
2017 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 April 2017 QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau, the combined 2017 population estimate of Boone and Callaway counties was 223,303. Boone County's estimated population is 178,271 (80 percent) and Callaway's estimated population is 45,032 (20 percent). The chart below reflects the population estimates since 2015.

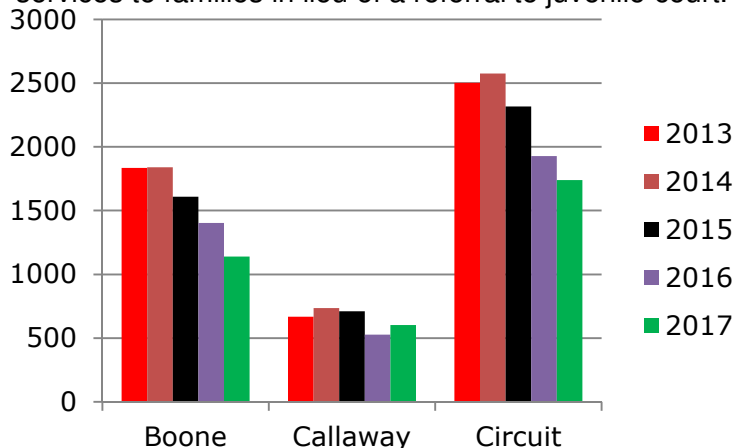
Year	Boone	Callaway	Circuit
2017 Estimate	178,271	45,032	223,303
2016 Estimate	176,594	45,078	221,672
2015 Estimate	174,974	44,834	219,808

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 2017. 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 13th 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, a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Columbia Public Schools and law enforcement to divert referrals to the Boone County 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
	#	%	#	%	
2017	1,139	65%	602	35%	1,741
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



Referral Sources

The Juvenile Officer receives referrals from various sources. The numbers below indicate the disposition referral source. In 2017, law enforcement was the largest referral source, accounting for 47% percent of all disposed referrals. School personnel were responsible for an additional 21% of the referrals and Children's Division accounted for 14%.

Boone	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	200	11%	248	13%	241	15%	151	11%	117	8%
Juvenile Court Personnel	238	13%	199	11%	146	9%	166	12%	91	6%
Law Enforcement	902	49%	1,062	58%	700	43%	664	47%	531	38%
Other Juvenile Court	26	1%	11	1%	19	1%	9	1%	12	1%
Parent	36	2%	60	3%	87	5%	64	4%	70	5%
Social Service Agency	8	0.4%	3	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%
School Personnel	121	7%	86	5%	96	6%	151	11%	218	16%
School Resource Officers	294	16%	163	9%	308	19%	194	14%	89	6%
Victim/Relative/Other	2	0.1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%	2	0%
Other	8	0.4%	8	0.4%	13	1%	1	0%	5	0%
Total	1,835		1,840		1,610		1,403		1,139	

Callaway	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	187	28%	192	26%	165	23%	132	25%	135	22%
Juvenile Court Personnel	22	3%	30	4%	16	2%	10	2%	26	4%
Law Enforcement	204	31%	223	30%	251	35%	192	37%	274	46%
Other Juvenile Court	2	0.3%	4	1%	7	1%	1	0%	0	0%
Parent	25	4%	20	3%	20	3%	17	3%	23	4%
Social Service Agency	1	0%	1	0.1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
School Personnel	153	23%	232	32%	194	27%	147	28%	144	24%
School Resource Officers	65	10%	33	4%	53	7%	21	4%	0	0%
Victim/Relative/Other	8	1%	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	4	1%	0	0%
Other	1	0.1%	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%	0	0%
Total	668		736		709		526		602	

Circuit	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	387	15%	440	17%	406	18%	283	15%	252	14%
Juvenile Court Personnel	260	10%	229	9%	162	7%	176	9%	117	7%
Law Enforcement	1,106	44%	1,285	50%	951	41%	856	44%	805	47%
Other Juvenile Court	28	1%	15	1%	26	1%	10	1%	12	1%
Parent	61	2%	80	3%	107	5%	81	4%	93	5%
Social Service Agency	9	0.4%	4	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%
School Personnel	274	11%	318	12%	290	13%	298	15%	362	21%
School Resource Officers	359	14%	196	8%	361	16%	215	11%	89	5%
Victim/Relative/Other	10	0.4%	1	0%	2	0.1%	7	0.6%	2	0%
Other	9	0.4%	8	0.3%	14	0.6%	3	0.4%	5	0%
Total	2,503		2,576		2,319		1,929		1,741	

