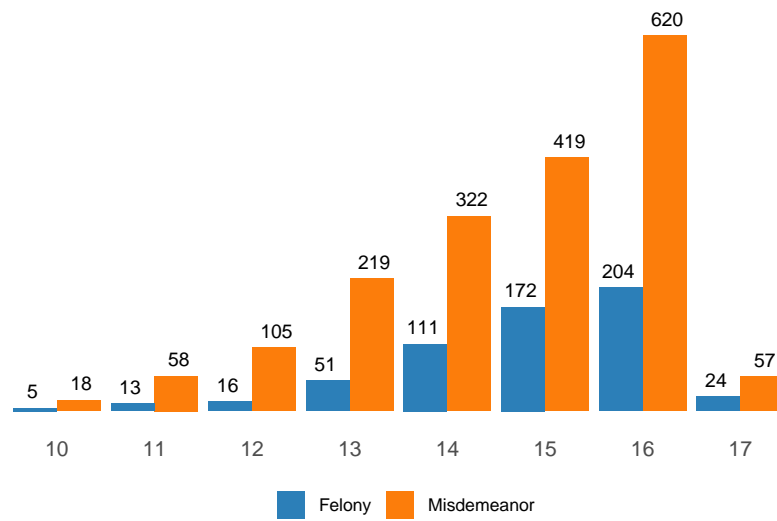


Figure 3.3: Delinquency Referrals by Charge Level and Age at Referral.

### 3.1.4 Most Serious Allegation

Allegations of Assault, Stealing, and Damage Property accounted for the majority [57.1%] of the most serious felony or misdemeanor allegation categories in delinquency referrals in 2018. Please refer to Table 3.3 for a complete listing of the most serious allegations by NCIC category. Missing data [0].

Table 3.3: Delinquency Referrals by Most Serious Allegation Categories

Felony and Misdemeanor Allegation Categories	Frequency	Percent
Assault	551	22.3%
Stealing	490	19.9%
Damage Property	368	14.9%
Dangerous Drugs	208	8.4%
Invasion Of Privacy	163	6.6%
Peace Disturbance	122	4.9%
Sexual Assault	94	3.8%
Burglary	73	3.0%
Obstructing Police	69	2.8%
Weapons	54	2.2%
Obstruct Justice	46	1.9%
Robbery	44	1.8%
Stealing Motor Vehicle	34	1.4%
Liquor Laws	26	1.1%
Threats	22	0.9%
Motor Vehicle	21	0.9%
Obscenity	16	0.6%
Stolen Property	14	0.6%
Sex Offenses	13	0.5%
Fraud	10	0.4%
Arson	7	0.3%
Forgery	6	0.2%
Health And Safety	6	0.2%
Exploitation / Enticement	4	0.2%
Homicide	3	0.1%
Family Offense	1	0.0%
Kidnapping	1	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>-</b>

The most frequent delinquency allegation for both white and black or African American youth in 2018 was Assault. The second most frequent delinquency allegation for white youth was Dangerous Drugs, while the second most frequent for black or African American youth was Stealing. Please refer to Table 3.4 for additional details.

Table 3.4: Delinquency Referrals by Top 5 Most Serious Allegation Categories and Race/Ethnicity

Charge Category	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Unknown
Assault	117 (21.2%)	418 (75.9%)	7 (1.3%)	6 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.5%)
Stealing	83 (16.9%)	397 (81.0%)	6 (1.2%)	3 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)
Damage Property	77 (20.9%)	280 (76.1%)	9 (2.4%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.3%)
Dangerous Drugs	94 (45.2%)	106 (51.0%)	4 (1.9%)	3 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.5%)
Invasion Of Privacy	37 (22.7%)	125 (76.7%)	1 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

*Note:* Percentages represent percentages of row totals, since the comparison is across race/ethnicity categories.

### 3.1.5 Referral Disposition

The most frequently used means of disposing (or handling) of delinquency referrals was Referral Rejected, which accounted for 30.9% of all dispositions. This was followed by Referral Informally Adjusted [23.8%], Referral Closed, Petition Filed [15.5%], and Referral Transferred to Other Juvenile Court [15.4%]. Please refer to Figure 3.4 for additional details. Informal adjustment outcomes are disaggregated into “Youth Counseled and Warned”, “Warning Letter Sent”, and Referral Informally Adjusted [via informal adjustment contract]”, and each category is disaggregated by race/ethnicity. Missing data [0].

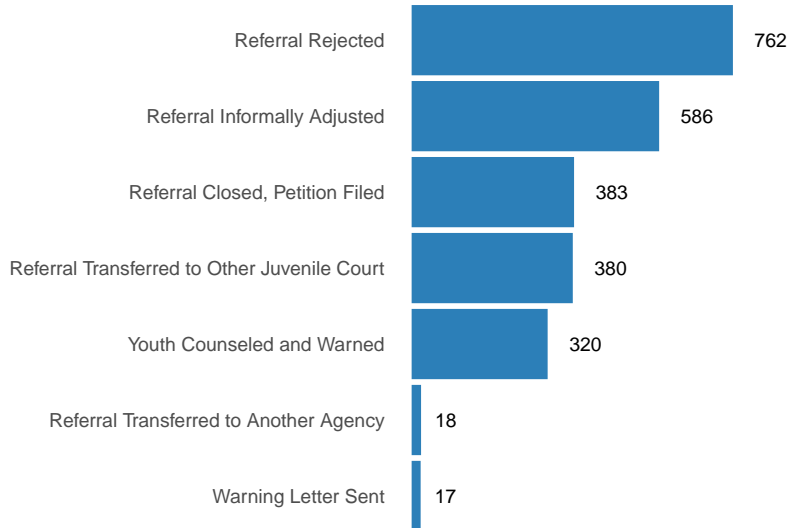


Figure 3.4: Delinquency Referrals by Disposition.

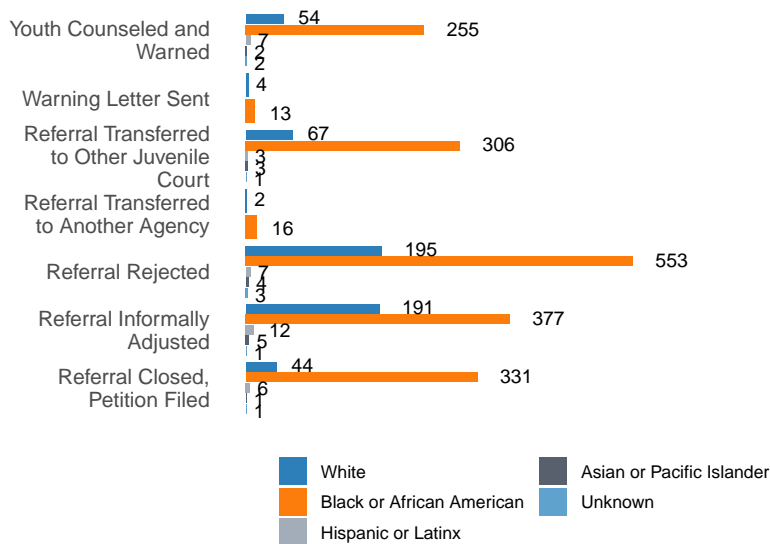


Figure 3.5: Delinquency Referrals by Disposition and Race/Ethnicity.

Among referrals handled via informal adjustment, 52.2% involved the use of supervision, while the

remaining 47.8% of referrals did not involve the use of supervision. Referrals of male youth accounted for 61.7% of informal adjustments with supervision and 73.8% of informal adjustments without supervision. Female youth accounted for 26.2% of informal adjustments with supervision and 38.3% of informal adjustments without supervision. Disaggregating informal adjustments by race/ethnicity and informal adjustment type reveals that 69.3% of informal adjustments with supervision involved black or African American youth, while 26.8% involved white youth. Furthermore, 59.2% of informal adjustments without supervision involved black or African American youth, while 38.3% involved white youth. Please refer to Table 3.5 for additional details. Missing data [0].

Table 3.5: Informal Adjustments by Type and Race/Ethnicity

Informal Adjustment Type	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Unknown	Total
Inf Adj Conf No Supervision	110 (38.3%)	170 (59.2%)	4 (1.4%)	3 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	287 (100.0%)
Inf Adj Conf With Supervision	84 (26.8%)	217 (69.3%)	9 (2.9%)	2 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.3%)	313 (100.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>194 (32.3%)</b>	<b>387 (64.5%)</b>	<b>13 (2.2%)</b>	<b>5 (0.8%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>1 (0.2%)</b>	<b>600 (100.0%)</b>

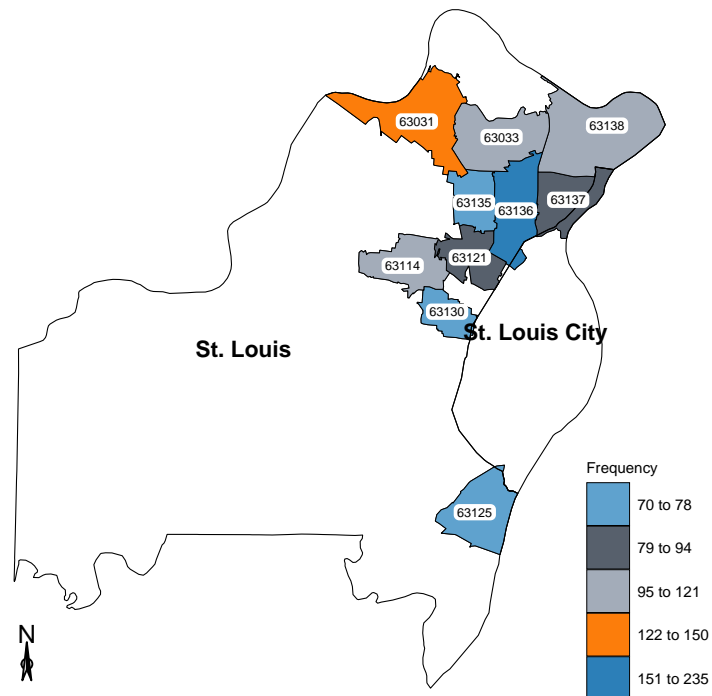
Note: Percentages represent percentages of row totals, since the comparison is across race/ethnicity categories.

Occasionally, such as when youth are non-compliant with the terms of an informal adjustment or when a youth recidivates with a subsequent, legally sufficient delinquency allegation, informal adjustments are terminated and petitions are filed. In 2018, this happened 136 times. Female youth accounted for 18.4% of these informal adjustments, while male youth accounted for 81.6%. Of that total, 80.9% involved black or African American youth and 16.9% involved white youth. Most of these referrals were disposed as “Referral Closed, Petition Filed” or “Referral Transferred to Other Juvenile Court”, though 14.7% were disposed as “Referral Informally Adjusted”, indicating that a petition was filed but that it was subsequently dismissed by the judicial officer for informal adjustment. Overall, 37 petitions were dismissed for informal adjustment, not all of which began as an informal adjustment before being first petitioned.

### 3.1.6 Geography

The most common ZIP code in 2018 was 63136, accounting for 10.2% of delinquency referrals. Together, the top ten ZIP codes accounted for 46.3% of delinquency referrals.<sup>4</sup> Please refer to Figure 3.6. Missing data [1].

<sup>4</sup>Non-residential addresses were excluded, so youth with an agency or organization, such as the Children’s Division, on file for their mailing address were not counted.



Based on US Census Bureau ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) Boundary Data

Figure 3.6: Delinquency Referrals by Top 10 ZIP Codes

## 3.2 Administrative Referrals

This section describes administrative referrals<sup>5</sup> disposed by the Delinquency Services Department in the St. Louis County Juvenile Office in 2018. Administrative referrals accounted for 4.0% of all referrals disposed in that year.

### 3.2.1 Referral Source

Administrative referrals to St. Louis County's Juvenile Office originate primarily from Juvenile Court Personnel, who accounted for 93.8% of administrative referrals. By contrast, the second highest referral source, Municipal Police, only accounted for 2.1% of administrative referrals. Please refer to Table 3.1 for all sources. Missing data [21].

<sup>5</sup>Administrative referrals are referrals that are initiated as delinquency, status offense, or child abuse/neglect referral types but that include allegations of a Violation of Valid Court Order, juvenile informal supervision or technical violation, or juvenile formal supervision or technical violation. The different nature of these allegations merits tracking these referrals separately. These are allegations of rule violations rather than new law violations or other types of offense. There is no "Administrative" case type in the Missouri Justice Information System (JIS).

Table 3.6: Administrative Referrals by Source of Referral

Source	Frequency	Percent
Juvenile Court Personnel	182	93.8%
Municipal Police	4	2.1%
Children's Division	3	1.5%
Private Social Agency	3	1.5%
Other Juvenile Court	2	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>-</b>

### 3.2.2 Referrals by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

In 2018, male youth accounted for 78.6% of administrative referrals disposed, while female youth accounted for the remaining 21.4%. Administrative referrals of black or African American youth accounted for 79.5%, while white youth accounted for 17.7%. Please refer to Table 3.7 for additional details. Missing data [0].

Table 3.7: Administrative Referrals by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

Sex	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Unknown	Total
Female	16 (7.4%)	30 (14.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	46 (21.4%)
Male	22 (10.2%)	141 (65.6%)	2 (0.9%)	4 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	169 (78.6%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 (17.7%)</b>	<b>171 (79.5%)</b>	<b>2 (0.9%)</b>	<b>4 (1.9%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>215 (100.0%)</b>

Note: Percentages represent the percentage of grand total.

### 3.2.3 Referral Disposition

The most frequently used means of disposing (or handling) of administrative referrals was Referral Closed, Petition Filed, which accounted for 91.2% of all dispositions. This was followed by Referral Rejected [7.9%], and Referral Informally Adjusted [0.9%]. Please refer to Figure 3.7 for additional details about administrative referral outcomes by race/ethnicity. Missing data [0].

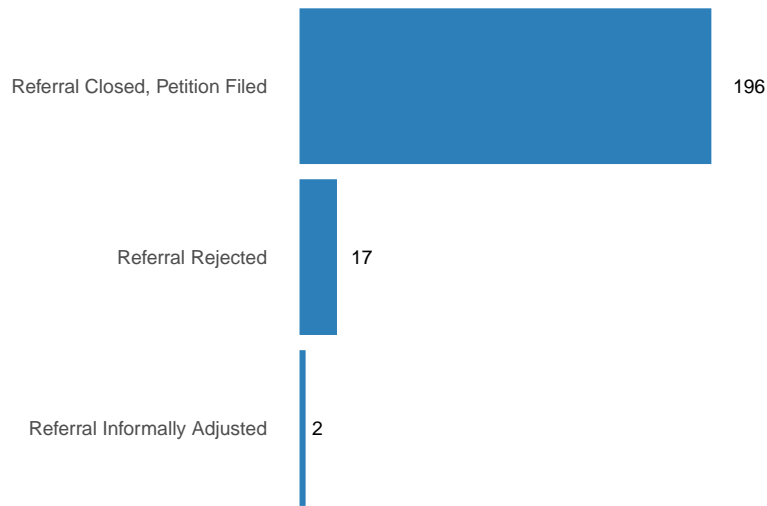


Figure 3.7: Administrative Referrals by Disposition.

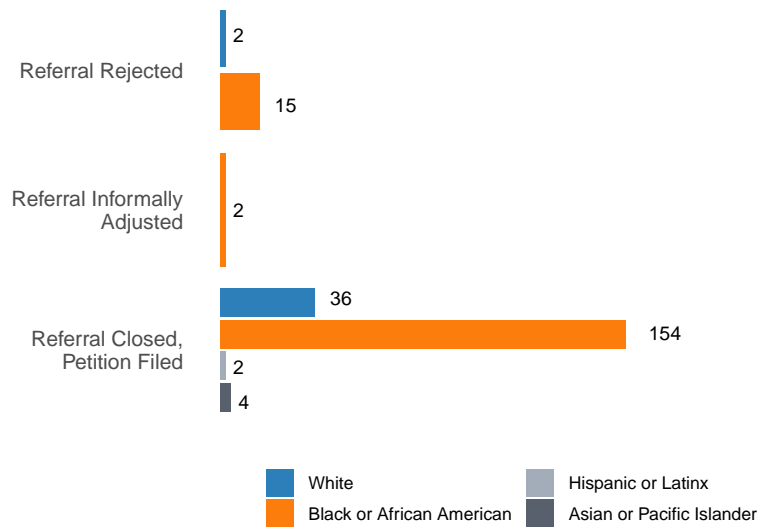


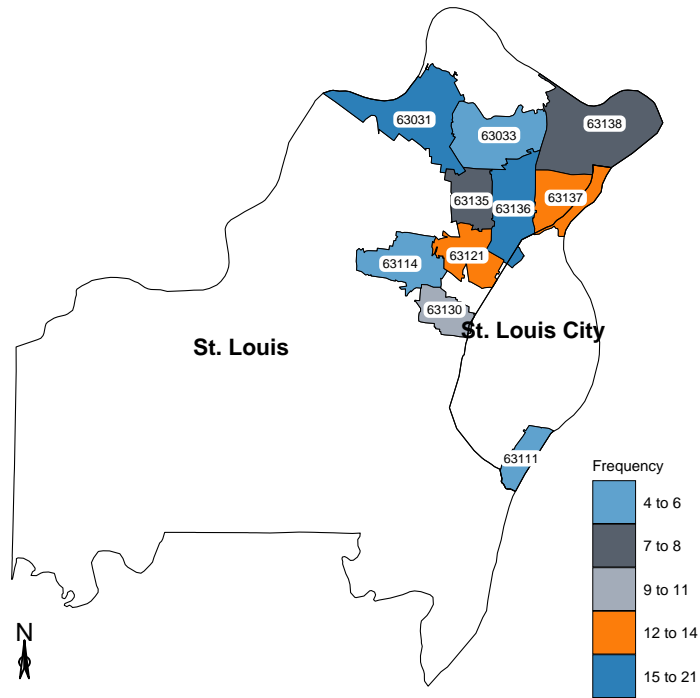
Figure 3.8: Administrative Referrals by Disposition and Race/Ethnicity.

### 3.2.4 Geography

The most common ZIP code in 2018 was 63031, accounting for 14.0% of administrative referrals. Together, the top ten ZIP codes accounted for 50.7% of administrative referrals.<sup>6</sup> Please refer to Figure 3.9. Missing data [0].

<sup>6</sup>Non-residential addresses were excluded, so youth with an agency or organization, such as the Children’s Division, on file for their mailing address were not counted.





Based on US Census Bureau ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) Boundary Data

Figure 3.9: Administrative Referrals by Top 10 ZIP Codes

# Chapter 4

## Admissions to Detention

Chapter 4 describes admissions to secure detention in St. Louis County during 2018. All data in this section is disaggregated by the JDAI REGGO criteria (Race, Ethnicity, Gender, Geography, and Offense). As a result, admissions are disaggregated by sex (Annie E. Casey Foundation & The Vera Institute for Justice, 2013).

### 4.1 Total Admissions by Year

During calendar year 2018, there were 328 admissions to secure detention for 235 distinct youth in St. Louis County. This change represents an increase of 54 admissions (+19.7%) compared to the 2017 calendar year. The total number of secure detention admissions as well as the distinct count of youth admitted for calendar years 2013 through 2018 are shown in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 below.

