
2018 Annual Report

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



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Introduction

The 13th Circuit is comprised of Boone and Callaway Counties. Boone and Callaway Court are in diverse innovative counties located in the center of the state at the crossroads of major east-west interstates and north-south highways. Population growth and prospects for additional growth are placing increasing demands on county government. According to the July 1, 2018, QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau, the combined 2018 population estimate of Boone and Callaway counties was 224,894. Boone County's estimated population is 180,005 (80 percent) and Callaway's estimated population is 44,889 (20 percent). The chart below reflects the population estimates since 2016.

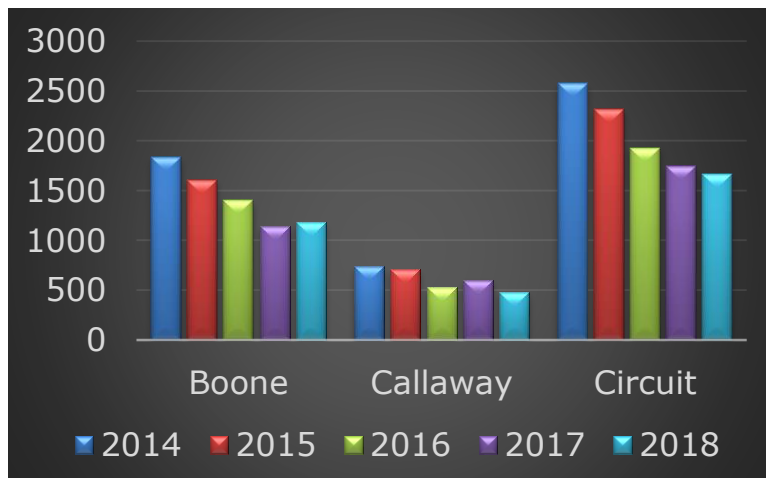
Year	Boone	Callaway	Circuit
2018 Estimate	180,005	44,889	224,894
2017 Estimate	178,271	45,032	223,303
2016 Estimate	176,594	45,078	221,672

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 2018. 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 2017 Missouri Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center, Crime in Missouri Report, the total Crime Index Rate for Boone County increased from 4,941 to 5,438 between 2016 and 2017. In Callaway County, this number increased from 1,195 to 1,213 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

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
	#	%	#	%	
2018	1,176	71%	479	29%	1,655
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

Referral Sources

The Juvenile Office receives referrals from various sources. The numbers below indicate the disposition referral source. In 2018, law enforcement was the largest referral source for the Circuit, accounting for 42% percent of all disposed referrals. School personnel were responsible for an additional 16% of the referrals and Children's Division accounted for 14%.

Boone	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	248	15%	241	17%	151	13%	117	10%	131	12%
Juvenile Court Personnel	199	12%	146	10%	166	15%	91	8%	76	7%
Law Enforcement	1,062	66%	700	50%	664	58%	531	47%	486	43%
Other Juvenile Court	11	1%	19	1%	9	1%	12	1%	12	1%
Parent	60	4%	87	6%	64	4%	70	6%	89	8%
Social Service Agency	3	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%	1	0%
School Personnel	86	5%	96	7%	151	13%	218	19%	145	13%
School Resource Officers	163	10%	308	22%	194	17%	89	8%	220	19%
Victim/Relative/Other	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Other	8	0.5%	13	1%	1	0%	5	0%	14	1%
Total	1,840		1,610		1,403		1,139		1,176	

Callaway	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	192	26%	165	23%	132	25%	135	22%	103	22%
Juvenile Court Personnel	30	4%	16	2%	10	2%	26	4%	19	4%
Law Enforcement	223	30%	251	35%	192	37%	274	46%	215	45%
Other Juvenile Court	4	1%	7	1%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Parent	20	3%	20	3%	17	3%	23	4%	19	4%
Social Service Agency	1	0.1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
School Personnel	232	32%	194	27%	147	28%	144	24%	120	25%
School Resource Officers	33	4%	53	7%	21	4%	0	0%	0	0%
Victim/Relative/Other	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	4	1%	0	0%	2	0%
Other	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	736		709		526		602		479	

