
2013 Annual Report

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

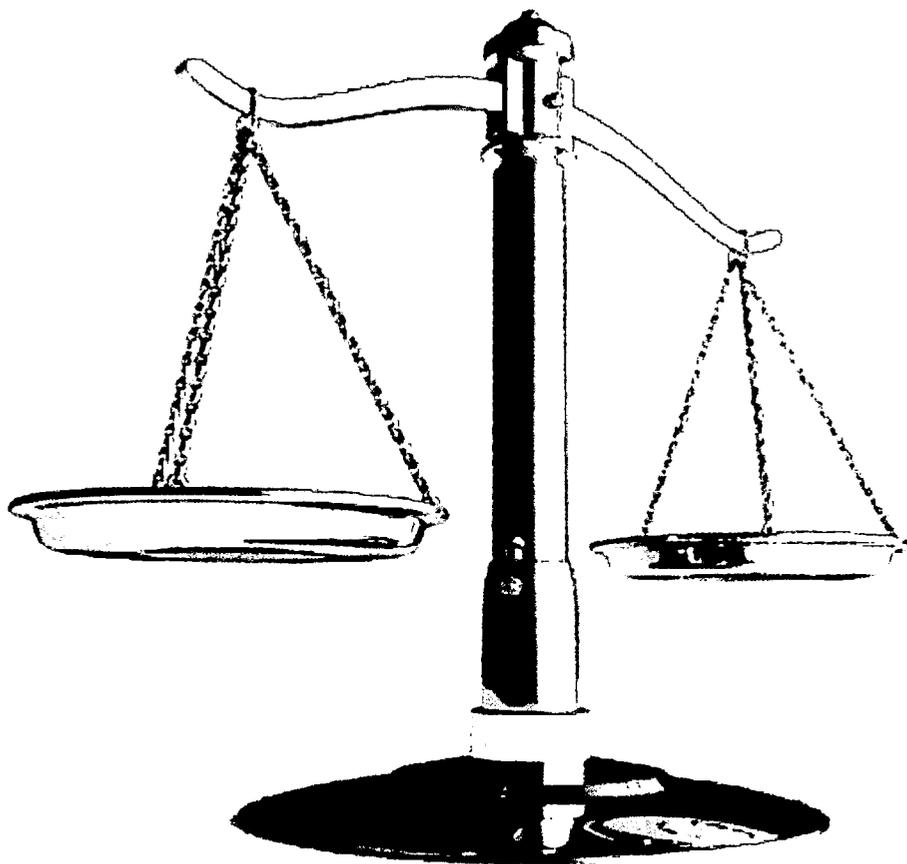


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Introduction

Boone and Callaway courts are in 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. According to the March 2013 QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau, the combined 2012 population estimate of Boone and Callaway counties was 212,840. Boone County's estimated population is 168,535 (79 percent) and Callaway's estimated population is 44,305 (21 percent). The chart below reflects the population estimates since the 2010 Census. The 2013 individual county population estimates have not been compiled at this time. Estimates below show that the population has increased over all approximately 1 percent each year.

Year	Boone	Callaway	Circuit
2012 Estimate	168,535	44,305	212,840
2011 Estimate	165,627	44,420	210,047
2010 Census	162,642	44,332	206,974

Juveniles under 5 years made up approximately 6 percent and juveniles ages 5-18 make up approximately 21 percent of the total population for both counties combined in 2012. 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. Boone County has seen a 3.6 percent population growth between April 2010 to July 2012 and Callaway County saw an estimated population decrease of .1 percent.

According to the 2011 Missouri Statistical Analysis Center, Crime in Missouri Report, the total Crime Index Rate for Boone County increased from 5,620 to 6,245. In Callaway County, this number slightly decreased from 1,488 to 1,487. Crime Index Offenses are those which include: rape, murder, robbery, aggravated assault, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson and burglary. Juveniles contributed to 12.4 percent of those arrested for forcible rape; 9 percent of aggravated assault arrests; 18.9 percent robbery; 44.7 percent arson; 7.6 percent murder; 19.3 percent for burglary;

Referrals

The 13th Judicial Circuit is comprised of Boone and Callaway counties. Based on the referral history shown below, there was a 15% decrease in referrals for the circuit in 2013. During the 2013/2014 school year, Columbia Public Schools started addressing truancy referrals within the school system verses sending them to the Juvenile Office for the intake process.