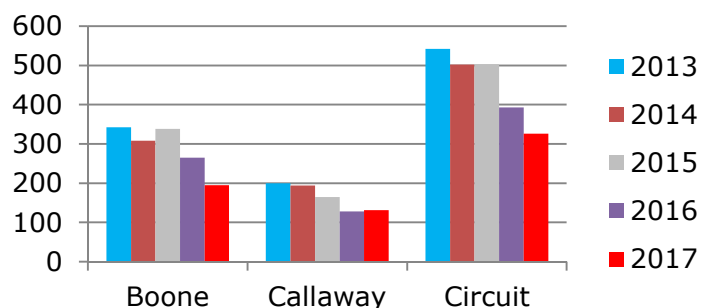


Referrals – Abuse/Neglect

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 for 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
	#	%	#	%	
2017	195	60%	131	40%	326
2016	265	67%	128	33%	393
2015	338	67%	165	33%	503
2014	308	61%	194	39%	502
2013	342	63%	200	37%	542



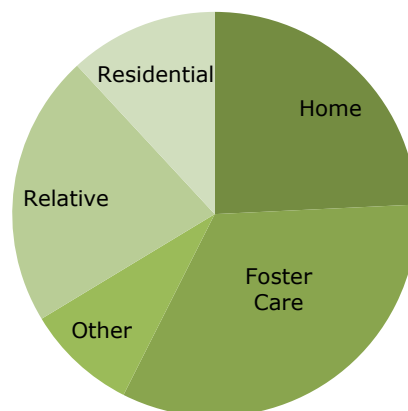
Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children Under Court Supervision

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Average Number of Cases Placed at Home	74	66	65	84	98
Average Number of Cases Placed in Foster Care	113	179	185	146	134
Average Number of Cases Placed in Other Placement: In-Patient Hospitalization or Kinship Care (Friends of Family)	52	66	35	73	36
Average Number of Cases Placed in Relative Care	98	102	96	85	88
Average Number of Cases Placed in Residential Care	50	52	58	52	52
Total Average Placements by Year	387	465	439	440	408

2017 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.

2017 Referrals for Status Offenders								
County	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others	Beyond Parental Control	Runaway	Truancy	Curfew	Violation of Supervision	Total	
							#	%
Boone	452	39	19	59	0	0	569	69%
Callaway	47	148	10	46	3	0	254	31%
Circuit	499	187	29	105	3	0	823	100%

Five Year History

Boone													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	452	79%	39	7%	19	3%	59	10%	0	0%	0	0%	569
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
Callaway													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	47	19%	148	58%	10	4%	46	18%	3	1%	0	0%	254
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
Circuit													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		* Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	499	61%	187	23%	29	4%	105	13%	3	0%	0	0%	823
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

*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. 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.

2017 Referrals for Delinquency Violations						
County	Acts Against Persons	Acts Against Property	Acts Against Public Order	Traffic Violations	Total	
					#	%
Boone	167	169	110	3	449	70%
Callaway	71	48	73	0	192	30%
Circuit	238	217	183	3	641	

Five Year History

Boone									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	167	37%	169	38%	110	25%	3	1%	446
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

Callaway									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	71	37%	48	25%	73	38%	0	0%	192
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

Circuit									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	238	37%	217	34%	183	29%	3	0%	641
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



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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	2	1%	2	1%	156	98%	160
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	0	0%	0	0%	130	100%	130
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	2	1%	2	1%	286	99%	290
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



Disposition – Status Offenses

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	10	3%	104	31%	224	66%	338
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	2	2%	31	29%	74	69%	107
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	12	3%	135	30%	298	67%	445
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



Disposition – Delinquency Violations

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	15	4%	143	38%	222	58%	380
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	13	11%	57	46%	53	43%	123
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2017	28	6%	200	40%	275	55%	503
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



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 13th 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 13th Circuit was adopted in May 2015. There were nineteen 453 adoptions filed on youth under the jurisdiction of the 13th Circuit in 2016 and twelve 453 adoptions filed on youth under the jurisdiction of the 13th Circuit in 2017. This may account for the decrease in termination of parental rights cases filed by the Juvenile Officer.