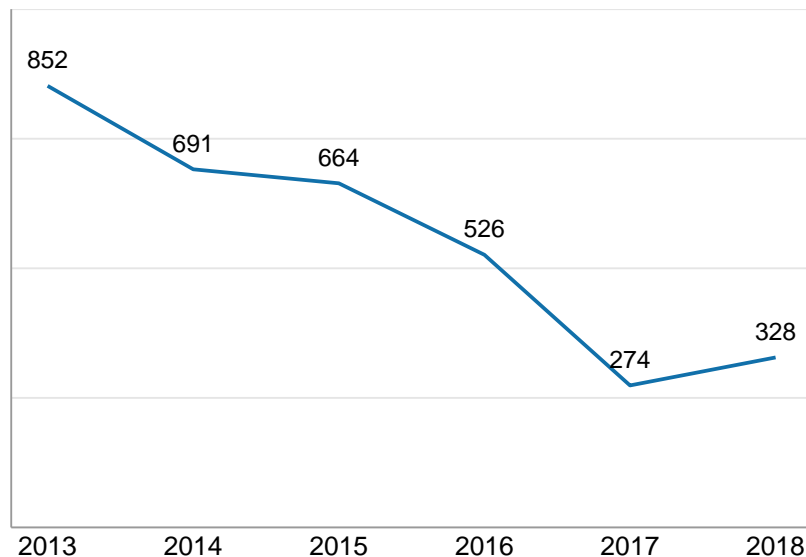


Figure 4.1: Secure Detention Admissions by Year (2013 to 2018)

Table 4.1: Secure Detention Admissions by Year (2013 to 2018)

Year	Number of Admissions	Distinct Count of Youth
2013	852	616
2014	691	536
2015	664	491
2016	526	380
2017	274	225
<b>2018</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>235</b>

## 4.2 Admissions to Detention by Race and Ethnicity

This section includes year-over-year admissions to secure detention by race and ethnicity from 2013 to 2018. Admissions to detention for calendar year 2018 are also disaggregated by race and ethnicity and analyzed in greater detail.

### 4.2.1 Year Over Year Admissions to Detention by Race and Ethnicity

Table 4.2 indicates admissions to secure detention by race and ethnicity for calendar years 2013 to 2018.<sup>1</sup> Figure 4.2 provides a visual representation of these admissions to detention.<sup>2</sup> Each admission to secure detention is counted separately for youth who were admitted more than one time during the reporting period.

Table 4.2: Secure Detention Admissions by Race and Ethnicity (2013 to 2018)

Year	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Pacific or Asian Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Unknown	Total
2013	120 (14.1%)	726 (85.2%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	852 (100.0%)
2014	120 (17.4%)	565 (81.8%)	1 (0.1%)	5 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	691 (100.0%)
2015	97 (14.6%)	559 (84.2%)	5 (0.8%)	3 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	664 (100.0%)
2016	71 (13.5%)	452 (85.9%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	526 (100.0%)
2017	47 (17.2%)	217 (79.2%)	6 (2.2%)	4 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	274 (100.0%)
<b>2018</b>	<b>43 (13.1%)</b>	<b>277 (84.5%)</b>	<b>5 (1.5%)</b>	<b>3 (0.9%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>328 (100.0%)</b>

<sup>1</sup>The column order of race and ethnicity categories for this table (and subsequent race and ethnicity tables in this report) is based on the convention used by the National Center for Juvenile Justice and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2017).

<sup>2</sup>Labels for frequencies  $\leq 10$  admissions have been omitted from this visualization to increase legibility. Similar omissions have been intentionally made on subsequent year-over-year visualizations within this report. Please refer to the corresponding frequency tables to view these totals.

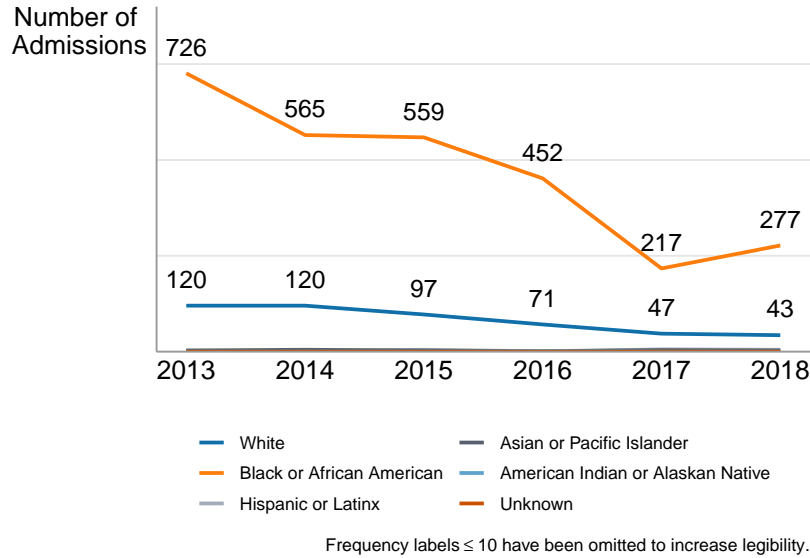


Figure 4.2: Secure Detention Admissions by Race and Ethnicity (2013 to 2018)

### 4.2.2 Admissions to Detention by Race and Ethnicity for Calendar Year 2018

As indicated by Figure 4.3, admissions to secure detention for white youth decreased from 47 in 2017 to 43 in 2018 (-8.5%). Admissions increased for black or African American youth during the same time period. In 2018, there were 277 admissions to secure detention for black or African American youth, compared to 217 in 2017 (+27.6%).

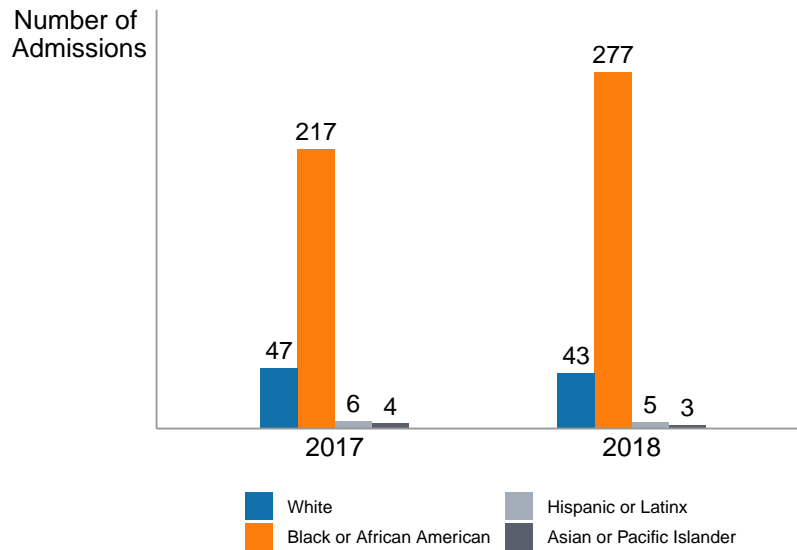


Figure 4.3: Secure Detention Admissions by Race and Ethnicity (2017-2018 Comparison)

## 4.3 Admissions to Detention by Sex

### 4.3.1 Year Over Year Admissions to Detention by Sex

Table 4.3 indicates admissions to secure detention by sex for calendar years 2013 to 2018. Figure 4.4 provides a visual representation of these admissions to detention.

Table 4.3: Secure Detention Admissions by Sex (2013 to 2018)

Year	Female	Male	Total
2013	187 (21.9%)	665 (78.1%)	852 (100.0%)
2014	169 (24.5%)	522 (75.5%)	691 (100.0%)
2015	139 (20.9%)	525 (79.1%)	664 (100.0%)
2016	76 (14.4%)	450 (85.6%)	526 (100.0%)
2017	27 (9.9%)	247 (90.1%)	274 (100.0%)
2018	58 (17.7%)	270 (82.3%)	328 (100.0%)

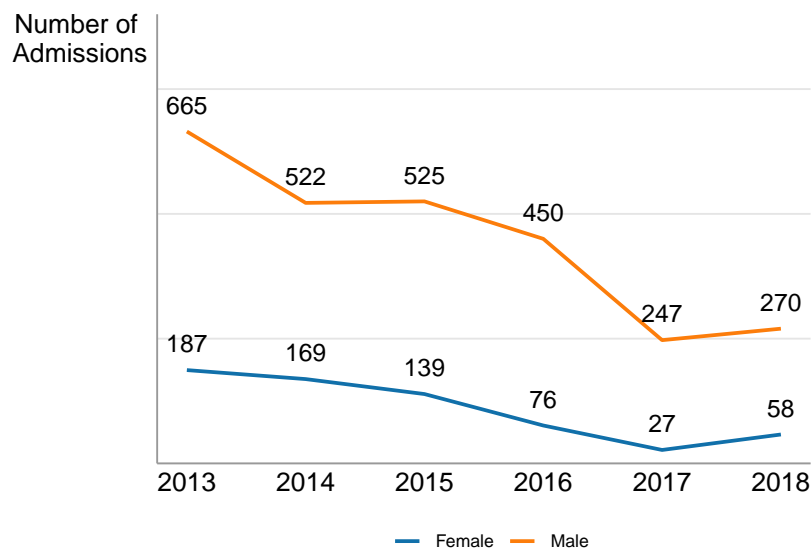


Figure 4.4: Secure Detention Admissions by Sex (2013 to 2018)

### 4.3.2 Admissions to Detention by Sex for Calendar Year 2018

As indicated by Figure 4.5, admissions to secure detention for female youth increased from 27 in 2017 to 58 in 2018 (+114.8%). Admissions increased for male youth during the same time period. In 2018, there were 270 admissions to secure detention for male youth, compared to 247 in 2017 (+9.3%).

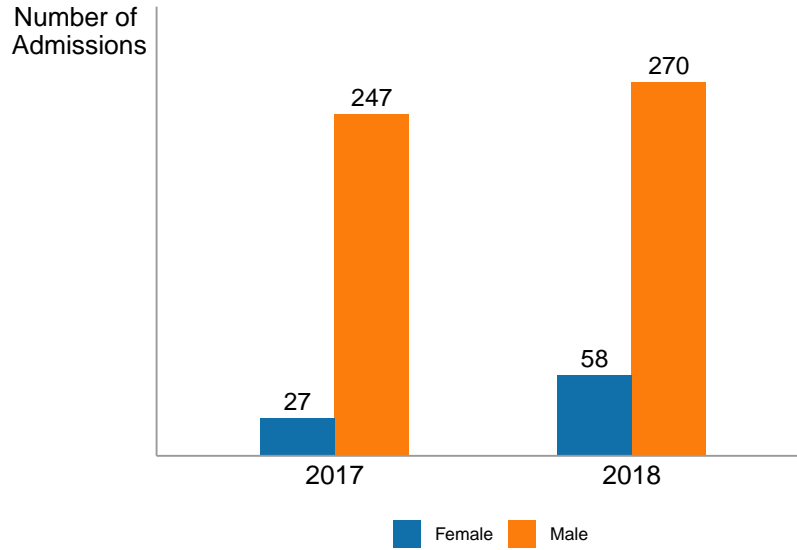


Figure 4.5: Secure Detention Admissions by Race and Ethnicity (2017-2018 Comparison)

### 4.3.3 Admissions to Detention by Sex and Race and Ethnicity for Calendar Year 2018 {admissions-sex-race-calendaryear}

Table 4.4 and Figure 4.6 present a crosstabulation of admissions to secure detention by sex and race/ethnicity.

Table 4.4: Secure Detention Admissions by Sex and Race and Ethnicity (2018)

Sex	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Unknown	Total
Female	16 (27.6%)	41 (70.7%)	1 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	58 (100.0%)
Male	27 (10.0%)	236 (87.4%)	4 (1.5%)	3 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	270 (100.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>43 (13.1%)</b>	<b>277 (84.5%)</b>	<b>5 (1.5%)</b>	<b>3 (0.9%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>328 (100.0%)</b>

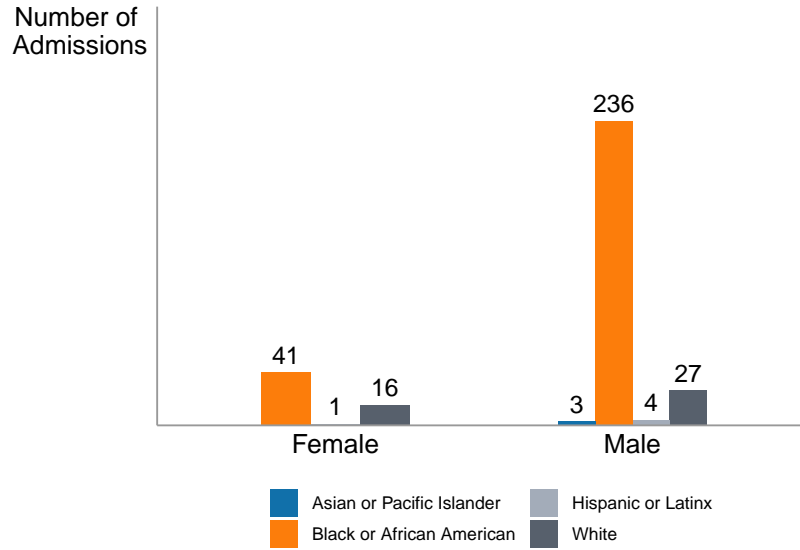


Figure 4.6: Secure Detention Admissions by Sex and Race and Ethnicity (2018)

## 4.4 Admissions to Detention by ZIP Code for Calendar Year 2018

The ZIP codes included in this section are based on the mailing address that was reported for a youth at the time of admission to secure detention. Non-residential mailing addresses (behavioral health and/or substance use treatment placements, Division of Youth Services placements, out-of-home residential placements, etc.) were excluded from this list prior to counting ZIP codes. This exclusion was performed to prevent the artificial inflation of frequencies in ZIP codes where these placements are located. Instead, the counts used are intended to indicate where youth reside in the community prior to admission to secure detention.

281 of the 328 (85.7%) admissions to secure detention were for youth who had a residential address reported for their mailing address. The top 5 ZIP codes that were reported for youth admitted to detention were 63136, 63031, 63121, 63133, and 63137. The frequencies of admissions from these ZIP codes are shown in Table 4.5.<sup>3</sup>

Table 4.5: Top 5 ZIP Codes for Youth with Residential Mailing Addresses Admitted to Secure Detention (2018)

ZIP Code	Frequency	Percentage
63136	44	15.7
63031	22	7.8
63121	20	7.1
63133	18	6.4
63137	17	6
Other	121	43.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>3</sup>The total number of admissions to secure detention (281) is filtered for residential addresses only and is different from the total number of admissions for calendar year 2018 (328).

## 4.5 Admissions to Detention by Indicator

The Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA) is administered at the time a youth is screened by the Admissions and Screening Unit (ASU) and a decision is made on whether or not to detain the youth<sup>4</sup>. If a youth is detained, a JDTA indicator, which is a category that specifies the reason for detention, is recorded. This section includes admissions to secure detention from calendar year 2018 that have been disaggregated by JDTA indicator.

### 4.5.1 Admissions to Detention by Indicator for Calendar Year 2018

The most frequent JDTA indicator for admissions to secure detention during calendar year 2018 was Technical Supervision Violation. This indicator accounted for 86 (26.22%) admissions during the year. The frequencies for each indicator are shown below in Table 4.6 and Figure 4.7.

Table 4.6: Secure Detention Admissions by JDTA Indicator (2018)

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage
Technical Supervision Violation	86	26.2
Felony - Property	56	17.1
Felony - Person	54	16.5
Court Ordered Detention at Hearing	32	9.8
Out-of-Jurisdiction Hold	23	7
Warrant - FTA	21	6.4
Warrant DYS - Abscond	14	4.3
Weapons Offense	12	3.7
Misdemeanor - Property	12	3.7
Sex Offense	8	2.4
Felony - Other	4	1.2
Misdemeanor - Person	3	0.9
Drug Offense	3	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>a</sup> Indicator codes were extracted from JIS in a truncated form. Additional descriptive words have been added to these descriptions to increase legibility.

<sup>4</sup>The full JDTA form is included in Appendix B



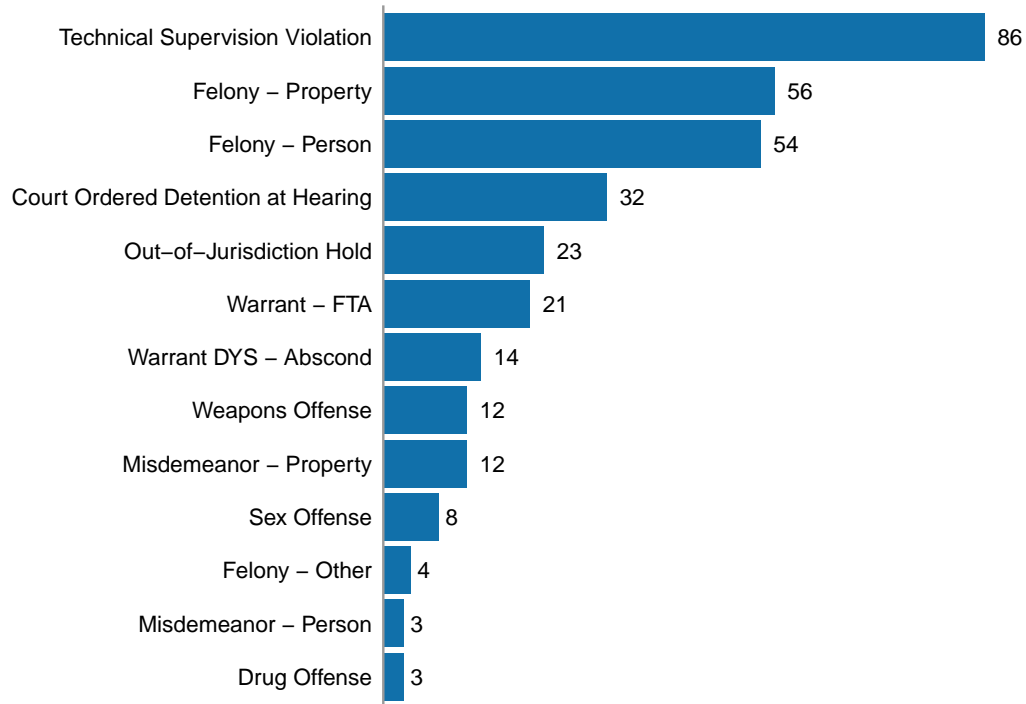


Figure 4.7: Secure Detention Admissions by Indicator (2018)

#### 4.5.2 Admissions to Detention by Indicator and Race and Ethnicity for Calendar Year 2018

Table 4.7 indicates secure detention admissions by JDTA indicator and race and ethnicity for 2018. The top indicator for white youth was Technical Supervision Violation, which accounted for 11 (3.4%) admissions during the year. The top indicator for black or African American youth was Technical Supervision Violation, which accounted for 71 (21.6%) admissions during the year.

Table 4.7: Secure Detention Admissions by Indicator and Race and Ethnicity (2018)

Indicator	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Unknown	Total
Court Ordered Detention at Hearing	4 (12.5%)	28 (87.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (100.0%)
Drug Offense	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Felony - Other	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)
Felony - Person	5 (9.3%)	48 (88.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	54 (100.0%)
Felony - Property	5 (8.9%)	51 (91.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	56 (100.0%)
Misdemeanor - Person	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Misdemeanor - Property	0 (0.0%)	12 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (100.0%)
Out-of-Jurisdiction Hold	6 (26.1%)	15 (65.2%)	2 (8.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (100.0%)
Sex Offense	3 (37.5%)	5 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (100.0%)
Technical Supervision Violation	11 (12.8%)	71 (82.6%)	2 (2.3%)	2 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	86 (100.0%)
Warrant - FTA	4 (19.0%)	16 (76.2%)	1 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (100.0%)
Warrant DYS - Abscond	4 (28.6%)	10 (71.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (100.0%)
Weapons Offense	0 (0.0%)	12 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (100.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>43 (13.1%)</b>	<b>277 (84.5%)</b>	<b>5 (1.5%)</b>	<b>3 (0.9%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>328 (100.0%)</b>

### 4.5.3 Admissions to Detention by Indicator and Sex for Calendar Year 2018

Table 4.8 indicates secure detention admissions by JDTA indicator and sex for 2018. The top indicator for female youth was Technical Supervision Violation, which accounted for 15 (4.6%) admissions during the year. The top indicator for male youth was Technical Supervision Violation, which accounted for 71 (21.6%) admissions during the year.

