

2023 Annual Report

Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center

**5665 Roger I. Wilson Memorial Dr.
Columbia, Missouri 65202**



**Proudly
Servicing the
Counties of:
Boone
&
Callaway**

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HISTORY & PURPOSE

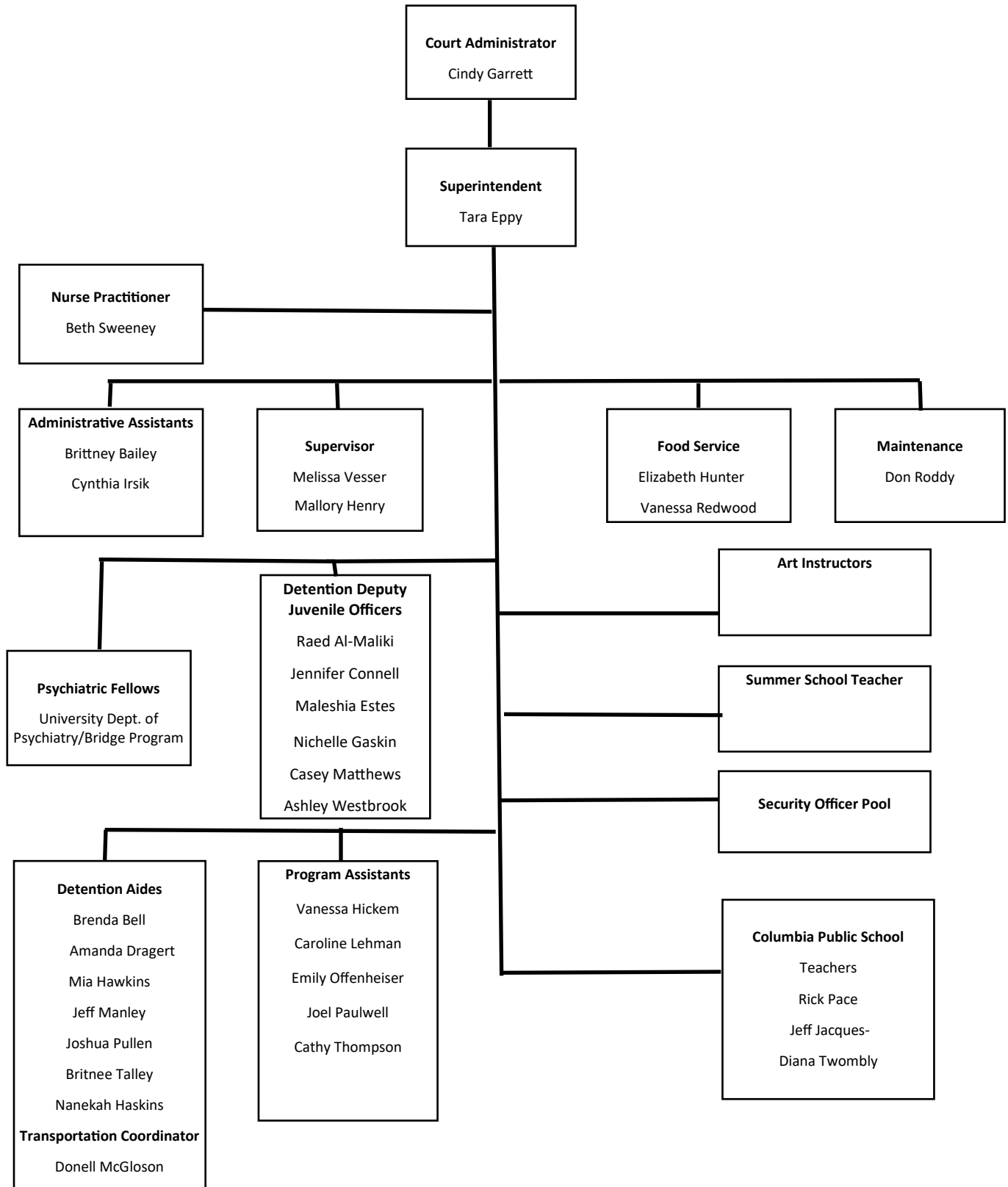
ROBERT L. PERRY JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER

- ◆ The Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) is a facility designated by the 13th Judicial Circuit (encompassing Boone and Callaway counties) to provide detention, evaluation services, and temporary care to juveniles placed at the Juvenile Justice Center by order of the court. Abused, neglected, or dependent children who are in need of protective care and custody are not served by the center.
- ◆ The JJC began serving juveniles on January 15, 1975. On January 24, 1995, the Juvenile Justice Center moved into its present facility location. The residents placed within JJC are primarily between the ages of 12 and 18 years of age. The JJC is coeducational and can house 24 residents (20 males and 4 females) on one wing. In addition, the other wing houses 21 residents (14 males and 7 females).
- ◆ With appropriated funding, Raise the Age went into effect July 2021. Additionally, holding Certified Youth went into effect December 2021. In 2022, the State reduced staff funded positions to only hold 16 detained youth at the facility.
- ◆ In a structured and supervised setting, with an atmosphere of care and concern, juveniles at the JJC involve themselves in a variety of learning situations. All residents are required to pursue some type of academic achievement while in residence. The JJC, in conjunction with Columbia Public Schools, provide school classes daily. Additionally, residents participate in needs based educational classes, complete individual assignments to address and identify needs, and participate in other educational, recreational, and life skills activities. Families of residents are encouraged to visit and to participate in programming developed to promote positive family functioning.
- ◆ The commitment by Boone County to finance and create innovative programming has greatly benefitted juvenile offenders. Through the various services and activities provided the residents, many who returned home took with them the skills to help with problematic behaviors and become successful in the community.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

AS OF JUNE 30, 2023



FACILITY STAFF

2023

Supervisors

Supervisory staff consists of the superintendent and supervisors. The supervisory team ensures the safety and security of residents, provides staff supervision, develops programming, develops policies and procedures, coordinates staff training, provides oversight in grant application and facilitation of grant-funded projects, and acts in a public relations capacity within the 13th Circuit and communities around the state.

Detention DJO

The detention deputy juvenile officer staff provides for the safety and security of residents, delivers programming to residents, prepares assessment reports, administers medications, obtains social histories from residents and their families, develops individualized case plans, transports residents, facilitates the admission and release of residents, administers assessment instruments, and provides leadership and supervision to junior staff.

Detention Aide/ Program Assistant

The detention aide and program assistant staff provides for the safety and security of residents, assists in the supervision of residents and monitoring of residents' behaviors, assists in the delivery of programming to residents, transports residents, and communicates with residents' families.

VOLUNTEER SUMMARY/REPORT

2023



In 2023, nine volunteers from various community churches provided their time to residents at the Juvenile Justice Center. Residents are not required to participate in the Religious Education Program.

Total Religious Education Volunteer Hours128.0

General education volunteers are from local community agencies who provide their knowledge/skills and time with the residents.

In 2023, three student interns/practicum students provided their time to the residents at the Juvenile Justice Center. Students in placement come from area colleges and universities and assist staff with scoring assessments, tracking log notes for certifications, destruction of files pursuant to court orders, and preparing point cards. Students also assist with and lead Social Skills groups, participate in recreation and free time activities with residents, provide homework and contract work assistance to residents, and research local programming and resources available to residents and their families.

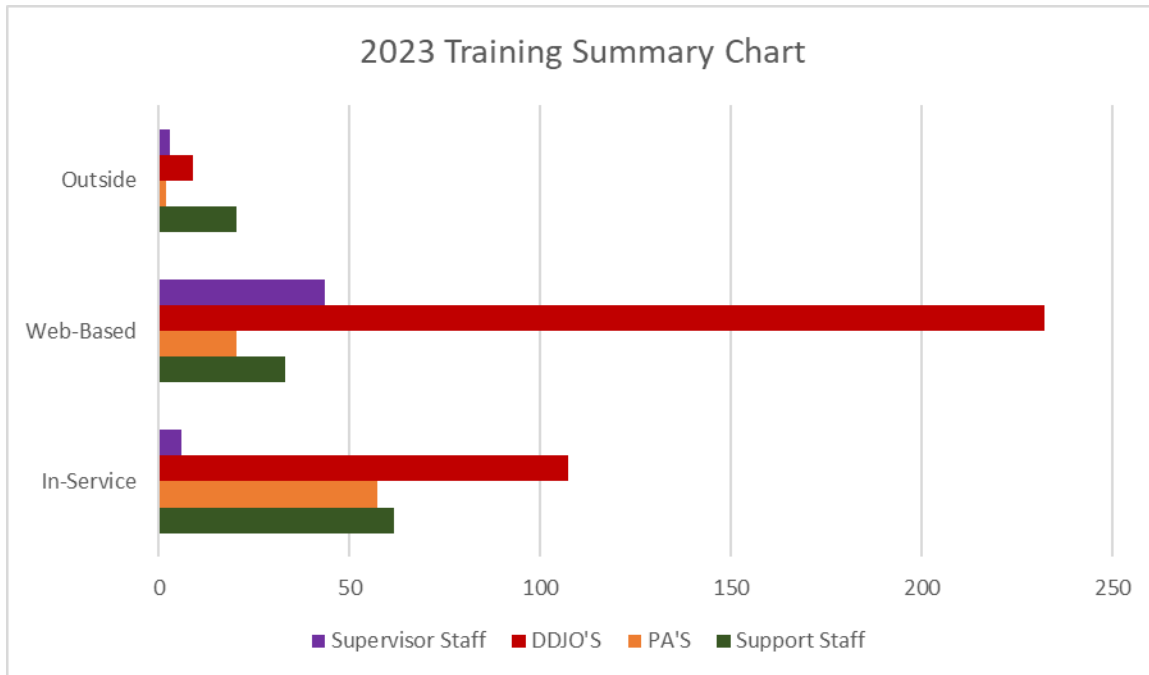
Total 2023 Student Intern Volunteer Hours.....814.25