Juvenile Division Referrals					
Year	Boone		Callaway		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2013	1,835	73%	668	27%	2,503
2012	2,258	77%	683	23%	2,941
2011	2,061	77%	607	23%	2,668
2010	2,336	82%	504	18%	2,840



Referral Sources

The Juvenile Officer receives referrals from various sources. The numbers below indicate the disposition referral source. In 2013, law enforcement was the largest referral source, accounting for 59% percent of all disposed referrals. This includes both Law Enforcement and School Resources Officers.

For the 2012-2013 school year, the Juvenile Office implemented a new referral code in the JIS case management system to track the number of referrals received by School Resources Officers.

Boone	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	104	4%	90	4%	152	7%	241	11%	200	11%
Juvenile Court Personnel	466	17%	235	10%	232	11%	312	14%	238	13%
Law Enforcement	1,886	69%	1,852	76%	1,476	71%	1,360	60%	902	49%
Other Juvenile Court	32	1%	26	1%	25	1%	27	1%	26	2%
Parent	86	3%	79	3%	81	4%	39	2%	36	2%
Social Service Agency	5	0%	5	0%	6	0.50%	0	0%	8	0%
School Personnel	128	5%	129	5%	115	5%	168	7%	121	7%
School Resource Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	4%	294	16%
Victim/Relative/Other	16	1%	2	0%	0	0%	3	0.50%	2	0%
Other	0	0%	29	1%	5	0.50%	7	0.50%	8	0%
Total	2,723		2,447		2,092		2,258		1,835	

Callaway	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	77	13%	77	15%	100	17%	133	20%	187	28%
Juvenile Court Personnel	37	6%	56	11%	48	8%	39	6%	22	3%
Law Enforcement	328	56%	264	51%	305	51%	285	42%	204	31%
Other Juvenile Court	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%	2	0%
Parent	18	3%	23	4%	20	3%	33	5%	25	4%
Social Service Agency	2	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
School Personnel	125	21%	90	17%	118	20%	167	24%	153	23%
School Resource Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2%	65	10%
Victim/Relative/Other	7	1%	3	1%	0	0%	4	1%	8	1%
Other	0	0%	3	1%	5	1%	2	0%	1	0%
Total	595		516		597		683		668	

Circuit	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	181	5%	167	6%	252	9%	374	13%	387	16%
Juvenile Court Personnel	503	15%	291	10%	280	10%	351	12%	260	10%
Law Enforcement	2,214	67%	2,116	72%	1,781	66%	1,645	56%	1,106	44%
Other Juvenile Court	33	1%	26	1%	25	1%	30	1%	28	1%
Parent	104	3%	102	3%	101	4%	72	3%	61	2%
Social Service Agency	7	0%	5	0%	7	0.50%	0	0%	9	0%
School Personnel	253	8%	219	7%	233	9%	335	11%	274	12%
School Resource Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	4%	359	15%
Victim/Relative/Other	23	1%	5	0%	0	0%	7	0%	10	0%
Other	0	0%	32	1%	10	0.50%	9	0%	9	0%
Total	3,318		2,963		2,689		2,941		2,503	

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
	#	%	#	%	
2013	342	63%	200	37%	542
2012	397	72%	152	28%	549
2011	289	72%	113	28%	402
2010	183	68%	88	32%	271
2009	238	73%	86	27%	324

Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children Under Court Supervision

Boone and Callaway counties each have deputy juvenile officers dedicated to monitoring the abuse and neglect caseload. These officers are committed to attending Family Support Team meetings and being active participants 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.

Statutorily it is a requirement for children to be placed with grandparents or relatives whenever possible. It should be noted 39 percent of the children in out of home care were placed with relatives or in kinship care with people they were previously familiar with.

