
2015 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 February 2015 QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau, the combined 2014 population estimate of Boone and Callaway counties was 217,467. Boone County's estimated population is 172,717 (79 percent) and Callaway's estimated population is 44,750 (21 percent). The chart below reflects the population estimates since 2012. The 2015 individual county population estimates have not been compiled at this time. Callaway's population stayed consistent from 2012 to 2014 with a slight increase of .8 percent, whereas there was a 2.4% increase in Boone from 2012 to 2014

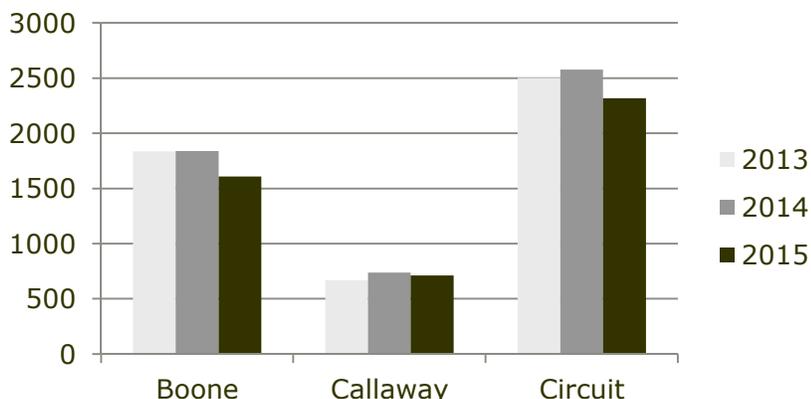
Year	Boone	Callaway	Circuit
2014 Estimate	172,717	44,750	217,467
2013 Estimate	170,773	44,359	215,132
2012 Estimate	168,535	44,305	212,840

Juveniles under 5 years made up approximately 6 percent, and juveniles ages 5-18 made up approximately 21 percent of the total population for both counties combined in 2014. Demographics are of an urban, semi-urban, and rural composition with a unique degree of ethnic diversity and minority populations, including Alaska Native, American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic or Latino origin, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

According to the 2015 Missouri Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center, Crime in Missouri Report, the total Crime Index Rate for Boone County decreased from 5,779 to 5,490 between 2014 and 2015. In Callaway County, this number decreased from 1,222 to 1,215 for the same time period. Crime Index Offenses are those which include: forcible rape, murder, robbery, aggravated assault, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson and burglary. Juveniles contributed to 25 percent of those arrested for rape; 7.5 percent for aggravated assault; 6 percent for robbery; 0 percent for arson; 0 percent for murder; 10.3 percent for burglary; 13.4 percent for theft and 25.3 percent for motor vehicle theft.

Referrals

The 13th Judicial Circuit is comprised of Boone and Callaway counties. Based on the referral history shown below, there was a 10% decrease in referrals for the circuit in 2015. During the 2013/2014 school year, Columbia Public Schools started addressing many truancy and behavior referrals within the school system versus sending them to the Juvenile Office for the intake process.



Juvenile Division Referrals					
Year	Boone		Callaway		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2015	1,610	69%	709	31%	2,319
2014	1,840	71%	736	29%	2,576
2013	1,835	73%	668	27%	2,503



Referral Sources

The Juvenile Officer receives referrals from various sources. The numbers below indicate the disposition referral source. In 2015, law enforcement was the largest referral source, accounting for 56% 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. In 2014, School Resource Officers were removed from Junior High/Middle Schools within Columbia Public Schools. It should be noted that starting in 2012, any arrest from law enforcement at a school is code as a school resource officer referral, rather than a law enforcement referral. Prior to 2012, School Resource Officer referrals were included with law enforcement referrals.

Boone	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	152	7%	241	11%	200	11%	248	13%	241	15%
Juvenile Court Personnel	232	11%	312	14%	238	13%	199	11%	146	9%
Law Enforcement	1,476	71%	1,360	60%	902	49%	1,062	58%	700	43%
Other Juvenile Court	25	1%	27	1%	26	1%	11	1%	19	1%
Parent	81	4%	39	2%	36	2%	60	3%	87	6%
Social Service Agency	6	0.3%	0	0%	8	0.4%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%
School Personnel	115	5%	168	7%	121	7%	86	5%	96	6%
School Resource Officers	0	0%	101	4%	294	16%	163	9%	308	19%
Victim/Relative/Other	0	0%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	0%	0	0%
Other	5	0.2%	7	0.3%	8	0.4%	8	0.4%	13	1.0%
Total	2,092		2,258		1,835		1,840		1,610	