Total 2023 Volunteer Hours.....124.0

Average 2023 Volunteer Hours per Juvenile..... 4.6

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Number of Volunteer Hours Provided	895.75	942.25
Number of Admissions (Not including 14 youths carried over from 2022)	165	203
Average Number of Volunteer Hours per Juvenile	5.4	4.6

TRAINING SUMMARY



TRAINING



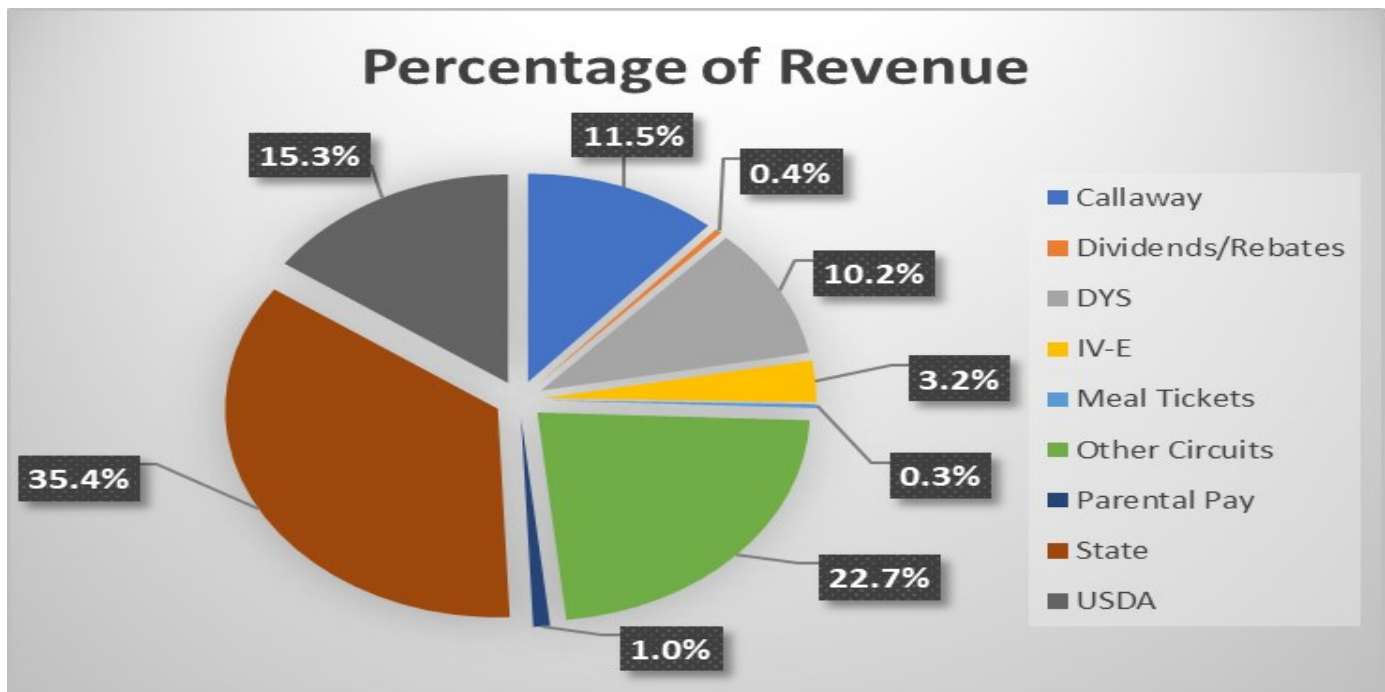
	2022	2023
In-Service	559.0	286.25
Web-Based	202.0	329.25
Outside Training	18.75	34.5
Total Hours of Training	779.75	596.0

REVENUE ANALYSIS

2023

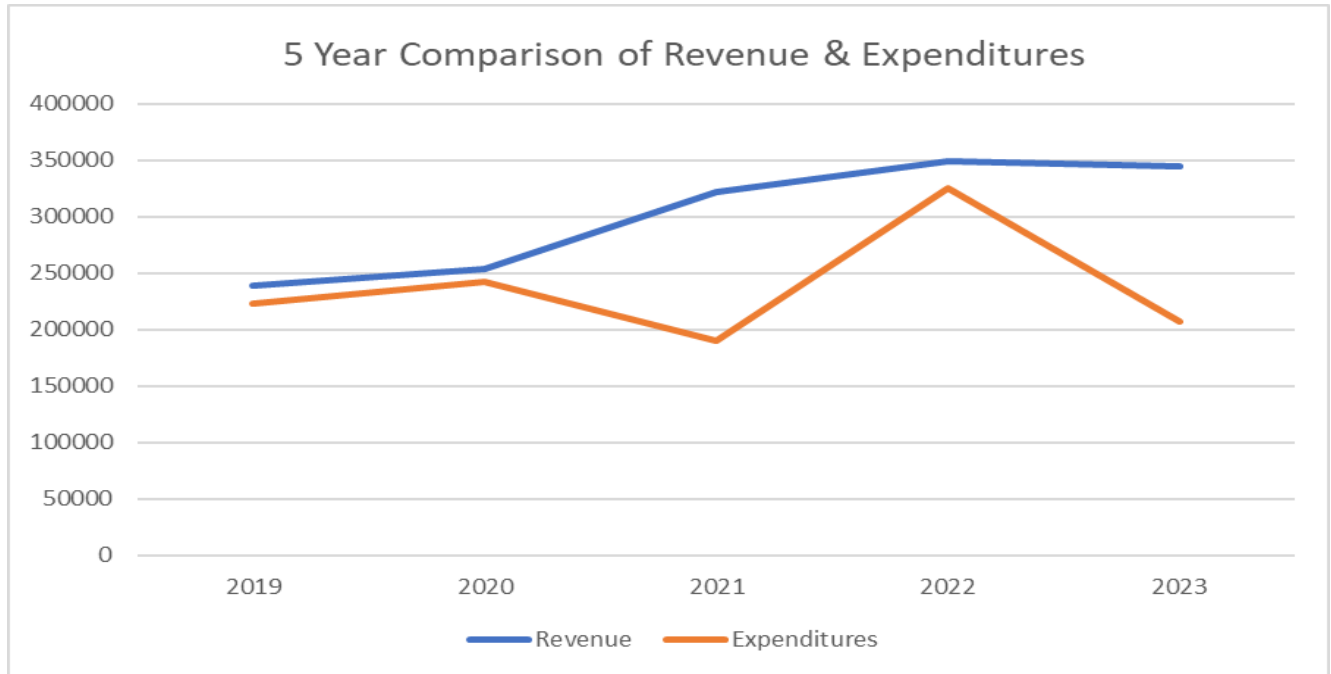
SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Federal USDA Grant	\$22,618.00	\$25,268.00	\$33,148.00	\$47,545.00	\$57,678.00
IV-E Reimbursement	\$36,927.00	\$47,904.00	\$42,789.00	\$6,193.00	\$11,050.00
Callaway Reimbursement	\$33,800.00	\$49,981.00	\$36,647.00	\$20,387.00	\$39,744.00
DYS Contract for Evaluation	\$21,780.00	\$32,520.00	\$35,280.00	\$30,900.00	\$35,160.00
State Reimbursement	\$58,548.00	\$63,462.00	\$77,644.00	\$102,045.00	\$122,131.00
Other Circuits Reimbursement	\$45,540.00	\$28,920.00	\$78,840.00	\$138,060.00	\$78,300.00
Parental Pay Reimbursement	\$15,851.00	\$3,475.00	\$15,072.00	\$2,390.00	\$3,500.00
Meal Tickets	\$2,106.00	\$1,024.00	\$1,081.00	\$772.00	\$984.00
Dividends/Rebates	\$1,317.00	\$693.00	\$905.00	\$752.00	\$1,398.00
State Reimb/Grant	\$193.00	\$179.00	\$178.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL REVENUE	\$238,680.00	\$253,426.00	\$321,584.00	\$349,044.00	\$344,946.00

◇ The decrease in revenue is due in large part to the decrease in resident days from other circuits for 2023.



