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# **2016 Annual Report**

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**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 April 2016 QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau, the combined 2016 population estimate of Boone and Callaway counties was 221,672. Boone County's estimated population is 176,594 (80 percent) and Callaway's estimated population is 45,078 (20 percent). The chart below reflects the population estimates since 2014.

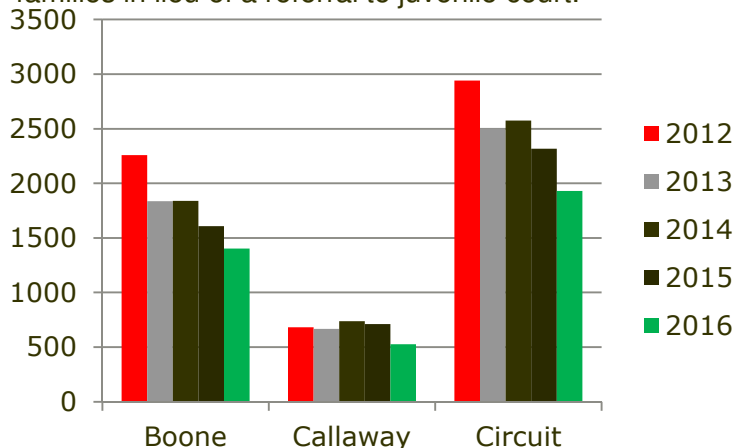
Year	Boone	Callaway	Circuit
2016 Estimate	176,594	45,078	221,672
2015 Estimate	174,974	44,834	219,808
2014 Estimate	172,717	44,750	217,467

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 2016. 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 2016 Missouri Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center, Crime in Missouri Report, the total Crime Index Rate for Boone County decreased from 5,490 to 4,941 between 2015 and 2016. In Callaway County, this number decreased from 1,215 to 1,187 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.

## Referrals

The 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit is comprised of Boone and Callaway counties. Based on the referral history shown below, there has been a 25% decrease in referrals since 2014. Multiple factors are believed to contribute to this, including diversionary programs, an Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Columbia Public Schools and law enforcement to divert referrals to the Juvenile Office, and the opening of the Family Access Center for Excellence in Boone County, which offers services to families in lieu of a referral to juvenile court.



Juvenile Division Referrals					
Year	Boone		Callaway		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2016	1,403	73%	526	27%	1,929
2015	1,610	69%	709	31%	2,319
2014	1,840	71%	736	29%	2,576
2013	1,835	73%	668	27%	2,503
2012	2,258	77%	683	23%	2,941



## Referral Sources

The Juvenile Officer receives referrals from various sources. The numbers below indicate the disposition referral source. In 2016, law enforcement was the largest referral source, accounting for 44% percent of all disposed referrals. School resource officers were responsible for an additional 11% of the referrals and school personnel accounted for 15% of the referrals.

Boone	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	241	11%	200	11%	248	13%	241	15%	151	11%
Juvenile Court Personnel	312	14%	238	13%	199	11%	146	9%	166	12%
Law Enforcement	1,360	60%	902	49%	1,062	58%	700	43%	664	47%
Other Juvenile Court	27	1%	26	1%	11	1%	19	1%	9	1%
Parent	39	2%	36	2%	60	3%	87	5%	64	4%
Social Service Agency	0	0%	8	0.4%	3	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%
School Personnel	168	7%	121	7%	86	5%	96	6%	151	11%
School Resource Officers	101	4%	294	16%	163	9%	308	19%	194	14%
Victim/Relative/Other	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%
Other	7	0.3%	8	0.4%	8	0.4%	13	1%	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	2,258		1,835		1,840		1,610		1,403	

Callaway	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	133	19%	187	28%	192	26%	165	23%	132	25%
Juvenile Court Personnel	39	6%	22	3%	30	4%	16	2%	10	2%
Law Enforcement	285	42%	204	31%	223	30%	251	35%	192	37%
Other Juvenile Court	3	0.4%	2	0.3%	4	1%	7	1%	1	0%
Parent	33	5%	25	4%	20	3%	20	3%	17	3%
Social Service Agency	0	0%	1	0%	1	0.1%	0	0%	0	0%
School Personnel	167	24%	153	23%	232	32%	194	27%	147	28%
School Resource Officers	17	2%	65	10%	33	4%	53	7%	21	4%
Victim/Relative/Other	4	1%	8	1%	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	4	1%
Other	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%
<b>Total</b>	683		668		736		709		526	