Callaway	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	100	17%	133	19%	187	28%	192	26%	165	23%
Juvenile Court Personnel	48	8%	39	6%	22	3%	30	4%	16	2%
Law Enforcement	305	51%	285	42%	204	31%	223	30%	251	35%
Other Juvenile Court	0	0%	3	0.4%	2	0.3%	4	1%	7	1%
Parent	20	3%	33	5%	25	4%	20	3%	20	3%
Social Service Agency	1	0.2%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
School Personnel	118	20%	167	24%	153	23%	232	32%	194	28%
School Resource Officers	0	0%	17	2%	65	10%	33	4%	54	8%
Victim/Relative/Other	0	0%	4	1%	8	1%	1	0.1%	2	0.0%
Other	5	1%	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	0%	1	0%
Total	597		683		668		736		710	

Circuit	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	252	9%	374	13%	387	15%	440	17%	406	17%
Juvenile Court Personnel	280	10%	351	12%	260	10%	229	9%	162	7%
Law Enforcement	1,781	66%	1,645	56%	1,106	44%	1,285	50%	951	41%
Other Juvenile Court	25	1%	30	1%	28	1%	15	1%	26	1%
Parent	101	4%	72	2%	61	2%	80	3%	107	5%
Social Service Agency	7	0.3%	0	0%	9	0.4%	4	0.2%	0	0.0%
School Personnel	233	9%	335	11%	274	11%	318	12%	290	13%
School Resource Officers	0	0%	118	4%	359	14%	196	8%	361	16%
Victim/Relative/Other	0	0%	7	0.2%	10	0.4%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Other	10	0.4%	9	0.3%	9	0.4%	8	0.3%	14	0.0%
Total	2,689		2,941		2,503		2,576		2,319	

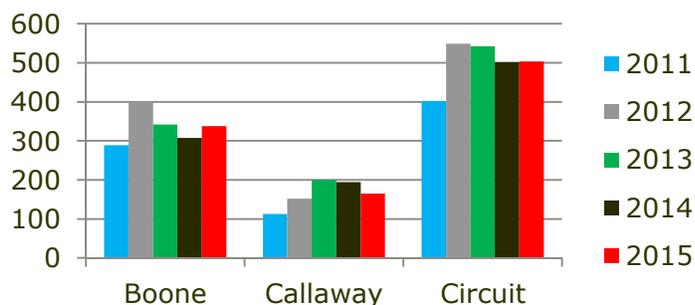


Referrals – Abuse/Neglect

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
	#	%	#	%	
2015	338	67%	165	33%	503
2014	308	61%	194	39%	502
2013	342	63%	200	37%	542
2012	397	72%	152	28%	549
2011	289	72%	113	28%	402



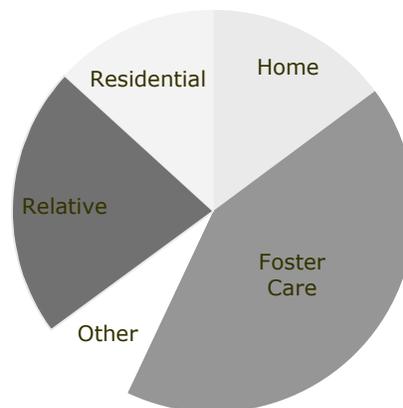
Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children Under Court Supervision

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 30 percent of the children in out of home care were placed with relatives or in kinship care with people they were previously familiar.

Placements	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Average Number of Cases Placed at Home	57	48	74	66	65
Average Number of Cases Placed in Foster Care	86	106	113	179	185
Average Number of Cases Placed in Other Placement: In-Patient Hospitalization or Kinship Care (Friends of Family)	35	42	52	66	35
Average Number of Cases Placed in Relative Care	31	76	98	102	96
Average Number of Cases Placed in Residential Care	25	30	50	52	58
Total Average Placements by Year	234	302	387	465	439

2015 Placements





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.

2015 Referrals for Status Offenders									
County	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others	Beyond Parental Control	Runaway	Truancy	Curfew	*Violation of Supervision	Total		
							#	%	
Boone	371	177	69	48	2	5	672	69%	
Callaway	102	117	4	68	9	3	303	31%	
Circuit	473	294	73	116	11	8	975	100%	