Table 4.8: Secure Detention Admissions by Indicator and Sex (2018)

Indicator	Female	Male	Total
Court Ordered Detention at Hearing	4 (12.5%)	28 (87.5%)	32 (100.0%)
Drug Offense	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Felony - Other	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	4 (100.0%)
Felony - Person	5 (9.3%)	49 (90.7%)	54 (100.0%)
Felony - Property	7 (12.5%)	49 (87.5%)	56 (100.0%)
Misdemeanor - Person	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Misdemeanor - Property	0 (0.0%)	12 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)
Out-of-Jurisdiction Hold	12 (52.2%)	11 (47.8%)	23 (100.0%)
Sex Offense	0 (0.0%)	8 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)
Technical Supervision Violation	15 (17.4%)	71 (82.6%)	86 (100.0%)
Warrant - FTA	8 (38.1%)	13 (61.9%)	21 (100.0%)
Warrant DYS - Abscond	5 (35.7%)	9 (64.3%)	14 (100.0%)
Weapons Offense	1 (8.3%)	11 (91.7%)	12 (100.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 (17.7%)</b>	<b>270 (82.3%)</b>	<b>328 (100.0%)</b>

# Chapter 5

## Length of Stay

Chapter 5 describes secure detention length of stay data in St. Louis County during 2018. Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for secure detention indicates the average amount of time that youth are in secure detention and is measured in days. ALOS is calculated by summing the lengths of stay for all detention admissions with releases during a time period and then dividing by the total number of detention admissions with release for the time period. While the Admissions to Detention section focused on youth who entered secure detention during calendar year 2018, this section focuses on youth who were released from secure detention during the year.

Average Length of Stay can be expressed through the following calculation:

$$\text{ALOS} = \frac{\text{Sum of Lengths of Stay for Youth Released from Secure Detention During Time Period}}{\text{Number of Releases from Secure Detention During Time Period}}$$

### 5.0.1 Length of Stay by Year

During 2018, there were 310 releases for 235 distinct youth, compared to 301 releases for 225 distinct youth in 2017. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show the comparisons between these values as well as the average and median lengths of stay for calendar years 2013 to 2018. The Average Length of Stay in 2018 was 26.4 days, compared to 27 days in 2017. The Median Length of Stay in 2018 was 12.5 days, compared to 9 days in 2017.

Table 5.1: Secure Detention Releases, Average Length of Stay, and Median Length of Stay by Year (2013 to 2018)

Year	Number of Releases	Distinct Count of Youth	Average Length of Stay	Median Length of Stay
2013	856	616	19.0 days	6.0 days
2014	696	536	20.6 days	7.0 days
2015	655	491	20.4 days	9.0 days
2016	517	380	28.3 days	14.0 days
2017	301	225	27.0 days	9.0 days
<b>2018</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>26.4 days</b>	<b>12.5 days</b>

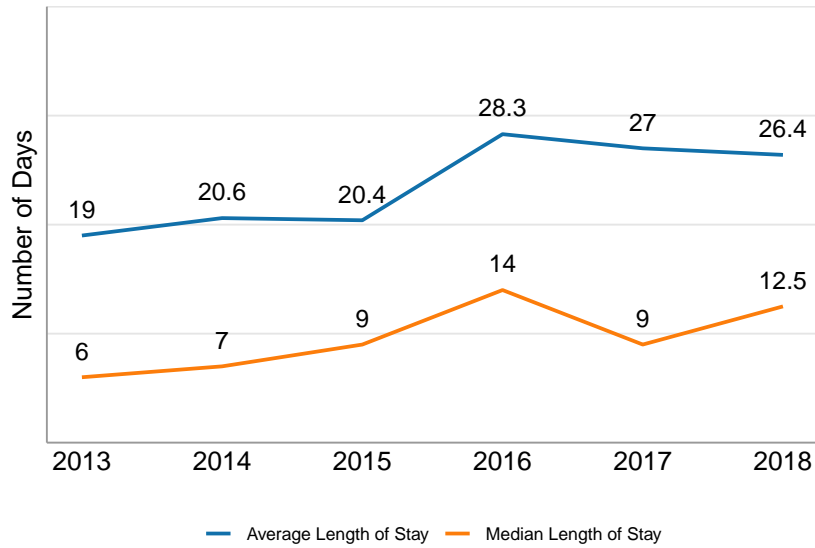


Figure 5.1: Secure Detention Average and Median Length of Stay (2013 to 2018)

## 5.1 Length of Stay by Race and Ethnicity

### 5.1.1 Year Over Year Length of Stay by Race and Ethnicity

#### 5.1.1.1 Average Length of Stay

In 2018, the average length of stay for black or African American youth was 28.5, while the average length of stay for white youth was 14.9. Please see Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2 for additional details.

Table 5.2: Average Length of Stay by Race and Ethnicity (2013 to 2018)

Year	Number of Releases	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Total ALOS for Year
2013	856	16.9 days	19.4 days	33.5 days	1.3 days	NA	19.0 days
2014	696	16.9 days	21.6 days	6.0 days	2.4 days	NA	20.6 days
2015	655	16.4 days	21.2 days	19.2 days	13.0 days	NA	20.4 days
2016	517	21.6 days	29.4 days	28.0 days	44.0 days	17 days	28.3 days
2017	301	23.4 days	28.3 days	14.3 days	10.0 days	NA	27.0 days
<b>2018</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>14.9 days</b>	<b>28.5 days</b>	<b>10.4 days</b>	<b>16.0 days</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>26.4 days</b>

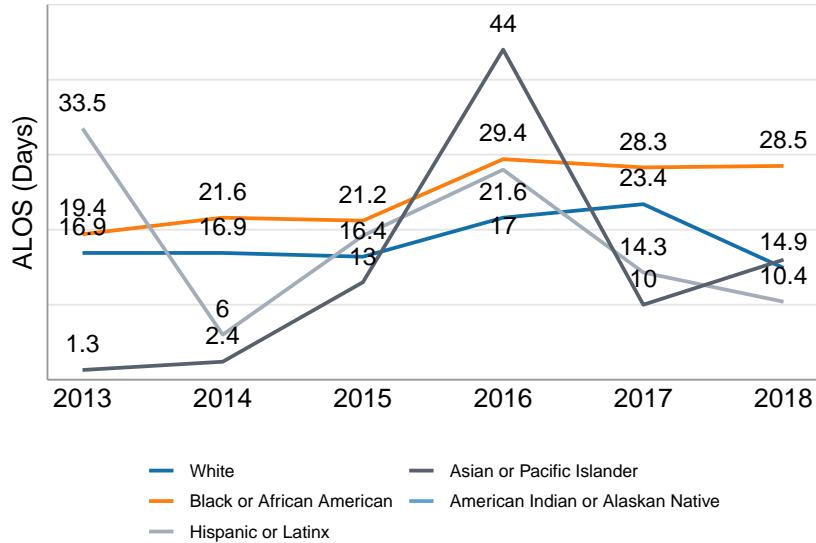


Figure 5.2: Secure Detention Average and Median Length of Stay (2013 to 2018)

5.1.1.2 Median Length of Stay

In 2018, the median length of stay for black or African American youth was 14, while the median length of stay for white youth was 8. Please see Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3 for additional details.

Table 5.3: Median Length of Stay by Race and Ethnicity (2013 to 2018)

Year	Number of Releases	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Total Median LOS for Year
2013	856	8 days	6 days	19.5 days	1.0 days	NA	6.0 days
2014	696	7 days	7 days	6.0 days	2.0 days	NA	7.0 days
2015	655	10 days	9 days	19.0 days	2.0 days	NA	9.0 days
2016	517	12 days	15 days	28.0 days	44.0 days	17 days	14.0 days
2017	301	8 days	10 days	7.0 days	11.5 days	NA	9.0 days
<b>2018</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>8 days</b>	<b>14 days</b>	<b>11.0 days</b>	<b>10.0 days</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>12.5 days</b>

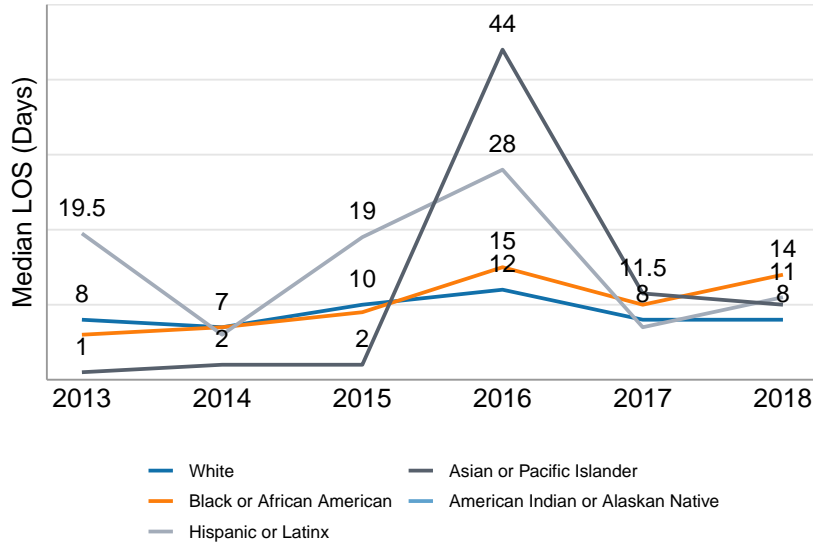


Figure 5.3: Secure Detention Average and Median Length of Stay (2013 to 2018)

### 5.1.1.3 Length of Stay by Race and Ethnicity for Calendar Year 2018

In this section, box and whisker plots are used to visualize year-over-comparisons for length of stay. This style of plot creates a visual representation of the releases that fall far outside of the median length of stay for the time period. The horizontal line inside of the box indicates the median length of stay for the disaggregated category. Half of the detention stays for the category are greater than or equal to this value and the other half are less than this value. The box illustrates the inter-quartile range for the indicator. The middle 50% of the lengths of stay for the disaggregated category fall within this range. The vertical lines extending above and below the box (the whiskers) extend to 1.5 times beyond the upper and lower limits of the inter-quartile range. Any outlying lengths of stay that fall outside of these limits are plotted as individual dots.

When the 2017 releases from secure detention were disaggregated by race, the black or African American and white categories had outlying lengths of stay with 18 and 4 outlying length of stay values respectively. During 2018, the black or African American and white categories had 17 and 3 outlying length of stay values respectively.

Figure 5.4 illustrates the lengths of stay for secure detention releases by race and ethnicity during calendar years 2017 and 2018 in a box and whisker plot format. Tables 5.4 and 5.5 indicate the outlying values for the categories on the plot.

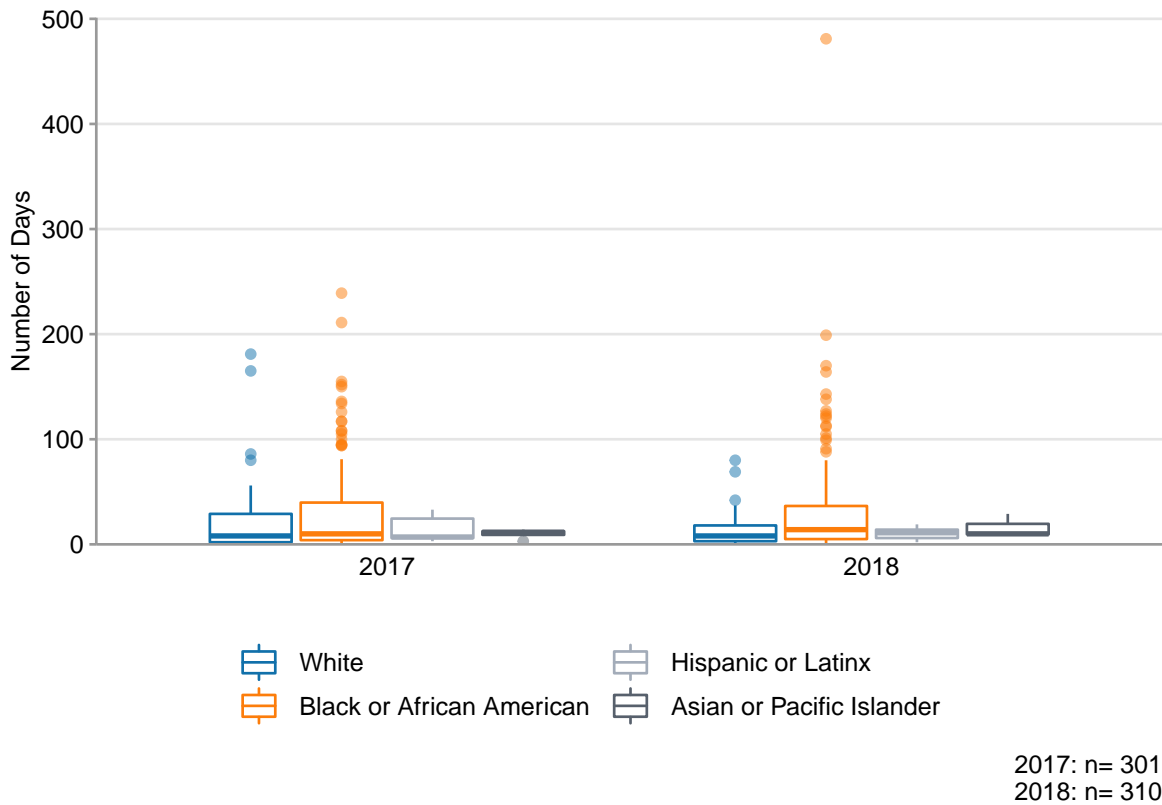


Figure 5.4: Length of Stay of Releases from Secure Detention by Indicator (2017-2018 Comparison)

Table 5.4: Outlying Lengths of Stay by Race and Ethnicity (2017)

Race and Ethnicity	Number of Outliers	Lengths of Stay (Days)
Black or African American	18	94, 94, 95, 95, 100, 105, 108, 108, 117, 117, 126, 134, 136, 150, 152, 155, 211, 239
White	4	80, 86, 165, 181

Table 5.5: Outlying Lengths of Stay by Race and Ethnicity (2018)

Race and Ethnicity	Number of Outliers	Lengths of Stay (Days)
Black or African American	17	88, 91, 99, 101, 105, 112, 113, 120, 122, 124, 127, 138, 143, 164, 170, 199, 481
White	3	42, 69, 80

## 5.2 Length of Stay by Sex

This section includes year-over-year length of stay measures for secure detention releases by sex from 2013 to 2018. Length of stay measures for calendar year 2018 are also disaggregated by sex and analyzed in greater detail.

### 5.2.1 Year Over Year Length of Stay by Sex

Table 5.6 indicates the Average Length of Stay by sex and 5.7 indicates the Median Length of Stay by sex for calendar years 2013 to 2018. The Average Length of Stay for female youth during 2018 was 17 days, while the ALOS for male youth was 28.5 days. The Median Length of Stay for female youth during 2018 was 8 days, while the Median LOS for male youth was 15 days.

#### 5.2.1.1 Average Length of Stay

In 2018, the average length of stay for male youth was 28.5, while the average length of stay for female youth was 17. Please see Table 5.6 for additional details.

Table 5.6: Average Length of Stay by Sex (2013 to 2018)

Year	Number of Releases	Female	Male	Total ALOS for Year
2013	856	11.8 days	21.1 days	19.0 days
2014	696	13.0 days	23.0 days	20.6 days
2015	655	10.6 days	23.1 days	20.4 days
2016	517	17.8 days	30.2 days	28.3 days
2017	301	13.0 days	28.3 days	27.0 days
<b>2018</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>17.0 days</b>	<b>28.5 days</b>	<b>26.4 days</b>

#### 5.2.1.2 Median Length of Stay

In 2018, the median length of stay for male youth was 15, while the median length of stay for female youth was 8. Please see Table 5.7 for additional details.

Table 5.7: Median Length of Stay by Sex (2013 to 2018)

Year	Number of Releases	Female	Male	Total Median LOS for Year
2013	856	3.0 days	8 days	6.0 days
2014	696	4.0 days	9 days	7.0 days
2015	655	3.5 days	14 days	9.0 days
2016	517	8.5 days	17 days	14.0 days
2017	301	6.0 days	11 days	9.0 days
<b>2018</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>8.0 days</b>	<b>15 days</b>	<b>12.5 days</b>

#### 5.2.1.3 Length of Stay by Sex for Calendar Year 2018

When the 2017 releases from secure detention were disaggregated by sex, the male category had outlying lengths of stay with 20 outlying length of stay values. During 2018, the male and female categories had 16 and 7 outlying length of stay values respectively.



Figure 5.5 illustrates the lengths of stay for secure detention releases by sex during calendar years 2017 and 2018 in a box and whisker plot format. Tables 5.8 and 5.9 indicate the outlying values for the categories on the plot.

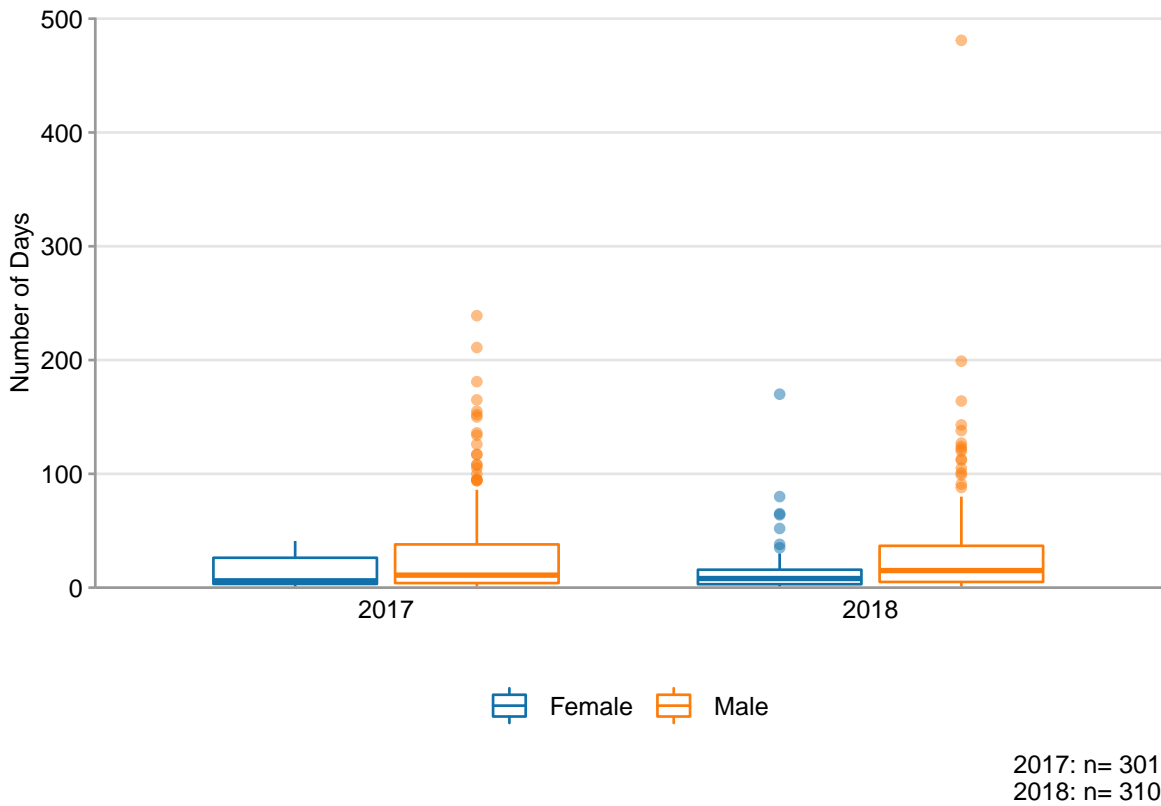


Figure 5.5: Length of Stay of Releases from Secure Detention by Sex (2017-2018 Comparison)

Table 5.8: Outlying Lengths of Stay by Sex (2017)

Sex	Number of Outliers	Lengths of Stay (Days)
Male	20	94, 94, 95, 95, 100, 105, 108, 108, 117, 117, 126, 134, 136, 150, 152, 155, 165, 181, 211, 239

Table 5.9: Outlying Lengths of Stay by Sex (2018)

Sex	Number of Outliers	Lengths of Stay (Days)
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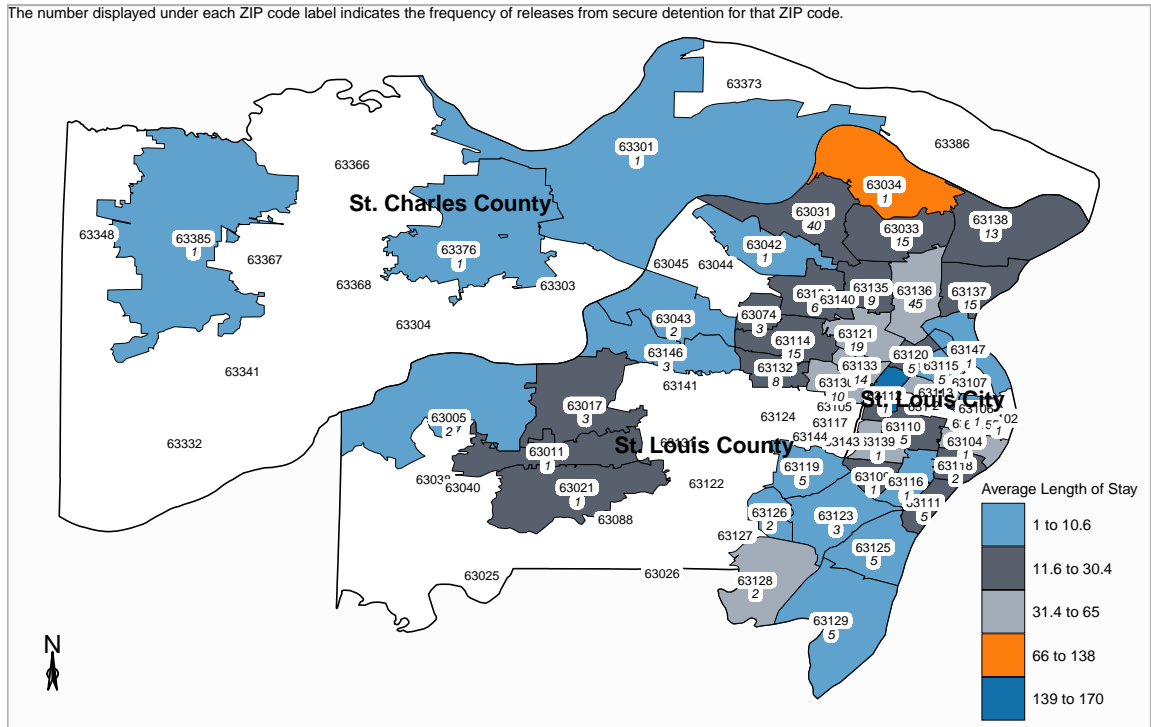
Male	16	88, 91, 99, 101, 105, 112, 113, 120, 122, 124, 127, 138, 143, 164, 199, 481
Female	7	35, 38, 52, 64, 65, 80, 170

### 5.3 Length of Stay by ZIP Code

During 2018, the ZIP code with the highest Average Length of Stay was 63112, which had an ALOS of 170 days. The ZIP code with the highest Median Length of Stay was 63112, which had a Median LOS of 170. Table 5.10 includes the ZIP codes with the top 10 Average Lengths of Stay and Table 5.11 includes the ZIP codes with the top 10 Median Lengths of Stay for 2018. Figures 5.6 and 5.7 indicate the Average and Median Length of Stay values for each ZIP code as well as the number of releases from the ZIP code during the calendar year.