REVENUE SUMMARY

2023



Net Cost: Budget Revenue Minus Expenses

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$16,005.00	\$11,089.00	\$131,012.00	\$23,828.08	\$138,299

LEGAL STATUS OF RESIDENTS

2023

◆ Resident **legal status** is determined by the Court and will be one of the following:

- ◇ **Detention** – Residents have been placed at JJC by the Court pending charges. Residents will remain on detention status until charges have been resolved or they have been released by the court.
- ◇ **Post Certified Youth (PCY)** – Residents at JJC who are still under 18 years old, have been certified as an adult, and have a pending criminal case.
- ◇ **Evaluation** – Residents at JJC for evaluation. Report on social history, risk and needs area, school adjustment, mental health, substance abuse and other pertinent information is filed with the court. Additional information regarding behaviors and participation while at JJC will also be provided.
- ◇ **DYS Commitment or Warrant**—Residents placed at JJC for a period of time post-commitment, or for a warrant.



JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE INITIATIVE (JDAI)

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITY (RED)

2023

JDAI Eight Core Strategies

- Collaboration among juvenile justice agencies, community organizations and other government agencies.
- The use of data in making policy and case-level decisions.
- Objective instruments to guide detention decisions.
- Operation of a continuum of non-secure detention alternatives.
- Case processing efficiencies to reduce time between arrest and case disposition.
- Improve conditions of confinement.
- Safe reductions of special populations.
- Racial/ethnic fairness in policy and case-level decision making.

JDAI Main Goals

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

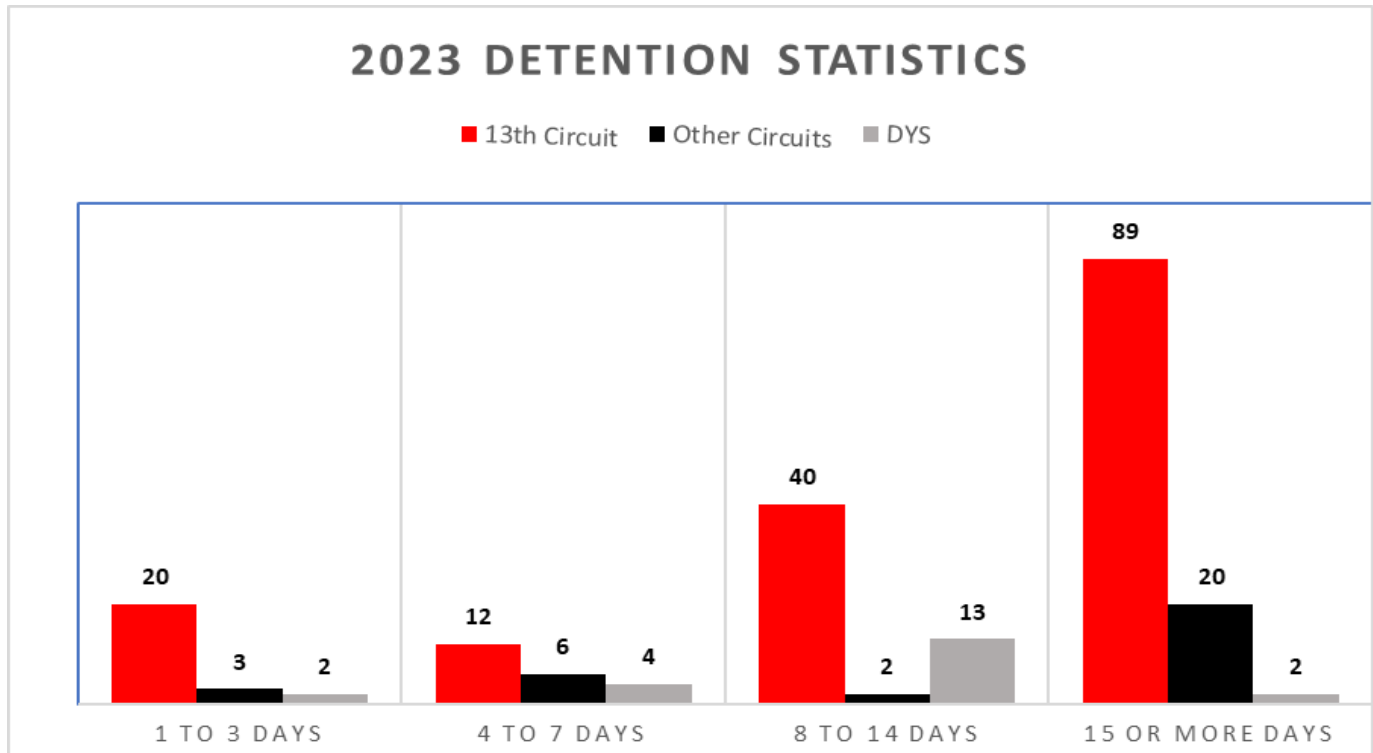
Please visit (www.aecf.org) for current information regarding JDAI.

RED Formally Known as DMC

- In 2011, the Juvenile Division developed a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) committee to work on ensuring racial/ethnic fairness when referring youth of color as well as case level decision-making at the Juvenile Officer. The committee was renamed Racial and Ethnic Disparity (RED).