Juvenile Court Personnel	351	12%	260	10%	229	9%	162	7%	176	9%
Law Enforcement	1,645	56%	1,106	44%	1,285	50%	951	41%	856	44%
Other Juvenile Court	30	1%	28	1%	15	1%	26	1%	10	1%
Parent	72	2%	61	2%	80	3%	107	5%	81	4%
Social Service Agency	0	0%	9	0.4%	4	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%
School Personnel	335	11%	274	11%	318	12%	290	13%	298	15%
School Resource Officers	118	4%	359	14%	196	8%	361	16%	215	11%
Victim/Relative/Other	7	0.2%	10	0.4%	1	0%	2	0.1%	7	0.6%
Other	9	0.3%	9	0.4%	8	0.3%	14	0.6%	3	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	2,941		2,503		2,576		2,319		1,929	

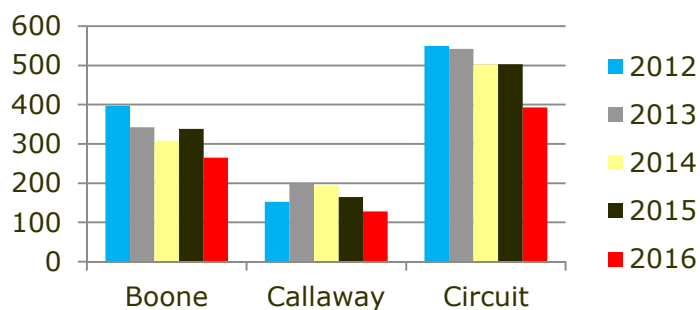


## Referrals – Abuse/Neglect

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
	#	%	#	%	
2016	265	67%	128	33%	393
2015	338	67%	165	33%	503
2014	308	61%	194	39%	502
2013	342	63%	200	37%	542
2012	397	72%	152	28%	549



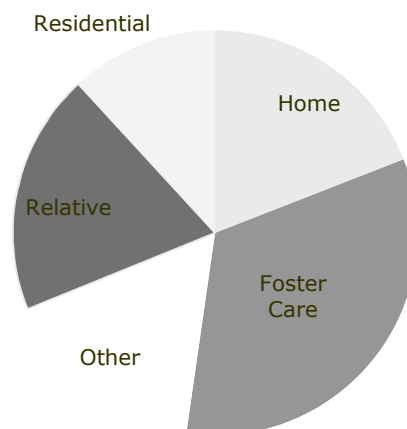
## Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children Under Court Supervision

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.

Placements	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Average Number of Cases Placed at Home	48	74	66	65	84
Average Number of Cases Placed in Foster Care	106	113	179	185	146
Average Number of Cases Placed in Other Placement: In-Patient Hospitalization or Kinship Care (Friends of Family)	42	52	66	35	73
Average Number of Cases Placed in Relative Care	76	98	102	96	85
Average Number of Cases Placed in Residential Care	30	50	52	58	52
<b>Total Average Placements by Year</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>440</b>

## 2016 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.

2016 Referrals for Status Offenders								
County	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others	Beyond Parental Control	Runaway	Truancy	Curfew	Violation of Supervision	Total	
							#	%
Boone	342	123	28	46	0	2	541	73%
Callaway	38	107	4	50	5	1	205	27%
Circuit	380	230	32	96	5	3	746	100%

Five Year History	Boone													
	Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
	2016	342	63%	123	23%	28	5%	46	8%	0	0%	2	1%	541
	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
	Callaway													
	Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
	2016	38	19%	107	52%	4	2%	50	24%	5	2%	1	1%	205
	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
	Circuit													
	Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		* Violation of Supervision		Total
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
	2016	380	51%	230	31%	32	4%	96	13%	5	1%	3	0%	746
	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

\*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.