Table 5.10: Top 10 ZIP Codes by Average Length of Stay (2018)

ZIP Code	ALOS
63112	170.0 days
63101	138.0 days
63034	122.0 days
63052	65.0 days
63104	65.0 days
63139	64.0 days
63128	44.0 days
65559	44.0 days
63130	43.8 days
63133	37.6 days
63121	37.2 days
65017	37.0 days



Based on ZIP Code Tabulation (ZCTA)  
Boundary Data: US Census Bureau, 2017

Figure 5.6: Average Length of Stay by ZIP Code (2018)

Table 5.11: Top 10 ZIP Codes by Median Length of Stay (2018)

ZIP Code	Median LOS
63112	170.0 days
63101	138.0 days
63034	122.0 days
63052	65.0 days
63104	65.0 days
63139	64.0 days
63130	58.5 days
63128	44.0 days
65559	44.0 days
65017	37.0 days
62206	36.0 days
63113	33.0 days

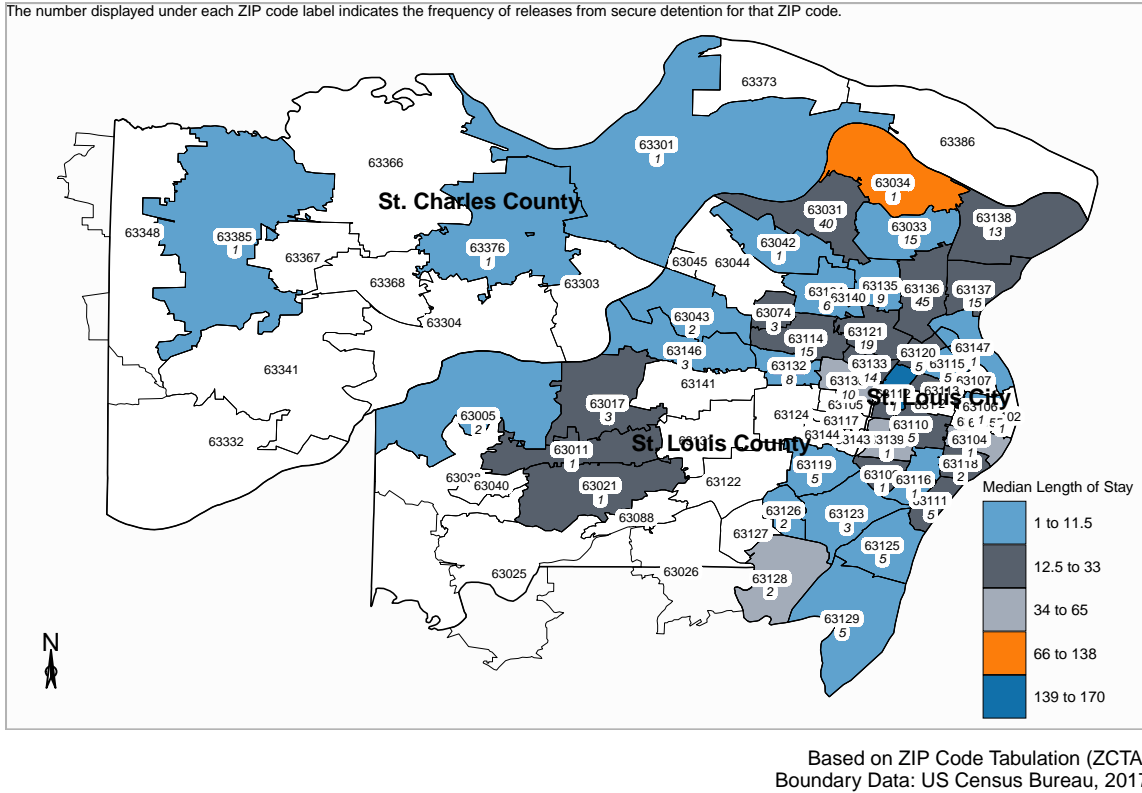


Figure 5.7: Median Length of Stay by ZIP Code (2018)

## 5.4 Length of Stay by Indicator

This section includes year-over-year length of stay measures for secure detention releases by JDTA indicator from 2013 to 2018. Length of stay measures for calendar year 2018 are also disaggregated by indicator and analyzed in greater detail.

### 5.4.1 Year Over Year Length of Stay by Indicator

#### 5.4.1.1 Average Length of Stay

Figure 5.8 presents the average length of stay by indicator for admission to detention. The indicator with the highest ALOS in 2018 was Felony - Person (59.9) followed by Warrant - FTA (42.9).



Figure 5.8: Average Length of Stay by Indicator (2013 to 2018)

5.4.1.2 Median Length of Stay

Figure 5.9 presents the median length of stay by indicator for admission to detention. The indicator with the highest median LOS in 2018 was Felony - Person (58.5) followed by Technical Supervision Violation (22).



Figure 5.9: Median Length of Stay by Indicator (2013 to 2018)

5.4.1.3 Length of Stay by Indicator for Calendar Year 2018

When the 2017 releases from secure detention were disaggregated by indicator, the Felony - Person, Felony - Property, Misdemeanor - Person, Sex Offense, and Technical Supervision Violation indicators had 3, 2, 1, 1, and 1 outlying length of stay values respectively. During 2018, the Felony - Property, Court Ordered Detention at Hearing, Warrant - FTA, Technical Supervision Violation, Misdemeanor - Property, and Out-of-Jurisdiction Hold indicators had 12, 3, 3, 2, 1, and 1 outlying length of stay values respectively.

Table 5.14 includes a summary of Average and Median Length of Stay by indicator for 2018. Figure 5.10 illustrates the lengths of stay for secure detention releases by indicator during calendar years 2017 and 2018 in a box and whisker plot format. Tables 5.12 and 5.13 indicate the outlying values for the categories on the plot.

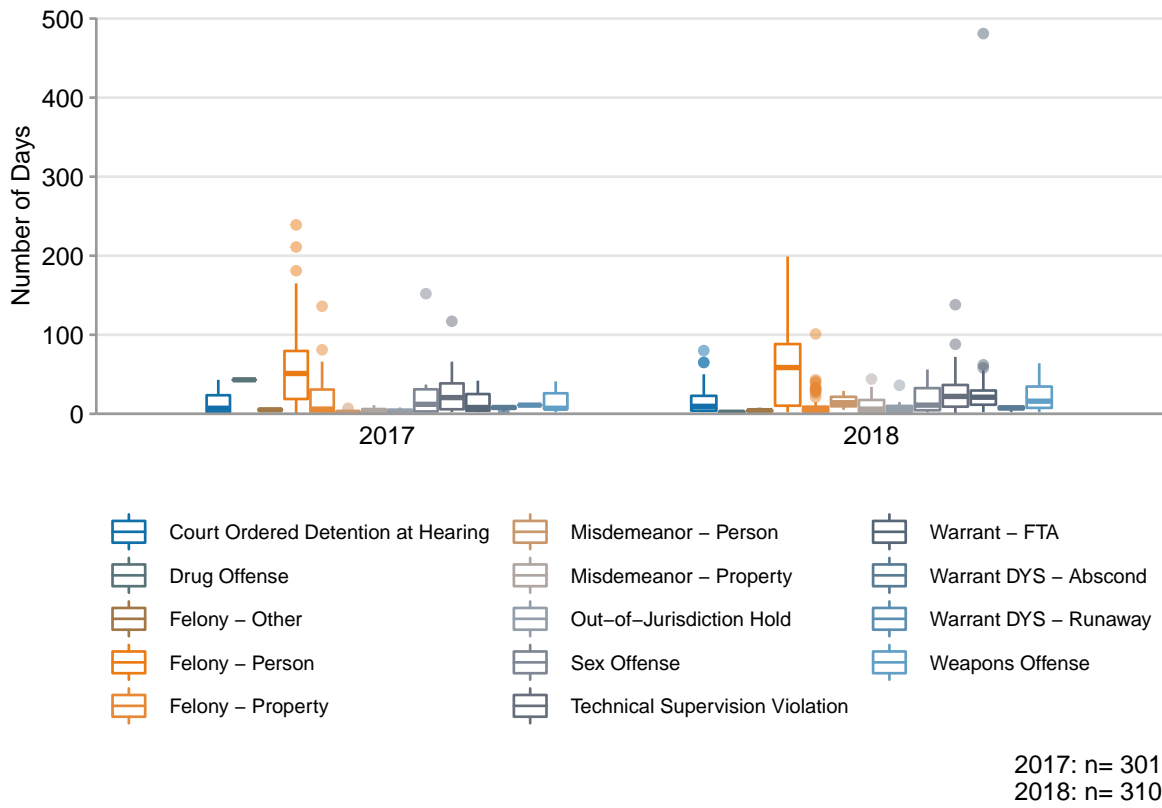


Figure 5.10: Length of Stay of Releases from Secure Detention by Indicator (2017-2018 Comparison)

Table 5.12: Outlying Lengths of Stay by Indicator (2017)

Indicator	Number of Outliers	Lengths of Stay (Days)
Felony - Person	3	181, 211, 239
Felony - Property	2	81, 136
Misdemeanor - Person	1	7
Sex Offense	1	152
Technical Supervision Violation	1	117

Table 5.13: Outlying Lengths of Stay by Indicator (2018)

Indicator	Number of Outliers	Lengths of Stay (Days)
Felony - Property	12	21, 26, 28, 30, 30, 32, 33, 33, 39, 41, 43, 101
Court Ordered Detention at Hearing	3	65, 65, 80
Warrant - FTA	3	58, 62, 481
Technical Supervision Violation	2	88, 138
Misdemeanor - Property	1	44
Out-of-Jurisdiction Hold	1	36

Table 5.14: Length of Stay by Indicator (2018)

Indicator	Number of Releases	Average Length of Stay	Median Length of Stay
Felony - Person	50	59.9 days	58.5 days
Warrant - FTA	23	42.9 days	21.0 days
Technical Supervision Violation	79	27.0 days	22.0 days
Weapons Offense	11	23.2 days	16.0 days
Court Ordered Detention at Hearing	26	19.4 days	9.5 days
Sex Offense	10	19.1 days	11.0 days
Misdemeanor - Person	3	16.0 days	14.0 days
Misdemeanor - Property	11	13.1 days	6.0 days
Felony - Property	53	12.0 days	5.0 days
Out-of-Jurisdiction Hold	23	7.6 days	6.0 days
Warrant DYS - Abscond	14	6.9 days	7.5 days
Felony - Other	4	3.8 days	4.0 days
<b>Drug Offense</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.3 days</b>	<b>2.0 days</b>



## Chapter 6

# Secure Detention Daily Population

Chapter 6 describes secure detention daily population data in St. Louis County during 2018. The Average Daily Population (ADP) indicates the average number of youth in secure detention during a given time period and is calculated by adding the detention census results for each day during the period and then dividing by the total number of days.

### 6.1 Total Average Daily Population by Year

As indicated by Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1, the average daily population for 2018 was 25.8, compared to 18.8 in 2017. This change represents an increase of 7 in the ADP (+37.2%) compared to the 2017 calendar year.

Table 6.1: Secure Detention Average Daily Population by Year (2013 to 2018)

Year	Average Daily Population
2013	43.6
2014	38.6
2015	38.4
2016	41.9
2017	18.8
<b>2018</b>	<b>25.8</b>

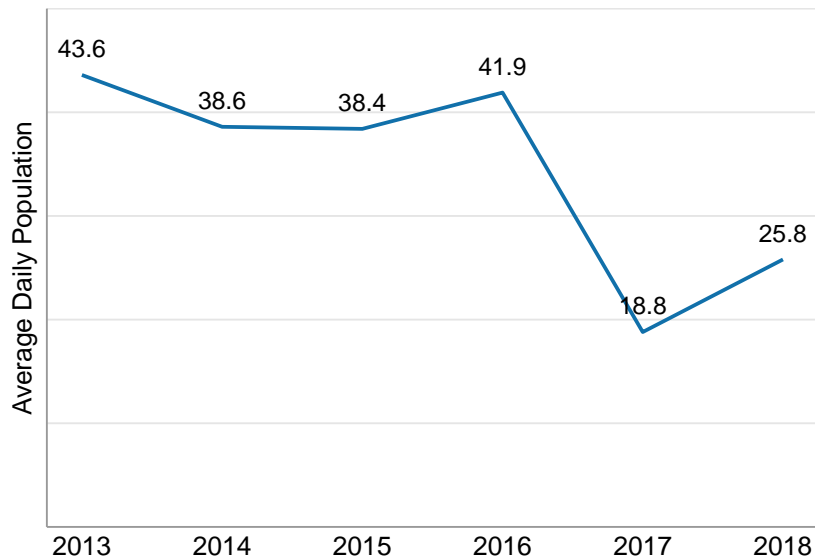


Figure 6.1: Secure Detention Average Daily Population by Year (2013 to 2018)

## 6.2 Total Median Daily Population by Year

As indicated by Table 6.2 and Figure 6.2, the median daily population for 2018 was 26, compared to 17 in 2017. This change represents an increase of 9 in the MDP (+52.9%) compared to the 2017 calendar year.

Table 6.2: Secure Detention Median Daily Population by Year (2013 to 2018)

Year	Median Daily Population
2013	43
2014	40
2015	38
2016	40
2017	17
<b>2018</b>	<b>26</b>

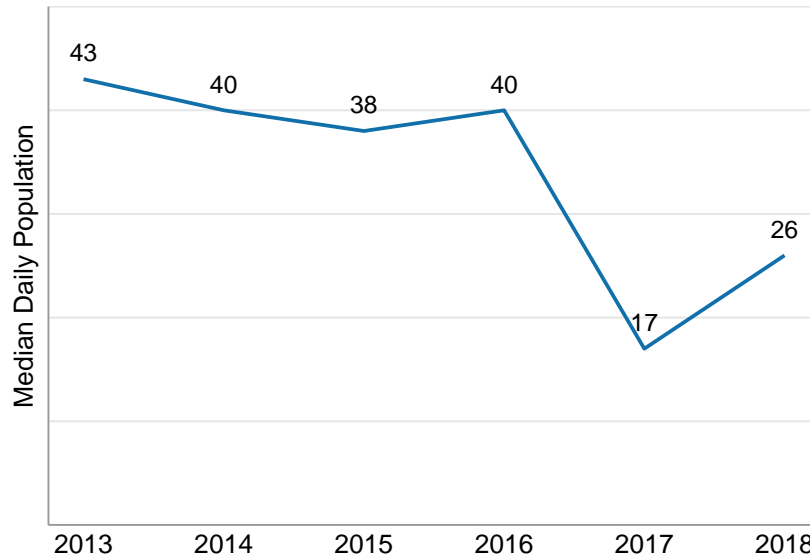


Figure 6.2: Secure Detention Median Daily Population by Year (2013 to 2018)

## 6.3 Daily Population by Race and Ethnicity

### 6.3.1 Year Over Year Daily Population by Race and Ethnicity

#### 6.3.1.1 Average Daily Population

As indicated by Table 6.3 and Figure 6.3, the average daily population of black or African American youth for 2018 was 22.9, compared to 16.2 in 2017. This change represents an increase of 6.7 in the ADP (+41.4%) compared to the 2017 calendar year. Please refer to the following two visuals for additional details for other racial and ethnic groups.

Table 6.3: Year Over Year Average Daily Population by Race and Ethnicity (2013 to 2018)

Year	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Total ADP for Year
2013	5.5	37.9	0.2	0.0	0	43.6
2014	5.6	32.9	0.0	0.0	0	38.6
2015	4.5	33.5	0.3	0.1	0	38.4
2016	4.7	36.9	0.1	0.1	0	41.9
2017	2.3	16.2	0.2	0.1	0	18.8
2018	2.6	22.9	0.1	0.1	0	25.8

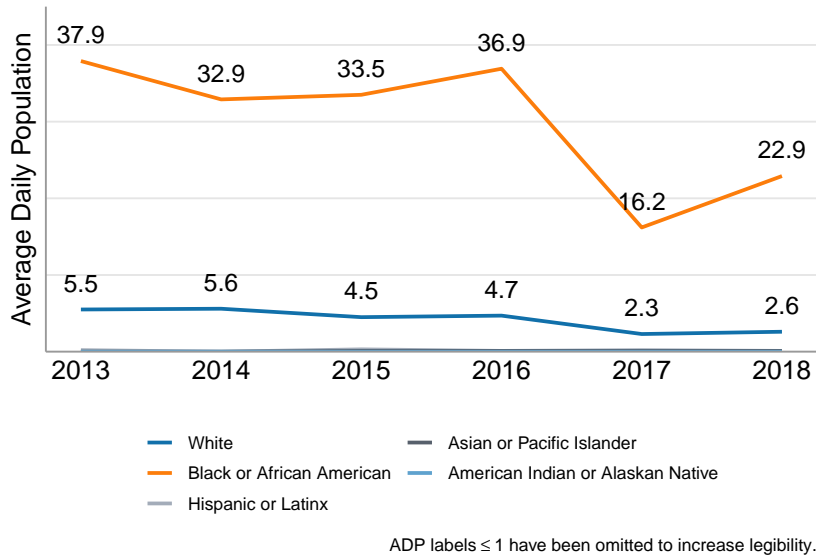


Figure 6.3: Average Daily Population by Race and Ethnicity (2013 to 2018)

**6.3.1.2 Median Daily Population**

As indicated by Table 6.4 and Figure 6.4, the median daily population of black or African American youth for 2018 was 24, compared to 14 in 2017. This change represents an increase of 10 in the MDP (+71.4%) compared to the 2017 calendar year. Please refer to the following two visuals for additional details for other racial and ethnic groups.