DETENTION STATISTICS

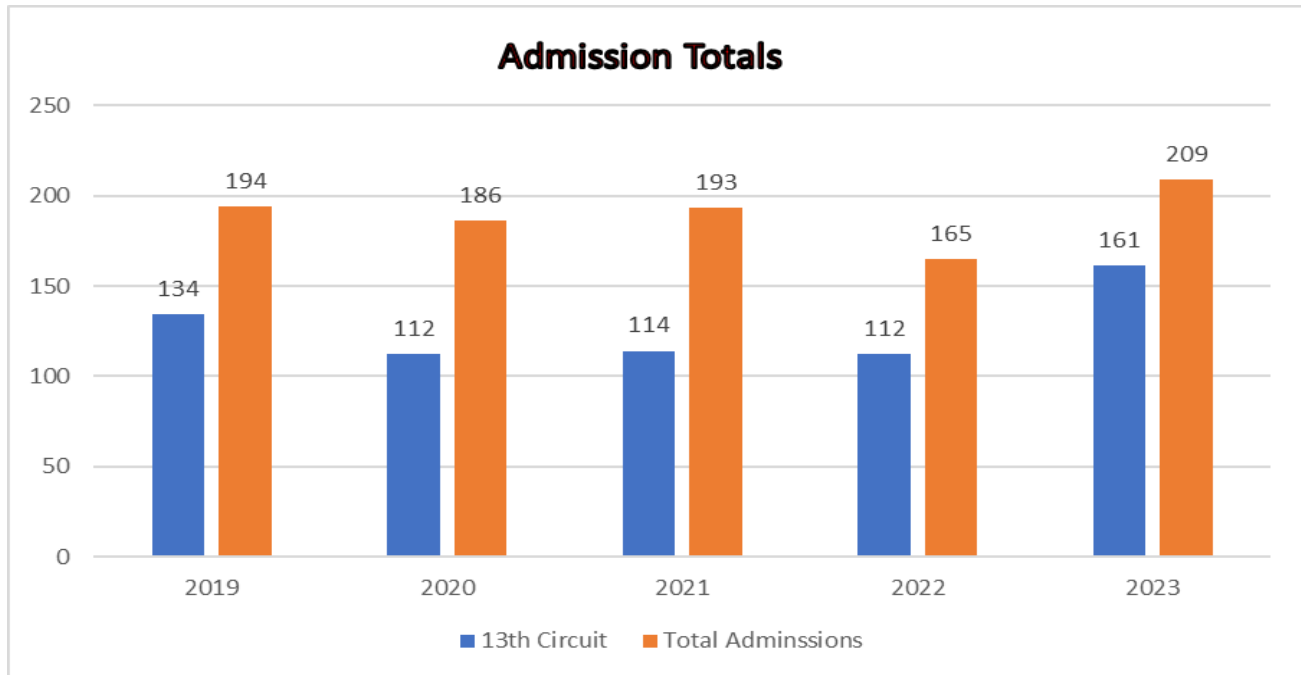
2023



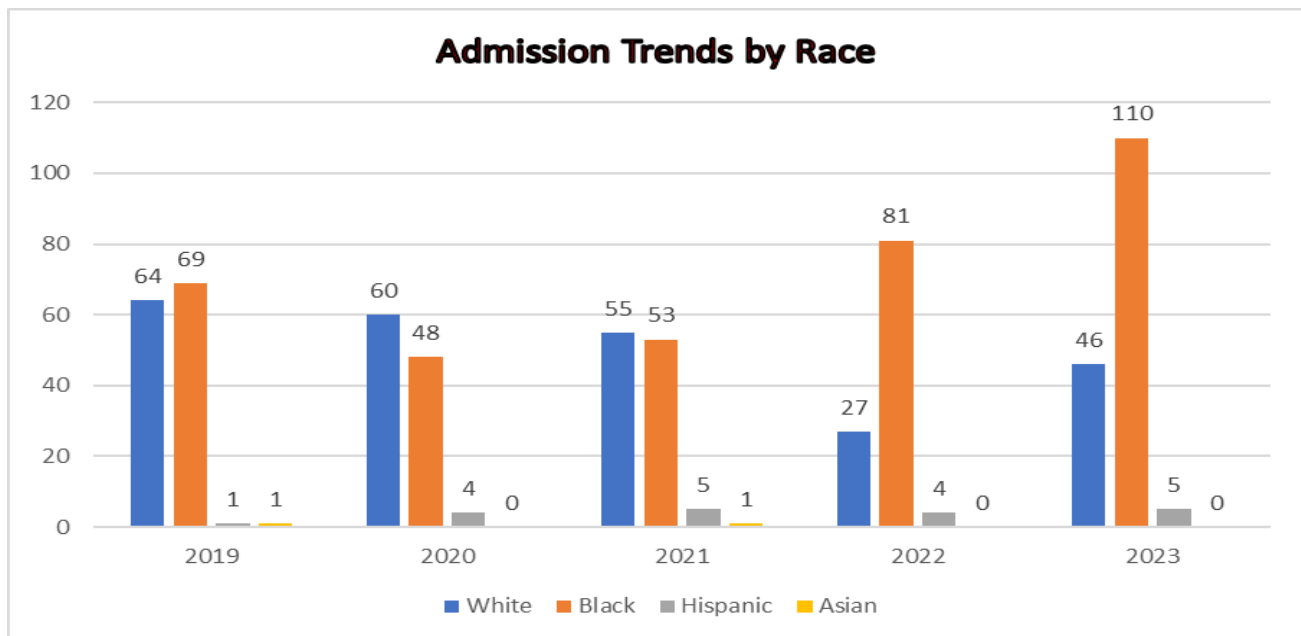
- ◆ 161 admissions were under the jurisdiction of the 13th Judicial Circuit.
- ◆ 31 admissions were placements from other circuits.
- ◆ 223 juveniles were on detention status. This number includes 14 juveniles detained in 2022 and released in 2023.
- ◆ 1 juveniles was admitted to the facility on evaluation status.
- ◆ There were 21 Division of Youth Services admissions (warrants/commits).
- ◆ The average daily population for all youth was 29.5. The average daily population for 13th Circuit was 24.9.

ADMISSION TRENDS

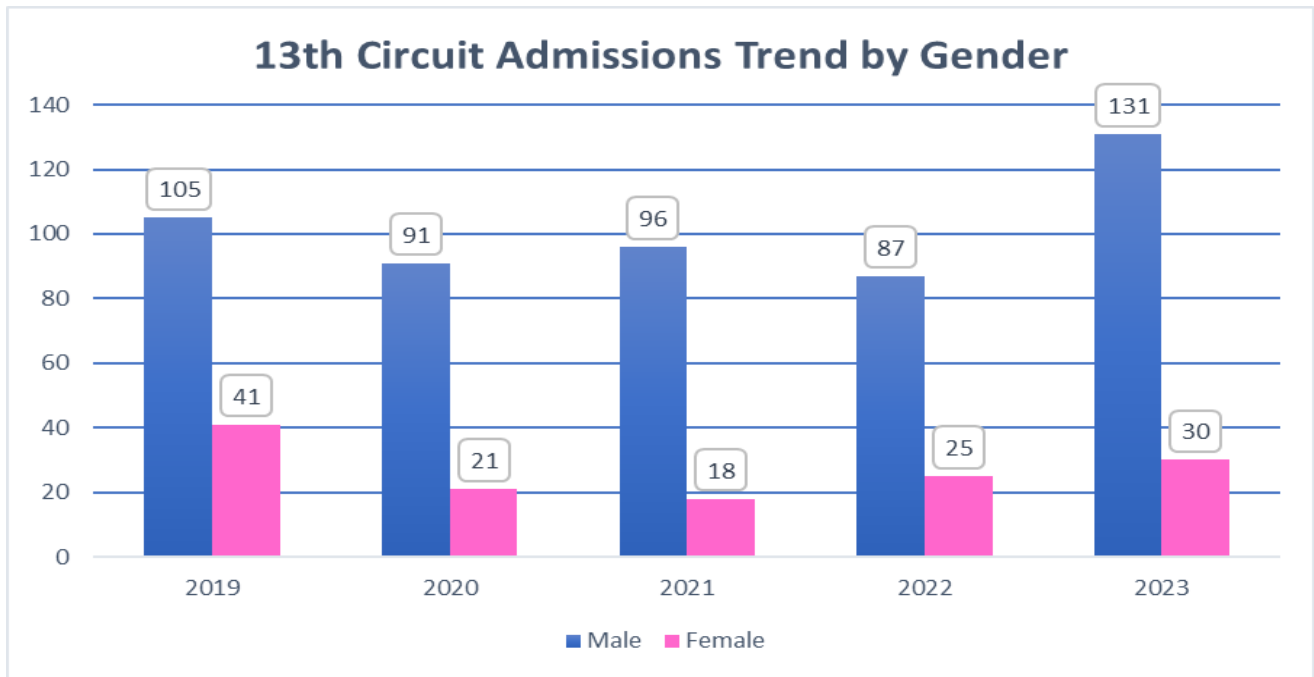
2023



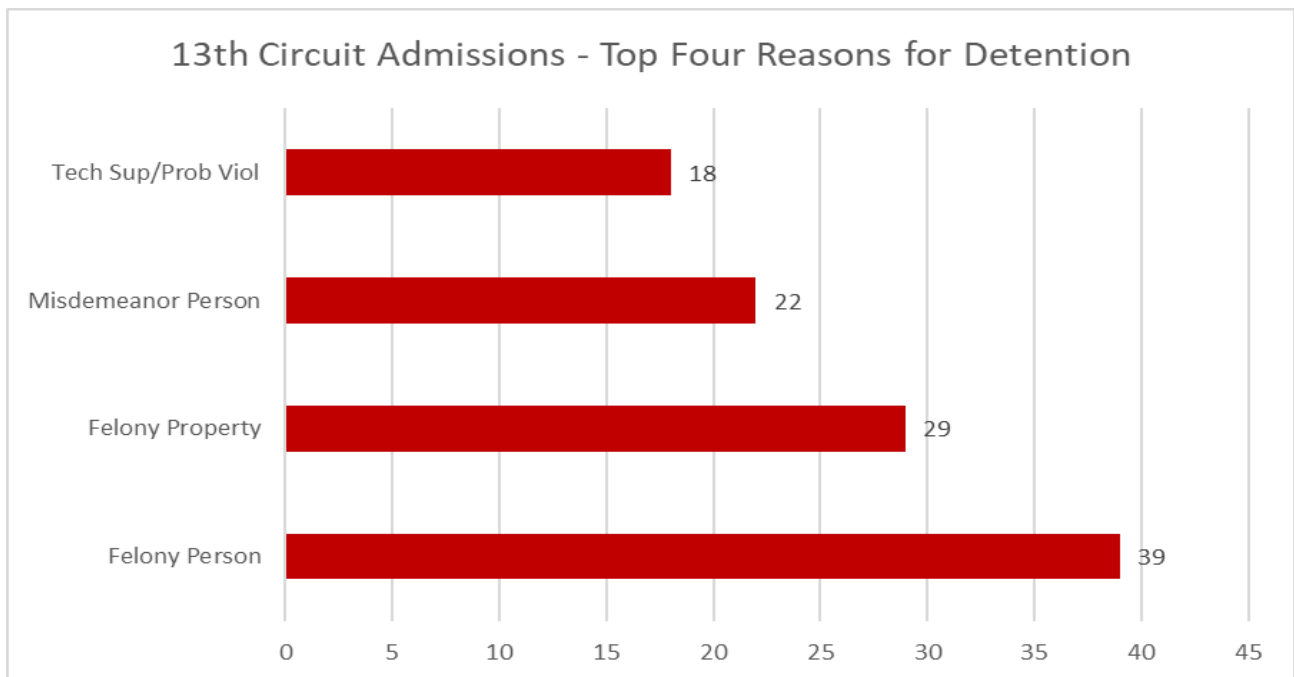
The chart above shows the 5-year trend of admissions to the facility. It depicts both the 13th Circuit admissions and the total admissions to the facility, which includes out-of-circuit admission and DYS.



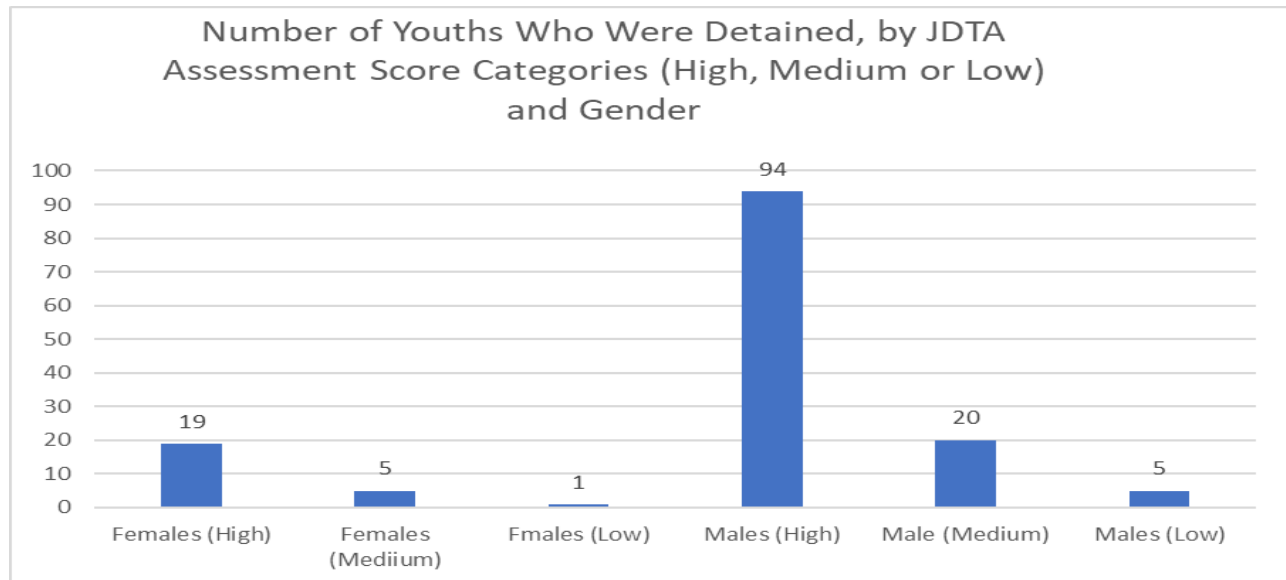
The chart above shows the 5-year trend of 13th Circuit admissions to the facility by race.