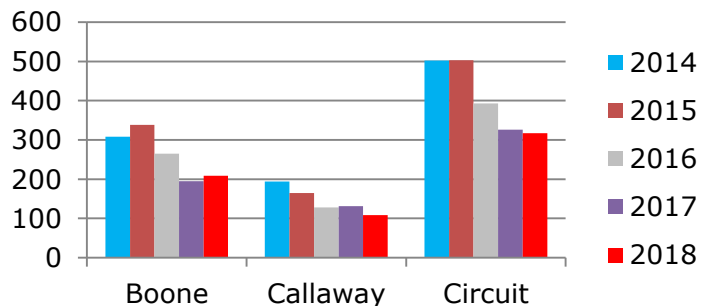
Circuit	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	440	17%	406	18%	283	15%	252	14%	234	14%
Juvenile Court Personnel	229	9%	162	7%	176	9%	117	7%	95	6%
Law Enforcement	1,285	50%	951	41%	856	44%	805	47%	701	42%
Other Juvenile Court	15	1%	26	1%	10	1%	12	1%	13	1%
Parent	80	3%	107	5%	81	4%	93	5%	108	7%
Social Service Agency	4	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%	1	0%
School Personnel	318	12%	290	13%	298	15%	362	21%	265	16%
School Resource Officers	196	8%	361	16%	215	11%	89	5%	220	13%
Victim/Relative/Other	1	0%	2	0.1%	7	0.6%	2	0%	4	0%
Other	8	0.3%	14	0.6%	3	0.4%	5	0%	14	1%
Total	2,576		2,319		1,929		1,741		1,655	

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
	#	%	#	%	
2018	218	67%	108	33%	326
2017	195	60%	131	40%	326
2016	265	67%	128	33%	393
2015	338	67%	165	33%	503
2014	308	61%	194	39%	502



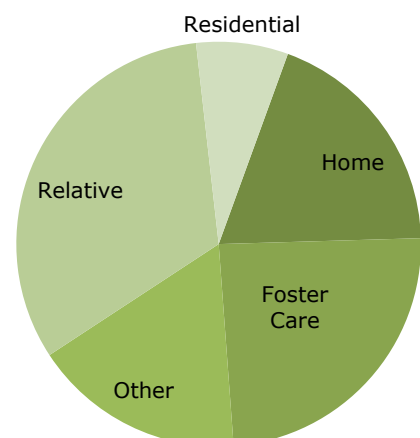
Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children Under Court Supervision

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average Number of Cases Placed at Home	66	65	84	98	93
Average Number of Cases Placed in Foster Care	179	185	146	134	119
Average Number of Cases Placed in Other Placement: In-Patient Hospitalization or Kinship Care (Friends of Family)	66	35	73	36	47
Average Number of Cases Placed in Relative Care	102	96	85	88	159
Average Number of Cases Placed in Residential Care	52	58	52	52	36
Total Average Placements by Year	465	439	440	408	454

2018 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.

County	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others	Beyond Parental Control	Runaway	Truancy	Curfew	Violation of Supervision	Total	
							#	%
Boone	325	79	13	47	0	0	464	68%
Callaway	60	108	0	49	0	2	219	32%
Circuit	385	187	13	96	0	2	683	100%

Five Year History

Boone													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	325	70%	79	17%	13	3%	47	10%	0	0%	0	0%	464
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

Callaway													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	60	27%	108	49%	0	0%	49	22%	0	0%	2	1%	219
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

Circuit													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		* Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	385	56%	187	27%	13	2%	96	14%	0	0%	2	0%	683
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

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.

2018 Referrals for Delinquency Violations						
County	Acts Against Persons	Acts Against Property	Acts Against Public Order	Traffic Violations	Total	
					#	%
Boone	201	84	152	4	441	74%
Callaway	59	27	71	1	158	26%
Circuit	260	111	223	5	599	

Boone									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	201	46%	84	19%	152	34%	4	1%	441
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

Callaway									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	59	37%	27	17%	71	45%	1	1%	158
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

Circuit									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	260	43%	111	19%	223	37%	5	1%	599
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

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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	3	1%	16	8%	183	91%	202
2017	2	1%	2	1%	156	97%	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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	0	0%	2	2%	104	98%	106
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	3	1%	18	6%	287	93%	308
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

Disposition – Status Offenses

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	12	4%	133	48%	130	47%	275
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	11	9%	54	45%	55	46%	120
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	23	6%	187	47%	185	47%	395
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

Disposition – Delinquency Violations

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	22	6%	206	53%	159	41%	387
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	11	12%	39	42%	43	46%	93
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2018	33	7%	245	51%	202	42%	480
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

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 twelve 453 adoptions filed on youth under the jurisdiction of the 13th Circuit in 2017 and fourteen 453 adoptions filed on youth under the jurisdiction of the 13th Circuit in 2018.