Table 6.4: Year Over Year Median Daily Population by Race and Ethnicity (2013 to 2018)

Year	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Total Median Daily Population for Year
2013	5	37	0	0	0	43
2014	5	33	0	0	0	40
2015	4	33	0	0	0	38
2016	4	36	0	0	0	40
2017	2	14	0	0	0	17
<b>2018</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>

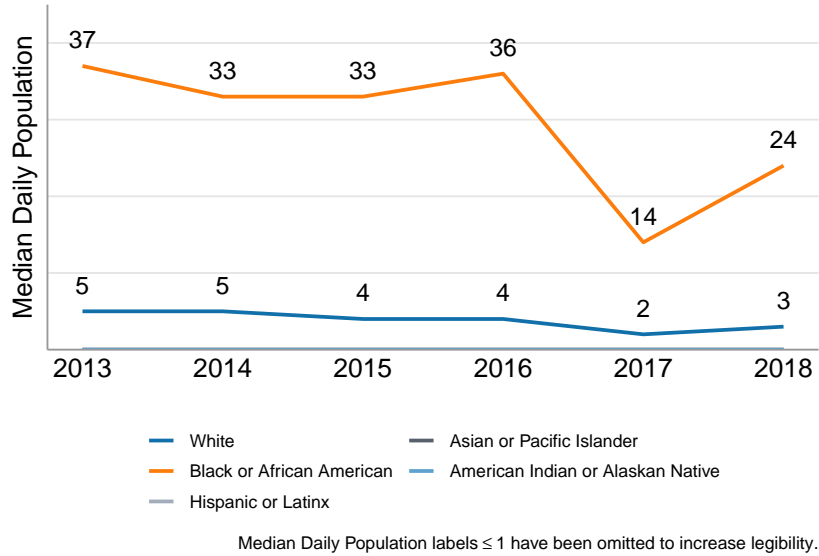


Figure 6.4: Median Daily Population by Race and Ethnicity (2013 to 2018)

## 6.4 Daily Population by Sex

### 6.4.1 Year Over Year Daily Population by Sex

#### 6.4.1.1 Average Daily Population

As indicated by Table 6.5 and Figure 6.5, the average daily population of male youth for 2018 was 22.3, compared to 17.9 in 2017. This change represents an increase of 4.4 in the ADP (+24.6%) compared to the 2017 calendar year. By contrast, the average daily population of female youth for 2018 was 3.5, compared to 0.9 in 2017. This change represents an increase of 2.6 in the ADP (+288.9%) compared to the 2017 calendar year.

Table 6.5: Year Over Year Average Daily Population by Sex (2013 to 2018)

Year	Female	Male	Total ADP for Year
2013	5.9	37.7	43.6
2014	6.1	32.5	38.6
2015	4.2	34.2	38.4
2016	3.6	38.3	41.9
2017	0.9	17.9	18.8
<b>2018</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>25.8</b>

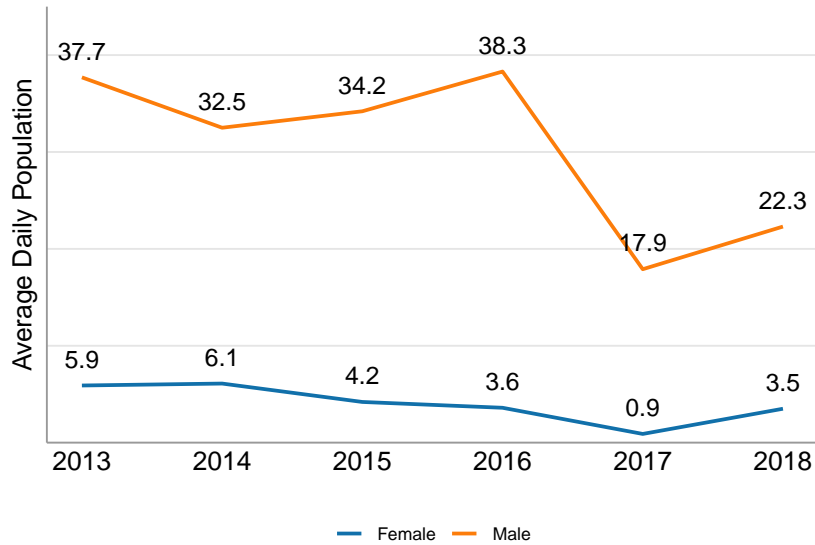


Figure 6.5: Average Daily Population by Sex (2013 to 2018)

#### 6.4.1.2 Median Daily Population

As indicated by Table 6.6 and Figure 6.6, the median daily population of male youth for 2018 was 22, compared to 16 in 2017. This change represents an increase of 6 in the MDP (+37.5%) compared to the 2017 calendar year. By contrast, the median daily population of female youth for 2018 was 4, compared to 1 in 2017. This change represents an increase of 3 in the MDP (+300%) compared to the 2017 calendar year.

Table 6.6: Year Over Year Median Daily Population by Sex (2013 to 2018)

Year	Female	Male	Total Median Daily Population for Year
2013	6	37	43
2014	6	34	40
2015	4	34	38
2016	4	37	40
2017	1	16	17
<b>2018</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>

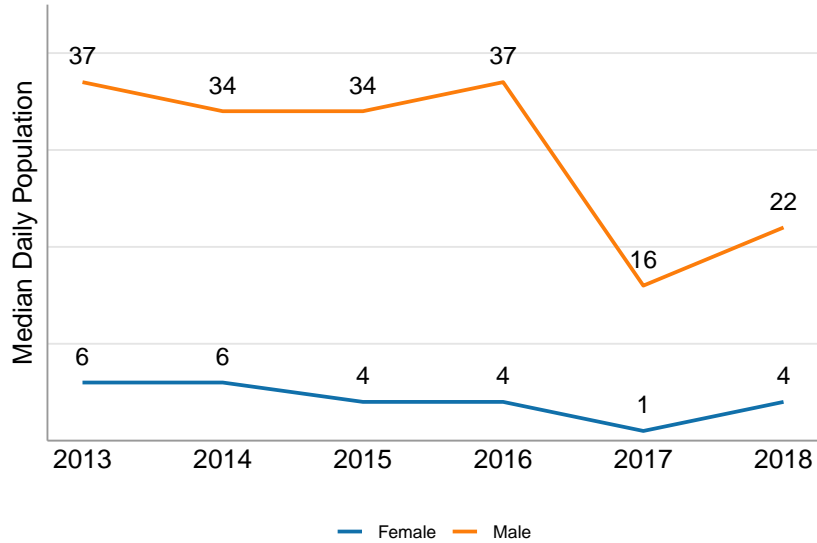


Figure 6.6: Median Daily Population by Sex (2013 to 2018)

## 6.5 Daily Population by ZIP Code

This section contains data for the Average Daily Population and Median Daily Population measures that have been disaggregated by ZIP Code.

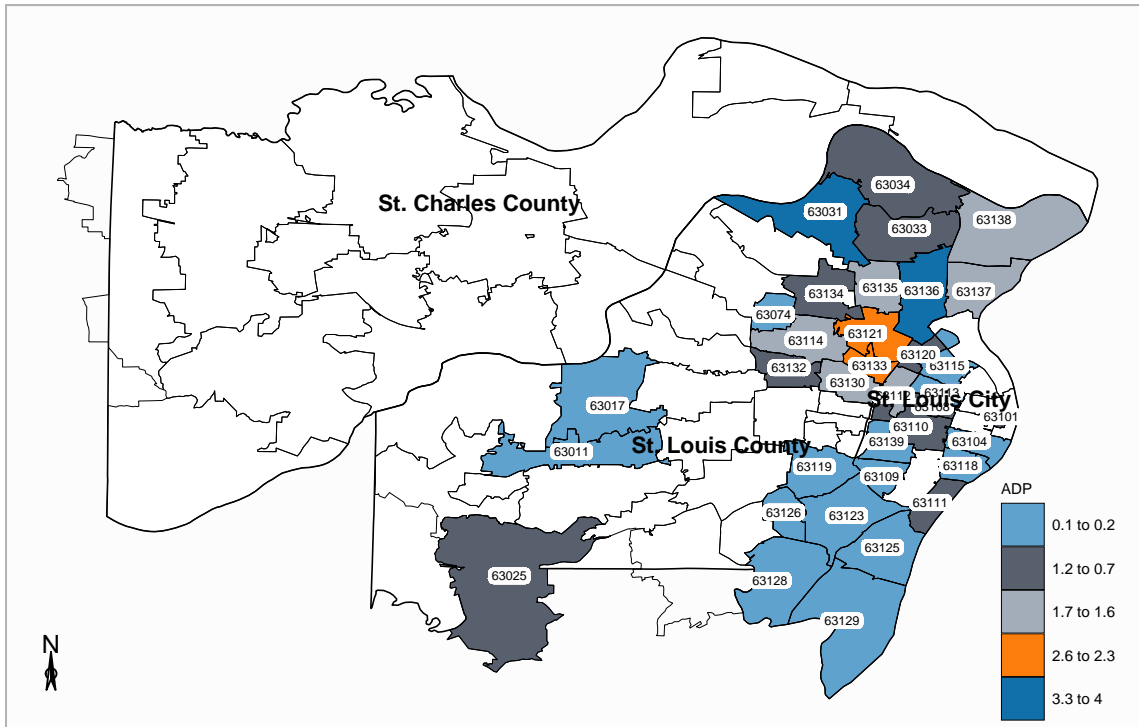
### 6.5.1 Daily Population by ZIP Code for Calendar Year 2018

#### 6.5.1.1 Average Daily Population

Table 6.7 contains the top 5 ZIP codes with the greatest ADPs during 2018, which were 63031, 63136, 63121, 63133, and 63138. The ADP values for these ZIP codes were 4 for 63031, 3.6 for 63136, 2.3 for 63121, 2.1 for 63133, and 1.6 for 63138. Figure 6.7 shows the ADP by ZIP Code for the year.

Table 6.7: Top 5 ZIP Codes for Average Daily Population (2018)

ZIP Code	ADP
63031	4
63136	3.6
63121	2.3
63133	2.1
63138	1.6



Based on ZIP Code Tabulation (ZCTA)  
Boundary Data: US Census Bureau, 2017

Figure 6.7: Average Daily Population by ZIP Code (2018)

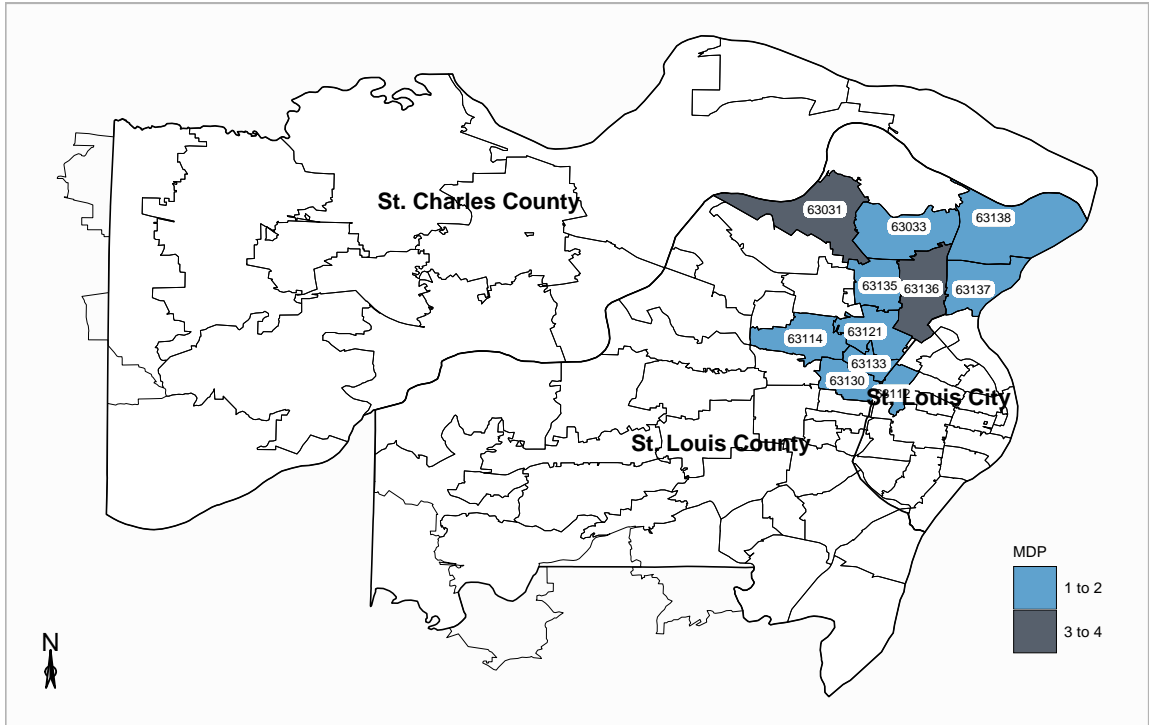
### 6.5.1.2 Median Daily Population

Table 6.8 contains the top 5 ZIP codes with the greatest MDPs during 2018, which were 63031, 63136, 63121, 63133, and 63138. The MDP values for these ZIP codes were 4 for 63031, 4 for 63136, 2 for 63121, 2 for 63133, and 2 for 63138. Figure 6.8 shows the MDP by ZIP Code for the year. An MDP of 0 for a ZIP code indicates that there were more days with a population of 0 youth from the ZIP code in detention than there were days with youth in detention during the year.

Table 6.8: Top 5 ZIP Codes for Median Daily Population (2018)

ZIP Code	Median Daily Population
63031	4
63136	4
63121	2
63133	2
63138	2





Based on ZIP Code Tabulation (ZCTA)  
Boundary Data: US Census Bureau, 2017

Figure 6.8: Median Daily Population by ZIP Code (2018)

# Chapter 7

## Overrides

Chapter 7 includes information about the results of the Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA). A copy of the assessment is included in Appendix 11.5. The JDTA is administered to youth by the Admissions and Screening Unit (ASU) during the detention screening process. A JDTA score indicates one of three options:

1. Recommendation that the youth is released (1 - 9)
2. Recommendation that the youth is placed in a detention alternative (10 - 14)
3. Recommendation that the youth is placed in secure detention (15 and Above)

The indicated recommendation is “overridden” when a youth is placed in an option that is different than the one indicated by the JDTA score.

### 7.1 JDTA Override Decisions

During 2018, there were 378 (95.9%) JDTAs completed with no override, 0 (0.0%) with an override down to an alternative, 9 (2.3%) with an override down to release, and 7 (1.8%) with an override up to detention. In comparison, in 2017, there were 378 (95.9%) JDTAs completed with no override, 0 (0.0%) with an override down to an alternative, 9 (2.3%) with an override down to release, and 7 (1.8%) with an override up to detention. Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 indicate JDTA override decisions from 2013 to 2018.

Table 7.1: JDTA Override Decisions (2013 to 2018)

Year	No Override	Override Down to Alternative	Override Down to Release	Override Up to Detention	Total
2013	467 (56.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	361 (43.5%)	829 (100.0%)
2014	374 (58.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	268 (41.7%)	642 (100.0%)
2015	411 (64.0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	229 (35.7%)	642 (100.0%)
2016	470 (82.7%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (1.2%)	91 (16.0%)	568 (100.0%)
2017	378 (95.9%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (2.3%)	7 (1.8%)	394 (100.0%)
<b>2018</b>	<b>386 (95.3%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>11 (2.7%)</b>	<b>8 (2.0%)</b>	<b>405 (100.0%)</b>

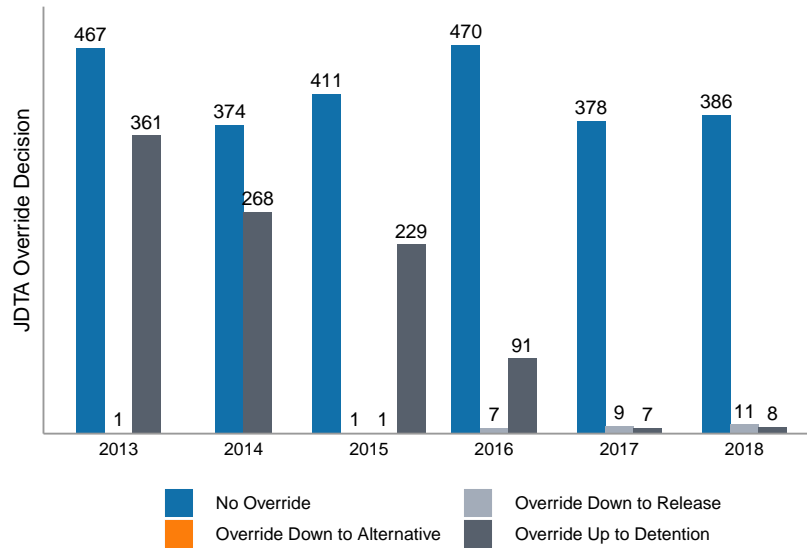


Figure 7.1: JDTA Override Decisions by Year (2013 to 2018)

## 7.2 JDTA Overrides Up to Secure Detention by Race and Ethnicity

During 2018, there were 0 (0.0%) overrides up to secure detention for white youth, 8 (100.0%) for black or African American youth, 0 (0.0%) for Hispanic or Latinx youth, and 0 (0.0%) for Asian or Pacific Islander youth. In comparison, there were there were 1 (14.3%) overrides up to secure detention for white youth, 6 (85.7%) for black or African American youth, 0 (0.0%) for Hispanic or Latinx youth, and 0 (0.0%) for Asian or Pacific Islander youth during 2017. Table 7.2 and Figure 7.2 include overrides up to secure detention by race and ethnicity for calendar years 2013 to 2018.

Table 7.2: Overrides Up to Secure Detention by Race and Ethnicity (2013 to 2018)

Year	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total
2013	43 (11.9%)	315 (87.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.8%)	361 (100.0%)
2014	46 (17.2%)	219 (81.7%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (1.1%)	268 (100.0%)
2015	27 (11.8%)	200 (87.3%)	1 (0.4%)	1 (0.4%)	229 (100.0%)
2016	20 (22.0%)	71 (78.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	91 (100.0%)
2017	1 (14.3%)	6 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)
<b>2018</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>8 (100.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>8 (100.0%)</b>

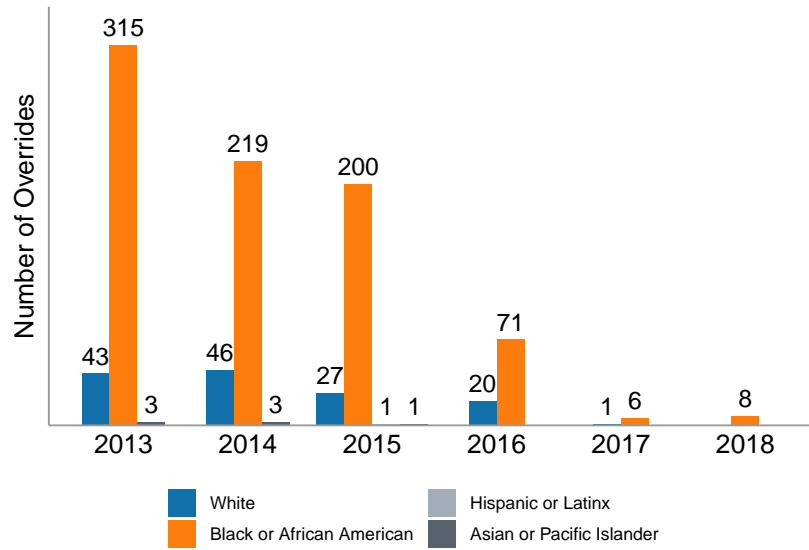


Figure 7.2: Overrides Up to Secure Detention by Race and Ethnicity (2013 to 2018)

### 7.3 JDTA Overrides Up to Secure Detention by Sex

During 2018, there were 0 (0.0%) overrides up to secure detention for female youth and 8 (100.0%) overrides up to secure detention for male youth. In comparison, there were 2 (28.6%) overrides up to secure detention for female youth and 5 (71.4%) overrides up to secure detention for male youth in 2017. Table 7.3 and Figure 7.3 include overrides up to secure detention by sex for calendar years 2013 to 2018.