Placements	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Average Number of Cases Placed at Home	49	33	57	48	74
Average Number of Cases Placed in Foster Care	87	75	86	106	113
Average Number of Cases Placed in Other Placement: In-Patient Hospitalization or Kinship Care (Friends of Family)	75	42	35	42	52
Average Number of Cases Placed in Relative Care	45	40	31	76	98
Average Number of Cases Placed in Residential Care	26	28	25	30	50
Total Average Placements by Year	282	218	234	302	387



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.

2013 Referrals for Status Offenders								
County	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others	Beyond Parental Control	Runaway	Truancy	Curfew	Violation of Supervision	Total	
							#	%
Boone	197	205	190	81	2	40	715	75%
Callaway	68	113	8	42	6	2	239	25%
Circuit	265	318	198	123	8	42	954	100%

Five Year History

Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	197	28%	205	29%	190	27%	81	11%	2	0%	40	5%	715
2012	251	30%	294	35%	143	17%	141	17%	5	0%	15	1%	849
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

Callaway													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	68	28%	113	47%	8	3%	42	18%	6	3%	2	1%	239
2012	72	28%	111	43%	3	1%	45	17%	11	4%	19	7%	261
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

Circuit													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		* Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	265	28%	318	33%	198	21%	123	13%	8	1%	42	4%	954
2012	323	29%	405	37%	146	13%	186	17%	16	1%	34	3%	1,110
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

*It should be noted that throughout the years, charge codes were entered differently for Violation of Supervision which included each of the categories listed above. Depending on the infraction of their supervision-missing school, not following directives of home, etc.. Starting in 2014 the Juvenile Office will strictly be using the Violation of Supervision for any that does not fit under a specific category. New Referrals generated due to not paying a family court fee on an informal adjusted will be coded as a Violation of Supervision also.

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.

County	Acts Against Person	Acts Against Property	Acts Against Public Order	Traffic Violations	Total	
					#	%
Boone	225	298	220	6	749	80%
Callaway	62	46	75	1	184	20%
Circuit	287	344	295	7	933	100%

Five Year History

Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	225	30%	298	40%	220	29%	6	1%	749
2012	272	33%	341	41%	214	26%	7	0%	834
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

Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	62	34%	46	25%	75	40%	1	1%	184
2012	65	30%	68	31%	81	38%	2	1%	216
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

Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	287	30%	344	37%	295	32%	7	1%	933
2012	337	32%	409	39%	295	28%	9	1%	1,050
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

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 of 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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	5	2%	84	27%	219	71%	308
2012	15	4%	110	29%	250	67%	375
2011	15	6%	73	27%	178	67%	266
2010	14	8%	98	53%	73	39%	185
*2009	18	7%	110	45%	116	48%	244

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	4	2%	24	13%	164	85%	192
2012	5	4%	30	22%	102	74%	137
2011	15	15%	19	20%	62	65%	96
2010	10	15%	16	24%	40	61%	66
*2009	16	21%	16	21%	43	58%	75

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	9	2%	108	21%	383	77%	500
2012	20	9%	140	25%	352	66%	512
2011	30	9%	92	25%	240	66%	362
2010	24	10%	114	45%	113	45%	251
*2009	34	11%	126	39%	159	50%	319

Disposition – Status Offenses



Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	20	3%	243	47%	259	50%	522
2012	13	2%	270	47%	293	51%	576
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	7	4%	100	53%	81	43%	188
2012	7	3%	126	55%	96	42%	229
2011	8	4%	122	67%	53	29%	183
2010	9	5%	127	73%	38	22%	174
*2009	11	5%	177	81%	31	14%	219

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	27	4%	343	48%	340	48%	710
2012	20	3%	396	49%	389	48%	805
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

*In 2009, the number of petition/motion to modify filings show a decrease. On or about November 2009, the Juvenile Office implemented non-compliance meetings. These meetings assisted in the decrease of petitions/motion to modify filed in 2009. Prior to a petition/motion to modify, a non-compliance letter scheduling a meeting with the Juvenile Officer is mailed 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..

