
2011 Annual Report

**Thirteenth Judicial Circuit
Family Court Services – Juvenile Division
Boone County – Callaway County**

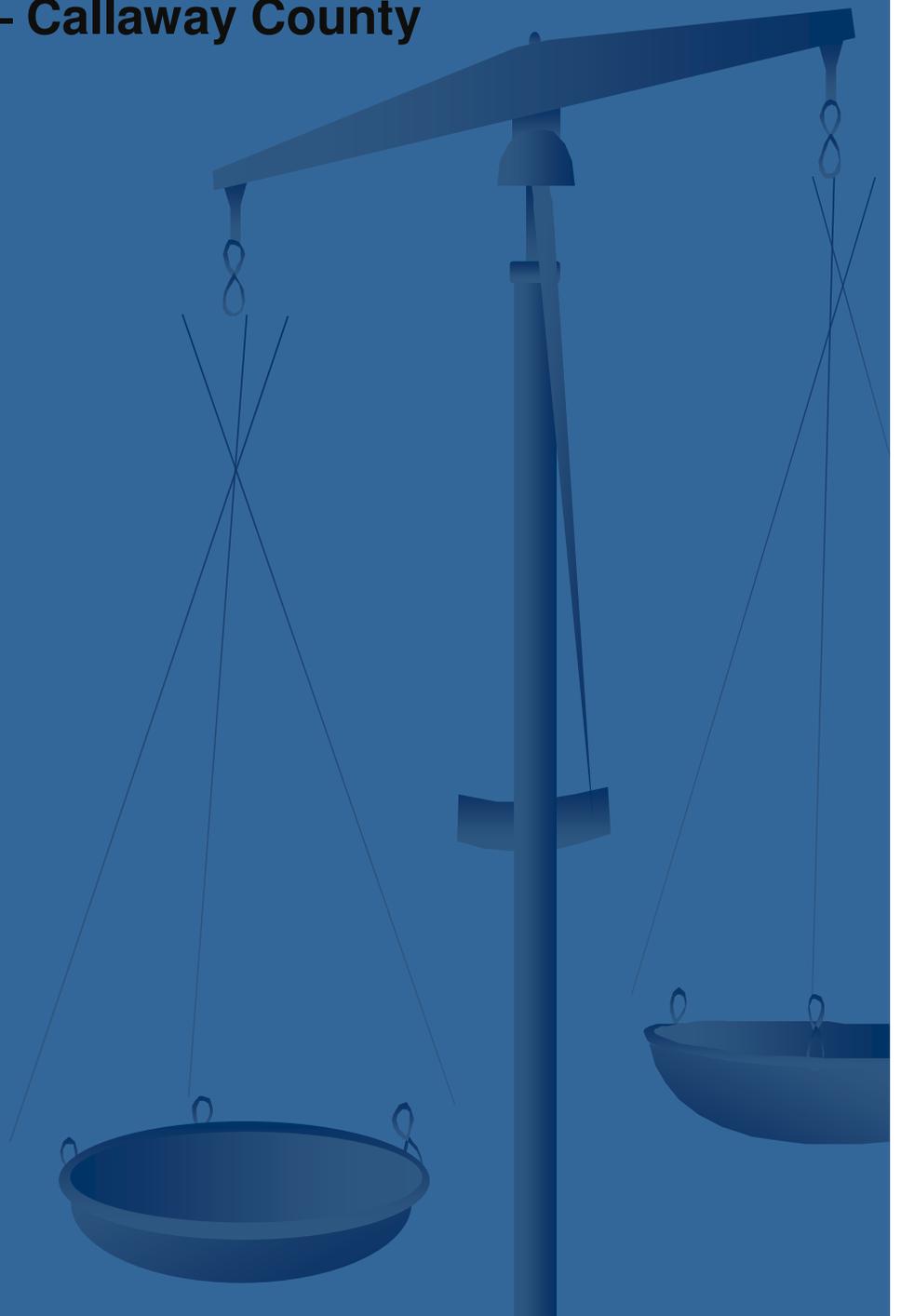


Table Of Contents



Introduction	3
Referrals	3
Referral Sources	4
Abuse/Neglect	5
Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children	5
Status Offenses	6
Delinquency Violations	7
Disposition	8
Abuse/Neglect	8
Status Offenses	9
Delinquency Violations	10
Filings/Dispositions	11
Docket Statistics	12
Risk and Needs Assessments	13-17
Supervision	18
Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA)	19-20
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)	21-22
Commitments to the Division of Youth Services	23
Certifications	23
Programs	24
Community Service Work	25
Restitution	25
Questionnaire Summary	26-27



Introduction

Boone and Callaway courts are diverse innovative counties located in the center of the state at the crossroads of major east-west and north-south highways. Population growth and prospects for additional growth are placing increasing demands on county government. In 2010, according to U.S. Census Bureau, the combined population of Boone and Callaway counties was 206,974. Boone County's population is 162,642 (78.6 percent) and Callaway's population is 44,332 (21.4 percent). Juveniles ages 5-18 make up approximately 14.5 percent of the total population. Demographics are of an urban, semi-urban, and rural composition with a unique degree of ethnic diversity, with a significant number of minority populations, including Alaska Native, American Indian, Asian, black, Hispanic or Latino origin, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander. According to the 2010 Quick Facts from the U.S. Census, Boone County has seen a 20.1 percent population growth between April of 2000 to 2010 and Callaway County saw an estimated population increase of 8.7 percent.