Table 7.3: Overrides Up to Secure Detention by Sex (2013 to 2018)

Year	Female	Male	Total
2013	108 (29.9%)	253 (70.1%)	361 (100.0%)
2014	90 (33.6%)	178 (66.4%)	268 (100.0%)
2015	76 (33.2%)	153 (66.8%)	229 (100.0%)
2016	25 (27.5%)	66 (72.5%)	91 (100.0%)
2017	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)	7 (100.0%)
<b>2018</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>8 (100.0%)</b>	<b>8 (100.0%)</b>

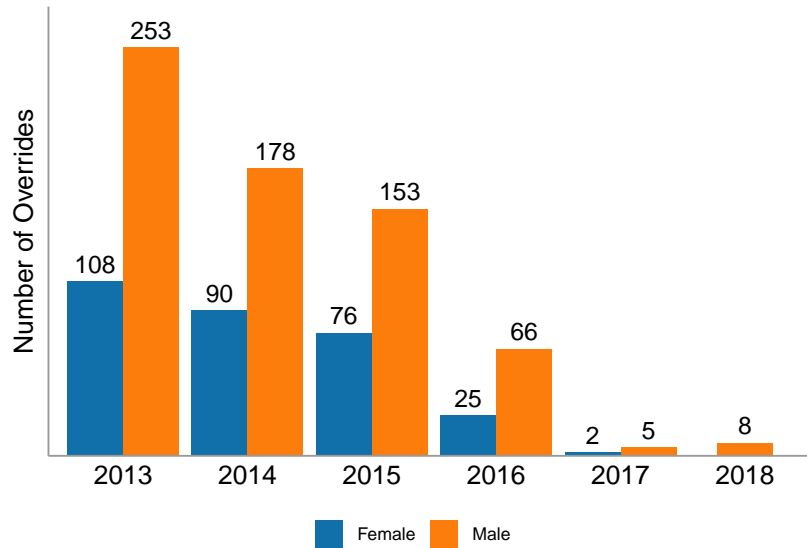


Figure 7.3: Overrides Up to Secure Detention by Sex (2013 to 2018)

## 7.4 JDTA Overrides Up to Secure Detention by Indicator

Table 7.4 indicates the indicators for overrides up to secure detention from 2013 to 2018. Figure 7.4 illustrates the indicators for these overrides.

Table 7.4: Overrides Up to Secure Detention by Indicator (2013 to 2018)

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Court Ordered Detention at Hearing	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Drug Offense	10 (2.8%)	1 (0.4%)	4 (1.7%)	3 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)
Felony - Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Felony - Person	28 (7.8%)	9 (3.4%)	16 (7.0%)	7 (7.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Felony - Property	64 (17.7%)	32 (11.9%)	24 (10.5%)	15 (16.5%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (12.5%)
Misdemeanor - Other	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.4%)	2 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Misdemeanor - Person	101 (28.0%)	78 (29.1%)	72 (31.4%)	28 (30.8%)	1 (14.3%)	2 (25.0%)
Misdemeanor - Property	131 (36.3%)	122 (45.5%)	100 (43.7%)	30 (33.0%)	3 (42.9%)	2 (25.0%)
Municipal Ordinance	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Sex Offense	3 (0.8%)	4 (1.5%)	2 (0.9%)	1 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Status Offense	9 (2.5%)	9 (3.4%)	3 (1.3%)	1 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Technical Supervision Violation	5 (1.4%)	3 (1.1%)	1 (0.4%)	1 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Weapons Offense	7 (1.9%)	9 (3.4%)	5 (2.2%)	3 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (25.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>361 (100.0%)</b>	<b>268 (100.0%)</b>	<b>229 (100.0%)</b>	<b>91 (100.0%)</b>	<b>7 (100.0%)</b>	<b>8 (100.0%)</b>

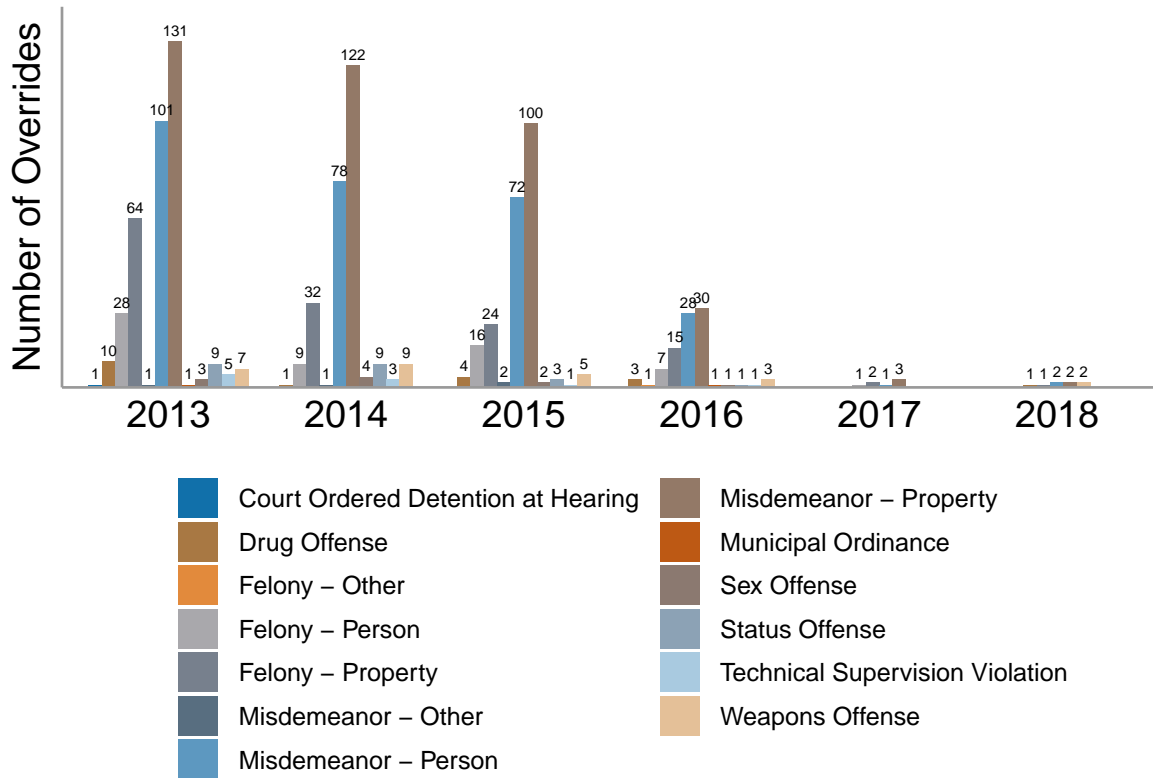


Figure 7.4: Overrides Up to Secure Detention by Indicator (2013 to 2018 Comparison)

### 7.5 JDTA Overrides Up to Secure Detention by Reason

When an override occurs, a reason for the override is recorded on the JDTA. Table 7.5 indicates the reasons for overrides up to secure detention from 2013 to 2018. Figure 7.5 shows the reasons for these overrides.

Table 7.5: Overrides Up to Secure Detention by Reason (2013 to 2018)

Reason	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Non-Secure Alternative Is Immediately Accessible	67 (18.6%)	63 (23.5%)	51 (22.3%)	2 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No Non-Secure Appropriate Alternative Exists	5 (1.4%)	2 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No Suitable Person To Assume Custody	233 (64.5%)	166 (61.9%)	150 (65.5%)	56 (61.5%)	6 (85.7%)	3 (37.5%)
Other	35 (9.7%)	21 (7.8%)	12 (5.2%)	21 (23.1%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (12.5%)
Out-Of-State Runaway/Missing Person (No Capias)	2 (0.6%)	1 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Serious Or Credible Threat To A Witness	2 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Serious Or Credible Threat To The Community	11 (3.0%)	10 (3.7%)	2 (0.9%)	3 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (50.0%)
Serious Or Credible Threat To The Victim	6 (1.7%)	5 (1.9%)	14 (6.1%)	7 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>361 (100.0%)</b>	<b>268 (100.0%)</b>	<b>229 (100.0%)</b>	<b>91 (100.0%)</b>	<b>7 (100.0%)</b>	<b>8 (100.0%)</b>

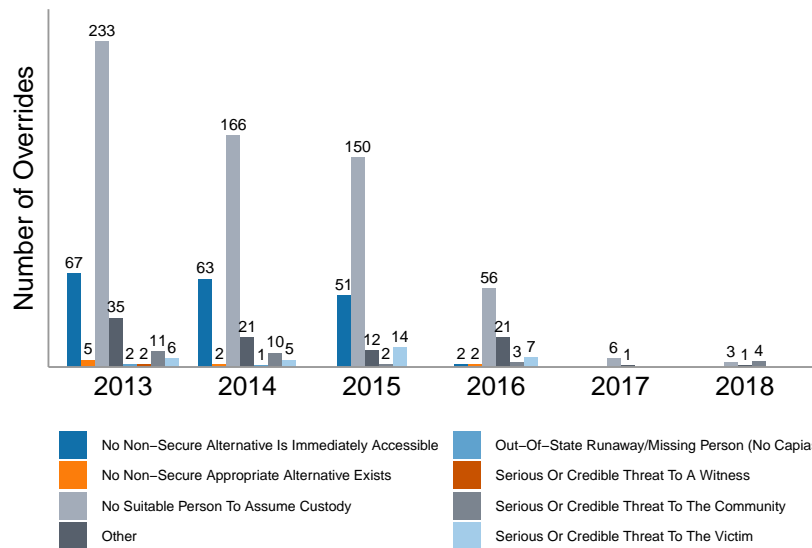


Figure 7.5: Overrides Up to Secure Detention by Reason (2013 to 2018 Comparison)

## 7.6 JDTAs without Override

During 2018, JDTAs without overrides included 47 (12.2%) alternative to detention decisions, 283 (73.3%) detention admission decisions<sup>1</sup>, and 56 (14.5%) release decisions. In comparison, there were 54 (14.3%) alternative to detention decisions, 245 (64.8%) detention admission decisions, and

<sup>1</sup>A JDTA is not completed for DYS warrants or out-of-jurisdiction holds. While these admissions are included in the Admissions to Detention section, they are excluded from this section as an override decision is not recorded for them.

79 (20.9%) release decisions during calendar year 2017. Table 7.6 and Figure 7.6 indicate decisions for JDTAs without overrides from 2013 to 2018.

Table 7.6: Decision for JDTAs without Override by Year (2013 to 2018)

Year	Alternative To Detention	Detention	Release	Total
2013	0 (0.0%)	467 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	467 (100.0%)
2014	0 (0.0%)	374 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	374 (100.0%)
2015	1 (0.2%)	397 (96.6%)	13 (3.2%)	411 (100.0%)
2016	26 (5.5%)	398 (84.7%)	46 (9.8%)	470 (100.0%)
2017	54 (14.3%)	245 (64.8%)	79 (20.9%)	378 (100.0%)
<b>2018</b>	<b>47 (12.2%)</b>	<b>283 (73.3%)</b>	<b>56 (14.5%)</b>	<b>386 (100.0%)</b>

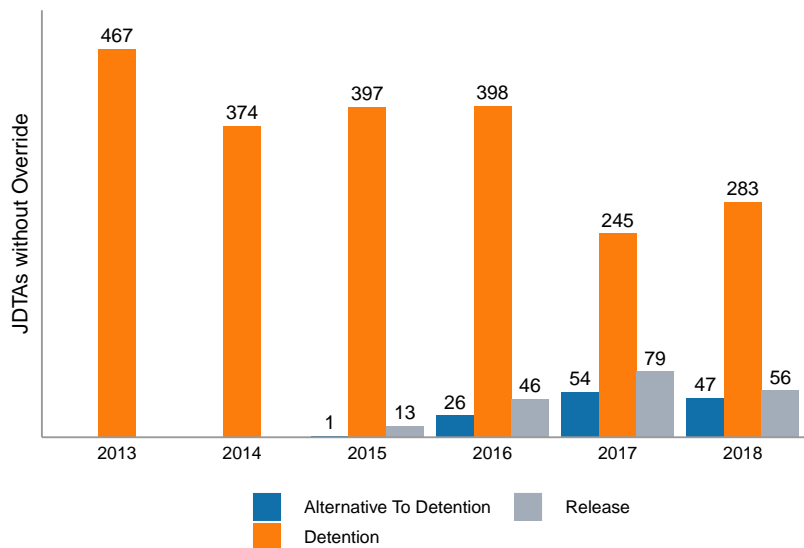


Figure 7.6: Decision for JDTAs without Override by Year (2013 to 2018)

## 7.7 JDTAs without Override by Race and Ethnicity

During 2018, there were 47 (12.2%) JDTAs without override for white youth, 333 (86.3%) for black or African American youth, 3 (0.8%) for Hispanic or Latinx youth, and 3 (0.8%) for Asian or Pacific Islander youth. In comparison, there were 51 (13.5%) JDTAs without override for white youth, 317 (83.9%) for black or African American youth, 6 (1.6%) for Hispanic or Latinx youth, and 4 (1.1%) for Asian or Pacific Islander youth during 2017. Table 7.7 and Figure 7.7 include JDTAs without override by race and ethnicity for calendar years 2013 to 2018.



Table 7.7: JDTAs without Override by Race and Ethnicity (2013 to 2018)

Year	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total
2013	70 (15.0%)	394 (84.4%)	3 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	467 (100.0%)
2014	62 (16.6%)	310 (82.9%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	374 (100.0%)
2015	62 (15.1%)	342 (83.2%)	5 (1.2%)	2 (0.5%)	411 (100.0%)
2016	54 (11.5%)	414 (88.1%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	470 (100.0%)
2017	51 (13.5%)	317 (83.9%)	6 (1.6%)	4 (1.1%)	378 (100.0%)
<b>2018</b>	<b>47 (12.2%)</b>	<b>333 (86.3%)</b>	<b>3 (0.8%)</b>	<b>3 (0.8%)</b>	<b>386 (100.0%)</b>

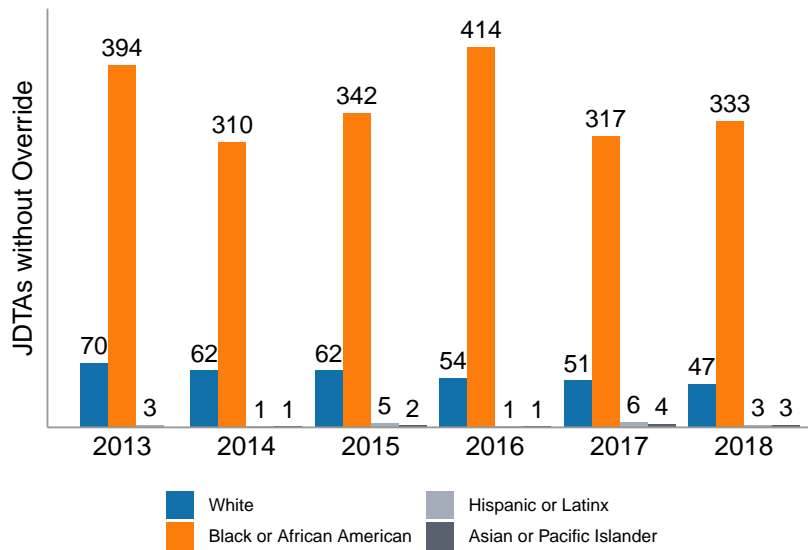


Figure 7.7: JDTAs without Override by Race and Ethnicity (2017-2018 Comparison)

## 7.8 JDTAs without Override by Sex

During 2018, there were 67 (17.4%) JDTAs without override for female youth and 319 (82.6%) JDTAs without override for male youth. In comparison, there were 49 (13.0%) JDTAs without override for female youth and 329 (87.0%) JDTAs without override for male youth in 2017. Table 7.8 and Figure 7.8 include JDTAs without override by sex for calendar years 2013 to 2018.

Table 7.8: JDTAs without Override by Sex (2013 to 2018)

Year	Female	Male	Total
2013	78 (16.7%)	389 (83.3%)	467 (100.0%)
2014	60 (16.0%)	314 (84.0%)	374 (100.0%)
2015	50 (12.2%)	361 (87.8%)	411 (100.0%)
2016	62 (13.2%)	408 (86.8%)	470 (100.0%)
2017	49 (13.0%)	329 (87.0%)	378 (100.0%)
<b>2018</b>	<b>67 (17.4%)</b>	<b>319 (82.6%)</b>	<b>386 (100.0%)</b>

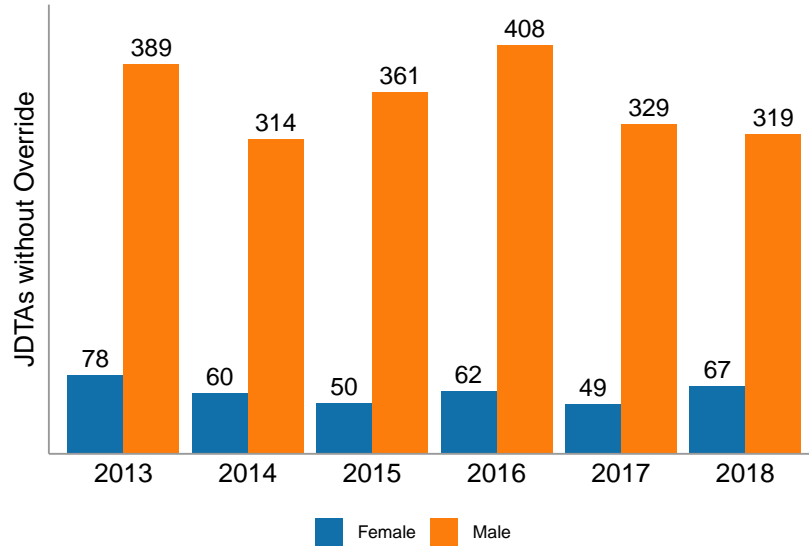


Figure 7.8: JDTAs without Override by Sex (2013 to 2018 Comparison)

## 7.9 JDTAs without Override by Indicator

Table 7.9 indicates the indicators for JDTAs without overrides from 2013 to 2018. Figure 7.4 illustrates the indicators for these JDTAs.