Disposition – Delinquency Violations



Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	21	3%	414	65%	203	32%	638
2012	34	5%	421	58%	265	37%	720
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	7	5%	83	61%	46	34%	136
2012	11	6%	126	65%	56	29%	193
2011	29	14%	126	59%	57	27%	212
2010	22	9%	179	71%	50	20%	251
*2009	18	8%	173	72%	49	20%	240

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013	28	4%	497	64%	249	32%	774
2012	45	5%	547	60%	321	35%	913
2011	63	6%	634	60%	355	34%	1,057
2010	97	7%	1,028	70%	342	23%	1,467
*2009	90	6%	989	63%	487	31%	1,566

*In 2009, the number of petition/motion to modify filings show a decrease. On or about November 2009, the Juvenile Office implemented non-compliance meetings. These meetings assisted in the decrease of petitions/motion to modify filed in 2009. Prior to a petition/motion to modify, a non-compliance letter scheduling a meeting with the Juvenile Officer is mailed 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, an associate legal attorney and a paralegal make up the legal department. The attorneys are responsible for case filings and court appearances for Boone and Callaway counties, while the paralegal files many of the pleadings for legal counsel. 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.

The Juvenile Officer uses the method of filing a Petition to increase compliance on informal cases. If compliance is met, then the Juvenile Officer dismisses the Petition; therefore, indicating a large number of dismissals.

*Amended filings – These filings have either had new charges added or previous charges amended within the Petition or Motion to Modify.

Effective January 1, 2014, the Supreme Court adopted Court Operating Rule 29 stating Juvenile Officers and their staff who are not licensed to practice law in this state shall not engage in the practice of law. Due to this Supreme Court Rule, in October, 2013 the Juvenile Officer changed their process whereby all legal filings are now signed by legal counsel and legal counsel represents the Juvenile Officer in all legal proceedings.

Due to this change the Juvenile Officer also reallocated funds to reclassify a job position to have a third attorney for the Circuit.

Abuse/Neglect											
FILINGS						DISPOSITIONS					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Petitions	116	104	194	247	253	Adjudicated	122	110	163	199	230
*Amended Petitions				57	39	Dismissed	34	34	26	42	26
Motions to Modify	38	25	57	52	51	Adjudicated	13	15	35	41	57
*Amended Motions to Modify	-	-	-	18	14	Dismissed	1	0	0	1	0
Termination of Parental Rights	19	18	30	34	40	Adjudicated	22	16	19	25	36
						Dismissed	2	5	3	1	2
TOTAL	173	147	281	408	397	TOTAL	194	180	246	309	351

Status											
FILINGS						DISPOSITIONS					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Petitions	81	63	52	78	66	Adjudicated	39	23	11	18	20
*Amended Petitions	-	-	-	7	8	Dismissed	80	38	31	49	36
Motions to Modify	60	20	32	24	21	Adjudicated	30	10	22	25	24
*Amended Motions to Modify	-	-	-	19	14	Dismissed	0	2	0	1	1
TOTAL	141	83	84	128	109	TOTAL	119	73	64	93	81

Delinquency											
FILINGS						DISPOSITIONS					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Petitions	238	171	231	184	157	Adjudicated	147	101	117	96	74
*Amended Petitions	-	-	-	45	27	Dismissed	126	92	107	78	79
Motions to Modify	283	151	177	112	88	Adjudicated	147	95	99	107	119
*Amended Motions to Modify	-	-	-	79	65	Dismissed	5	1	2	4	3
TOTAL	521	322	408	420	337	TOTAL	425	289	325	285	275

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 started counting sibling groups as individual cases. *It should be noted, ~~that~~ even though filings have decreased since 2010, hearings held in Callaway County have increased due to continuances and/or mandatory review and permanency hearings. One specific abuse and neglect case could be heard multiple times in a year due to mandatory hearings or hearings as requested by a party or the Judge.

In 2013 the Judge started scheduling additional hearings in an effort to expedite permanency.