Since 2009, according to the Missouri Statistical Analysis Center, the total Crime Index Rate for Boone County has decreased from 5,821 to 5,620. In Callaway County, this number increased from 1,355 to 1,488. Crime Index Offenses are those which include: rape, murder, robbery, aggravated assault, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson and burglary. According to the 2010 Crime in Missouri Report, juveniles contributed to 12.8 percent of those arrested for forcible rape; 11 percent of aggravated assault arrests; 22.3 percent robbery; 26.8 percent arson; 14.7 percent murder; 21.9 percent for burglary; 22.7 percent theft and 21.1 percent for motor vehicle theft.

Referrals

The 13th Judicial Circuit is comprised of Boone and Callaway counties. Based on the referral history shown below, referrals for the circuit have decreased in each of the past five years.

Year	Boone		Callaway		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2011	2,061	77%	607	23%	2,668
2010	2,336	82%	504	18%	2,840
2009	2,560	84%	501	16%	3,061
2008	2,754	81%	631	19%	3,385
2007	2,983	83%	632	17%	3,615

Referral Sources



The Juvenile Officer receives referrals from various sources. The numbers below indicate the disposition referral source. In 2011, law enforcement was the largest referral source, accounting for 66 percent of all disposed referrals.

Boone	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	154	5%	128	5%	104	4%	90	4%	152	7%
Juvenile Court Personnel	613	22%	672	25%	466	17%	235	10%	232	11%
Law Enforcement	1,779	63%	1,687	63%	1,886	69%	1,852	76%	1,476	71%
Other Juvenile Court	11	0%	13	1%	32	1%	26	1%	25	1%
Parent	88	3%	47	2%	86	3%	79	3%	81	4%
Social Service Agency	7	0%	3	0%	5	0%	5	0%	6	0.05%
School	168	6%	113	4%	128	5%	129	5%	115	5%
Victim/Relative/Other	0	0%	5	0%	16	1%	2	0%	0	0%
Other	19	1%	10	0%	0	0%	29	1%	5	0.05%
Total	2,839		2,678		2,723		2,447		2,092	

Callaway	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	56	9%	70	12%	77	13%	77	15%	100	17%
Juvenile Court Personnel	21	3%	25	4%	37	6%	56	11%	48	8%
Law Enforcement	367	60%	367	61%	328	56%	264	51%	305	51%
Other Juvenile Court	11	2%	15	2%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Parent	29	5%	26	4%	18	3%	23	4%	20	3%
Social Service Agency	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%	0	0%	1	0%
School	130	21%	101	17%	125	21%	90	17%	118	20%
Victim/Relative/Other	0	0%	1	0%	7	1%	3	1%	0	0%
Other	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%	5	1%
Total	615		606		595		516		597	

Circuit	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	210	6%	198	6%	181	5%	167	6%	252	9%
Juvenile Court Personnel	634	18%	697	21%	503	15%	291	10%	280	10%
Law Enforcement	2,146	62%	2,054	63%	2,214	67%	2,116	72%	1,781	66%
Other Juvenile Court	22	1%	28	1%	33	1%	26	1%	25	1%
Parent	117	3%	73	2%	104	3%	102	3%	101	4%
Social Service Agency	7	0%	4	0%	7	0%	5	0%	7	0.05%
School	298	9%	214	7%	253	8%	219	7%	233	9%
Victim/Relative/Other	0	0%	6	0%	23	1%	5	0%	0	0%
Other	20	1%	10	0%	0	0%	32	1%	10	0.05%
Total	3,454		3,284		3,318		2,963		2,689	



Referrals – Abuse/Neglect

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

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

Juvenile Division Referrals					
Year	Boone		Callaway		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2011	289	72%	113	28%	402
2010	183	68%	88	32%	271
2009	238	73%	86	27%	324
2008	217	72%	84	28%	301
2007	375	82%	81	18%	456

Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children Under Court Supervision

Boone and Callaway counties each have a deputy juvenile officer dedicated to monitoring the abuse and neglect caseload. This officer is committed to attending Family Support Team meetings and being an active participant in the permanency planning of children in care. Every effort is made to return children to the parental home as quickly as possible without jeopardizing their safety. The following chart shows the average number of children under court supervision, by type of placement.