JJC has 20 male detention beds and 4 female detention beds. The admissions by gender have stayed on trend for last several years.

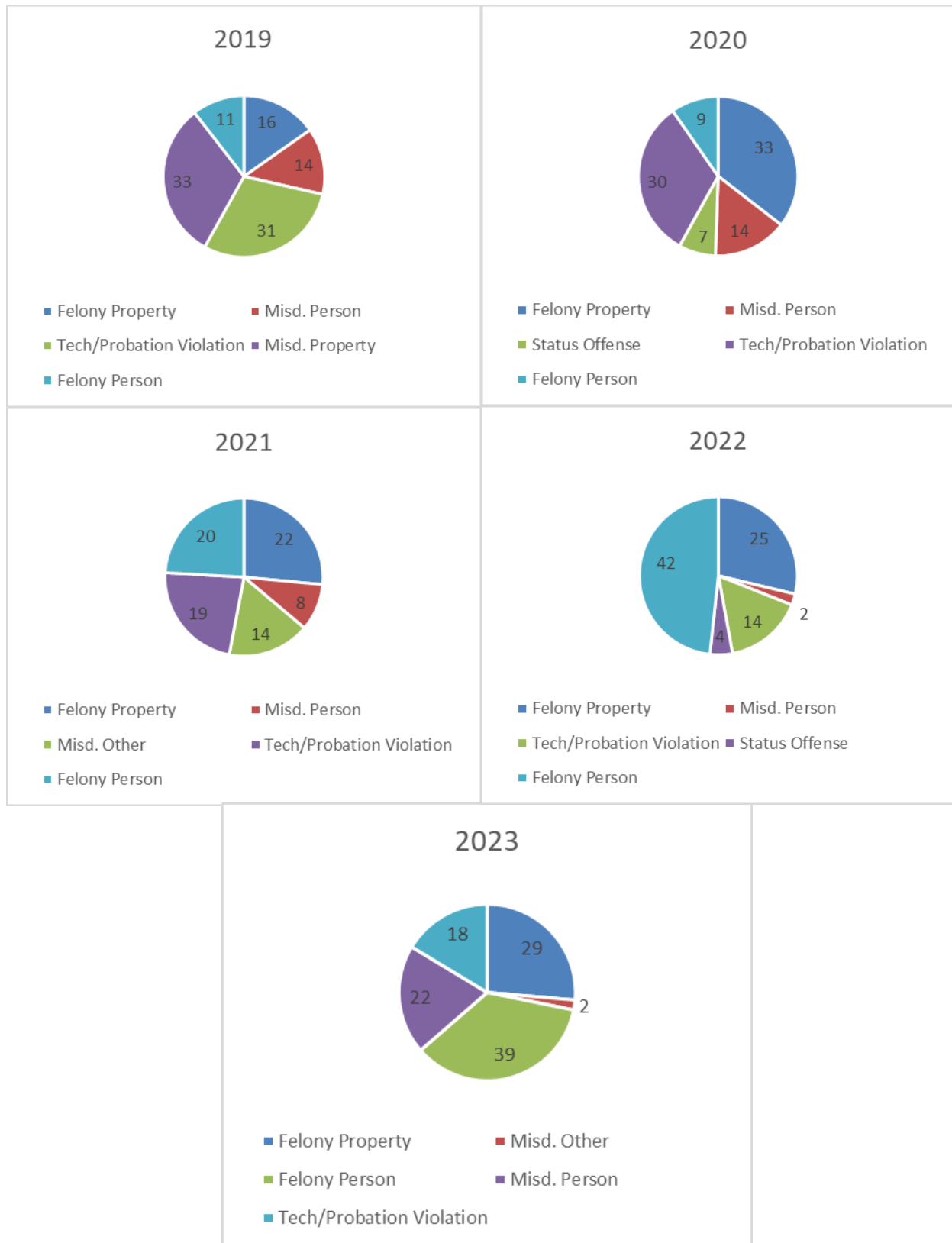


The above chart is the top four reasons for detention and the number in each category. Acts Against Persons has consistently been the highest reason for detention.



- ◆ Missouri's Juvenile Detention Assessment Instrument (JDTA) provides Juvenile Officers criteria for evaluating the need to detain juvenile(s) alleged to have committed offenses pursuant to Missouri statute. The JDTA form has been mandated since 2012.
- ◆ It should be noted that, though the JDTA is administered any time a youth is taken into custody and the assessment decision is generally followed, supervisory staff do have the authority to authorize an override to the assessment decision, in certain cases. Common reasons for an override include:
 - ◇ No suitable custodian;
 - ◇ Child does not meet age guidelines; and
 - ◇ A mental health placement was obtained for the juvenile.

Current/Past Years Comparison of Top Reasons for Detention



PROGRAMS/SERVICES & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Art Program:

The art program is designed as an incentive to increase participants' self-esteem and to demonstrate to this population of juveniles, in a tangible way, the reward for making good choices and decisions, thereby increasing the likelihood that they become accountable, successful members of their communities. Since the implementation in January 2000, residents have had the chance to work in several different areas, including drawing, pen and ink, acrylic painting, and clay projects. An art instructor provides instruction approximately ten hours a week.



Educational Program:

This is a key component of the JJC and one of the primary methods of assisting residents in changing their negative behaviors. The topics are modified to best accommodate the age and gender of the participants and the programs are facilitated by Detention Deputy Juvenile Officers. In 2023, the educational programming was provided by staff in the areas of drug and alcohol prevention, anger management, communications, family/peer relationships, health and nutrition, and other needs based topics.

YouthBuild

The YouthBuild program helps young adults, ages 16-24, change the trajectory of their lives and their communities. The program helps with studying for and passing the HiSET, job skills training and leadership development.

Skills Training & Certificate Programs

Residents participated in trainings and certifications for specific career paths with great earning and growth potential.



Our Family Garden

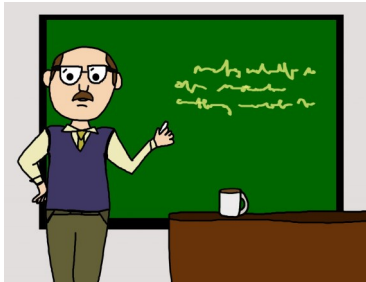
“Our Family Garden” is a seasonal activity for residents in placement on the program wing of the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center. The juveniles who have earned outside privileges have the opportunity to prepare the garden plot for planting, plant vegetable and flower seeds, weed and provide upkeep of the garden and, finally, harvest the vegetables. In 2023, the garden produced tomatoes, green peppers, onions, squash, cucumbers, strawberries, and lettuce for use at the Juvenile Justice Center. The garden activity is presented to the juveniles as a positive activity in which they can engage upon return to their communities. Juveniles reacted positively to their gardening experience, and were excited about contributing and eating food they had grown themselves.

Daniel Boone Library Book Club

Juvenile Justice Center residents participated in a book club through the Daniel Boone Library. As part of the book club, residents were provided pre-selected books to read that were geared toward issues that are challenging to adolescents in today's world. The residents are allowed to keep the books. During book club, residents read excerpts from their book and engage in group discussions. Additionally the library also gives each participant a book to take with them when they leave the facility.



School Program



Since the facility first opened in January 1975, juveniles at JJC have been provided quality educational services through the Juvenile Justice Center School Program, in conjunction with the Columbia Public School District. Columbia Public School District Staff evaluates Juvenile Justice Center's educational needs every year, providing students with educational staff that can include teachers, special education staff, Title I staff or instructional aides. In order to provide school over the summer, JJC employs a part-time summer school teacher to provide instruction to the juveniles. Three youths graduated from high school while at JJC this school year.

JJC's In-House Library

Through the generosity and support of the community/family/friends we have a large selection of books and audio recordings for the residents to choose from and enjoy.



Accomplishments

In 2023, specifically starting in October, JJC began facilitating programming with residents provided by outside agencies. These community providers began working with residents at the facility and worked towards a smooth transition of services when residents returned to their community.