## 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.

2016 Referrals for Delinquency Violations						
County	Acts Against Persons	Acts Against Property	Acts Against Public Order	Traffic Violations	Total	
					#	%
Boone	176	177	123	2	478	75%
Callaway	68	38	49	2	157	25%
Circuit	244	215	172	4	635	

### Five Year History

Boone									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016	176	37%	177	37%	123	26%	2	0%	478
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

Callaway									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016	68	43%	38	24%	49	31%	2	1%	157
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

Circuit									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016	244	38%	215	34%	172	27%	4	1%	635
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



## 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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016	2	1%	38	15%	213	84%	253
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016	0	0%	2	2%	123	98%	125
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016	2	1%	40	10%	336	89%	378
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





## Disposition – Status Offenses

### Five Year History

<b>Boone</b>							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016	14	4%	141	43%	172	53%	327
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

<b>Callaway</b>							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016	5	4%	65	52%	54	44%	124
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

<b>Circuit</b>							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016	19	4%	206	46%	226	50%	451
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



## Disposition – Delinquency Violations

### Five Year History

<b>Boone</b>							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016	20	5%	215	58%	135	36%	370
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

<b>Callaway</b>							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016	4	1%	66	59%	41	40%	111
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

<b>Circuit</b>							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016	24	5%	281	59%	176	36%	481
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



## Filings/Dispositions (Circuit)

Two staff attorneys, an associate 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. Callaway started e-Filing in 2013, and Boone started in 2014. During the first two years of e-Filing, amended filings were often e-filed with the court versus filing amended pleadings in court. However, in 2016, there were an increased number of amended pleadings actually filed in court again. Some of these amendments are through interlineation.

In 2014, the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Fostering Court Improvement committee agreed to allow parties to pursue 453 adoption actions on child welfare cases in situations where the parents were willing to consent to said adoption and the team was in agreement with said plan. It was also approved in cases where the legal basis for termination of parental rights was abandonment. A subcommittee was developed through Fostering Court Improvement to do more research on the 453 adoption process and to develop specific protocol. The 453 Adoption Protocol for the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit was adopted in May 2015. There were four 453 adoptions filed on youth under the jurisdiction of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit in 2015 and nineteen 453 adoptions filed on youth under the jurisdiction of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit in 2016. This may account for the decrease in termination of parental rights cases filed by the Juvenile Officer.

## Filings– Abuse/Neglect

Filings						Dispositions					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petitions	247	253	297	332	267	Adjudicated	199	230	314	403	269
						Dismissed	42	26	40	34	29
*Amended Petitions	57	39	144	147	41						
Motions to Modify	52	51	50	49	50	Adjudicated	41	57	52	33	29
						Dismissed	1	0	4	9	15
*Amended Motions to Modify	18	14	38	16	25						
Termination of Parental Rights	34	40	24	38	21	Adjudicated	25	36	27	32	26
						Dismissed	1	2	2	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>368</b>



## Filings/Dispositions – Continued

### Filings– Status

Filings						Dispositions					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petitions	78	66	47	57	48	Adjudicated	18	20	27	9	14
						Dismissed	49	36	32	51	37
*Amended Petitions	7	8	14	7	7						
Motions to Modify	24	21	26	13	13	Adjudicated	25	24	18	14	10
						Dismissed	1	1	3	2	3
*Amended Motions to Modify	19	14	17	17	6						
TOTAL	128	109	104	94	74	TOTAL	93	81	80	76	64

### Filings– Delinquency

Filings						Dispositions					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petitions	78	66	139	132	122	Adjudicated	18	20	123	80	69
						Dismissed	49	36	72	77	67
*Amended Petitions	7	8	74	57	44						
Motions to Modify	24	21	89	82	82	Adjudicated	25	24	74	72	63
						Dismissed	1	1	14	8	7
*Amended Motions to Modify	19	14	59	59	50						
TOTAL	128	109	361	330	298	TOTAL	93	81	283	237	206



## ***Docket Statistics – Abuse/Neglect***

Sibling groups are counted as individual cases when calculating the number of Abuse/Neglect hearings. It should be noted, 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 judges started scheduling additional hearings in an effort to expedite permanency.