Placements	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average Number of Cases Placed at Home	50	58	49	33	57
Average Number of Cases Placed in Foster Care	108	99	87	75	86
Average Number of Cases Placed in Other Placement: In-Patient Hospitalization or Kinship Care (Friends of Family)	90	88	75	42	35
Average Number of Cases Placed in Relative Care	49	46	45	40	31
Average Number of Cases Placed in Residential Care	26	20	26	28	25
Total Average Placements by Year	323	311	282	218	234



Referrals – Status Offenses

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

2011 Referrals for Status Offenders								
County	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others	Beyond Parental Control	Runaway	Truancy	Curfew	Violation of Supervision	Total	
							#	%
Boone	287	334	95	95	5	0	816	76%
Callaway	103	54	7	59	23	14	260	24%
Circuit	390	388	102	154	28	14	1,076	

Five Year History

Boone													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	287	35%	334	41%	95	12%	95	12%	5	0%	0	0%	816
2010	413	45%	261	28%	143	15%	106	11%	4	0%	12	1%	939
2009	448	41%	332	30%	148	14%	97	9%	0	0%	70	6%	1,096
2008	504	42%	463	38%	138	11%	95	8%	0	0%	9	1%	1,210
2007	519	40%	447	35%	134	10%	118	9%	0	0%	80	6%	1,299

Callaway													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	103	39%	54	21%	7	3%	59	23%	23	9%	14	5%	260
2010	57	33%	52	30%	10	6%	47	28%	4	2%	1	1%	171
2009	92	45%	39	19%	13	6%	30	15%	29	15%	1	0%	204
2008	82	35%	67	29%	11	5%	38	16%	30	13%	7	2%	235
2007	50	23%	83	38%	6	2%	36	17%	33	15%	10	5%	218

Circuit													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	390	36%	388	36%	102	9%	154	14%	28	3%	14	2%	1,076
2010	470	42%	313	28%	153	14%	153	14%	8	1%	13	1%	1,110
2009	540	42%	371	29%	161	12%	127	10%	29	2%	71	5%	1,299
2008	586	41%	530	37%	149	10%	133	9%	30	2%	16	1%	1,444
2007	569	38%	530	35%	140	9%	154	10%	33	2%	90	6%	1,516

Referrals – Delinquency Violations



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

2011 Referrals for Delinquency Violations						
County	Acts Against Person	Acts Against Property	Acts Against Public Order	Traffic Violations	Total	
					#	%
Boone	290	397	261	8	956	80%
Callaway	80	75	67	12	234	20%
Circuit	370	472	328	20	1,190	

Five Year History

Boone									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	290	30%	397	42%	261	27%	8	1%	956
2010	414	34%	389	32%	396	33%	15	1%	1,214
2009	329	27%	549	45%	338	27%	11	1%	1,227
2008	389	29%	601	45%	328	25%	10	1%	1,328
2007	363	28%	534	41%	388	30%	13	1%	1,298

Callaway									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	80	34%	75	32%	67	29%	12	5%	234
2010	79	32%	100	41%	63	26%	3	1%	245
2009	57	27%	66	32%	85	40%	3	1%	211
2008	87	28%	115	37%	106	34%	4	1%	312
2007	96	34%	101	36%	79	28%	5	2%	281

Circuit									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	370	31%	472	40%	328	28%	20	1%	1,190
2010	493	34%	489	34%	459	31%	18	1%	1,459
2009	386	27%	615	43%	423	29%	14	1%	1,438
2008	479	29%	716	44%	434	26%	14	1%	1,643
2007	459	29%	635	40%	467	30%	18	1%	1,579

Disposition



A referral to the Juvenile Officer may be disposed of in a variety of ways. Generally, the more serious the offense alleged in the referral, the higher the level of intervention. Informal cases are typically disposed by a meeting being held with the juvenile and family to caution them on the consequences of future referrals and, in some cases, to recommend counseling, tutoring, programs, other services from outside agencies, and/or services provided by the Juvenile Officer. Some cases may result in having a period of supervision by a deputy juvenile officer in an effort to coordinate services with other agencies. Cases wherein a petition and/or motion to modify is filed with the court are considered to be formal cases. The tables below provide dispositional outcomes for referrals disposed.

Disposition – Abuse/Neglect

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	15	6%	73	27%	178	67%	266
2010	14	8%	98	53%	73	39%	185
*2009	18	7%	110	45%	116	48%	244
2008	23	9%	77	31%	151	60%	251
2007	24	6%	120	32%	234	62%	378
Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	15	15%	19	20%	62	65%	96
2010	10	15%	16	24%	40	61%	66
*2009	16	21%	16	21%	43	58%	75
2008	10	12%	21	26%	51	62%	82
2007	12	15%	24	31%	42	54%	78
Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	30	9%	92	25%	240	66%	362
2010	24	10%	114	45%	113	45%	251
*2009	34	11%	126	39%	159	50%	319
2008	33	10%	98	29%	202	61%	333
2007	36	8%	144	32%	276	60%	456

Disposition – Status Offenses



Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	22	4%	272	45%	308	51%	602
2010	38	4%	519	56%	363	40%	920
*2009	34	3%	594	54%	474	43%	1,102
2008	34	3%	602	49%	583	48%	1,219
2007	30	2%	665	47%	707	51%	1,402