Boone	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Average Number Cases per General Docket	21	14	19	22	31
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	4	4	10	9	9
Number of Hearings Held	956	755	1,177	1,697	1,644
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	80	63	98	141	137

Callaway	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Average Number Cases per General Docket	12	10	10.3	12	19
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	2	1	1	0	9
Number of Hearings Held	582	446	459	555	*1008
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	49	37	38	46	84

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Average Number Cases per General Docket	17	15	16	11	13
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	6	5	6	7	5
Number of Hearings Held	983	540	925	1,017	1,067
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	82	45	77	85	89

Callaway	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Average Number Cases per General Docket	5	4	4	5	4
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	1	1	1	2
Number of Hearings Held	200	172	175	252	189
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	17	14	15	21	16

Risk Assessments



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

The following are 2013 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent *risk assessment* completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Age at 1 st Referral	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
16	152	152	117	133	109
15	206	206	105	135	106
14	182	182	144	140	136
13	181	181	144	135	111
12 & under	518	518	416	393	350

Assault Referrals	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No Prior	846	715	652	692	585
One or more prior misdemeanor	374	320	251	233	218
One or more prior felony	19	22	23	11	9

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No History	993	839	753	744	674
History	246	218	173	192	138

History of Placement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No prior out-of-home	919	752	667	685	598
Prior out-of-home	320	305	259	251	214

Parental History/Incarceration	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No Prior	820	651	623	551	498
Prior	419	406	303	385	314

Risk Assessments - Continued



Parental Management Style	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Effective	595	545	534	480	383
Moderately Ineffective	432	347	304	356	328
Severely Ineffective	212	165	88	100	101

Peer Relationships	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Neutral influence	414	356	293	389	384
Negative influence	696	609	566	481	342
Strong negative influence	129	92	67	66	86

Prior Referrals	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
None	528	485	387	421	367
One or more	711	572	539	515	445

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No/minor problems	506	398	385	418	397
Moderate problems	523	485	429	392	293
Severe problems	210	174	112	126	122

Substance Abuse	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No problem	995	835	726	667	608
Moderate problem	212	198	179	234	189
Severe problem	32	24	21	35	15

Needs Assessments



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

The following are 2013 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent *needs assessment* completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Attitude	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Motivated to change	800	668	530	586	494
Generally uncooperative	382	322	316	294	241
Very negative attitude	61	70	63	54	71

Behavior Problems	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No significant problem	423	264	140	429	334
Moderate problem	635	651	688	426	351
Severe problem	185	145	81	79	121

Employment	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Full-time	249	118	166	149	60
Part-time	17	3	20	35	48
Unemployed	43	16	12	14	90
Not applicable	934	923	711	736	608

Health/Handicaps	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No problems	1,154	970	827	810	728
No problems, but limited access to health care	11	7	10	5	4
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	69	75	72	111	68
Pregnancy	4	5	0	3	2
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	5	3	0	5	4

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No history	1,004	837	741	736	669
History	239	223	168	198	137

Needs Assessments - Continued



Interpersonal skills	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Good skills	676	552	398	569	464
Moderately impaired skills	519	455	472	323	302
Severely impaired skills	48	53	39	42	40

Juvenile's Parental Responsibility	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No children	1,228	1,050	895	912	780
One child	13	9	6	12	12
Two children	1	0	1	1	7
Three or more children	1	1	7	9	7

Learning Disorder	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No diagnosed learning disorder	975	845	761	754	646
Diagnosed learning disorder	268	215	148	180	160

Mental Health	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No mental health disorder	906	685	643	622	523
Mental health disorder w/ treatment	287	330	236	240	238
Mental health disorder w/o treatment	50	45	30	72	45

Parental Management Style	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Effective	629	561	531	487	394
Moderately ineffective	411	336	297	349	314
Severely ineffective	203	163	81	98	98

Parental Mental Health	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No history	1,052	862	727	704	664
History	191	198	182	230	142

Needs Assessments - Continued



Parental Substance Abuse	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No substance abuse	921	761	699	621	611
Substance abuse	322	299	210	313	195

Peer Relationships	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Neutral influence	415	349	274	397	374
Negative influence	694	620	572	466	345
Strong negative influence	134	91	63	71	87

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No or minor problems	512	392	387	423	400
Moderate problems	514	503	415	387	282
Severe problems	217	165	107	124	124

Social Support System	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Strong support	597	479	435	506	407
Limited support	439	430	370	316	319
Weak support	170	126	88	92	71
Strong negative	37	25	16	20	9