<b>Boone</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Average Number Cases per General Docket	22	31	33	18	20
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	9	9	7	10	7
Number of Hearings Held	1,697	1,644	1,652	2,045	1,998
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	141	137	138	170	167
<b>Callaway</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Average Number Cases per General Docket	12	19	17	19	18
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	0	9	0	1	1
Number of Hearings Held	555	1008	841	754	824
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	46	84	70	63	69

## ***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.

<b>Boone</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Average Number Cases per General Docket	11	13	12	11	9
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	7	5	7	5	9
Number of Hearings Held	1,017	1,067	860	899	644
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	85	89	72	75	54

<b>Callaway</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Average Number Cases per General Docket	5	4	4	4	18
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	2	0	0	1
Number of Hearings Held	252	189	186	141	824
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	21	16	16	12	69



## 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 2016 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent **risk assessment** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Age at 1 <sup>st</sup> Referral	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
16	133	109	84	78	59
15	135	106	87	93	73
14	140	136	104	111	73
13	135	111	94	80	76
12 & under	393	350	251	267	201

Assault Referrals	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No Prior	692	585	453	434	301
One or more prior misdemeanor	233	218	161	185	174
One or more prior felony	11	9	6	10	7

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No History	744	674	518	504	389
History	192	138	102	125	93

History of Placement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No prior out-of-home	685	598	482	478	361
Prior out-of-home	251	214	138	151	121

Parental History/Incarceration	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No Prior Incarceration	551	498	419	432	326
Prior Incarceration	385	314	196	197	156



## ***Risk Assessments – Continued***

<b>Parental Management Style</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Effective	480	383	351	404	292
Moderately Ineffective	356	328	204	169	142
Severely Ineffective	100	101	65	56	48

<b>Peer Relationships</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Neutral influence	389	384	393	422	258
Negative influence	481	342	183	169	159
Strong negative influence	66	86	44	38	65

<b>Prior Referrals</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
None	421	367	285	259	196
One or more	515	445	335	370	286

<b>School Attendance/Disciplinary</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
No/minor problems	418	397	331	376	253
Moderate problems	392	293	200	197	166
Severe problems	126	122	89	56	63

<b>Substance Abuse</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
No problem	667	608	498	539	396
Moderate problem	234	189	111	79	78
Severe problem	35	15	11	11	8



## 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 2016 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent **needs assessment** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

<b>Academic Performance</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Passing without difficulty	308	348	313	392	225
Functioning below average	218	194	171	221	180
Failing	110	92	77	63	61

<b>Attitude</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Motivated to change	586	494	377	503	331
Generally uncooperative	294	241	148	142	109
Very negative attitude	54	71	42	31	26

<b>Behavior Problems</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
No significant problem	429	334	291	404	225
Moderate problem	426	351	215	213	192
Severe problem	79	121	61	59	49

<b>Employment</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Full-time	149	60	41	40	32
Part-time	35	48	26	32	17
Unemployed	14	90	57	7	14
Not applicable	736	608	443	597	403

<b>Health/Handicaps</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
No problems	810	728	495	641	441
No problems, but limited access to health care	5	4	11	10	7
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	111	68	56	22	16
Pregnancy	3	2	3	0	2
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	5	4	2	3	0

<b>History of Child Abuse/Neglect</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
No history	736	669	470	561	379
History	198	137	97	115	87

<b>Interpersonal skills</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Good skills	569	464	358	531	363
Moderately impaired skills	323	302	192	121	88
Severely impaired skills	42	40	17	24	15





## Needs Assessments – Continued

Juvenile's Parental Responsibility	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No children	912	780	552	663	453
One child	12	12	9	4	3
Two children	1	7	3	8	3
Three or more children	9	7	3	1	7

Learning Disorder	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No diagnosed learning disorder	754	646	474	555	399
Diagnosed learning disorder	180	160	93	121	67

Mental Health	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No mental health disorder	622	523	393	475	318
Mental health disorder w/ treatment	240	238	158	186	130
Mental health disorder w/o treatment	72	45	16	15	18

Parental Management Style	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Effective	487	394	324	467	303
Moderately ineffective	349	314	186	157	123
Severely ineffective	98	98	57	52	40

Parental Mental Health	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No history	704	664	466	553	376
History	230	142	101	123	90

Parental Substance Abuse	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No substance abuse	621	611	441	545	361
Substance abuse	313	195	126	131	105

Peer Relationships	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Neutral influence	397	374	359	449	259
Negative influence	466	345	169	188	149
Strong negative influence	71	87	39	39	58

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No or minor problems	423	400	295	424	253
Moderate problems	387	282	198	190	152
Severe problems	124	124	74	62	61

Social Support System	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Strong support	506	407	322	475	340
Limited support	316	319	205	168	103
Weak support	92	71	39	27	21
Strong negative	20	9	1	6	2

Substance Abuse	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No problem	669	598	452	582	389
Moderate problem	232	193	108	85	70
Severe problem	33	15	7	9	7