Five Year History	Boone													
	Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
	2015	371	55%	177	26%	69	10%	48	7%	2	0%	5	1%	672
	2014	283	45%	154	25%	137	22%	51	8%	1	0%	2	0%	628
	2013	197	28%	205	29%	190	27%	81	11%	2	0%	40	6%	715
	2012	251	30%	294	35%	143	17%	141	17%	5	1%	15	2%	849
	2011	287	35%	334	41%	95	12%	95	12%	5	1%	0	0%	816
	Callaway													
	Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
#		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
2015	102	34%	117	39%	4	1%	68	22%	9	3%	3	1%	303	
2014	160	48%	98	29%	2	1%	64	19%	11	3%	1	0%	336	
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	40%	54	21%	7	3%	59	23%	23	9%	14	5%	260	
Circuit														
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
2015	473	49%	294	30%	73	7%	116	12%	11	1%	8	1%	975	
2014	443	46%	252	26%	139	14%	115	12%	12	1%	3	0%	964	
2013	265	28%	318	33%	198	21%	123	13%	8	1%	42	4%	954	
2012	323	29%	405	36%	146	13%	186	17%	16	1%	34	3%	1,110	
2011	390	36%	388	36%	102	9%	154	14%	28	3%	14	1%	1,076	

*It should be noted that throughout the years, charge codes were entered differently for Violations of Supervision which included each of the categories listed above. Depending on the infraction of their supervision-missing school, not following directives of home, etc. Starting in 2014 the Juvenile Office strictly began using the Violation of Supervision for any offense that does not fit under a specific category listed above that was generated by a Deputy Juvenile Officer.



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.

2015 Referrals for Delinquency Violations										
County	Acts Against Person		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Boone	218		241		144		3		606	75%
Callaway	79		57		63		4		203	25%
Circuit	297		298		207		7		809	100%

Five Year History

Boone									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015	218	36%	241	40%	144	24%	3	0%	606
2014	179	31%	234	40%	167	29%	4	1%	584
2013	225	30%	298	40%	220	29%	6	1%	749
2012	272	33%	341	41%	214	26%	7	1%	834
2011	290	30%	397	42%	261	27%	8	1%	956

Callaway									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015	79	39%	57	28%	63	31%	4	2%	203
2014	60	35%	49	29%	61	36%	0	0%	170
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

Circuit									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015	297	37%	298	37%	207	26%	7	1%	809
2014	239	32%	283	38%	228	30%	4	1%	754
2013	287	31%	344	37%	295	32%	7	1%	933
2012	337	32%	409	39%	295	28%	9	1%	1050
2011	370	31%	472	40%	328	28%	20	2%	1190



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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015	14	4%	38	12%	276	84%	328
2014	11	4%	50	19%	200	77%	261
2013	5	2%	84	27%	219	71%	308
2012	15	4%	110	29%	250	67%	375
2011	15	6%	73	27%	178	67%	266

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015	0	0%	6	4%	145	96%	151
2014	1	1%	18	11%	149	89%	168
2013	4	2%	24	13%	164	85%	192
2012	5	4%	30	22%	102	74%	137
2011	15	16%	19	20%	62	65%	96

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015	14	3%	44	9%	421	88%	479
2014	12	3%	68	16%	349	81%	429
2013	9	2%	108	22%	383	77%	500
2012	20	4%	140	27%	352	69%	512
2011	30	8%	92	25%	240	66%	362



Disposition – Status Offenses

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015	17	4%	201	53%	160	42%	378
2014	21	5%	182	44%	214	51%	417
2013	20	4%	243	47%	259	50%	522
2012	13	2%	270	47%	293	51%	576
2011	22	4%	272	45%	308	51%	602

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015	6	4%	101	59%	64	37%	171
2014	6	3%	106	56%	78	41%	190
2013	7	4%	100	53%	81	43%	188
2012	7	3%	126	55%	96	42%	229
2011	8	4%	122	67%	53	29%	183

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015	23	4%	302	55%	224	41%	549
2014	27	4%	288	47%	292	48%	607
2013	27	4%	343	48%	340	48%	710
2012	20	2%	396	49%	389	48%	805
2011	30	4%	394	50%	361	46%	785



Disposition – Delinquency Violations

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015	9	2%	231	55%	177	42%	417
2014	23	5%	284	62%	153	33%	460
2013	21	3%	414	65%	203	32%	638
2012	34	5%	421	58%	265	37%	720
2011	34	4%	508	60%	298	35%	840

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015	6	5%	60	53%	47	42%	113
2014	8	6%	70	54%	51	40%	129
2013	7	5%	83	61%	46	34%	136
2012	5	4%	30	22%	102	74%	137
2011	15	16%	19	20%	62	65%	96

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015	15	3%	291	55%	224	42%	530
2014	31	5%	354	60%	204	35%	589
2013	28	4%	497	64%	249	32%	774
2012	39	5%	451	53%	367	43%	857
2011	49	5%	527	56%	360	38%	936



Filings/Dispositions (Circuit)

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 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.