Filings– Abuse/Neglect

Filings						Dispositions					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Petitions	253	297	332	267	230	Adjudicated	230	314	403	269	283
						Dismissed	26	40	34	29	12
*Amended Petitions	39	144	147	41	116						
Motions to Modify	51	50	49	50	29	Adjudicated	57	52	33	29	32
						Dismissed	0	4	9	15	1
*Amended Motions to Modify	14	38	16	25	21						
Term. of Parental Rights	40	24	38	21	21	Adjudicated	36	27	32	26	20
TOTAL	397	553	582	404	417	TOTAL	349	437	511	368	348



Filings/Dispositions – Continued

Filings– Status

Filings						Dispositions					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Petitions	66	47	57	48	32	Adjudicated	20	27	9	14	12
						Dismissed	36	32	51	37	10
*Amended Petitions	8	14	7	7	2						
Motions to Modify	21	26	13	13	22	Adjudicated	24	18	14	10	13
						Dismissed	1	3	2	3	1
*Amended Motions to Modify	14	17	17	6	16						
TOTAL	109	104	94	74	72	TOTAL	81	80	76	64	36

Filings– Delinquency

Filings						Dispositions					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Petitions	66	139	132	122	149	Adjudicated	20	123	80	69	178
						Dismissed	36	72	77	67	25
*Amended Petitions	8	74	57	44	118						
Motions to Modify	21	89	82	82	62	Adjudicated	24	74	72	63	48
						Dismissed	1	14	8	7	4
*Amended Motions to Modify	14	59	59	50	52						
TOTAL	109	361	330	298	381	TOTAL	81	283	237	206	255



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.

Boone	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Average Number Cases per General Docket	31	33	18	20	23
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	9	7	10	7	10
Number of Hearings Held	1,644	1,652	2,045	1,998	1,656
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	137	138	170	167	138

Callaway	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Average Number Cases per General Docket	19	17	19	18	26
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	9	0	1	1	1
Number of Hearings Held	1008	841	754	824	1054
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	84	70	63	69	88

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Average Number Cases per General Docket	13	12	11	9	14
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	5	7	5	9	6
Number of Hearings Held	1,067	860	899	644	704
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	89	72	75	54	59

Callaway	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Average Number Cases per General Docket	4	4	4	18	6
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	2	0	0	1	1
Number of Hearings Held	189	186	141	182	246
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	16	16	12	15	21



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 2017 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent **risk assessment** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Age at 1 st Referral	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
16	109	84	78	59	55
15	106	87	93	73	72
14	136	104	111	73	71
13	111	94	80	76	80
12 & under	350	251	267	201	203

Assault Referrals	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No Prior	585	453	434	301	339
One or more prior misdemeanor	218	161	185	174	131
One or more prior felony	9	6	10	7	11

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No History	674	518	504	389	368
History	138	102	125	93	113

History of Placement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No prior out-of-home	598	482	478	361	339
Prior out-of-home	214	138	151	121	142

Parental History/Incarceration	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No Prior Incarceration	498	419	432	326	337
Prior Incarceration	314	196	197	156	144



Risk Assessments – Continued

Parental Management Style	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Effective	383	351	404	292	217
Moderately Ineffective	328	204	169	142	216
Severely Ineffective	101	65	56	48	48

Peer Relationships	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Neutral influence	384	393	422	258	255
Negative influence	342	183	169	159	201
Strong negative influence	86	44	38	65	25

Prior Referrals	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
None	367	285	259	196	259
One or more	445	335	370	286	286

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No/minor problems	397	331	376	253	249
Moderate problems	293	200	197	166	180
Severe problems	122	89	56	63	52

Substance Abuse	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No problem	608	498	539	396	398
Moderate problem	189	111	79	78	79
Severe problem	15	11	11	8	4



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 2017 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent **needs assessment** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Academic Performance	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Passing without difficulty	348	313	392	225	272
Functioning below average	194	171	221	180	144
Failing	92	77	63	61	47