## Supervision

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

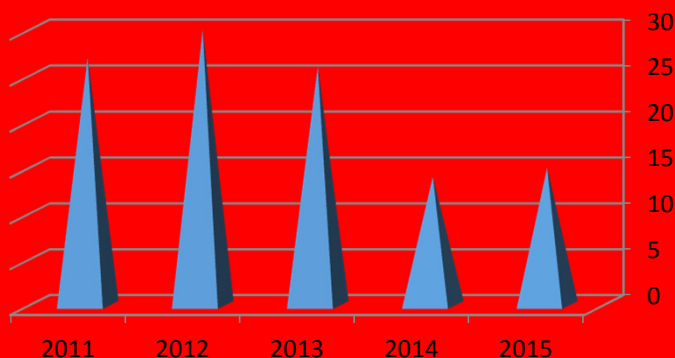
Formal Supervision by Risk	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
High	56	48%	40	36%	37	39%	53	38%	51	41%
Moderate	55	47%	61	55%	54	57%	80	58%	68	55%
Low	5	4%	3	3%	3	3%	6	4%	5	4%
No Level Indicated	0	0%	6	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116</b>		<b>110</b>		<b>94</b>		<b>139</b>		<b>124</b>	

Informal Supervision by Risk	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
High	9	14%	33	29%	4	7%	24	15%	30	23%
Moderate	56	85%	72	63%	49	83%	128	80%	90	68%
Low	0	0%	7	6%	6	10%	8	5%	12	9%
No Level Indicated	1	2%	2	2%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>		<b>114</b>		<b>59</b>		<b>161</b>		<b>132</b>	

## Intensive Intervention Model Program (IIMP)

The Intensive Intervention Model Program (IIMP) provides enhanced services to at-risk youth and families. 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.

### Participants



Five Year Summary of IIMP Participants	
Year	Participants
2016	13
2015	16
2014	15
2013	14
2012	26



# 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 in 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 2012 OSCA 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 2016, 744 youth were administered the JDTA. Below is a breakdown of the number and percentages of juveniles administered the JDTA in 2016 and the outcome.

It should be noted that, though the JDTA is administered any time a youth is taken into custody and the assessment decision is generally followed, supervisory staff do have the authority to authorize an override to the assessment decision, in certain cases. Common reasons for supervisory override include the fact that there is no suitable custodian to whom the child can be released, the child does not meet the local age guidelines for detention, or a mental health placement was obtained for the juvenile.

## Youth Receiving Level of Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	11	17%
	Override Down to Alternative	4	3%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
Male	No Override	93	76%
	Override Down to Alternative	11	9%
	Override Down to Release	4	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>108%</b>

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	66	54%
	Override Down to Alternative	9	7%
	Override Down to Release	3	2%
Hispanic	No Override	2	2%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
White	No Override	36	29%
	Override Down to Alternative	6	5%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Juvenile Detention Assessment – Continued



## Youth Receiving Level of Alternative to Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	31	24%
	Override Down to Release	4	3%
	Override Up to Detention	2	2%
Male	No Override	77	59%
	Override Down to Release	10	8%
	Override Up to Detention	6	5%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>130</b>	<b>100%</b>

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	No Override	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Black	No Override	50	38%
	Override Down to Release	11	8%
	Override Up to Detention	5	4%
Hispanic	No Override	3	2%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	55	42%
	Override Down to Release	3	2%
	Override Up to Detention	3	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>130</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Youth Receiving Level of Release on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	199	41%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	3	1%
Male	No Override	288	59%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Unknown	No Override	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>491</b>	<b>100%</b>

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	No Override	6	1%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	No Override	1	0%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Black	No Override	194	40%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	1	0%
Hispanic	No Override	9	2%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	276	57%
	Override Up to Alternative	2	0%
	Override Up to Detention	1	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>491</b>	<b>100%</b>



## ***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](http://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 300 counties nationwide.

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 13<sup>th</sup> 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, 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.



## ***Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Continued***

In July 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.