Amended filings have either had new charges added or previous charges amended within the Petition or Motion to Modify. Amended pleadings were not counted in 2011. Callaway started e-Filing in 2013, and Boone started in 2014. Amended filings are now e-filed with the Court versus amending the pleadings in Court, which did not count as amended filings, especially when reducing or changing a charge.

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 Boone County.

Filings– Abuse/Neglect

Filings						Dispositions					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Petitions	194	247	253	297	332	Adjudicated	163	199	230	314	403
						Dismissed	26	42	26	40	34
*Amended Petitions	-	57	39	144	147						
Motions to Modify	57	52	51	50	49	Adjudicated	35	41	57	52	33
						Dismissed	0	1	0	4	9
*Amended Motions to Modify	-	18	14	38	16						
Termination of Parental Rights	30	34	40	24	38	Adjudicated	19	25	36	27	32
						Dismissed	3	1	2	2	0
TOTAL	281	408	397	553	582	TOTAL	246	309	351	439	511



Filings/Dispositions – Continued

Filings– Status

Filings						Dispositions					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Petitions	52	78	66	47	57	Adjudicated	11	18	20	27	9
						Dismissed	31	49	36	32	51
*Amended Petitions	_	7	8	14	7						
Motions to Modify	32	24	21	26	13	Adjudicated	22	25	24	18	14
						Dismissed	0	1	1	3	2
*Amended Motions to Modify	_	19	14	17	17						
TOTAL	84	128	109	104	94	TOTAL	64	93	81	80	76

Filings– Delinquency

Filings						Dispositions					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Petitions	52	78	66	139	132	Adjudicated	11	18	20	123	80
						Dismissed	31	49	36	72	77
*Amended Petitions	-	7	8	74	57						
Motions to Modify	32	24	21	89	82	Adjudicated	22	25	24	74	72
						Dismissed	0	1	1	14	8
*Amended Motions to Modify	-	19	14	59	59						
TOTAL	84	128	109	361	330	TOTAL	64	93	81	283	237



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. 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, in Callaway County, the Judge started scheduling additional hearings in an effort to expedite permanency. This process has continued through 2015.

Boone	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Average Number Cases per General Docket	19	22	31	33	18
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	10	9	9	7	10
Number of Hearings Held	1,177	1,697	1,644	1,652	2,045
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	98	141	137	138	170

Callaway	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Average Number Cases per General Docket	10.3	12	19	17	19
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	0	9	0	1
Number of Hearings Held	459	555	1008	841	754
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	38	46	84	70	63

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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Average Number Cases per General Docket	16	11	13	12	11
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	6	7	5	7	5
Number of Hearings Held	925	1,017	1,067	860	899
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	77	85	89	72	75

Callaway	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Average Number Cases per General Docket	4	5	4	4	4
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	1	2	0	0
Number of Hearings Held	175	252	189	186	141
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	15	21	16	16	12



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 2015 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent *risk assessment* completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Age at 1 st Referral	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
16	117	133	109	84	78
15	105	135	106	87	93
14	144	140	136	104	111
13	144	135	111	94	80
12 & under	416	393	350	251	267

Assault Referrals	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No Prior	652	692	585	453	434
One or more prior misdemeanor	251	233	218	161	185
One or more prior felony	23	11	9	6	10

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No History	753	744	674	518	504
History	173	192	138	102	125

History of Placement	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No prior out-of-home	667	685	598	482	478
Prior out-of-home	259	251	214	138	151

Parental History/Incarceration	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No Prior Incarceration	623	551	498	419	432
Prior Incarceration	303	385	314	196	197



Risk Assessments – Continued

Parental Management Style	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Effective	534	480	383	351	404
Moderately Ineffective	304	356	328	204	169
Severely Ineffective	88	100	101	65	56

Peer Relationships	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Neutral influence	293	389	384	393	422
Negative influence	566	481	342	183	169
Strong negative influence	67	66	86	44	38

Prior Referrals	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
None	387	421	367	285	259
One or more	539	515	445	335	370

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No/minor problems	385	418	397	331	376
Moderate problems	429	392	293	200	197
Severe problems	112	126	122	89	56

Substance Abuse	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No problem	726	667	608	498	539
Moderate problem	179	234	189	111	79
Severe problem	21	35	15	11	11



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 2015 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent **needs assessment** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Academic Performance	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Passing without difficulty	365	308	348	313	392
Functioning below average	162	218	194	171	221
Failing	83	110	92	77	63

Attitude	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Motivated to change	530	586	494	377	503
Generally uncooperative	316	294	241	148	142
Very negative attitude	63	54	71	42	31

Behavior Problems	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No significant problem	140	429	334	291	404
Moderate problem	688	426	351	215	213
Severe problem	81	79	121	61	59