Programming included: individual counseling; assessment and services through Pre-Employment Transition Services Program through Vocational Rehabilitation partnership; RISE Initiative group programs; referrals and qualifications to Central MO Regional Office/Boone County Family Resources; referrals to Youth Behavioral Health Liaison; Moral Reconciliation therapy program; First Aid and CPR certificates; OSHA-10 certification; Career Development program; Hair Artistry license program; Making Peace with Your Past program; Savvy Sister program; Warehouse program through Job Point; HiSet prep; and Bio-Psycho-Socio assessments through Vitality.



Substance Abuse Assessment & Programming

A resident at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center may be referred for a substance abuse assessment based on order of the court, drug testing results, SASSI results, and criminogenic risk factors. The assessment assists in determining what level of services would be needed for the juvenile, including inpatient and outpatient services. Preferred Family Healthcare completes the assessments in person at JJC.

In 2023, 11 residents participated in substance abuse assessments administered by staff from local substance abuse providers while a resident of the Juvenile Justice Center. The recommendations of those assessments included inpatient substance abuse treatment, outpatient substance abuse treatment, counseling, and/or prevention programming. Residents of the Juvenile Justice Center that were recommended for substance abuse related services included 7 residents for inpatient services and 4 residents for outpatient services.



Medical Services



Medical services are provided on a regular basis at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center, and medical personnel are available on an on-call basis for urgent medical concerns. Since 1974, medical services have been provided to all residents. Then in 1995, medical visits increased to twice a week. Compass Health currently provides services to the youth.

Health care services provided to juveniles within the first five days of admission include a physical examination, a general dental screening, and an assessment of the need for glasses. Screening and treatment services to juveniles suffering from acute health concerns are available during regularly scheduled visits to the center on Tuesdays and Fridays. Juveniles who have been in residence at the center for seven or more days are given a tuberculin skin test. Pre-natal or post-partum care is available to female residents in need of such services.

Dental Services

Grant funding through Compass Health provides dental services to residents on a quarterly basis. Fifty-one residents received exams, x-rays, fluoride treatments, cleanings and sealants. Twenty-nine residents received fillings, and 5 residents were referred for additional services like extractions & root canals. Of the 51 residents who received services only three (6%) did not require additional treatment services.



Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI)

The Adolescent SASSI-A2 is designed for juveniles 12 years age or older, to identify those who have a high probability of having a substance abuse issue, including both substance abuse disorder and substance abuse dependence. It also identifies juveniles who have a low likelihood for substance abuse. This test is administered within 24 to 48 hours after admission to the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center. The test is not administered to juveniles who have taken the SASSI-A2 within the previous 12 months, unless there has been an identified change in substance use.

In 2023, of all 209 admissions, 101 juveniles completed valid assessments, 24 completed them within the previous 12 months, 6 were less than 24 hours, 1 underage or uncooperative, and 98 were not given.

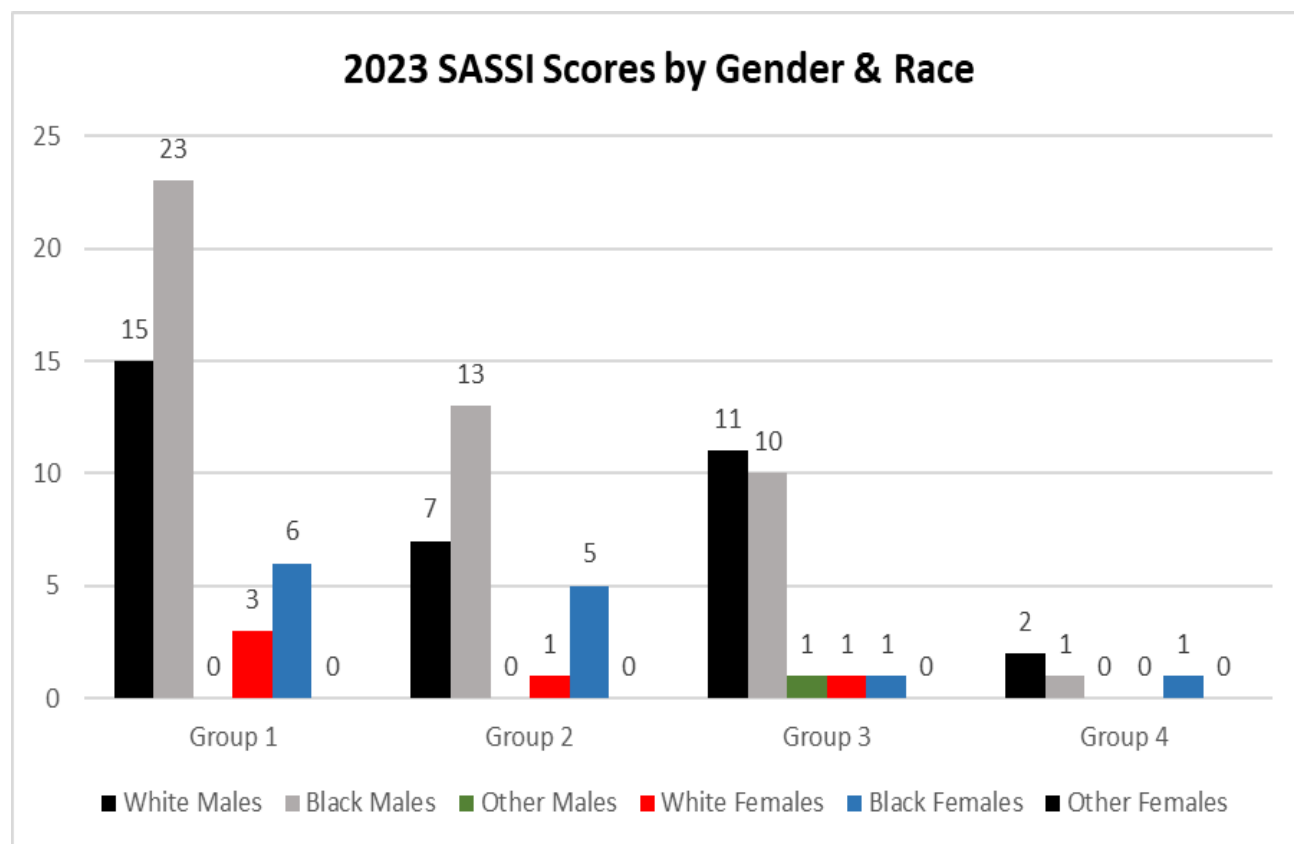
Group 1: Low Probability for substance abuse or dependence

Group 2: Consider for further assessment, particularly for substance abuse disorder