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	8	4%	122	67%	53	29%	183
2010	9	5%	127	73%	38	22%	174
*2009	11	5%	177	81%	31	14%	219
2008	14	6%	163	71%	52	23%	229
2007	21	10%	150	74%	32	16%	203

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	30	4%	394	50%	361	46%	785
2010	47	4%	646	59%	401	37%	1,094
*2009	45	3%	771	59%	505	38%	1,321
2008	48	3%	765	53%	635	44%	1,448
2007	51	3%	815	51%	739	46%	1,605

Disposition – Delinquency Violations



Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	34	4%	508	60%	298	36%	840
2010	75	6%	849	70%	292	24%	1,216
*2009	72	5%	816	62%	438	33%	1,326
2008	70	5%	874	54%	662	41%	1,606
2007	57	4%	774	56%	557	40%	1,388

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	29	14%	126	59%	57	27%	212
2010	22	9%	179	71%	50	20%	251
*2009	18	8%	173	72%	49	20%	240
2008	24	6%	290	69%	108	25%	422
2007	22	6%	270	75%	66	19%	358

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011	63	6%	634	60%	355	34%	1,052
2010	97	7%	1,028	70%	342	23%	1,467
*2009	90	6%	989	63%	487	31%	1,566
2008	94	5%	1,164	57%	770	38%	2,028
2007	79	5%	1,044	60%	623	35%	1,746

*In 2009, the number of petition/motion to modify filings show a decrease. On or about November 2009, the Juvenile Officer implemented non-compliance meetings. These meetings assisted in the decrease of petitions/motions to modify filed in 2009. Prior to filing a petition/motion to modify, a non-compliance letter scheduling a meeting with the Juvenile Officer is served to families who have not complied with the conditions of the informal adjustment agreement, which could include failure to pay the family court fee, attend a program, participate in counseling, etc.

Filings/Dispositions



Two staff attorneys make up the legal department. They are responsible for case filings and court appearances for Boone and Callaway counties. The charts below show the total number of filings along with the corresponding dispositions.

It should be noted that the number of cases disposed includes cases filed in the previous year. The number of filings reflects the actual number of cases filed in that year. When a petition is filed a case type of status, delinquency or abuse/neglect is assigned and if subsequent filings are necessary they remain coded as the initial case type assigned.

<i>Abuse/Neglect</i>											
FILINGS						DISPOSITIONS					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Petitions	149	135	116	104	194	<i>Adjudicated</i>	114	116	122	110	163
						<i>Dismissed</i>	38	26	34	34	26
Motions to Modify	41	22	38	25	57	<i>Adjudicated</i>	34	20	13	15	35
						<i>Dismissed</i>	3	0	1	0	0
Termination of Parental Rights	54	39	19	18	30	<i>Adjudicated</i>	52	29	22	16	19
						<i>Dismissed</i>	2	2	2	5	3
TOTAL	244	196	173	147	281	TOTAL	243	193	194	180	246

<i>Status</i>											
FILINGS						DISPOSITIONS					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Petitions	108	79	81	63	52	<i>Adjudicated</i>	43	30	39	23	11
						<i>Dismissed</i>	84	43	80	38	31
Motions to Modify	53	57	60	20	32	<i>Adjudicated</i>	47	40	30	10	22
						<i>Dismissed</i>	5	1	0	2	0
TOTAL	161	136	141	83	84	TOTAL	179	114	119	73	64

<i>Delinquency</i>											
FILINGS						DISPOSITIONS					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Petitions	326	313	238	171	231	<i>Adjudicated</i>	149	151	147	101	117
						<i>Dismissed</i>	168	178	126	92	107
Motions to Modify	231	329	283	151	177	<i>Adjudicated</i>	199	225	147	95	99
						<i>Dismissed</i>	18	12	5	1	2
TOTAL	557	642	521	322	408	TOTAL	534	566	425	289	325

Docket Statistics – Abuse/Neglect



In the past when calculating the number of Abuse/Neglect hearings, Boone County staff counted sibling groups as one case while Callaway County staff counted sibling groups as individual cases. In 2010, both counties counted sibling groups as individual cases. It should be noted, due to continuances and/or mandatory review and permanency hearings, one specific abuse and neglect case could be heard multiple times in a year.

Boone	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average Number Cases per General Docket	16	14	21	14	19
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	3	2	4	4	10
Number of Hearings Held	783	729	956	755	1,177
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	65	61	80	63	98

Callaway	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average Number Cases per General Docket	10	10	12	10	10.3
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	1	2	1	1
Number of Hearings Held	527	445	582	446	459
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	44	37	49	37	38

Docket Statistics – Status and Delinquency

Hearings for status and delinquency cases are held on the same docket; therefore, the statistics are combined for these types of cases.