Employment	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Full-time	166	149	60	41	40
Part-time	20	35	48	26	32
Unemployed	12	14	90	57	7
Not applicable	711	736	608	443	597

Health/Handicaps	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No problems	827	810	728	495	641
No problems, but limited access to health care	10	5	4	11	10
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	72	111	68	56	22
Pregnancy	0	3	2	3	0
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	0	5	4	2	3

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No history	741	736	669	470	561
History	168	198	137	97	115

Interpersonal skills	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Good skills	398	569	464	358	531
Moderately impaired skills	472	323	302	192	121
Severely impaired skills	39	42	40	17	24



Needs Assessments – Continued

Juvenile's Parental Responsibility	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No children	895	912	780	552	663
One child	6	12	12	9	4
Two children	1	1	7	3	8
Three or more children	7	9	7	3	1

Learning Disorder	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No diagnosed learning disorder	761	754	646	474	555
Diagnosed learning disorder	148	180	160	93	121

Mental Health	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No mental health disorder	643	622	523	393	475
Mental health disorder w/ treatment	236	240	238	158	186
Mental health disorder w/o treatment	30	72	45	16	15

Parental Management Style	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Effective	531	487	394	324	467
Moderately ineffective	297	349	314	186	157
Severely ineffective	81	98	98	57	52

Parental Mental Health	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No history	727	704	664	466	553
History	182	230	142	101	123

Parental Substance Abuse	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No substance abuse	699	621	611	441	545
Substance abuse	210	313	195	126	131

Peer Relationships	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Neutral influence	274	397	374	359	449
Negative influence	572	466	345	169	188
Strong negative influence	63	71	87	39	39

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No or minor problems	387	423	400	295	424
Moderate problems	415	387	282	198	190
Severe problems	107	124	124	74	62

Social Support System	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Strong support	435	506	407	322	475
Limited support	370	316	319	205	168
Weak support	88	92	71	39	27
Strong negative	16	20	9	1	6

Substance Abuse	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No problem	713	669	598	452	582
Moderate problem	178	232	193	108	85
Severe problem	18	33	15	7	9



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.

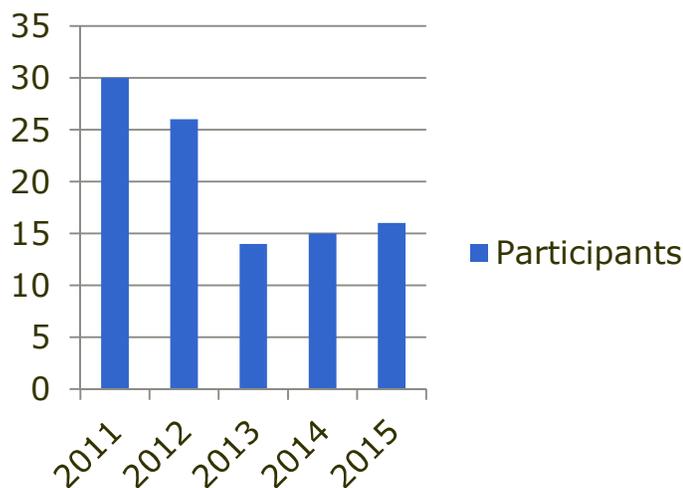
Formal Supervision by Risk	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
High	59	53%	56	48%	40	36%	37	39%	32	40%
Moderate	53	47%	55	47%	61	55%	54	57%	45	56%
Low	0	0%	5	4%	3	3%	3	3%	3	4%
No Level Indicated	0	0%	0	0%	6	5%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	112		116		110		94		80	

Informal Supervision by Risk	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
High	24	30%	9	14%	33	29%	4	7%	12	15%
Moderate	56	70%	56	85%	72	63%	49	83%	66	81%
Low	0	0%	0	0%	7	6%	6	10%	2	2%
No Level Indicated	0	0%	1	2%	2	2%	0	0%	1	1%
TOTAL	80		66		114		59		81	

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.