Filings– Abuse/Neglect

Filings						Dispositions					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Petitions	297	332	267	230	241	Adjudicated	314	403	269	283	298
						Dismissed	40	34	29	12	35
*Amended Petitions	144	147	41	116	119						
Motions to Modify	50	49	50	29	41	Adjudicated	52	33	29	32	20
						Dismissed	4	9	15	1	4
*Amended Motions to Modify	38	16	25	21	16						
Term. of Parental Rights	24	38	21	21	24	Adjudicated	27	32	26	20	24
Amd TPR	0	0	0	12	14	Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	553	582	404	429	455	TOTAL	410	479	342	328	357

Filings/Dispositions – Continued

Filings– Status

Filings						Dispositions					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Petitions	47	57	48	32	37	Adjudicated	27	9	14	12	15
						Dismissed	32	51	37	10	20
*Amended Petitions	14	7	7	2	10						
Motions to Modify	26	13	13	22	8	Adjudicated	18	14	10	13	13
						Dismissed	3	2	3	1	0
*Amended Motions to Modify	17	17	6	16	11						
TOTAL	104	94	74	72	66	TOTAL	80	76	64	36	48

Filings– Delinquency

Filings						Dispositions					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		2014	2015	2016	2017	2108
Petitions	139	132	122	149	112	Adjudicated	123	80	69	178	155
						Dismissed	72	77	67	25	33
*Amended Petitions	74	57	44	118	93						
Motions to Modify	89	82	82	62	68	Adjudicated	74	72	63	48	73
						Dismissed	14	8	7	4	10
*Amended Motions to Modify	59	59	50	52	50						
TOTAL	361	330	298	381	323	TOTAL	283	237	206	255	271

Docket Statistics – Abuse/Neglect

Sibling groups are counted as individual cases when calculating the number of Abuse/Neglect 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average Number Cases per General Docket	33	18	20	23	26
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	7	10	7	10	10
Number of Hearings Held	1,652	2,045	1,998	1,656	1,635
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	138	170	167	138	136

Callaway	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average Number Cases per General Docket	17	19	18	26	23
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	0	1	1	1	1
Number of Hearings Held	841	754	824	1,024	1,021
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	70	63	69	88	85

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average Number Cases per General Docket	12	11	9	14	10
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	7	5	9	6	3
Number of Hearings Held	860	899	644	704	889
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	72	75	54	59	74

Callaway	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average Number Cases per General Docket	4	4	18	6	6
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	0	0	1	1	1
Number of Hearings Held	186	141	182	246	244
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	16	12	15	21	12

Risk Assessments

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

The following are 2018 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent ***risk assessment*** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Age at 1 st Referral	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
16	84	78	59	55	72
15	87	93	73	72	79
14	104	111	73	71	80
13	94	80	76	80	95
12 & under	251	267	201	203	170

Assault Referrals	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Prior	453	434	301	339	333
One or more prior misdemeanor	161	185	174	131	144
One or more prior felony	6	10	7	11	19

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No History	518	504	389	368	395
History	102	125	93	113	101

History of Placement	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No prior out-of-home	482	478	361	339	338
Prior out-of-home	138	151	121	142	158

Parental History/Incarceration	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Prior Incarceration	419	432	326	337	377
Prior Incarceration	196	197	156	144	119

Risk Assessments – Continued

Parental Management Style	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Effective	351	404	292	217	231
Moderately Ineffective	204	169	142	216	221
Severely Ineffective	65	56	48	48	44

Peer Relationships	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Neutral influence	393	422	258	255	175
Negative influence	183	169	159	201	279
Strong negative influence	44	38	65	25	42

Prior Referrals	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
None	285	259	196	259	223
One or more	335	370	286	286	273

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No/minor problems	331	376	253	249	178
Moderate problems	200	197	166	180	246
Severe problems	89	56	63	52	72

Substance Abuse	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No problem	498	539	396	398	372
Moderate problem	111	79	78	79	117
Severe problem	11	11	8	4	7

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 2018 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent **needs assessment** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Academic Performance	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Passing without difficulty	313	392	225	272	288
Functioning below average	171	221	180	144	141
Failing	77	63	61	47	50

Attitude	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Motivated to change	377	503	331	278	251
Generally uncooperative	148	142	109	151	192
Very negative attitude	42	31	26	34	36