Boone	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average Number Cases per General Docket	24	21	17	15	16
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	5	8	6	5	6
Number of Hearings Held	1,139	1,039	983	540	925
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	95	87	82	45	77

Callaway	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average Number Cases per General Docket	8	7	5	4	4
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Hearings Held	377	281	200	172	175
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	31	23	17	14	15



Risk and Needs Assessments

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

The following are 2011 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent *risk assessment* completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Age at 1 st Referral	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
16	140	136	152	143	117
15	174	178	206	154	105
14	212	220	182	170	144
13	171	202	181	137	144
12 & under	551	494	518	453	416

Assault Referrals	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No Prior	806	789	846	715	652
One or more prior misdemeanor	415	420	374	320	251
One or more prior felony	27	21	19	22	23

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No History	1,034	1,015	993	839	753
History	214	215	246	218	173

History of Placement	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No prior out-of-home	901	901	919	752	667
Prior out-of-home	347	329	320	305	259

Parental History/Incarceration	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No Prior	937	928	820	651	623
Prior	311	302	419	406	303

Risk and Needs Assessments - Continued



Risk Assessment - Continued

Parental Management Style	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Effective	483	532	595	545	534
Moderately Ineffective	562	512	432	347	304
Severely Ineffective	203	186	212	165	88
Peer Relationships	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Neutral influence	356	526	414	356	293
Negative influence	707	537	696	609	566
Strong negative influence	185	167	129	92	67
Prior Referrals	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
None	476	524	528	485	387
One or more	772	706	711	572	539
School Attendance/Disciplinary	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No/minor problems	488	572	506	398	385
Moderate problems	500	409	523	485	429
Severe problems	260	249	210	174	112
Substance Abuse	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No problem	940	1,005	995	835	726
Moderate problem	251	180	212	198	179
Severe problem	57	45	32	24	21

Risk and Needs Assessments - Continued



The following are 2011 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent *needs assessment* completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Attitude	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Motivated to change	724	868	800	668	530
Generally uncooperative	432	322	382	322	316
Very negative attitude	86	53	61	70	63

Behavior Problems	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No significant problem	434	487	423	264	140
Moderate problem	604	556	635	651	688
Severe problem	204	200	185	145	81

Employment	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Full-time	238	278	249	118	166
Part-time	50	33	17	3	20
Unemployed	72	105	43	16	12
Not applicable	882	827	934	923	711

Health/Handicaps	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No problems	1,167	1,181	1,154	970	827
No problems, but limited access to health care	16	9	11	7	10
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	53	47	69	75	72
Pregnancy	4	2	4	5	0
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	2	4	5	3	0

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No history	1,015	1,027	1,004	837	741
History	227	216	239	223	168



Risk and Needs Assessments - Continued

Needs Assessment - Continued

Interpersonal skills	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Good skills	584	726	676	552	398
Moderately impaired skills	585	467	519	455	472
Severely impaired skills	73	50	48	53	39

Juvenile's Parental Responsibility	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No children	1,223	1,228	1,228	1,050	895
One child	12	11	13	9	6
Two children	4	3	1	0	1
Three or more children	3	1	1	1	7

Learning Disorder	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No diagnosed learning disorder	1,042	1,005	975	845	761
Diagnosed learning disorder	200	238	268	215	148

Mental Health	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No mental health disorder	975	946	906	685	643
Mental health disorder w/ treatment	240	256	287	330	236
Mental health disorder w/o treatment	27	41	50	45	30

Parental Management Style	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Effective	488	552	629	561	531
Moderately ineffective	554	510	411	336	297
Severely ineffective	200	181	203	163	81

Parental Mental Health	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No history	1,140	1,121	1,052	862	727
History	102	122	191	198	182

Risk and Needs Assessments - Continued



Needs Assessment - Continued

Parental Substance Abuse	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No substance abuse	1,046	1,035	921	761	699
Substance abuse	196	208	322	299	210

Peer Relationships	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Neutral influence	361	525	415	349	274
Negative influence	701	551	694	620	572
Strong negative influence	180	167	134	91	63

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No or minor problems	494	592	512	392	387
Moderate problems	501	405	514	503	415
Severe problems	247	246	217	165	107

Social Support System	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Strong support	388	565	597	479	435
Limited support	619	487	439	430	370
Weak support	204	156	170	126	88
Strong negative	31	35	37	25	16

Substance Abuse	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No problem	932	1,011	994	835	713
Moderate problem	247	184	226	199	178
Severe problem	63	48	23	26	18



Supervision

The charts below indicate the risk levels for juveniles receiving either Formal Supervision or Informal Supervision.

Formal Supervision by Risk	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
High	95	46%	100	50%	62	42%	62	52%	59	53%
Moderate	108	52%	93	46%	77	53%	52	44%	53	47%
Low	5	2%	7	4%	3	2%	1	1%	0	0%
No Level Indicated	0	0%	0	0%	4	3%	4	3%	0	0%
TOTAL	208		200		146		119		112	

Informal Supervision by Risk	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
High	14	15%	11	10%	19	18%	11	18%	24	30%
Moderate	75	79%	95	82%	81	78%	50	81%	56	70%
Low	4	4%	9	8%	2	2%	1	1%	0	0%
No Level Indicated	2	2%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	95		115		104		62		80	

Intensive Intervention Model Program (IIMP)

The Intensive Intervention Model Program (IIMP) provides enhanced services to at-risk youth and families through a team approach consisting of a family therapist, program assistant, and a deputy juvenile officer. Youth in this program are linked to community resources designed to provide needs-based interventions, which allow participating youth the opportunity to remain in their homes and in the community as well as be referral free to the Juvenile Office once they have completed their probation period. It is believed that the services provided is critical in order to be successful in diverting youth from out of home placement and to provide them skills and resources to be successful both as a youth and as an adult.