Attitude	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Motivated to change	494	377	503	331	278
Generally uncooperative	241	148	142	109	151
Very negative attitude	71	42	31	26	34

Behavior Problems	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No significant problem	334	291	404	225	166
Moderate problem	351	215	213	192	256
Severe problem	121	61	59	49	41

Employment	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Full-time	60	41	40	32	16
Part-time	48	26	32	17	9
Unemployed	90	57	7	14	15
Not applicable	608	443	597	403	423

Health/Handicaps	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No problems	728	495	641	441	445
No problems, but limited access to health care	4	11	10	7	4
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	68	56	22	16	12
Pregnancy	2	3	0	2	0
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	4	2	3	0	2

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No history	669	470	561	379	363
History	137	97	115	87	100

Interpersonal skills	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Good skills	464	358	531	363	231
Moderately impaired skills	302	192	121	88	207
Severely impaired skills	40	17	24	15	25



Needs Assessments – Continued

Juvenile's Parental Responsibility	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No children	780	552	663	453	452
One child	12	9	4	3	2
Two children	7	3	8	3	5
Three or more children	7	3	1	7	4

Learning Disorder	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No diagnosed learning disorder	646	474	555	399	410
Diagnosed learning disorder	160	93	121	67	53

Mental Health	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No mental health disorder	523	393	475	318	311
Mental health disorder w/ treatment	238	158	186	130	134
Mental health disorder w/o treatment	45	16	15	18	18

Parental Management Style	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Effective	394	324	467	303	216
Moderately ineffective	314	186	157	123	204
Severely ineffective	98	57	52	40	43

Parental Mental Health	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No history	664	466	553	376	388
History	142	101	123	90	75

Parental Substance Abuse	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No substance abuse	611	441	545	361	383
Substance abuse	195	126	131	105	80

Peer Relationships	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Neutral influence	374	359	449	259	244
Negative influence	345	169	188	149	191
Strong negative influence	87	39	39	58	28

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No or minor problems	400	295	424	253	246
Moderate problems	282	198	190	152	171
Severe problems	124	74	62	61	46

Social Support System	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Strong support	407	322	475	340	268
Limited support	319	205	168	103	164
Weak support	71	39	27	21	27
Strong negative	9	1	6	2	4

Substance Abuse	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No problem	598	452	582	389	386
Moderate problem	193	108	85	70	73
Severe problem	15	7	9	7	4



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.

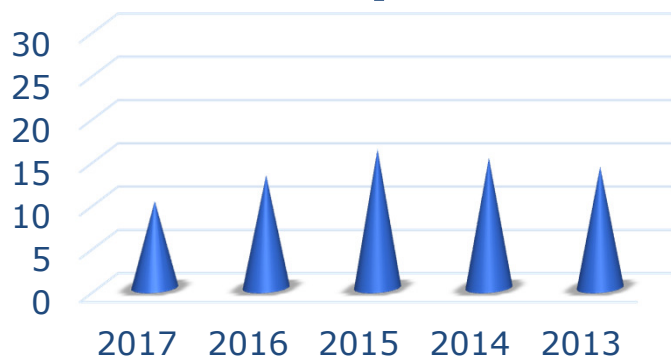
Formal Supervision by Risk	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
High	40	36%	37	39%	53	38%	51	41%	48	34%
Moderate	61	55%	54	57%	80	58%	68	55%	85	61%
Low	3	3%	3	3%	6	4%	5	4%	6	4%
No Level Indicated	6	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
TOTAL	110		94		139		124		140	

Informal Supervision by Risk	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
High	33	29%	4	7%	24	15%	30	23%	25	22%
Moderate	72	63%	49	83%	128	80%	90	68%	76	68%
Low	7	6%	6	10%	8	5%	12	9%	8	7%
No Level Indicated	2	2%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	3	3%
TOTAL	114		59		161		132		112	

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
2017	10
2016	13
2015	16
2014	15
2013	14