Table 7.9: JDTAs without Override by Indicator (2013 to 2018)

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Court Ordered Detention at Hearing	51 (10.9%)	53 (14.2%)	48 (11.7%)	46 (9.8%)	25 (6.6%)	32 (8.3%)
Drug Offense	2 (0.4%)	6 (1.6%)	1 (0.2%)	6 (1.3%)	12 (3.2%)	4 (1.0%)
Felony - Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.6%)	2 (0.5%)	5 (1.3%)
Felony - Person	74 (15.8%)	52 (13.9%)	51 (12.4%)	103 (21.9%)	62 (16.4%)	68 (17.6%)
Felony - Property	75 (16.1%)	47 (12.6%)	73 (17.8%)	74 (15.7%)	82 (21.7%)	69 (17.9%)
Misdemeanor - Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.9%)	4 (1.1%)	9 (2.3%)
Misdemeanor - Person	12 (2.6%)	12 (3.2%)	19 (4.6%)	25 (5.3%)	40 (10.6%)	18 (4.7%)
Misdemeanor - Property	11 (2.4%)	4 (1.1%)	19 (4.6%)	44 (9.4%)	58 (15.3%)	50 (13.0%)
Pre-Adjudication Placement/Program Failure	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Sex Offense	25 (5.4%)	29 (7.8%)	27 (6.6%)	14 (3.0%)	18 (4.8%)	9 (2.3%)
Status Offense	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.8%)
Technical Supervision Violation	151 (32.3%)	110 (29.4%)	129 (31.4%)	93 (19.8%)	32 (8.5%)	86 (22.3%)
Warrant - DYS	9 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Warrant - FTA	35 (7.5%)	31 (8.3%)	12 (2.9%)	15 (3.2%)	24 (6.3%)	21 (5.4%)
Weapons Offense	21 (4.5%)	30 (8.0%)	32 (7.8%)	41 (8.7%)	19 (5.0%)	12 (3.1%)
Total	467 (100.0%)	374 (100.0%)	411 (100.0%)	470 (100.0%)	378 (100.0%)	386 (100.0%)

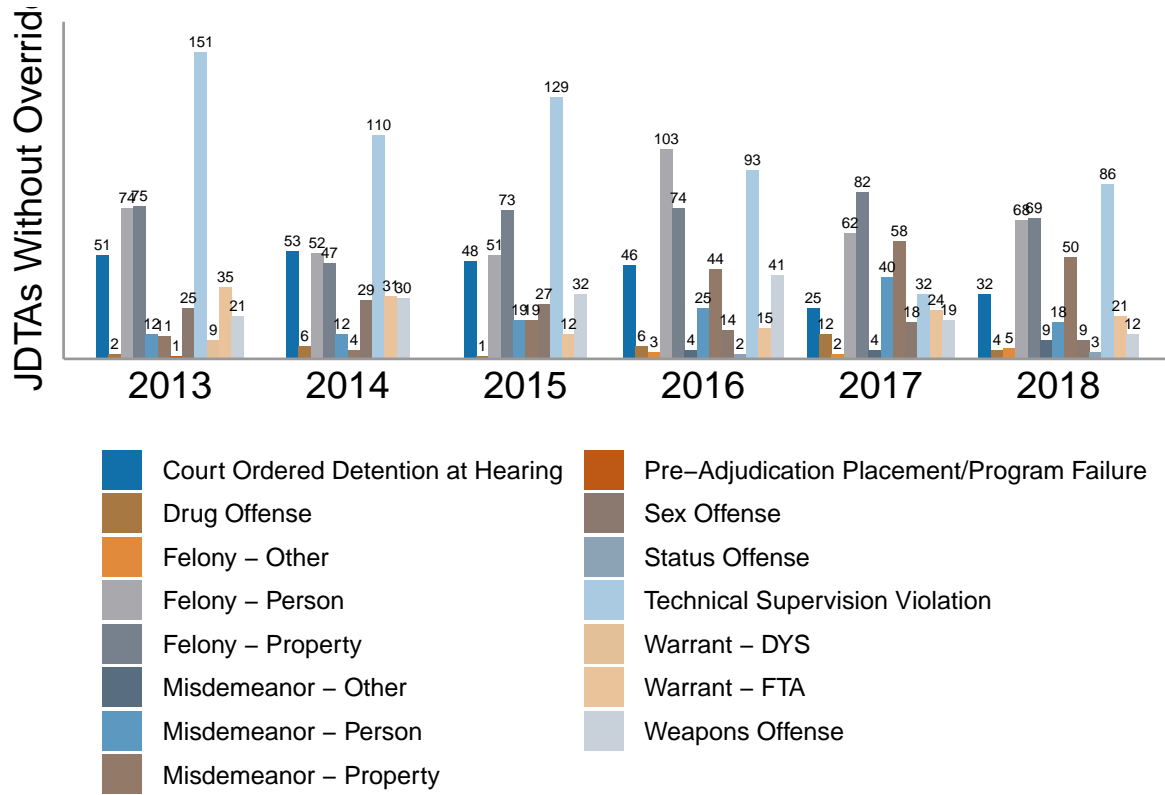


Figure 7.9: JDTAs Without Overrides by Indicator (2013 to 2018 Comparison)

## Chapter 8

# Recidivism

Recidivism refers to a person's relapse into criminal behavior after having received sanctions for a previous crime. This section reports on the demographic and offense characteristics of youth who recidivated with one or more new, legally sufficient violation(s) to the juvenile office or adult court within one year of the disposition of a delinquency referral in 2017, the previous calendar year.<sup>12</sup>

### 8.1 Alleged Offenders as a Proportion of St. Louis County Youth Population

Only a small portion of youth are referred to the St. Louis County Juvenile Office for delinquency matters. As indicated in Figure 8.1, only 1.0% [1,038] of the 101,667 youth aged 10-17 in St. Louis County were referred to the St. Louis County Juvenile Office for legally sufficient delinquency referrals in 2017.

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<sup>1</sup> Referrals must have been closed and sent to petition, informally adjusted (either with or without supervision), or handled informally by counseling and warning youth to have been counted as an 'original referral' for the purposes of tracking subsequent recidivism in the following year.

<sup>2</sup> Youth who recidivated and are subsequently charged in adult court can only be identified if the adult court uses the same Party ID used by the juvenile court. This typically does not happen. When the same ID is used, those youth are counted in this section, unless otherwise indicated.

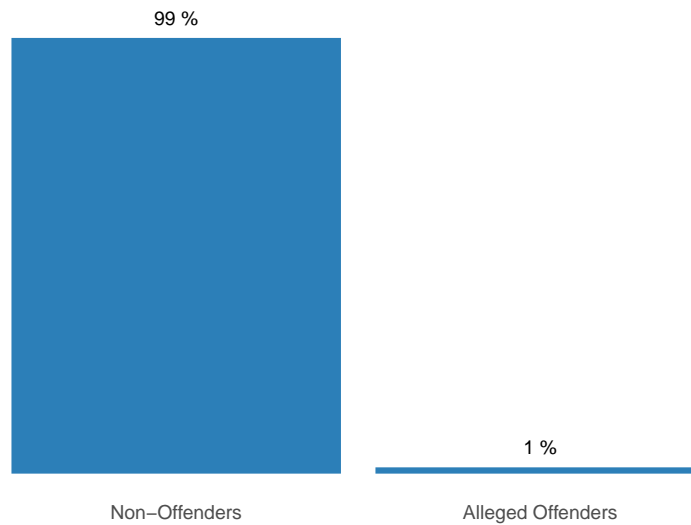


Figure 8.1: Alleged Offender Population as a Proportion of St. Louis County Youth Population

## 8.2 Recidivists (All Law Allegations)

Among those youth who are referred to the St. Louis County Juvenile Office for delinquency matters, most do not recidivate in the year following referral. As indicated in Figure 8.2, 19.5% [202] of the 1,038 youth referred to the St. Louis County Juvenile Office for legally sufficient delinquency referrals in 2017 recidivated with a new alleged delinquency violation within one year of the disposition date of their initial referral. This includes 2 youth who were charged in adult court in the year following their referral disposition.

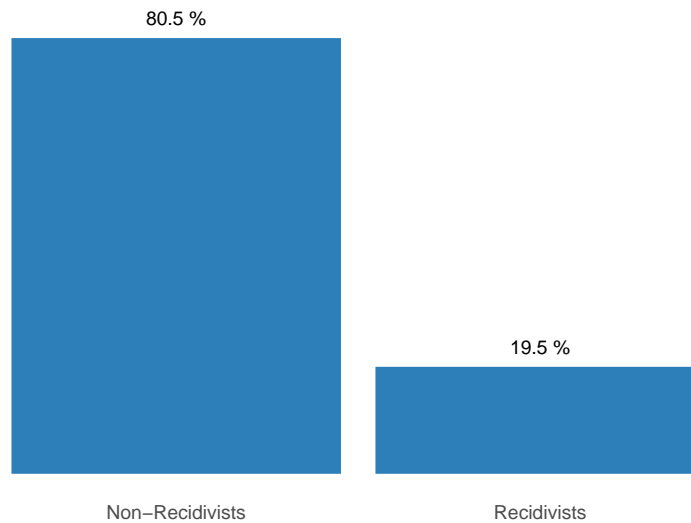


Figure 8.2: Percentage of Youth Recidivating (All Law)

### 8.3 Recidivists (Charge Level)

Of the 200 of youth who were re-referred to the St. Louis County Juvenile Office in the year since 2017, most did so with an alleged misdemeanor. Of those youth who were originally referred for a felony in 2017, 64.7% recidivated with an alleged misdemeanor, while 35.3% recidivated with an alleged felony. Of those youth who were originally referred for a misdemeanor in 2017, 77.1% recidivated with an alleged misdemeanor, while 20.1% recidivated with an alleged felony. Refer to Table 8.1 for more detail.

Table 8.1: Charge Level of Original Referral by the Charge Level of Recidivating Juvenile Referral

Original Referral Charge Level	Recidivating With Felony	Recidivating With Infraction	Recidivating With Misdemeanor	Total
Felony	18 (35.3%)	0 (0.0%)	33 (64.7%)	51 (100.0%)
Infraction	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)
Misdemeanor	29 (20.1%)	4 (2.8%)	111 (77.1%)	144 (100.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 (23.5%)</b>	<b>4 (2.0%)</b>	<b>149 (74.5%)</b>	<b>200 (100.0%)</b>

*Note:* Percentages represent percentage of row totals, since the comparison is within charge level.

### 8.4 Year over Year Trend in Recidivism

Between 2013 and 2017, the percentage of recidivists with any alleged delinquency violation decreased by -2.6%. Please see Figure 8.3.

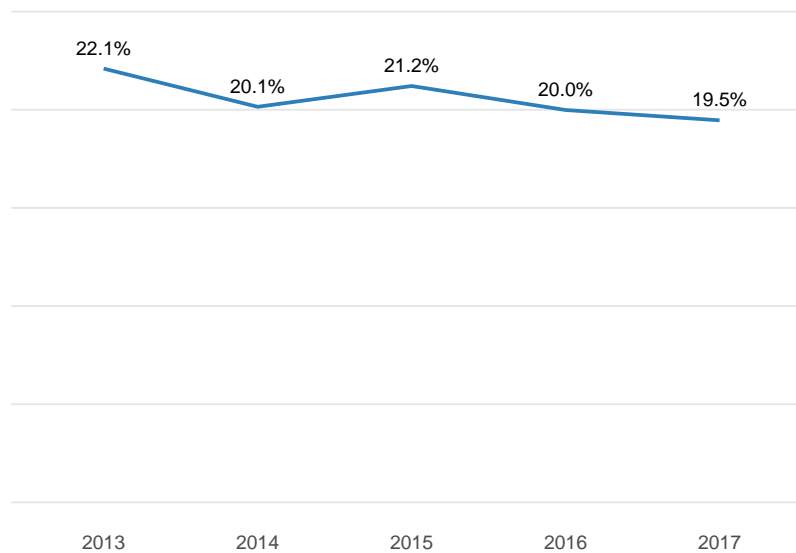


Figure 8.3: Percentage of Youth Recidivating by Year

# Chapter 9

## Formal Cases

Chapter 9 describes delinquency and status offense formal cases disposed by the Delinquency Services Department in the St. Louis County Juvenile Office in 2018.<sup>1</sup> While most referrals to the St. Louis County Juvenile Office are handled informally, particularly serious matters may result in a petition, which involves formally filing charges alleging acts of delinquency or status offenses in a case before a juvenile court judge.

### 9.1 Formal Cases by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

In 2018, male youth accounted for 84.0% of delinquency and status offense cases disposed, while female youth accounted for the remaining 16.0%. Delinquency and status offense cases of black or African American youth accounted for 77.6%, while white youth accounted for 19.8%. Please refer to Table 9.1 for additional details. Missing data [0].

Table 9.1: Formal Delinquency and Status Offense Cases by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

Sex	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Unknown	Total
Female	10 (4.2%)	28 (11.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (16.0%)
Male	37 (15.6%)	156 (65.8%)	3 (1.3%)	2 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.4%)	199 (84.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 (19.8%)</b>	<b>184 (77.6%)</b>	<b>3 (1.3%)</b>	<b>2 (0.8%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>1 (0.4%)</b>	<b>237 (100.0%)</b>

Note: Percentages represent the percentage of grand total.

### 9.2 Charge Level

This subsection reports on the charge level of the most serious allegation in formal cases. In 2018, Felony D accounted for 22.4% of cases. Felonies represented 59.1% of these cases, with the largest portion of felonies being Felony D [22.4%]. Please refer to Figure 9.1 for additional details. Missing data [0].

<sup>1</sup>Since very few status offense formal cases are filed, both status offense and delinquency formal cases are reported together here.

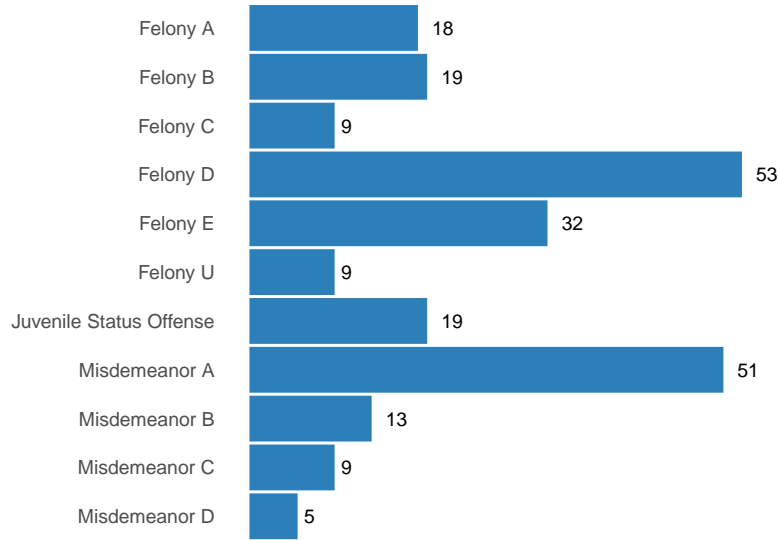


Figure 9.1: Formal Delinquency and Status Offense Cases by Charge Level.

Most of the cases involving white youth were for misdemeanor allegations, while most of the cases involving black or African American youth were for felony allegations in 2018. Please refer to Figure 9.2 for additional details.

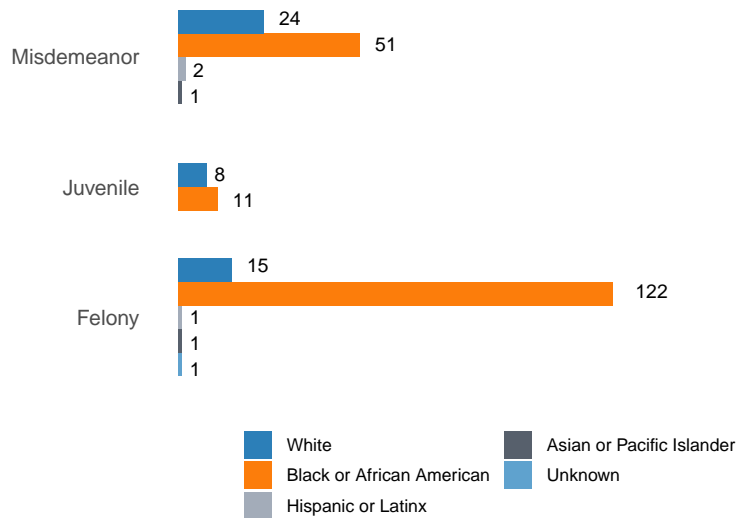


Figure 9.2: Formal Delinquency and Status Offense Cases by Charge Level and Race/Ethnicity

Youth aged 15 and 16 were responsible for the largest number of felony allegations, while youth aged 15 and 16 were responsible for the largest number of misdemeanor allegations in formal cases in 2018. Please refer to Figure 9.3 for additional detail.



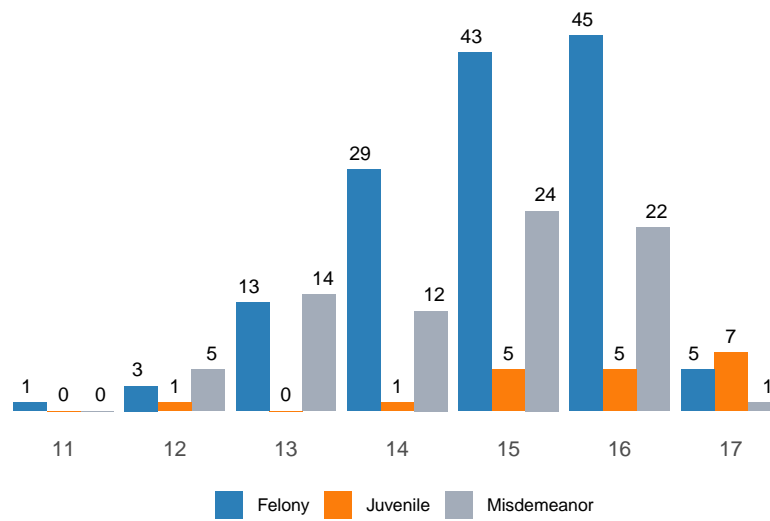


Figure 9.3: Formal Delinquency and Status Offense Cases by Charge Level and Age at Referral.

### 9.3 Findings of Delinquency by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

In 2018, male youth accounted for 87.0% of findings of delinquency, while female youth accounted for the remaining 13.0%. Black or African American youth accounted for 85.1% of findings of delinquency, while white youth accounted for 11.2%. Please refer to Table 9.2 for additional details. Missing data [0].

Table 9.2: Findings of Delinquency by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

Sex	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Unknown	Total
Female	5 (3.1%)	16 (9.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (13.0%)
Male	13 (8.1%)	121 (75.2%)	3 (1.9%)	2 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.6%)	140 (87.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 (11.2%)</b>	<b>137 (85.1%)</b>	<b>3 (1.9%)</b>	<b>2 (1.2%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>1 (0.6%)</b>	<b>161 (100.0%)</b>

Note: Percentages represent the percentage of grand total.

### 9.4 Formal Supervision

In 2018, 175 youth were on active formal supervision. Of those, 36.0% were begun in 2018. Please refer to 9.3 for additional details.

Table 9.3: Formal Supervision Active in 2018 by the Year Supervision Began

Year Formal Supervision Began	Frequency	Percent
2018	63	36.0%
2017	75	42.9%
2016	21	12.0%
2015	4	2.3%
2014	1	0.6%
2013	1	0.6%
2012	1	0.6%
2011	1	0.6%
2009	1	0.6%
2007	7	4.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>-</b>

In 2018, male youth accounted for 90.9% of those on active formal supervision, while female youth accounted for the remaining 9.1%. Active formal supervision of black or African American youth accounted for 77.7%, while white youth accounted for 19.4%. Please refer to Table 9.4 for additional details. Missing data [0].

Table 9.4: Active Formal Supervision by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

Sex	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Unknown	Total
Female	5 (2.9%)	11 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (9.1%)
Male	29 (16.6%)	125 (71.4%)	2 (1.1%)	2 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.6%)	159 (90.9%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>34 (19.4%)</b>	<b>136 (77.7%)</b>	<b>2 (1.1%)</b>	<b>2 (1.1%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>1 (0.6%)</b>	<b>175 (100.0%)</b>

Note: Percentages represent the percentage of grand total.

The most frequent outcome for formal supervision was Termination of Jurisdiction, which accounted for 59.4% of all dispositions of active formal supervision programs. 30.9% were not disposed by the end of 2018, indicating that 54 of the youth remained on active formal supervision. 5.7% of formal supervisions resulted in commitment to DYS without restitution, while 4.0% resulted in commitment to DYS with restitution. Please refer to Figure 9.4 for additional details.

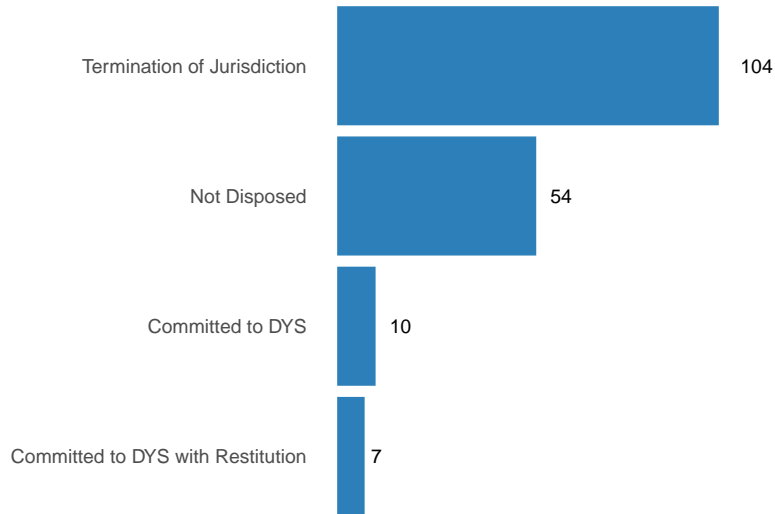


Figure 9.4: Active Formal Supervision by Disposition.

## 9.5 Case Disposition

The most frequently used means of disposing (or handling) of delinquency and status offense cases was Termination of Jurisdiction, which accounted for 43.5% of all dispositions. This was followed by Case Dismissed Without Hearing [22.8%], Dismissed by Court Without Prejudice [12.2%], and Transfer to Other Juvenile Court [6.8%]. Please refer to Figure 9.5 for additional details. Missing data [0].