Substance Abuse	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No problem	994	835	713	669	598
Moderate problem	226	199	178	232	193
Severe problem	23	26	18	33	15

Supervision



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

Formal Supervision by Risk	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	High	62	42%	62	52%	59	53%	56	48%	40
Moderate	77	53%	52	44%	53	47%	55	47%	61	56%
Low	3	2%	1	1%	0	0%	5	5%	3	3%
No Level Indicated	4	3%	4	3%	0	0%	0	0%	6	5%
TOTAL	146		119		112		116		110	

Informal Supervision by Risk	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	High	19	18%	11	18%	24	30%	9	14%	33
Moderate	81	78%	50	81%	56	70%	56	85%	72	63%
Low	2	2%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	7	6%
No Level Indicated	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	2	2%
TOTAL	104		62		80		66		114	

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 are 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
2013	14
2012	26
2011	30
2010	27
2009	30

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.

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 2010-2011, juvenile court staff completed a JDTA form on every case wherein face-to-face contact was made with juveniles in-custody.

Since 2012, juvenile court staff used a different strategy in completing the JDTA. It mandated that a JDTA form be completed on any juvenile taken into custody; therefore, resulting in an increase in the number of juveniles administered the JDTA. In 2013, 819 youth were administered the JDTA. Below is a breakdown of the number and percentages of juveniles administered the JDTA in 2013 and the outcome:

Youth Receiving Level of Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Female	No Override	29	22%
	Override Down to Alternative	2	2%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
Male	No Override	81	64%
	Override Down to Alternative	12	10%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
TOTAL		126	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
American Indian/Alaskan Native	Override Down to Alternative	1	1%
Black	No Override	71	56%
	Override Down to Alternative	6	5%
	Override Down to Release	2	2%
White	No Override	38	30%
	Override Down to Alternative	8	6%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
TOTAL		126	100%

Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA) - Continued



Youth Receiving Level of Alternative to Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Female	No Override	45	26%
	Override Up to Detention	3	2%
Male	No Override	112	67%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
	Override Up to Detention	5	3%
Unknown	No Override	1	1%
TOTAL		167	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	No Override	2	1%
	Order Down to Release	1	1%
	Order Up to Detention	1	1%
Black	No Override	86	51%
	Override Up to Detention	2	1%
Hispanic	No Override	0	0%
White	No Override	70	42%
	Override Up to Detention	5	3%
TOTAL		167	100%

Youth Receiving Level of Release on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Female	No Override	211	40%
	Override Up to Alternative	3	1%
	Override Up to Detention	1	0%
Male	No Override	310	59%
Unknown	No Override	1	0%
TOTAL		526	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	No Override	0	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	No Override	10	2%
Black	No Override	236	45%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
Hispanic	No Override	6	1%
White	No Override	270	52%
	Override Up to Alternative	2	0%
	Override Up to Detention	1	0%
TOTAL		526	100%

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 in 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.

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

Alternatives to Detention	2012	2013
Conditional Release	112	127
Shelter Care	1	1
Evening Reporting Center (ERC)	12	6
In-Home Detention/Electronic/Voice Verification	9	14
Mental Health Placements	8	7
Drug Treatment	0	2
Residential Placement	0	3
Intensive Crisis Intervention Services	0	3

Evening Reporting Center (ERC): Juvenile Division staff used ERC as an Alternative to Detention 6 times in 2013; additionally, 31 juveniles referred to the Juvenile Office for various offenses have been ordered to attend the ERC. The ERC is used for various reasons: 1) to transition juveniles leaving detention back into the community; 2) as a sanction for not complying with conditions of supervision; 3) the Court can order a juvenile to attend ERC as an alternative to detention; or 4) as a condition of release from detention pending Court action.

In-Home Detention: Juvenile Division staff used In-Home Detention as an Alternative to Detention 14 times in 2013; however, 31 juveniles were released from detention and ordered placed on in-home detention.

It should be noted that the costs associated with alternatives to detention are paid through the OSCA Grant for Alternatives, which allows for a wider base of assistance where needed.