IIMP Participants



Five Year Summary of IIMP Participants	
Year	Participants
2015	16
2014	15
2013	14
2012	26
2011	30



Juvenile Detention Assessment

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

This instrument was created by the Detention Assessment Workgroup, which consisted of Missouri's juvenile court staff. The instrument was implemented in early 2007 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 2015, 727 youth were administered the JDTA. Below is a breakdown of the numbers and percentages of juveniles administered the JDTA in 2015 and the outcome:

Youth Receiving Level of Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	11	12%
	Override Down to Alternative	1	1%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
Male	No Override	72	78%
	Override Down to Alternative	5	5%
	Override Down to Release	3	3%
TOTAL		92	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	No Override	0	0%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
Black	No Override	49	53%
	Override Down to Alternative	4	4%
	Override Down to Release	2	2%
Hispanic	No Override	1	1%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
White	No Override	33	36%
	Override Down to Alternative	2	2%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
TOTAL		92	100%



Juvenile Detention Assessment – Continued

Youth Receiving Level of Alternative to Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	23	18%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	1	1%
Male	No Override	91	70%
	Override Down to Release	7	5%
	Override Up to Detention	8	6%
TOTAL		130	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	No Override	1	1%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Black	No Override	54	42%
	Override Down to Release	5	4%
	Override Up to Detention	7	5%
Hispanic	No Override	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	59	45%
	Override Down to Release	2	2%
	Override Up to Detention	2	2%
TOTAL		130	100%

Youth Receiving Level of Release on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	209	41%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Male	No Override	292	58%
	Override Up to Alternative	3	1%
	Override Up to Detention	1	0%
TOTAL		505	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	No Override	0	0%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Black	No Override	250	50%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Hispanic	No Override	3	1%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	248	49%
	Override Up to Alternative	3	1%
	Override Up to Detention	1	0%
TOTAL		505	100%



Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

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

The eight core strategies of JDAI involve the following:

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

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

In July of 2011, the Juvenile Division developed a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) committee to work on ensuring racial/ethnic fairness when referring youth of color as well as 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.



Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Continued

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, Crisis Intervention Services, conditional release, and electronic monitoring with Global Positioning Satellite and cell phone options, all of which are considered prior to placing a youth in secure detention.

Alternatives to Detention	2013	2014	2015
Conditional Release	127	131	83
Shelter Care	1	6	1
Evening Reporting Center (ERC)	6	6	9
In-Home Detention/Electronic/Voice Verification	14	23	35
Mental Health Placements	7	5	4
Drug Treatment	2	1	0
Residential Placement	3	3	0
Crisis Intervention Services	3	7	8

Conditional Release Program:

This program which began in April of 2011 allows a youth in custody to be released to a parent or guardian with special conditions pending a scheduled conference with a Deputy Juvenile Officer to determine the method of disposition. In 2015, 83 youth participated in the Conditional Release Program in lieu of detention.

Evening Reporting Center (ERC):

Juvenile Division staff used ERC as an Alternative to Detention 9 times in 2015; additionally, 10 youth were released from detention to participate as an alternative to detention and 24 juveniles referred to the Juvenile Office for various offenses have been directed to attend the ERC as a sanction. The ERC is used for various reasons: 1) to transition juveniles leaving detention back into the community; 2) as a sanction for not complying with conditions of informal or formal supervision; 3) the Court can order a juvenile to attend ERC as an alternative to detention; or 4) as a condition of release from detention pending Court action. The Evening Reporting Center originally began operating in 2010 in partnership with the Intersection Youth Facility where it operated with Intersection staff until 2012. In October of 2012, the Juvenile Office began fully operating the Evening Reporting Center with it's own staff in the Alternative Sentencing Building which is owned by the County of Boone. The ERC operates Monday through Friday from 3:30 p.m. until 7:30 p.m. and provides both supervision and a variety of programming to youth conducive towards pro-social learning and behaviors. Moral Reconciliation Therapy is offered to youth two days a week which helps youth learn prosocial thought patterns to replace antisocial thought patterns. We have also partnered with Pathways Behavioral Healthcare, Columbia Center for Urban Agriculture, True North of Columbia, and a variety of other community agencies to provide quality programming for the youth.



Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Continued

In-Home Detention:

Juvenile Division staff have used In-Home Detention for over a decade as an intervention for youth. We originally began using Voice Verification services and Electronic Monitoring through a home telephone line as provided by Behavioral Interventions Incorporated, but now use cellular and Global Positioning Satellite technology for tracking purposes which incorporates the use of an ankle transmitter fitted to the juvenile's leg to monitor the juvenile's location twenty four hours a day. Juvenile Division staff have used In-Home Detention as an Alternative to Detention 35 times in 2015; however, 37 additional juveniles were either ordered released from detention and placed on in-home detention or ordered as a sanction for behaviors while under supervision.

Crisis Intervention Services:

This program, which began in 2012, aims to address youth in custody who are encountering domestic issues within the home or problematic behaviors in the school setting. A licensed therapist meets with the family in the home intensively for a two week period to identify issues and formulate a plan of strategies and services to help the family. In 2015, 8 youth and their families participated in these services as an alternative to detention and 16 additional youth and families participated as a sanction intervention.