Five Year Summary of IIMP Participants	
Year	Participants
2011	30
2010	27
2009	30
2008	31
2007	45

Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA)



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

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

In January 2010, juvenile court staff of the 13th Judicial Circuit Family Court began using the JDTA to screen juveniles for possible detention. Information necessary to complete the JDTA is obtained through police reports, MULES/NCIC, the Judicial Information System (JIS), the Missouri Juvenile Justice Information System (MOJJIS), and CaseNet.

In 2011, juvenile court staff administered the JDTA each time a juvenile was taken into custody and the juvenile officer or designee made face-to-face contact with the juvenile regarding an alleged offense(s). Below is a breakdown of the number and percentages of juveniles administered the JDTA and the outcome:

JDTA	2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%
Number of juveniles detained	198	54%	150	49%
Number of juveniles released w/ conditions	48	13%	55	18%
Number of juveniles released	120	33%	99	33%
Breakdown of Juveniles Detained (Gender/Score)				
Number of females with high risk score	23	12%	20	14%
Number of females with medium risk score	12	6%	2	1%
Number of females with low risk score	6	3%	0	0%
Number of males with high risk score	136	68%	123	82%
Number of males with medium risk score	17	9%	5	3%
Number of males with low risk score	4	2%	0	0%
Breakdown of Juveniles Detained (Race/Score)				
Number of black juveniles with high risk score	86	43%	81	55%
Number of black juveniles with medium risk score	11	6%	5	3%
Number of black juveniles with low risk score	7	4%	0	0%
Number of hispanic juveniles with high risk score	4	2%	6	4%
Number of hispanic juveniles with medium risk score	0	0%	0	0%
Number of hispanic juveniles with low risk score	0	0%	0	0%
Number of white juveniles with high risk score	68	34%	54	36%
Number of white juveniles with medium risk score	18	9%	2	1%
Number of white juveniles with low risk score	3	1.5%	2	1%
Number of asian juveniles with high risk score	1	0.5%	0	0%
Number of asian juveniles with medium risk score	0	0%	0	0%
Number of asian juveniles with low risk score	0	0%	0	0%

Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA) - Continued



JDTA	2010		2011	
	#	%	#	%
Breakdown of Juveniles Released with Conditions (Gender/Score)				
Number of females with high risk score	0	0%	0	0%
Number of females with medium risk score	8	17%	8	15%
Number of females with low risk score	6	13%	0	0%
Number of males with high risk score	4	8%	6	10%
Number of males with medium risk score	27	56%	41	75%
Number of males with low risk score	3	6%	0	0%
Breakdown of Juveniles Released with Conditions (Race/Score)				
Number of black juveniles with high risk score	1	2%	3	5%
Number of black juveniles with medium risk score	8	17%	21	38%
Number of black juveniles with low risk score	8	17%	0	0%
Number of hispanic juveniles with high risk score	0	0%	1	2%
Number of hispanic juveniles with medium risk score	1	2%	1	2%
Number of hispanic juveniles with low risk score	0	0%	0	0%
Number of white juveniles with high risk score	3	6%	2	4%
Number of white juveniles with medium risk score	26	54%	27	49%
Number of white juveniles with low risk score	1	2%	0	0%
Breakdown of Juveniles Released (Gender/Score)				
Number of females with high risk score	1	1%	0	0%
Number of females with medium risk score	1	1%	1	1%
Number of females with low risk score	30	25%	22	22%
Number of males with high risk score	8	6.5%	3	3%
Number of males with medium risk score	8	6.5%	3	3%
Number of males with low risk score	72	60%	70	71%
Breakdown of Juveniles Released (Race/Score)				
Number of black juveniles with high risk score	8	6.5%	1	1%
Number of black juveniles with medium risk score	7	6%	4	4%
Number of black juveniles with low risk score	36	30%	43	43%
Number of hispanic juveniles with high risk score	0	0%	1	1%
Number of hispanic juveniles with low risk score	0	0%	2	2%
Number of white juveniles with high risk score	1	1%	1	1%
Number of white juveniles with medium risk score	2	2%	47	48%
Number of white juveniles with low risk score	65	54%	0	0%
Number of asian juveniles with high risk score	0	0%	0	0%
Number of asian juveniles with medium risk score	0	0%	0	0%
Number of asian juveniles with low risk score	1	1%	0	0%

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)



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

The eight core strategies of JDAI involve the following:

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

According to information provided on the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Help Desk Website (www.jdaihelpdesk.org), JDAI began as a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 1992 with an overall purpose to show others that juvenile court jurisdictions can establish more effective and efficient juvenile justice methods to accomplish the purpose of juvenile detention without jeopardizing public safety. The Annie E. Casey Foundation's vision was that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system would have opportunities to develop into healthy and productive adults. JDAI is currently in the process of being replicated in over 125 jurisdictions in 30 states and the District of Columbia.