Commitments to the Division of Youth Services



In 2013, the number of total circuit commitments to the Division of Youth Services was 17. 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 the Moral Reconciliation Therapy Services are funded through this grant. 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
2013	12	5	17
2012	18	4	22
2011	12	4	16
2010	25	4	29
2009	13	2	15

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 2013, the circuit did not certify any youth.

Boone	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Number of Certification Investigations</i>	8	8	10	6	0
<i>Number of Juveniles Certified</i>	5	3	3	3	0
Callaway	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Number of Certification Investigations</i>	3	0	0	0	1
<i>Number of Juveniles Certified</i>	2	0	0	0	0
Circuit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Number of Certification Investigations</i>	11	8	10	6	1
<i>Number of Juveniles Certified</i>	7	3	3	3	0

Programs



The purpose of the Juvenile Division of the 13th Judicial Circuit Family Court is to provide prevention, intervention and protection services to children, families and the community, while promoting collaborative partnerships with private and public entities in an ongoing effort to improve the quality of life for the citizens of Boone and Callaway counties. In doing so, the Juvenile Office provides a variety of programs to help educate, yet hold juveniles accountable for their actions. Some numbers reflect the cancelling of programs.

Number of Program Participants	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Court Education Program	25	39	26	70	41
Boone County Family Resources	21	11	4	16	12
*Consequence Program	N/A	150	145	173	50
Drug Testing	268	318	287	194	230
Family Therapy Program	42	23	37	10	24
It's Your Life Program	45	5	16	24	28
*Shoplifter's Program	78	33	23	16	5
*Tobacco Program	22	5	5	0	13
*Victim Impact Panel	72	14	26	26	33

**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 the Victim Impact Program have decreased due to the implementation of the Consequence Program.

Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI)

The 13th 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 from 2010 - 2013:

Number of Program Participants	2010	2011	2012	2013
Options to Anger	26	22	17	17
*Thinking for a Change	17	20	4	15
*Why Can't I Stop	6	9	11	4

**Several programs of Thinking for a Change were cancelled in 2012*

**Several programs of Why Can't I Stop were cancelled in 2013.*



Community Service Work

Community Service Work

In 2013, 4,701 hours of Community Service Work were completed by juveniles ordered by the court. 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 received a benefit of \$34,552.35 in 2013.

It should be noted that in 2010 a new community service calculation was created cutting down the amount of community service hours ordered.

Five Year CSW Comparison	
Year	Hours Completed
2013	4,701
2012	6,617
2011	8,624
*2010	10,833
2009	11,185

Community Service Work for Restitution

In 2013, a total of 488 hours were completed in the Community Service Work for Restitution program, providing \$3,589 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
2013	488	\$3,589	14%
2012	464	\$3,366	15%
2011	624	\$4,523	22%
2010	682	\$4,940	28%
2009	1,164	\$8,347	35%

* 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 2009-2013. The amounts collected will include amounts collected for restitution ordered in previous years. In late 2013 there was a substantial amount of restitution ordered from two separate offenses that included multiple youth being required to pay the statutory maximum amount of \$4,000 each which caused a substantial increase in restitution that was order. Payments on these cases will continue into 2014.

Restitution			
Year	Amount Ordered	Amount Paid	Percent Paid to Amount Ordered
2013	\$52,593	\$25,646	49%
2012	\$22,807	\$22,453	98%
2011	\$20,255	\$20,354	100%
2010	\$19,370	\$17,480	90%
2009	\$27,977	\$23,832	85%

Victim Advocate Services

The Victim Advocate is a 32 hour work week position that is grant funded through the States Services to Victim Fund. The goal of the 13th Circuit Family Court Victim Services Programs is to provide the victims of crimes committed by juvenile offenders with the necessary information and services in order to assist in their complete physical, emotional and financial recovery. The charts below show the types of referrals received in 2013.