Shelter Care:

This program began in April of 2011 to address domestic issues in the home that may result in the juvenile's detention. In situations in which the juvenile may not want to return home and/or the juvenile's parents or guardians may be frustrated with behaviors in the home, it allows the youth to temporarily stay at a residential facility for children for up to five days to allow time for anger and emotions to calm and facilitate a plan for the youth to return home with services. In 2015, 1 youth participated in Shelter Care as an alternative to detention. We continue to partner with the Rainbow House and Coyote Hills Youth Ranch to provide this service for our youth who also provide quality therapeutic services and care while the youth are temporarily placed there.

As illustrated in the chart on page 22, 4 youth also participated in either mental health treatment, drug treatment, or residential placement as an alternative to being placed in detention.

It should be noted the costs associated with the Evening Reporting Center, In Home Detention, Crisis Intervention Services, and Shelter Care as both alternatives to detention and sanctions are paid through the Office of the State Courts Administrator Juvenile Justice Program Assistance Grant, which allows for a wider base of assistance where needed for youth.

These alternatives to detention have evolved over time and have been invaluable to the 13th Circuit Juvenile Division in providing quality options to detention that allow a youth to remain in the community to be with their family, attend school, and receive services while being held accountable for their behavior.



Commitments to the Division of Youth Services

In 2015, the number of total circuit commitments to the Division of Youth Services was 19. 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 are funded through this grant for 2015. 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
2015	12	5	17
2014	13	1	14
2013	12	5	17
2012	18	3	21
2011	13	4	17

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 2015, the circuit certified one youth.

Boone	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Certification Investigations	10	6	0	3	1
Number of Juveniles Certified	3	3	0	0	1

Callaway	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Certification Investigations	0	0	1	0	1
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	0	0	0	0

Circuit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Certification Investigations	10	6	1	3	2
Number of Juveniles Certified	3	3	0	0	1



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. Additional information regarding programs provided by the Juvenile Division may be found online at <http://www.courts.mo.gov/hosted/circuit13/court/offices/juvdiv/programs.htm>.

Number of Program Participants	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boone County Family Resources	4	16	12	8	0
Consequence Program	145	173	50	38	43
Drug Testing	287	194	230	206	99
Family Therapy Program	37	10	24	31	29
I Beat the Odds	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0
It's Your Life Program	16	24	28	13	11
Juvenile Office Orientation	N/A	N/A	84	45	28
SAVVY Sisters	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0
Sex Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	27	14
Shoplifter's Program	23	16	5	16	12
Tobacco Program	5	0	13	14	8
*Victim Impact Panel	14	26	26	33	32

In 2013, the Juvenile Officer implemented the Juvenile Office Orientation to Supervision program. This is a one-time program for all juveniles placed under either Formal or Informal Supervision. The juvenile's custodian is to attend the program with the juvenile. The program provides a clear description of the goals and expectations of juvenile supervision. The goal of the program is to increase a successful supervision experience for the juvenile and their custodian. The program allows for the juvenile and custodian to clarify information and ask questions they have in regards to the juvenile being under supervision.

In 2014, the Juvenile Officer implemented the SAVVY Sisters program. The SAVVY Sisters program is based on the Girl Matters philosophy which focuses on having a gender responsive culture by aligning gender responsive theories with the life experiences of girls. The focus areas are based on findings in current research, gender responsive theory, and practical experience with girls and young women. The core building blocks are safety matters, communication matters, relationship matters, emotion matters, trauma and drama matters, and identity matters which then translate into the programming building blocks of brain matters, body matters, sex matters, spiritual matters, living environment matters, social support matters, care and vocational matters, and motherhood/parenting matters. This program is being updated to expand and restart in 2016



Cognitive Behavior 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 2011- 2015:

Number of Program Participants	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Options to Anger	22	17	17	19	7
Thinking for a Change	20	4	15	13	14
Why Can't I Stop	9	11	4	9	N/A

Several programs of Thinking for a Change were cancelled in 2012.
 Several programs of Why Can't I Stop were cancelled in 2013.
 The Why Can't I Stop program was not offered in 2015.

Community Service Work

Community Service Work

In 2015, 4233 hours of Community Service Work were completed by juveniles ordered by the court. To evaluate the impact the CSW Program has on the community, one can multiply the number of hours completed by the rate of compensation equal to minimum wage. Using this formula, it is estimated that the community received a benefit of \$32,382 in 2015.

Five Year CSW Comparison	
Year	Hours Completed
2015	4,233
2014	4,444
2013	4,701
2012	6,617
2011	8,624

Community Service Work for Restitution

In 2015, a total of 438 hours were completed in the Community Service Work for Restitution program, providing \$3,350 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
2015	438	\$3,350	30%
2014	561	\$3,648	13%
2013	488	\$3,589	14%
2012	464	\$3,366	15%
2011	624	\$4,523	22%

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 2011-2015. 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 ordered.