<b>Alternatives to Detention</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Conditional Release	112	127	131	83	94
Shelter Care	1	1	6	1	1
Evening Reporting Center (ERC)	12	6	6	21	8
In-Home Detention/Electronic/Voice Verification	9	14	23	28	10
Mental Health Placements	8	7	5	4	9
Drug Treatment	0	2	1	0	0
Residential Placement	0	3	3	0	1
Crisis Intervention Services	0	3	7	8	1

### **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 2016, 94 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 8 times in 2016; additionally, 27 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 its 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 Reconation 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 the Pathways Behavioral Healthcare, the Youth Empowerment Zone, 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 currently use cellular or global positioning satellite technology, as provided by Behavioral Interventions, Incorporated. The global positioning satellite technology incorporates the use of an ankle transmitter fitted to the juvenile's leg to monitor the juvenile's location 24 hours a day. Juvenile Division staff have used In-Home Detention as an alternative to detention 10 times in 2016; however, 49 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 2016, 1 youth and his/her family participated in these services as an alternative to detention and 6 additional youth and families participated as a sanction intervention.

### **Shelter Care:**

This program began in April 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 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 2016, 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.

### **Other Alternatives:**

As illustrated in the chart on page 22, 10 youth also participated in either mental health 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 2016, the number of total circuit commitments to the Division of Youth Services was 21. 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 were funded through this grant for 2016. 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
2016	16	5	21
2015	12	5	17
2014	13	1	14
2013	12	5	17
2012	18	3	21

## 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 2016, the circuit did not certify any youth.

Boone	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Certification Investigations	6	0	3	1	0
Number of Juveniles Certified	3	0	0	1	0

Callaway	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Certification Investigations	0	1	0	0	0
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	0	0	0	0

Circuit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Certification Investigations	6	1	3	1	0
Number of Juveniles Certified	3	0	0	1	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. Additional information regarding programs provided by the Juvenile Division may be found online at <http://www.courts.mo.gov/hosted/circuit13/court/offices/juvdivprograms.htm>.

Number of Program Participants	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consequence Program	173	50	38	43	51
Drug Testing	194	230	206	98	62
Supervision Juvenile Office Orientation	N/A	84	45	28	7
Life Skills (Work Skills)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5
Sex Education	N/A	N/A	27	14	6
Shoplifter's Program	16	5	16	12	14
Tobacco Program	0	13	14	8	4

In 2014, the Office of State Courts Administrator began allowing the Juvenile Officer to obtain workload credit for providing diversion programs to youth. There are currently three diversion programs being provided in the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit. Those are the Heroes Program, the Truancy Diversion Program, and Teen Court.

In the fall of 2016, the Juvenile Officer began providing the Heroes Program to elementary-aged youth who are identified by education professionals as being at-risk youth. The Heroes Program involves a Deputy Juvenile Officer meeting with youth at their schools. Fun elements like superheroes are used as a pathway toward discussing the real value of good behavior and social skills in a way that can make a difference for a young person forming his or her identity.

In the fall of 2016, the Juvenile Officer began working with the Columbia Public Schools to provide a Truancy Diversion Program at one of the area high schools. Youth identified as having truancy/attendance concerns were required to check-in daily with a Deputy Juvenile Officer at school. There were rewards and incentives provided for improved attendance.

During the 2014-2015 school year, the Juvenile Officer partnered with the Columbia Public Schools in offering a Teen Court program at two middle schools. The school administration determines if a student is eligible for Teen Court, and then presents the alternative of Teen Court to the student and their parent/guardian. Students can be referred for offenses such as fighting (peace disturbance), stealing, property damage, and truancy.

Number of Program Participants	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Heroes Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50
Truancy Diversion Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50
Teen Court	N/A	N/A	4	10	7



## Community Service Work

### Community Service Work

In 2016, 2,456 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 \$18,788 in 2016.

Five Year CSW Comparison	
Year	Hours Completed
2016	2,456
2015	4,233
2014	4,444
2013	4,701
2012	6,617

In 2016, a total of 178 hours were completed in the Community Service Work for Restitution program, providing \$1,359.87 in restitution to victims who would not otherwise have received payment.

### Community Service Work for Restitution

Five Year CSW for Restitution Comparison			
Year	Number of Hours Completed	Amount of Restitution Paid to Victims	Percentage to Total Restitution Collected
2016	210	\$1,581.00	13%
2015	438	\$3,350	13%
2014	561	\$3,648	13%
2013	488	\$3,589	14%
2012	464	\$3,366	15%



## 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 2012-2016. 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. Payments on these cases continued into 2014.