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 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 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 2017, 655 youth were administered the JDTA. Below is a breakdown of the number and percentages of juveniles administered the JDTA in 2017 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	17	17%
	Override Down to Alternative	2	2%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
Male	No Override	65	67%
	Override Down to Alternative	8	8%
	Override Down to Release	4	4%
Unknown	No Override	1	1%
TOTAL		98	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	43	44%
	Override Down to Alternative	3	3%
	Override Down to Release	4	4%
Hispanic	No Override	2	2%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
White	No Override	38	39%
	Override Down to Alternative	7	7%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
TOTAL		98	100%

Juvenile Detention Assessment – Continued



Youth Receiving Level of Alternative to Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	15	12%
	Override Down to Release	3	2%
	Override Up to Detention	10	8%
Male	No Override	67	53%
	Override Down to Release	12	9%
	Override Up to Detention	21	16%
TOTAL		128	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	40	31%
	Override Down to Release	8	6%
	Override Up to Detention	11	9%
Hispanic	No Override	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	1	1%
White	No Override	42	33%
	Override Down to Release	7	5%
	Override Up to Detention	19	15%
TOTAL		128	100%

Youth Receiving Level of Release on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	202	47%
	Override Up to Alternative	2	0%
	Override Up to Detention	6	1%
Male	No Override	213	51%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	5	1%
TOTAL		429	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	No Override	3	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	182	43%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	7	2%
Hispanic	No Override	2	0%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	227	53%
	Override Up to Alternative	2	0%
	Override Up to Detention	4	1%
TOTAL		429	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.

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.

The 13th Circuit Juvenile Division has been working to implement JDAI since October 2009. A JDAI collaborative team was established in December 2009, and is made up of representatives from local law enforcement, Division of Youth Services, mental health agencies, 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, which has been in effect since 2015. The table below represents the number of youth who were placed in an alternative to detention based on being in custody for an offense. It does not include youth released from detention and placed in an alternative or number of youth placed in an alternative as a sanction for violation of supervision.

Alternatives to Detention	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Conditional Release	127	131	83	94	77
Crisis Intervention Services	3	7	8	1	2
Evening Reporting Center	6	6	21	8	4
In Home Detention	14	23	28	10	13
Mental Health Placements	7	5	4	9	4
Shelter Care	1	6	1	1	0
Residential Placements	3	3	0	1	0

Conditional Release Program:

This program, which began in April 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 2017, 77 youth participated in the Conditional Release Program in lieu of detention.

Evening Reporting Center (ERC):

Juvenile Division staff in Boone County used ERC as an Alternative to Detention 4 times in 2017; however, 5 juveniles 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.



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 13 times in 2017; however, 50 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 2017, 2 youth and his/her family participated in these services as an alternative to detention and 9 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 2017, 0 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, 4 youth also participated in mental health treatment 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 2017, 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 were funded through this grant for 2017. 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
2017	14	5	19
2016	16	5	21
2015	12	5	17
2014	13	1	14
2013	12	5	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 2017, the circuit certified one youth.

Boone	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Certification Investigations	0	3	1	0	8
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	0	1	0	1

Callaway	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Certification Investigations	1	0	0	0	0
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	0	0	0	0

Circuit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Certification Investigations	1	3	1	0	8
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	0	1	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/juvdivprograms.htm>.

Number of Program Participants	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consequence Program	50	38	43	51	26
Drug Testing	230	206	98	62	66
Supervision Juvenile Office Orientation	84	45	28	7	4
Sex Education	N/A	27	14	6	5
Shoplifter's Program	5	16	12	14	2
Tobacco Program	13	14	8	4	2
Girl Group	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15

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 13th 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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Heroes Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	4
Truancy Diversion Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	7
Teen Court	N/A	4	10	7	12



Community Service Work

Community Service Work

In 2017, 1,007 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 \$7,905 in 2017.

Five Year CSW Comparison	
Year	Hours Completed
2017	1,007
2016	2,456
2015	4,233
2014	4,444
2013	4,701

In 2017, a total of 176 hours were completed in the Community Service Work for Restitution program, providing \$1,348.58 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
2017	176	\$1,348	13%
2016	210	\$1,581	13%
2015	438	\$3,350	13%
2014	561	\$3,648	13%
2013	488	\$3,589	14%



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 2013-2017. 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
2017	\$21,429	\$10,752	50%
2016	\$4,778	\$8,204	172%
2015	\$20,296	\$11,008	49%
2014	\$20,544	\$27,235	133%
2013	\$52,593	\$25,646	49%

Victim Services

The Juvenile Office previously had a grant through the State Services to Victims Fund, which funded a part-time Victim Advocate for both counties. In October 2017, that grant ended. Therefore, a part-time program was assigned to assume the responsibility of victim services. The charts below show the types of referrals received in 2016 and 2017.