Behavior Problems	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No significant problem	291	404	225	166	83
Moderate problem	215	213	192	256	338
Severe problem	61	59	49	41	58

Employment	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Full-time	41	40	32	16	14
Part-time	26	32	17	9	17
Unemployed	57	7	14	15	11
Not applicable	443	597	403	423	437

Health/Handicaps	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No problems	495	641	441	445	457
No problems, but limited access to health care	11	10	7	4	8
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	56	22	16	12	13
Pregnancy	3	0	2	0	1
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	2	3	0	2	0

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No history	470	561	379	363	378
History	97	115	87	100	101

Interpersonal skills	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Good skills	358	531	363	231	177
Moderately impaired skills	192	121	88	207	279
Severely impaired skills	17	24	15	25	23

Needs Assessments – Continued

Juvenile's Parental Responsibility	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No children	552	663	453	452	468
One child	9	4	3	2	7
Two children	3	8	3	5	1
Three or more children	3	1	7	4	3

Learning Disorder	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No diagnosed learning disorder	474	555	399	410	410
Diagnosed learning disorder	93	121	67	53	69

Mental Health	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No mental health disorder	393	475	318	311	334
Mental health disorder w/ treatment	158	186	130	134	133
Mental health disorder w/o treatment	16	15	18	18	12

Parental Management Style	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Effective	324	467	303	216	212
Moderately ineffective	186	157	123	204	225
Severely ineffective	57	52	40	43	42

Parental Mental Health	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No history	466	553	376	388	407
History	101	123	90	75	72

Parental Substance Abuse	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No substance abuse	441	545	361	383	395
Substance abuse	126	131	105	80	84

Peer Relationships	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Neutral influence	359	449	259	244	166
Negative influence	169	188	149	191	271
Strong negative influence	39	39	58	28	42

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No or minor problems	295	424	253	246	167
Moderate problems	198	190	152	171	236
Severe problems	74	62	61	46	76

Social Support System	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Strong support	322	475	340	268	263
Limited support	205	168	103	164	196
Weak support	39	27	21	27	16
Strong negative	1	6	2	4	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 indicates a snapshot of the number of youth under informal or formal supervision by risk levels at the end of December each year.

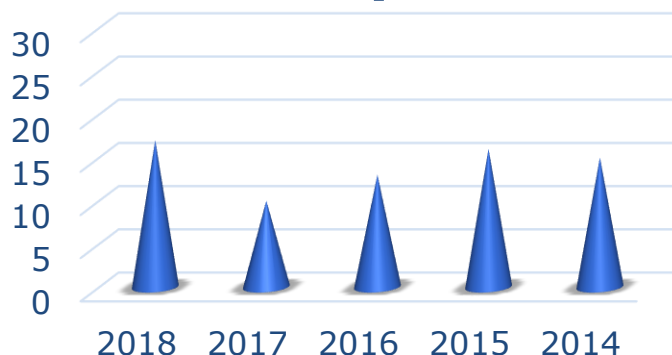
Formal Supervision by Risk	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
High	37	39%	53	38%	51	41%	48	34%	49	34%
Moderate	54	57%	80	58%	68	55%	85	61%	89	62%
Low	3	3%	6	4%	5	4%	6	4%	5	3%
No Level Indicated	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%
TOTAL	94		139		124		140		144	

Informal Supervision by Risk	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
High	4	7%	24	15%	30	23%	25	22%	27	22%
Moderate	49	83%	128	80%	90	68%	76	68%	85	70%
Low	6	10%	8	5%	12	9%	8	7%	9	7%
No Level Indicated	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	3	3%	1	1%
TOTAL	59		161		132		112		122	

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
2018	17
2017	10
2016	13
2015	16
2014	15

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 2018, 516 youth were administered the JDTA. Below is a breakdown of the number and percentages of juveniles administered the JDTA in 2018 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	18	19%
	Override Down to Alternative	3	3%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
Male	No Override	68	67%
	Override Down to Alternative	7	7%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
Unknown	No Override	0	0%
TOTAL		97	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	51	53%
	Override Down to Alternative	7	7%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
Hispanic	No Override	1	1%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
White	No Override	34	35%
	Override Down to Alternative	3	3%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
TOTAL		97	100%