The purpose of the Victim Services is to reduce intimidation and inconvenience to the crime victims by:

- Providing information about the process of the juvenile court system.
- Providing victims of juvenile crimes with referral services for counseling, financial assistance and protection.
- Acting as a liaison between the victims of juvenile crimes and attorneys in the Juvenile Office.
- Informing victims of juvenile crimes of their right to appear at legal proceedings, including, but not limited to, their rights to be heard at such hearings, either personally or by offering a written statement.
- Facilitating the return of crime victims personal property that has been taken into evidence or recovered by law enforcement.
- Contacting victims of juvenile crime to determine the amount of restitution for which they are entitled. Victims will also receive assistance in filing for Crime Victims' Compensation Funds.

Boone County - 2013		
Type of Offense	January - December	
Assault	85	76%
Burglary	10	9%
Child Sexual Abuse	11	10%
Harassment	5	4%
Robbery	1	1%
Total	112	100%

Callaway County - 2013		
Type of Offense	January - December	
Assault	12	57%
Burglary	7	33%
Child Sexual Abuse	0	0%
Harassment	1	5%
Robbery	1	5%
Total	21	100%

Circuit - 2013		
Type of Offense	January - December	
Assault	97	72%
Burglary	17	13%
Child Sexual Abuse	11	8%
Harassment	6	5%
Robbery	2	2%
Total	133	100%

Victim Advocate Services - Continued

The Victim Advocate serves to assist victims in the court process of filing for restitution along with going through the steps of being a witness in court. Below are charts indicating the number and types of assistance that was given to victims and their families in 2013. ~~X~~ It should be noted on Victims Assisted, one victim could be assisted in several categories.

Boone County - 2013		
	Totals	
Victim Referrals Received	112	
Number of Victims not requesting services	21	19%
Number of no responses	51	45%
Number of referrals rejected	2	2%
Number of victims assisted	38	34%
*Victims Assisted	38	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	26	68%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	8	21%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	38	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	10	26%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	5	13%

Callaway County - 2013		
	Totals	
Victim Referrals Received	21	
Number of Victims not requesting services	4	19%
Number of no responses	7	33%
Number of referrals rejected	1	5%
Number of victims assisted	9	43%
*Victims Assisted	9	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	6	67%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	1	11%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	8	89%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	5	56%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	1	11%

Circuit - 2013		
	Totals	
Victim Referrals Received	133	
Number of Victims not requesting services	25	19%
Number of no responses	58	44%
Number of referrals rejected	3	2%
Number of victims assisted	47	35%
*Victims Assisted	47	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	32	68%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	9	19%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	46	98%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	15	34%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	6	13%

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 2013, a circuit total of 68 Intake Questionnaires were returned.

Intake Questionnaire	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	97%	98%	96%	95%	100%
Said the intake interview started on time.	95%	93%	93%	95%	99%
Felt the intake officer treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	99%	98%	99%	100%
Said the intake conference was helpful.	94%	97%	95%	97%	99%
Felt the intake officer considered their opinions and concerns.	97%	98%	93%	97%	100%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2013:

- We felt all the juvenile division was very helpful and concerned with holding our son accountable.
- The Deputy Juvenile Officer was the perfect intake officer for our family. He displayed firmness and empathy for our son and was able to really "hear" what our child had to say.
- The Deputy Juvenile Officer was very helpful by getting an age appropriate package together for our son. It was nice to have an officer work to tailor to our child's needs.

Questionnaire Summary - Continued



Any time a juvenile is successfully released from supervision attempts are made to conduct an interview with the parent and youth served.

In 2013, a circuit total of 74 Supervision Termination Questionnaires were completed.

Supervision Termination Questionnaire	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felt the supervising deputy juvenile officer met frequently enough with their child to provide appropriate supervision.	97%	100%	97%	98%	96%
Felt the deputy juvenile officer kept them informed about their child's supervision.	100%	99%	99%	96%	99%
Felt deputy juvenile officer supervision was helpful.	96%	97%	100%	91%	91%
Felt their child's behavior at home improved.	75%	81%	75%	57%	69%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2013:

- Deputy Juvenile Officer was very helpful and followed through with what they said they were going to.
- The Juvenile Office focuses well as a whole. Phone calls were dealt with promptly.
- Deputy Juvenile Officer was very nice and firm when doing her job.
- My child's behaviors have improved, he's like a different child.