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

Boone County				
Type of Offense	2016		2017	
Assault	99	81%	50	75%
Burglary	3	2%	6	9%
Child Sexual Abuse	14	11%	10	15%
Harassment	3	2%	0	0%
Robbery	3	2%	1	1%
Total	122	100%	67	100%

Callaway				
Type of Offense	2016		2017	
Assault	15	83%	3	50%
Burglary	0	0%	0	0%
Child Sexual Abuse	2	11%	3	50%
Harassment	0	0%	0	0%
Robbery	1	6%	0	0%
Total	18	100%	6	100%

Circuit				
Type of Offense	2016		2017	
Assault	114	81%	53	72%
Burglary	3	2%	6	8%
Child Sexual Abuse	16	11%	13	18%
Harassment	3	2%	0	0%
Robbery	4	3%	1	2%
Total	140	100%	73	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 served 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 2016 and 2017. It should be noted on Victims Assisted, one victim could be assisted in several categories.

Boone County				
	2016		2017	
Victim Referrals Received	185		51	
Number of Victims not requesting services	16	9%	5	10%
Number of no responses	50	27%	29	56%
Number of referrals rejected	92	50%	11	22%
Number of victims assisted	27	14%	6	12%
*Victims Assisted	27		51	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	27	100%	24	47%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	3	11%	16	31%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	27	100%	24	47%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	14	52%	11	22%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	2	7%	1	2%

Callaway County				
	2016		2017	
Victim Referrals Received	18		6	
Number of Victims not requesting services	2	11%	0	0%
Number of no responses	8	44%	3	50%
Number of referrals rejected	5	28%	1	17%
Number of victims assisted	4	22%	6	100%
*Victims Assisted	4		10	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	3	75%	1	16%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	1	25%	2	33%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	4	100%	1	16%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	1	25%	0	0%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	2	50%	0	0%

Circuit				
	2016		2017	
Victim Referrals Received	212		65	
Number of Victims not requesting services	18	8%	5	9%
Number of no responses	58	27%	23	35%
Number of referrals rejected	105	50%	12	18%
Number of victims assisted	31	15%	25	38%
*Victims Assisted	31		25	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	30	97%	25	100%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	4	13%	18	72%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	31	100%	25	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	15	48%	11	44%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	4	13%	1	4%



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 2017, a circuit total of 13 intake questionnaires were returned.

Intake Questionnaire	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	97%	98%	100%	100%
Said the intake interview started on time.	99%	100%	98%	97%	100%
Felt the intake officer treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	97%	98%	100%	100%
Said the intake conference was helpful.	99%	95%	95%	97%	100%
Felt the intake officer considered their opinions and concerns.	100%	95%	95%	100%	100%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2017:

"My daughter seems to have a positive feeling and learned from this." "The justice system worked for my daughter and the JO treated us with respect." "JO was very respectful and easy to talk with. She maintained her professionalism even though we disagreed."

"The deputy juvenile officer has a genuine care for people. She deserves to be mentioned in a newsletter or something adults read."

Supervision: Any time a juvenile is successfully released from supervision attempts are made to conduct an interview with the parent and youth served. In 2017, a total of 4 Supervision Termination Questionnaires were completed.

Supervision Termination Questionnaire	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%
Felt the supervising deputy juvenile officer met frequently enough with their child to provide appropriate supervision.	96%	93%	100%	100%	100%
Felt the deputy juvenile officer kept them informed about their child's supervision.	99%	96%	100%	100%	100%
Felt deputy juvenile officer supervision was helpful.	91%	93%	100%	100%	100%
Felt their child's behavior at home improved.	69%	93%	80%	25%	100%

The following are a few comments given by parents who filled out the surveys in 2017:

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

"Thank you for everything you have done."