Restitution			
Year	Amount Ordered	Amount Paid	Percent Paid to Amount Ordered
2016	\$4,778	\$8,204	172%
2015	20,296.00	11,008.00	49%
2014	\$20,544	\$27,235	133%
2013	\$52,593	\$25,646	49%
2012	\$22,807	\$22,453	98%

## Victim Services

The Victim Advocate is a 29 hour per week position that is grant funded through the States Services to Victims Fund. The goal of the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Victim Services Program 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 2015 and 2016.

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

Boone County				
Type of Offense	2015		2016	
Assault	96	83%	99	81%
Burglary	5	4%	3	2%
Child Sexual Abuse	7	6%	14	11%
Harassment	6	5%	3	2%
Robbery	2	2%	3	2%
Total	116	100%	122	100%

Callaway				
Type of Offense	2015		2016	
Assault	26	90%	15	83%
Burglary	1	3%	0	0%
Child Sexual Abuse	2	7%	2	11%
Harassment	0	0%	0	0%
Robbery	0	0%	1	6%
Total	29	100%	18	100%

Circuit				
Type of Offense	2015		2016	
Assault	122	85%	114	81%
Burglary	6	4%	3	2%
Child Sexual Abuse	9	6%	16	11%
Harassment	6	4%	3	2%
Robbery	2	1%	4	3%
Total	145	100%	140	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 and 2016. It should be noted on Victims Assisted, one victim could be assisted in several categories.

Boone County				
	2015		2016	
Victim Referrals Received	117		122	
Number of Victims not requesting services	41	35%	16	13%
Number of no responses	16	14%	50	41%
Number of referrals rejected	36	31%	92	75%
Number of victims assisted	24	21%	27	22%
*Victims Assisted	24		27	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	31	28%	30	22%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	16	66%	3	10%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	24	100%	31	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	4	17%	14	45%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	3	13%	2	6%

Callaway County				
	2015		2016	
Victim Referrals Received	27		18	
Number of Victims not requesting services	4	14%	2	11%
Number of no responses	2	7%	8	44%
Number of referrals rejected	11	38%	13	72%
Number of victims assisted	10	34%	4	22%
*Victims Assisted	10		4	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	6	21%	3	17%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	0	0%	1	25%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	10	100%	4	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	5	50%	1	25%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	4	40%	2	50%

Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	1	11%	1	3%
Circuit				
	2015		2016	
Victim Referrals Received	144		140	
Number of Victims not requesting services	45	31%	18	13%
Number of no responses	18	12%	58	42%
Number of referrals rejected	47	32%	105	77%
Number of victims assisted	34	23%	31	23%
*Victims Assisted				
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	34	25%	30	22%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	16	47%	4	11%



## 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 2016, a circuit total of 39 intake questionnaires were returned.

Intake Questionnaire	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	95%	100%	97%	98%	100%
Said the intake interview started on time.	95%	99%	100%	98%	97%
Felt the intake officer treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	99%	100%	97%	98%	100%
Said the intake conference was helpful.	97%	99%	95%	95%	97%
Felt the intake officer considered their opinions and concerns.	97%	100%	95%	95%	100%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2016:

"We appreciate your help, thanks for your professionalism. Our daughter is doing well with family counseling."

"The Deputy Juvenile Officer did a GREAT job! Thank you."

"Everyone was professional, helpful, and experienced. We've been very grateful."

"The Deputy Juvenile Officer took her time to explain everything. We were worried about what we had to do. She walked us through the process. That was so very helpful to us.

Thank you for all you did for us."

**Supervision:** Any time a juvenile is successfully released from supervision attempts are made to conduct an interview with the parent and youth served. In 2016, a total of 4 Supervision Termination Questionnaires were completed.

Supervision Termination Questionnaire	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%
Felt the supervising deputy juvenile officer met frequently enough with their child to provide appropriate supervision.	98%	96%	93%	100%	100%
Felt the deputy juvenile officer kept them informed about their child's supervision.	96%	99%	96%	100%	100%
Felt deputy juvenile officer supervision was helpful.	91%	91%	93%	100%	100%
Felt their child's behavior at home improved.	57%	69%	93%	80%	25%

The following are a few comments given by parents who filled out the surveys in 2016:

"The Deputy Juvenile Officer has been kind & helpful. We enjoyed his analogies and professionalism."

"Thank you for everything you have done."

"Felt that family counseling should have been recommended."