Restitution			
Year	Amount Ordered	Amount Paid	Percent Paid to Amount Ordered
2015	\$12,491	\$12,506	100%
2014	\$20,544	\$27,235	133%
2013	\$52,593	\$25,646	49%
2012	\$22,807	\$22,453	98%
2011	\$20,255	\$20,354	100%

Victim Services

The Victim Advocate is a 29 hours per week position that is grant funded through the State's Services to Victim Fund. The goal of the 13th Circuit Victim Services Programs is to provide victims of crimes committed by juvenile offenders with the necessary information and services to assist in their complete physical, emotional and financial recovery. The charts below show the types of referrals received in 2014 and 2015.

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

Boone County				
Type of Offense	2014		2015	
Assault	93	71%	96	83%
Burglary	4	3%	5	4%
Child Sexual Abuse	7	5%	7	6%
Harassment	4	3%	6	5%
Robbery	23	18%	2	2%
Total	131	100%	116	100%

Callaway				
Type of Offense	2014		2015	
Assault	11	55%	26	90%
Burglary	2	10%	1	3%
Child Sexual Abuse	5	25%	2	7%
Harassment	2	10%	0	0%
Robbery	0	0%	0	0%
Total	20	100%	29	100%

Circuit				
Type of Offense	2014		2015	
Assault	104	69%	122	85%
Burglary	6	4%	6	4%
Child Sexual Abuse	12	8%	9	6%
Harassment	6	4%	6	4%
Robbery	23	15%	2	1%
Total	151	100%	145	100%

- 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.



Victim 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 2015. It should be noted on Victims Assisted, one victim could be assisted in several categories.

Boone County				
	2014		2015	
Victim Referrals Received	111		117	
Number of Victims not requesting services	6	5%	41	35%
Number of no responses	42	38%	16	13%
Number of referrals rejected	22	20%	36	31%
Number of victims assisted	41	37%	24	21%
*Victims Assisted	41		24	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	38	92%	18	75%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	2	5%	16	66%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	41	100%	24	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	17	41%	4	17%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	5	12%	3	13%

Callaway County				
	2014		2015	
Victim Referrals Received	20		27	
Number of Victims not requesting services	4	20%	4	15%
Number of no responses	7	35%	2	8%
Number of referrals rejected	5	25%	11	40%
Number of victims assisted	4	20%	10	37%
*Victims Assisted	4		10	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	4	100%	6	60%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	1	25%	0	0%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	4	100%	10	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	2	50%	5	50%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	1	25%	4	40%

Circuit				
	2014		2015	
Victim Referrals Received	131		144	
Number of Victims not requesting services	10	8%	45	31%
Number of no responses	49	37%	18	13%
Number of referrals rejected	27	21%	47	33%
Number of victims assisted	45	34%	34	23%
*Victims Assisted	45		34	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	42	93%	34	100%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	3	7%	16	47%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	45	100%	34	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	19	42%	9	26%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	6	13%	7	21%



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.

Intake: In 2015, a circuit total of 42 intake questionnaires were returned.

Intake Questionnaire	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	96%	95%	100%	97%	98%
Said the intake interview started on time.	93%	95%	99%	100%	98%
Felt the intake officer treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	98%	99%	100%	97%	98%
Said the intake conference was helpful.	95%	97%	99%	95%	95%
Felt the intake officer considered their opinions and concerns.	93%	97%	100%	95%	95%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2015:

“The intake officer was very pleasant and helpful. She listened and answered my questions in an appropriate manner. She took the time to make sure I understand the answers to my questions.”

“Service provided was great. We were heard and understood, Thank you.”

“Great job!”

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

In 2015, a circuit total of 11 supervision termination questionnaires were completed.

Supervision Termination Questionnaire	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%
Felt the supervising deputy juvenile officer met frequently enough with their child to provide appropriate supervision.	97%	98%	96%	93%	100%
Felt the deputy juvenile officer kept them informed about their child's supervision.	99%	96%	99%	96%	100%
Felt deputy juvenile officer supervision was helpful.	100%	91%	91%	93%	100%
Felt their child's behavior at home improved.	75%	57%	69%	93%	80%

The following are a few comments given by parents who filled out the surveys in 2015:

“The Deputy Juvenile Officer did a great job being professional and caring about our needs and assisting our daughter in our time of need. He was available in regards to answering any questions and flexible to our schedules.”

“I feel my son learned just because you see something you want it doesn't give the right to steal or take from someone. There are consequences for his actions.”