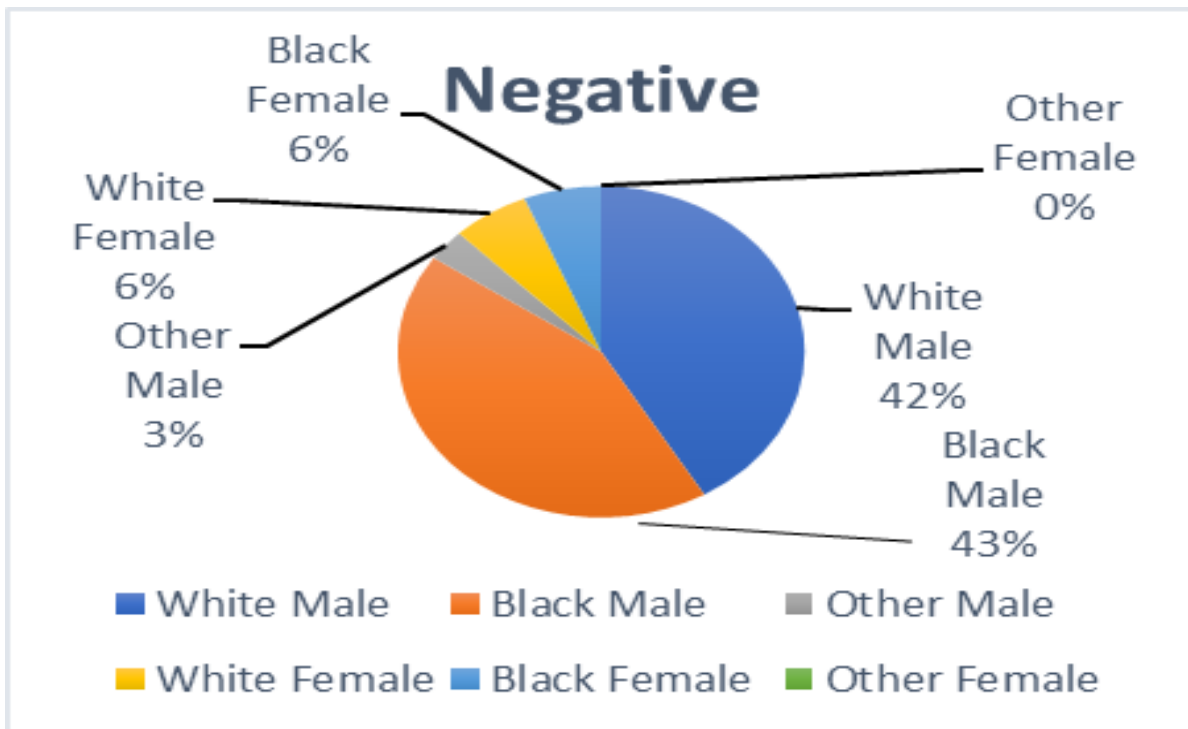
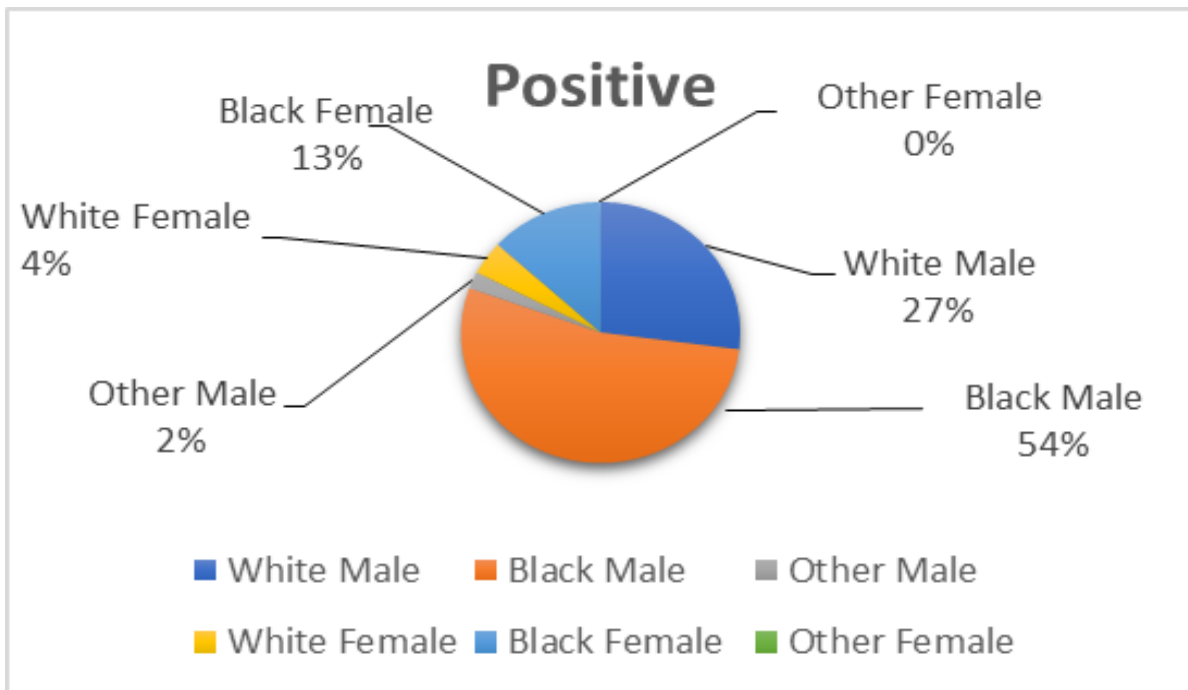
Group 3: Consider for further assessment; high probability for substance abuse disorder

Group 4: Consider for further assessment; high probability for substance abuse dependence

Of the juveniles who were administered the SASSI, 28, or 27%, scored in Group 3 or Group 4 (having a high probability for either substance abuse disorder or dependence).



2023 Urinalysis Drug Test Results Percentage by Race & Gender



Urinalysis tests screen for the following substances at admission

- ⇒ Amphetamines ⇒ Oxycodone ⇒ PCP
- ⇒ Barbiturate ⇒ MDMA-Ecstasy ⇒ Propoxyphene
- ⇒ Benzodiazepine ⇒ Methadone ⇒ THC/Cannabinoid
- ⇒ Cocaine Metabolite ⇒ Methamphetamine ⇒ Tricyclic Antidepressant
- ⇒ Opiate

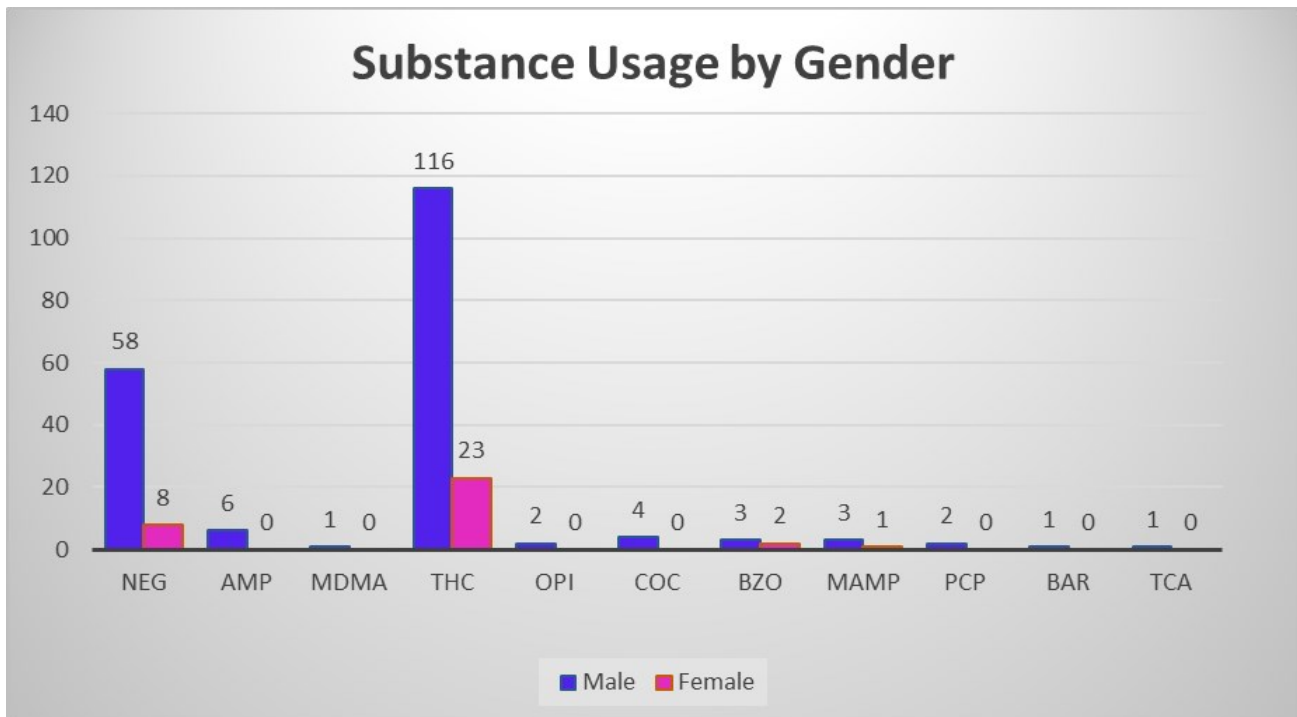


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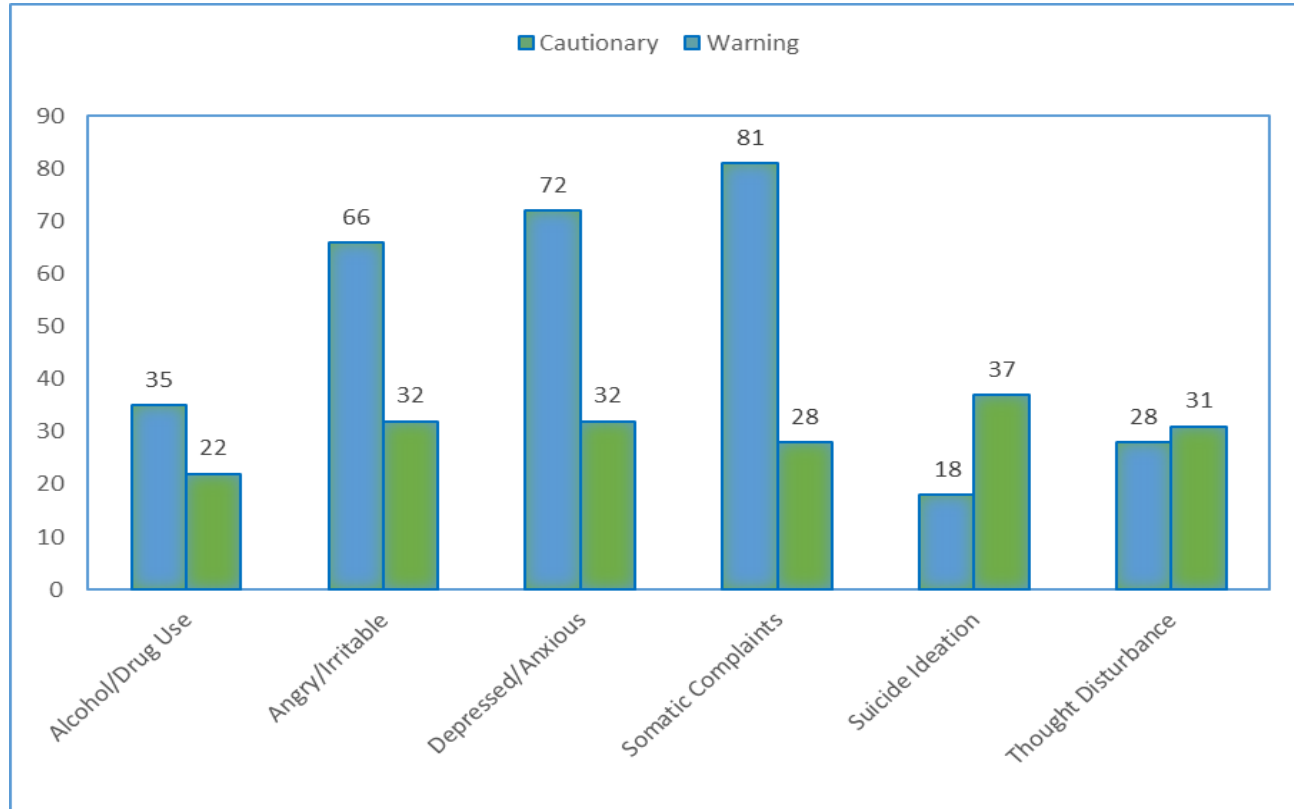
The chart below gives a breakdown of urinalysis screening results. Some residents tested positive for two or more substances.