The main goals of JDAI are to:

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

With the assistance of grant funds made available for this project through the Missouri Department of Public Safety and the Missouri Juvenile Justice Advisory Group from funding provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the 13th Circuit Juvenile Division has been working to implement JDAI since October 2009. A JDAI collaborative team was established in December of 2009 and is made up of representatives from local law enforcement, Division of Youth Services, mental health, community organizations, schools and county government. Since January 1, 2010, the Juvenile Division has been using the Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA) to guide decision making on whether or not to detain youth presented for detention. The JDTA has been validated by the Office of State Courts Administrator and effective January 1, 2012 all juvenile court jurisdictions in Missouri have been mandated by Supreme Court Operating Rule 28 to use the screening assessment prior to placing youth in detention. In 2011, 304 youth were administered JDTA. A score of 1 to 9 (Low) indicates release; a score of 10-14 (Medium) indicates release with a detention alternative; and a score of 15 and above (High) indicates detention. There is capability for supervisory override of the indicated action, based on specific criteria.

Another area of focus since implementing JDAI in 2009 has been in the area of developing detention alternatives. Currently the Juvenile Division offers several different alternatives including shelter care, an evening reporting center, conditional release, voice verification and electronic monitoring with GPS and cell phone options, all of which are considered prior to placing a youth in secure detention.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) - Continued



Most recently 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 in case level decision making at the Juvenile Office. From this committee a sub-committee was formed to work on a memorandum of understanding among the Columbia Public School district, local law enforcement, and the Boone County Juvenile Office.

Below are statistics for types of alternatives to detention used in 2011:

Alternatives to Detention	2011
Conditional Release	42
Shelter Care	0
Evening Reporting Center (ERC)	1
In-Home Detention/Electronic/Voice Verification	9
Mental Health Placements	3

Evening Reporting Center (ERC): Juvenile Division staff used ERC as an Alternative to Detention one time in 2011; however, juveniles referred to the Juvenile Office for various offenses have been ordered to attend the ERC. On average, the Juvenile Office has seven juveniles weekly attend the ERC. A total of 58 juveniles attended the ERC in 2011.

In-Home Detention: Juvenile Division staff used In-Home Detention as an Alternative to Detention nine times in 2011; however, 32 juveniles were released from detention and ordered placed on in-home detention.

Commitments to the Division of Youth Services



In 2011, the number of total circuit commitments to the Division of Youth Services was 16. The circuit receives funding for the Intensive Intervention Model Program and Probation Services Enhancement Program from Division of Youth Services court diversion grant funds. Two deputy juvenile officers and a part-time family therapist are funded by these grants. A goal of these programs is to divert juveniles from commitment to the Division of Youth Services by enhancing services at the community level.

Five Year Summary of DYS Commitments			
Year	Boone	Callaway	Circuit
2011	12	4	16
2010	25	4	29
2009	13	2	15
2008	23	7	30
2007	37	7	44

Certifications

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

In 2011, the number of total circuit certifications was three. These certifications were for serious offenses that included Unlawful Use of a Weapon, Armed Criminal Action, Assault in the 1st Degree, and Robbery in the First Degree.

Boone	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of Certification Investigations	8	5	8	8	10
Number of Juveniles Certified	6	3	5	3	3
Callaway	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of Certification Investigations	2	1	3	0	0
Number of Juveniles Certified	1	0	2	0	0
Circuit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of Certification Investigations	10	6	11	8	10
Number of Juveniles Certified	7	3	7	3	3

Programs



Number of Program Participants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Court Education Program	N/A	N/A	25	39	26
Boone County Family Resources	28	44	21	11	4
Burrell Behavioral Health	40	44	23	22	22
*Consequence Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	150	145
Drug Testing	498	272	268	318	287
Family Therapy Program	36	39	42	23	37
It's Your Life Program	60	17	45	5	16
*Shoplifter's Program	108	110	78	33	23
*Tobacco Program	40	16	22	5	5
*Victim Impact Panel	122	63	72	14	26

**In 2010, the Juvenile Officer implemented the Consequence Program. The Consequence Program is a one-time program for both the juvenile and their parent and/or custodian. To be eligible to attend the Consequence Program the assigned deputy juvenile officer must review the referral and juvenile's file to determine if the referral is legally sufficient; if the referral is the juvenile's only legally sufficient referral within the past six months; ensure the juvenile has not previously been under the supervision of the Juvenile Officer; ensure the juvenile is at least 13 years of age; and if the offense is a status offense (excluding parental referrals), an offense of shoplifting, peace disturbance, minor in possession, trespassing, third degree assault, or a traffic offense for youth 15 ½ years or younger.*

It should be noted that the number of juveniles referred to the Shoplifter's Program, Tobacco Program, and Victim Impact Panel have decreased due to the implementation of the Consequence Program.

Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI)

The Thirteenth Judicial Circuit Family Court has adopted the Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Theory. Cognitive behavioral interventions are based on techniques and practices that work to change thinking (cognition) and behavior (actions). The underlying principle of cognitive behavioral intervention is that if we alter our thinking, our behavior will change.

The chart below shows the number of successful program participants in 2011:

Number of Program Participants	2009 (8/1/09 - 12/31/09)	2010	2011
Options to Anger	7	26	22
Thinking for a Change	22	17	20
Why Can't I Stop	13	6	9



Community Service Work

Community Service Work

In 2011, 8,624 hours of Community Service Work were completed. To evaluate the impact that the CSW Program has on the community, one can multiply the number of hours completed by the rate of compensation equal to minimum wage. Using this formula, it is estimated that the community benefited at a rate of \$62,524 in 2011.

Five Year CSW Comparison	
Year	Hours Completed
2011	8,624
2010	10,833
2009	11,185
2008	10,943
2007	10,790

Community Service Work for Restitution

In 2011, a total of 624 hours were completed in the Community Service Work for Restitution program, providing \$4,523 in restitution to victims who would not otherwise have received payment.

Five Year CSW for Restitution Comparison			
Year	Number of Hours Completed	*Amount of Restitution Paid to Victims	Percentage to Total Restitution Collected
2011	624	\$4,523	22%
2010	682	\$4,940	28%
2009	1,164	\$8,347	35%
2008	915	\$6,082	30%
2007	1,127	\$7,327	32%

* The available amount in this fund is based on juveniles who have been adjudicated in Juvenile Court and are assessed an Offense Assessment Fee up to \$50.00.

Restitution

The Juvenile Division is committed to ensuring that victims who have suffered financial loss as a result of a crime committed by a juvenile offender receive restitution for their loss. The table below shows amounts ordered and collected in the years 2006-2011. The amounts collected will include amounts collected for restitution ordered in previous years.

Restitution			
Year	Amount Ordered	Amount Paid	Percent Paid to Amount Ordered
2011	\$20,255	\$20,354	100%
2010	\$19,370	\$17,480	90%
2009	\$27,977	\$23,832	85%
2008	\$24,000	\$20,537	86%
2007	\$27,334	\$22,592	83%

Questionnaire Summary



Each year the Boone and Callaway County Juvenile Offices send questionnaires to parents, guardians and juveniles asking their feedback regarding their experience with the court. The information obtained from these surveys is used to make changes in the juvenile programs, in order to better serve the community.

In 2011, a circuit total of 55 Intake Questionnaires were returned.

Intake Questionnaire	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	97%	97%	97%	98%	96%
Said the intake interview started on time.	96%	96%	95%	93%	93%
Felt the intake officer treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	99%	100%	100%	99%	98%
Said the intake conference was helpful.	97%	94%	94%	97%	95%
Felt the intake officer considered their opinions and concerns.	100%	99%	97%	98%	93%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2011:

- I recommend that every child take each class we were offered . . . it was very helpful. The DJO took her time and made sure the child understood . . . she did a great job.
- I thought the DJO was remarkable. She explained to my son, in a different manner than myself, the consequences of his actions. She was very receptive to his feedback as well. I was very pleased with her and I know my son walked out of there pleased with the discussion and how he needed to move forward.
- You are doing wonderful. Thank you.
- Keep up the good work. I haven't had any problems with my daughter.
- I think my daughter realized and understands better that her action has a lot of consequences. She understands some of what I say and why and that everything that I do is because, I love her and don't want anything to happen to her.
- No improvement required.

Questionnaire Summary - Continued



In 2011, a circuit total of 69 Supervision Termination Questionnaires were returned.

Supervision Termination Questionnaire	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	100%	97%	100%	100%
Felt the supervising deputy juvenile officer met frequently enough with their child to provide appropriate supervision.	96%	98%	97%	100%	97%
Felt the deputy juvenile officer kept them informed about their child's supervision.	96%	100%	100%	99%	99%
Felt deputy juvenile officer supervision was helpful.	96%	97%	96%	97%	100%
Felt their child's behavior at home improved.	66%	66%	75%	81%	75%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2011:

- I think you did a great job. It seemed to really help my child and the DJO seemed to be truly interested in the well being of my child.
- Mom felt supervision was very successful and they had one of the best Juvenile Officers and was always in our corner and helping.
- DJO was really helpful and really, really nice.
- DJO has been a tremendous help to our family and we really appreciate everything that she did for us! She was very supportive to the parents. My child said she was helpful and really straightened her out.
- DJO really cares about the kids on his caseload. DJO went above and beyond his job duties and was willing to schedule extra meetings or would speak to my child. DJO was great at discussing the problems my child was having and mom liked that DJO gave child options. Mom reported that if she could give DJO a raise she would as she has changed her views about juvenile justice.
- DJO was very professional and helpful.