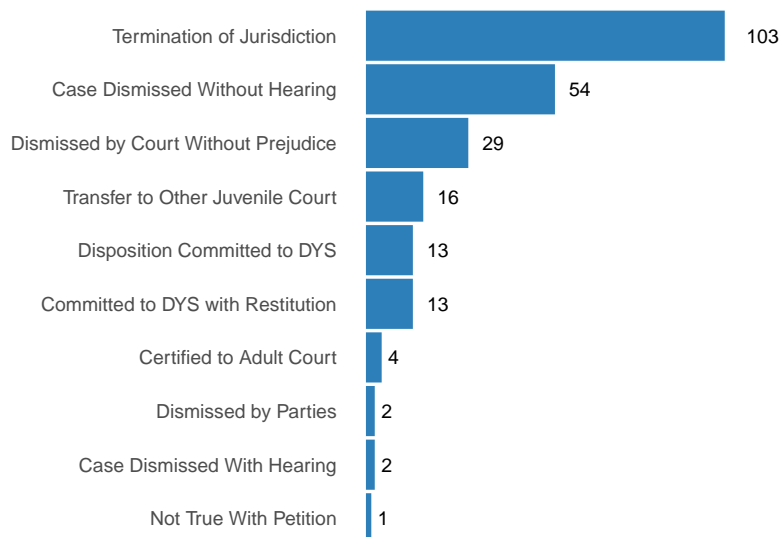


Figure 9.5: Delinquency and Status Offense Cases by Disposition.

# Chapter 10

## Division of Youth Services Commitments

Chapter 10 presents demographic information on youth committed to the Department of Youth Services (DYS) in 2018. This includes two groups of youth, all of whom have been placed in the legal and physical custody of DHS: those youth whose cases were disposed in 2018 with a docket code of DDYS (Disposition Committed to DHS) and those youth whose cases were not disposed in 2018 but did have the docket code of VDYSR (DYS Commitment with Restitution), indicating that the Court retained jurisdiction for the purpose of ensuring that restitution was made.

### 10.1 DHS Commitments by Sex and Race

In 2018, 50.0% of DHS Commitments required that youth make restitution, while the remaining 50.0% did not. Overall, 84.6% of DHS commitments were commitments of male youth, while the remaining 15.4% were commitments of female youth. Disaggregating by race/ethnicity shows that 88.5% of commitments to DHS were commitments of black or African American youth, while white youth represented 7.7% of commitments. Please refer to Table 10.1 for additional details. Missing data [0].

Table 10.1: DHS Commitments by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

Sex	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Unknown	Total
Female	2 (7.7%)	2 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (15.4%)
Male	0 (0.0%)	21 (80.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (84.6%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 (7.7%)</b>	<b>23 (88.5%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>1 (3.8%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>26 (100.0%)</b>

Note: Percentages represent the percentage of grand total.

### 10.2 DHS Commitments by Age at Commitment

Additionally, disaggregating the data by age at DHS commitment shows that youth aged 16 were those most frequently committed to DHS in 2018. Please refer to Figure 10.1 for additional details.

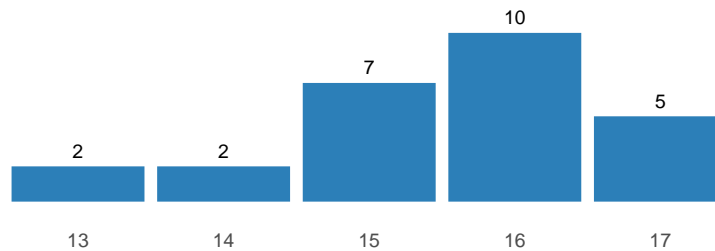


Figure 10.1: DYS Commitments by Age at Commitment

### 10.3 Most Serious Allegation

Allegations of Assault accounted for the majority [38.5%] of the most serious allegation categories in delinquency referrals in 2018. Please refer to Table 10.2 for a complete listing of the most serious allegations by NCIC category. Missing data [0].

Table 10.2: DYS Commitments by Most Serious Allegation Categories

Allegation Categories	Frequency	Percent
Assault	10	38.5%
Robbery	6	23.1%
Obstructing Police	4	15.4%
Damage Property	2	7.7%
Stealing	2	7.7%
Burglary	1	3.8%
Sexual Assault	1	3.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>

### 10.4 Geography

The most common ZIP code in 2018 was 63031, accounting for 16.7% of DYS Commitments. Together, the top ten ZIP codes accounted for 92.3% of DYS Commitments.<sup>1</sup> Please refer to Figure 10.2. Missing data [0].

<sup>1</sup>Non-residential addresses were excluded, so youth with an agency or organization, such as the Children's Division, on file for their mailing address were not counted.

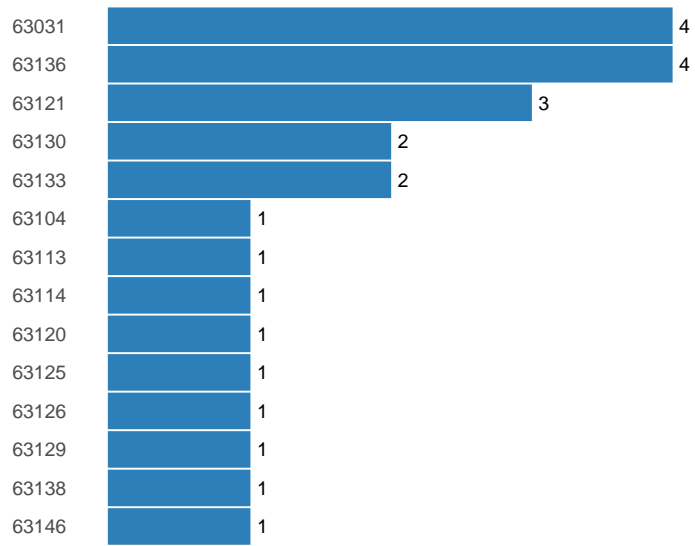


Figure 10.2: DYS Commitments by Top Ten Zip Codes

# Chapter 11

## Certification to Adult Court

Chapter 11 presents demographic information about youth certified to adult court in 2018. According to Missouri Statute § 211.071, a youth may be certified during a certification court hearing for any felony allegation based on a review of ten criteria<sup>1</sup> established in statute. Certification involves dismissing the petition in juvenile court and transferring the youth to the court of general jurisdiction to be prosecuted under the general law as an adult. This is discretionary, except when a youth has been alleged to have committed felony offenses that are defined as mandatory<sup>2</sup> or when a youth has been alleged to have committed a third unrelated felony<sup>3</sup>.

### 11.1 Certifications by Sex and Race

In 2018, male youth accounted for 100.0% of the 4 cases certified, while female youth accounted for the remaining 0.0%. Cases involving black or African American youth accounted for 100.0% of certifications, while white youth accounted for 0.0%. Please refer to Table 11.1 for additional details. Missing data [0].

Table 11.1: Certifications by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

Sex	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Unknown	Total
Female	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Male	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>4 (100.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>4 (100.0%)</b>

Note: Percentages represent the percentage of grand total.

<sup>1</sup>The ten criteria for consideration by the court: (1) The seriousness of the offense alleged and whether the protection of the community requires transfer to the court of general jurisdiction; (2) Whether the offense alleged involved viciousness, force, and violence; (3) Whether the offense alleged was against persons or property, with greater weight being given to the offense against persons, especially if personal injury resulted; (4) Whether the offense alleged is a part of a repetitive pattern of offenses, which indicates that the child may be beyond rehabilitation under the juvenile code; (5) The record and history of the child, including experience with the juvenile justice system, other courts, supervision, commitments to juvenile institutions, and other placements; (6) The sophistication and maturity of the child, as determined by consideration of home and environmental situation, emotional condition and pattern of living; (7) The age of the child; (8) The program and facilities available to the juvenile court in considering disposition; (9) Whether or not the child can benefit from the treatment or rehabilitative programs available to the juvenile court; and (10) Racial disparity in certification.

<sup>2</sup>Mandatory allegations for certification: "Murder 1st Degree" under § 565.050, "Murder 2nd Degree" under § 565.021, "Assault 1st Degree" under § 565.050, "Rape 1st Degree" under § 566.030, "Sodomy 1st Degree" under § 566.060, "Robbery 1st Degree" under § 570.023, or distribution of drugs under § 579.055.

<sup>3</sup>§ 211.071 indicates that the youth must have "committed two or more prior unrelated offenses which would be felonies if committed by an adult".

## 11.2 Certifications by Age

Youth aged 16 were those most commonly certified to adult court in 2018. Please refer to Table 11.2 for additional details. Missing data [0].

Table 11.2: Certifications by Age at Certification

Age at Certification	Frequency	Percentage
16	2	50.0%
17	1	25.0%
18	1	25.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>

*Note:* Percentages represent the percentage of grand total.

## 11.3 Mandatory and Discretionary Certifications

In 2018, based on motions filed in the 4 cases, 3 were considered mandatory under statute, 0 were considered to be discretionary, and 1 was a certification based on the allegation that youth committed a third, unrelated felony. Please refer to Table 11.3 for additional details.

Table 11.3: Certifications by Allegation Type

Allegation Type	Frequency	Percentage
Motion Cert Mand Allegation	3	75.0%
Motion Cert Mand 3rd Unrelated	1	25.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>

*Note:* Percentages represent the percentage of grand total.

## 11.4 Certifications by Most Serious Allegation

In 2018, the top two most serious allegation categories for cases certified were Assault and Robbery. Please refer to Table 11.4 for a complete listing of the most serious allegations by NCIC category.

Table 11.4: Certifications by Most Serious Allegation Categories

Allegation Categories	Frequency	Percent
Assault	2	50.0%
Robbery	2	50.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>

*Note:* Percentages represent the percentage of grand total.

## 11.5 Geography

Figure 11.1 presents the residential ZIP codes in which youth certified in 2018 lived. Missing data [0].





Figure 11.1: Certifications by ZIP Code

**(APPENDIX)**

# Appendix A: RRI

The Relative Rate Index (RRI) is the standard diagnostic measure used to start the process of investigating DMC. The RRI measures over- or underrepresentation of minorities at various contact points in the juvenile justice system by dividing the rate of activity for minority youth by the rate of activity for majority youth at each contact point (Feyerherm et al., 2009). The ratio that is produced by dividing these two rates provides a measure of “relative risk”. When a Relative Rate Index indicates disproportionality, it can be interpreted as indicating the extent of risk for the minority group of experiencing overrepresentation at a particular contact point.

An RRI is calculated by measuring the volume of contact at particular points and not by tracking the experiences of individual youth. Therefore, it is important to understand that the relative volume of contact between two groups may be a result of the churning of a few youth multiple times (multiple referrals for the same youth within a year for instance), or it may be the result of a lower level of involvement of a large number of youth (Feyerherm et al., 2009). Also, it is very important to understand that the RRI is an indicator of the existence of disproportionality and its extent, but it does not tell us why disproportionality occurs (Coleman, 2011).

The Relative Rate Indices at each of the contact points tracked for DMC are calculated based on activity at the preceding contact point, except for the RRI for referrals, which is based on youth population. Table 11.5 lists the numerical bases for the rates in the RRIs reported here.

Table 11.5: Identifying the Numerical Bases for Rate Calculations

Contact Point	Base for Rates
Referral	Rate per 1,000 youth population
Diversion	Rate per 100 referrals
Secure Detention	Rate per 100 referrals
Petition	Rate per 100 referrals
Adjudication	Rate per 100 petitions filed
Supervision	Rate per 100 delinquency findings
Secure Confinement	Rate per 100 delinquency findings
Certification	Rate per 100 petitions filed

Using Missouri statewide data, the following will illustrate how to calculate the Relative Rate Index for the referral contact point. RRIs are always based on comparisons between two youth groups. This example will compare referral of black or African American youth to referral of white youth. First, one calculates the rate of referral for black or African American youth by dividing the number of referrals of black or African American youth by an estimate of the number of black or African American youth population in the county<sup>4</sup>:

$$\frac{\text{black youth referrals}}{\text{black youth population}} = \frac{9,459}{81,397} = 0.12 \times 100 = 11.6\% \text{ Rate}$$

<sup>4</sup>Only youth aged 10-17 are counted for the population estimate.

Then, one calculates the rate of referral of white youth by dividing the number of referrals of white youth by an estimate of the number of white youth population in the county:

$$\frac{\text{white youth referrals}}{\text{white youth population}} = \frac{23,280}{419,074} = 0.055 \times 100 = 5.6\% \text{ Rate}$$

The rate of referral of black youth is then divided by the rate of referral of white youth to produce the relative rate, or Relative Rate Index (RRI). In this case, this is the RRI for referral of black or African American youth:

$$\frac{\text{black youth rate}}{\text{white youth rate}} = \frac{0.12}{0.055} = 2.18 \text{ RRI}$$

Each RRI is tested to determine if it is statistically significant. Those that are not found to be statistically significant are not reported, even if a value greater or less than 1.0 could be calculated using the process described above. Calculating the RRIs also depends on a sufficient volume of contact for both groups being compared.

We can interpret the result of the RRI calculation with reference to the value of 1.0, which indicates parity, or equal contact, for the two groups being compared. An RRI of 1.0 indicates no disproportionality. For most of the contact points, values greater than 1.0 indicate overrepresentation for the minority group at the contact point, while values less than 1.0 indicate underrepresentation at the contact point. The contact points of diversion and supervision represent the exception to this, because these contact points measure outcomes that represent positive outcomes for the youth (diversion from formal processing and being placed on supervision rather than being placed in secure confinement). At these two contact points, RRIs less than 1.0 still indicate underrepresentation, but underrepresentation is not desired for the outcomes of diversion and supervision. Table 11.6 presents a guide to interpreting the various RRIs.

Table 11.6: Interpreting the Relative Rate Indices at Each Contact Point

Contact Point	DMC is Indicated When the RRI is:
Referral	> 1.0
Diversion	< 1.0
Secure Detention	> 1.0
Petition	> 1.0
Adjudication	> 1.0
Supervision	< 1.0
Secure Confinement	> 1.0
Certification	> 1.0

The relative rate index also gives an indication of the extent of disproportionality. In the above example, an RRI of 2.18 indicates that black or African American youth were 2.18 times more likely to be referred than white youth in the reporting period. For RRIs less than 1.0, we can compute the extent of disproportionality by dividing the the value of 1.0 by the RRI. Let's assume that the RRI for diversion of black or African American youth was 0.9:

$$\frac{1.0}{0.9} = 1.11$$

In this example, an RRI of 0.9 would indicate that white youth were diverted 1.11 times more often than black or African American youth.



# Appendix B: JDTA Form

MISSOURI'S JUVENILE DETENTION ASSESSMENT (JDTA) FORM <small>5/1/13</small>			
Juvenile Name: _____		Race: _____	Gender: _____
Juvenile ID (JIS, if available): _____		Assessment Staff: _____	
SSN: _____		Assessment Date: _____	
DOB: _____		Assessment Time: _____	
Presenting Offense: _____		Case Number: _____	
<b>1. Reporting Reason Code for Detention</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. JDACO Court Ordered Detention at Hearing</li> <li>B. JDAWF Warrant – FTA</li> <li>C. JDBTC Supervision/Technical Violation , JO Authorization, or Court Order</li> <li>D. JDCPA Pre-Adjudication Placement or Program Failure</li> <li>E. JDCSX Sex Offense</li> <li>F. JDDFP Felony – Person</li> <li>G. JDDMP Misdemeanor – Person</li> <li>H. JDDWE Weapons Offense</li> <li>I. JDEDR Drug Offense</li> <li>J. JDEFP Felony – Property</li> <li>K. JDEMP Misdemeanor – Property</li> <li>L. JDFFO Felony – Other</li> <li>M. JD FMO Misdemeanor – Other</li> <li>N. JD FOR Municipal Ordinance</li> <li>O. JD FST Status Offense</li> <li>P. JDRAR Pre-Adjudication – New Offense Referral Add to CZAROOM (Can not be selected by itself)</li> </ul>		<p><i>DO NOT complete JDTA on :</i>  <i>DYS Warrants or Out of Jurisdiction Holds</i>  <i>Indicator code must be added on CZAROOM.</i></p>	
<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>FACTOR</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
<b>2. Capias or Court Order</b>			
A. Capias for secure detention .....	15	<b>5. Prior Juvenile Referrals</b>	
B. Court order for secure detention .....	15	A. 5 or more sufficient law violation referrals ..	10
C. None .....	0	B. 3-4 sufficient law violation referrals .....	8
<b>3. Most Serious Presented Offense</b>		C. 1-2 sufficient law violation referrals .....	6
A. A or B felony, felony sex offense, or unlawful felony possession or use of a firearm or explosive device .....	15	D. None .....	0
B. Other felony offense <i>against person</i> .....	12	<b>6. Current Legal Status</b>	
C. Other felony .....	11	A. Alternative to secure detention failed .....	5
D. Misdemeanor sex offense, <i>with prior sex offense referral, or easy access to a victim</i> ..	10	B. Currently in DYS custody .....	4
E. Other misdemeanor sex offense .....	5	C. Felony or misdemeanor petition pending .....	3
F. Misdemeanor <i>against person involving injury</i> .....	4	D. Current formal or informal supervision for a law violation .....	2
G. Other misdemeanor .....	3	E. None .....	0
H. Infraction or municipal offense .....	1	<b>7. Flight Risk</b>	
I. Supervision/Technical violation .....	1	A. Prior escape from secure detention facility ....	5
J. Status Offense .....	0	B. Prior failure to appear for court hearing .....	4
K. None .....	0	C. Prior escape from custody (DJO or law enforcement) .....	3
<b>4. Unrelated Presented Offenses</b>		D. Out-of-state resident/runaway .....	2
A. Two or more unrelated felonies .....	3	E. None .....	0
B. One unrelated felony .....	2	<b>Assessment Score</b> .....	
C. One or more unrelated misdemeanors .....	1	<b>Indicated Decision:</b> 1 – 9 = Release	
D. None .....	0	10 – 14 = Detention Alternative	
		15 & above = Detention	

**Reason for Override:**

**O11DET** No suitable custodian, parent, guardian or other suitable person to assume custody  
 **O12DET** Serious or credible threat to a witness  
 **O13DET** Serious or credible threat to the victim  
 **O14DET** Serious or credible threat to the community  
 **O15DET** No non-secure alternative is immediately accessible  
 **O16DET** No non-secure appropriate alternative exists  
 **O17DET** Out-of-state runaway/missing person (no capias)  
 **O18DET** Other (provide separate explanation)

**O21ALT** Mental health placement obtained  
 **O22ALT** Does not meet local age guidelines  
 **O23ALT** Medical condition  
 **O24ALT** Pregnancy  
 **O25ALT** Non-secure alternative utilized  
 **O26ALT** Other (provide separate explanation)

**O31REL** Does not meet local age guidelines  
 **O32REL** Medical condition  
 **O33REL** Pregnancy  
 **O34REL** Referral insufficient-Released  
 **O35REL** Other (provide separate explanation)-Released

Explanation for "Other" override: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Unable to add this to JIS at this time)

**Supervisory override authorized by:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Unable to add this to JIS at this time)

**CZAPROG code based on Assessment Decision:** *Code shall be added on all youth with a JDTA!*

DET – Detention  
 ALTCR – Conditional Release  
 ALTCSV – Counseling Services  
 ALTDT – Day Treatment  
 ALTEM – Electronic Monitoring  
 ALTERC – Evening Reporting Center  
 ALTDRUGTR – Drug/Alcohol Treatment  
 ALTGPS – Global Positioning System  
 ALTHP – Health Placement  
 ALTICIS – Intensive Crisis Intervention Services  
 ALTIHD – In Home Detention  
 ALTMHP – Mental Health Placement  
 ALTREP – Respite Care  
 ALTRES – Residential Placement  
 ALTSHE – Shelter Care  
 ALTTRK – Assigned Tracker  
 RELJDTA – Released on JDTA

(CZAPROG Supervising Agency) Alternative @ / with: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>FINAL DECISION:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Release</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Detention Alternative</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Detain</b>
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