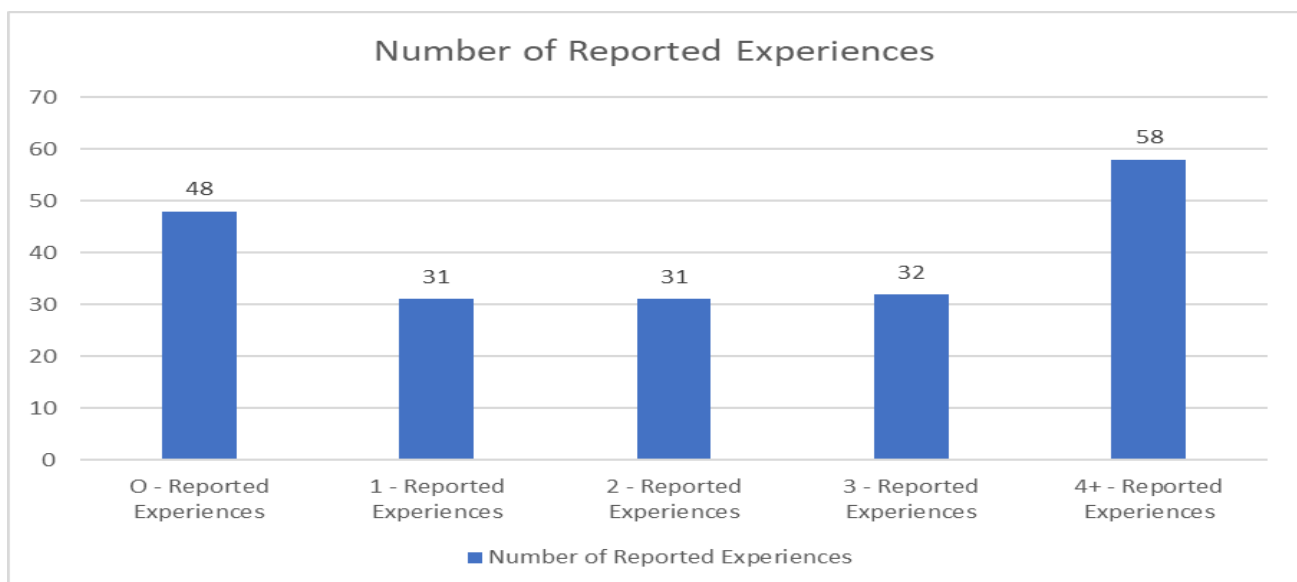
*****59 males & 8 females tested negative for all substances*****

Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI)

The MAYSI-2 is a brief screening tool that is designed to identify potential mental health needs of residents 12 years of age or older. This information is used to refer residents for services such as counseling, psychiatric consult and more.



Another category captured during this screening is Traumatic Experience, this category can be reported as having 0 to 4+ experiences.



Psychiatric Services

Through the BRIDGE Program, funded by the Children’s Service Fund, fellows in child and adolescent psychiatry are assigned to provide twice monthly psychiatric services at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center. In 2023, 49 different residents were seen by the psychiatric fellows for a full psychiatric assessment, and 54 for follow-up visits with the psychiatric fellows. Other interventions by the psychiatric fellows include ordering lab work, making dietary changes, referring for substance abuse assessments, making recommendations for outpatient care/ counseling after release, and obtaining collateral information. The Vanderbilt Scales are completed for all referred residents.

The following denotes the 10 most common psychiatric diagnoses or suspected diagnoses among our population in 2023.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| » Parent Child Relational Problem | » Anxiety |
| » Conduct DO | » PTSD |
| » Oppositional Defiant | » ADHD |
| » Depression | » Disruptive Mood Dysregulation DO |
| » Mood DO | » Substance Related |

Regional Detention and Evaluation Services

The facility expansion allowed for increased bed availability for contracting circuits and the Division of Youth Services (DYS). In 2023, JJC held youth from 20 different circuits, 7 different Sheriff Offices and 3 regions of DYS. When a youth is committed to DYS, they can remain at JJC until a DYS placement is secured. This length of stay can average 15—20 days.

When a youth is certified and they are not 18 years old, they remain at JJC until their adult criminal case is resolved or they reach 18 years of age when they will be transferred to County Jail. This length of stay can average 310—365 days post-certification. In 2023, there were 22 youths committed to DYS.

13th Circuit Certifications

- 3 black males and 1 black female were certified.
- 3 black males were continued as Wards of the Court.
- 1 white male was continued as a Ward of the Court.
- 1 black male was committed to Division of Youth Services.
- 1 white male was committed to Division of Youth Services.
- 2 black males were released to parent on In Home Detention, prior to adjudication hearing.

Listed above are the results after a youth has had their certification hearing. .

PREA

PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

The Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center complies with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Standards. The Juvenile Justice Center is committed to a zero tolerance standard for incidents of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 was signed into federal law, and therefore initiated the development of a set of standards to prevent, detect, and eliminate incidents of sexual abuse and harassment. PREA applies to facilities operated by, or on behalf of, state and local governments and the Department of Justice.

PREA supports the elimination, reduction, and prevention of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within corrections systems, including juvenile detention facilities.

PREA:

- Establishes a zero-tolerance standard for the incidents of sexual abuse in confinement settings in the United States, including juvenile detention facilities;
- Makes the prevention of sexual abuse a top priority in each correctional system;
- Develops and implements national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of prison/detention rape;
- Increases the accountability of corrections/detention officials who fail to detect, prevent, reduce, and punish prison/detention rape;
- Requires the collection of statistical data regarding the prevalence of sexual abuse in facilities.
- In the past provided periodic funding of grants for state correctional systems to address factors that contribute to the incidents of sexual abuse.

PREA: What Is It?

In September 2003 the Prison Rape Elimination Act was signed into law and became the first federal law to address sexual abuse and harassment of incarcerated individuals. The law mandates that states adopt “Zero Tolerance” for all forms of offender sexual abuse and harassment and that each state make prevention of offender sexual abuse and harassment a top priority.

Zero Tolerance Policy

Every juvenile detained has the right to be free from sexual abuse and harassment. In accordance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act, the Juvenile Justice Center has a zero-tolerance policy for all forms of resident sexual abuse and harassment. Juvenile Justice Center staff shall refer all allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to the appropriate investigative agencies based upon the victim’s age. The external investigating agencies are aware of the PREA requirements and will actively seek prosecution when a perpetrator is identified.

Sexual abuse is defined as any type of unwanted sexual contact. When sexual contact is accomplished through fear, threat or implied threat, it is considered sexual abuse. Staff-on-resident sexual misconduct will not be tolerated. It is against state law for a staff member, contractor or volunteer to engage in any type of sexual behavior with a resident.

JJC has taken various steps to stop sexual abuse and harassment including increasing the number of security cameras, providing residents with multiple ways to report sexual abuse, training staff to recognize the signs and symptoms of sexual abuse, and educating residents on how to avoid and report sexual abuse.

Reporting Sexual Abuse or Harassment

The Juvenile Justice Center takes the safety of residents very seriously and ensures that everyone that is detained or works within our facility understands the signs and symptoms of sexual abuse and how to report allegations of abuse.

Residents

Residents are encouraged to report sexual abuse immediately. Residents are provided a number of ways to report abuse which includes reporting to a trusted staff member or a community service provider. In addition, residents may report abuse through the resident grievance process.

Staff

Staff having knowledge of resident-on-resident or staff-on-resident sexual abuse must report immediately to the shift supervisor while keeping the victim safe.

Friends and Family

Friends and family of residents detained at Juvenile Justice Center may report offender sexual abuse and harassment by calling 573-886-4450 and speaking with a supervisor, or submitting a written grievance report.

When reporting resident sexual abuse or harassment, the reporter will be asked to provide information that will assist in the investigation such as the resident's name, where the alleged incident occurred, and time and date of the incident, as well as a brief summary of the allegation.

In 2023, there were zero reports substantiated of youth-on-youth allegations or staff-on-youth harassment allegations.