Juvenile Detention Assessment – Continued

Youth Receiving Level of Alternative to Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	10	11%
	Override Down to Release	4	4%
	Override Up to Detention	8	9%
Male	No Override	47	53%
	Override Down to Release	7	8%
	Override Up to Detention	16	17%
TOTAL		92	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	37	40%
	Override Down to Release	9	10%
	Override Up to Detention	15	16%
Hispanic	No Override	2	2%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	18	20%
	Override Down to Release	2	2%
	Override Up to Detention	9	10%
TOTAL		92	100%

Youth Receiving Level of Release on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	129	39%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	4	1%
Male	No Override	184	51%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	9	3%
TOTAL		327	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	No Override	1	0%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	No Override	0	0%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Black	No Override	157	43%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Hispanic	No Override	3	1%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	152	46%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	13	4%
TOTAL		327	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 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Conditional Release	131	83	94	77	57
Crisis Intervention Services	7	8	1	2	0
Evening Reporting Center	6	21	8	4	3
In Home Detention	23	28	10	13	8
Mental Health Placements	5	4	9	4	1
Shelter Care	6	1	1	0	No longer available
Residential Placements	3	0	1	0	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 2018, 57 youth participated in the Conditional Release Program in lieu of detention.

Evening Reporting Center (ERC):

Juvenile Division staff in Boone County use ERC as an alternative to detention 3 times in 2018; however, 7 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 8 times in 2018; however, 79 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 2018, there were no youth who participated in this service as an alternative to detention, however, 9 youth and families participated as a sanction intervention.

Other Alternatives:

As illustrated in the chart on page 22, 1 youth 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, and the Crisis Intervention Services, 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 2018, the number of total circuit commitments to the Division of Youth Services was 18. 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 have been funded through this grant since 1995. 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
2018	15	3	18
2017	14	5	19
2016	16	5	21
2015	12	5	17
2014	13	1	14

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 2018, the circuit certified one youth.

Boone	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Certification Investigations	3	1	0	8	1
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	1	0	1	1

Callaway	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Certification Investigations	0	0	0	0	1
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	0	0	0	0

Circuit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Certification Investigations	3	1	0	8	2
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	1	0	1	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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Consequence Program	38	43	51	26	23
Drug Testing	206	98	62	66	120
Supervision Juvenile Office Orientation	45	28	7	4	9
Sex Education	27	14	6	5	9
Shoplifter's Program	16	12	14	2	3
Tobacco Program	14	8	4	2	7
Girl Group	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	19
Think Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5

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. Beginning in the 2018-2019, Columbia Public Schools began using their own staff, rather than deputy juvenile officers, to facilitate this program.

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Heroes Program	N/A	N/A	50	4	6
Truancy Diversion Program	N/A	N/A	50	7	0
Teen Court	4	10	7	12	7

Community Service Work

Community Service Work

In 2018, 652 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 \$5,607.20 in 2018.

Five Year CSW Comparison	
Year	Hours Completed
2018	652
2017	1,007
2016	2,456
2015	4,233
2014	4,444

Community Service Work for Restitution

In 2018, a total of 268 hours were completed in the Community Service Work for Restitution program, providing \$2,048.00 in restitution to victims who would not otherwise have received payment.

Five Year CSW for Restitution Comparison			
Year	Number of Hours Completed	Amount of Restitution Paid to Victims	Percentage to Total Restitution Collected
2018	268	\$2,047	21%
2017	176	\$1,348	13%
2016	210	\$1,581	13%
2015	438	\$3,350	13%
2014	561	\$3,648	13%

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 2014-2018. The amounts collected will include amounts collected for restitution ordered in previous years.

Restitution			
Year	Amount Ordered	Amount Collected	Percent Collected to Amount Ordered
2018	\$5,008	\$9,981	199%
2017	\$21,429	\$10,752	50%
2016	\$4,778	\$8,204	172%
2015	\$20,296	\$11,008	49%
2014	\$20,544	\$27,235	133%

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 assistant was assigned to assume the responsibility of victim services. The charts below show the types of referrals received in 2017 and 2018.

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

Boone County				
Type of Offense	2017		2018	
Assault	50	75%	47	80%
Burglary	6	9%	1	2%
Child Sexual Abuse	10	15%	1	2%
Harassment	0	0%	9	15%
Robbery	1	1%	1	2%
Total	67	100%	59	100%

Callaway				
Type of Offense	2017		2018	
Assault	3	50%	10	50%
Burglary	0	0%	1	5%
Child Sexual Abuse	3	50%	5	25%
Harassment	0	0%	3	15%
Robbery	0	0%	1	5%
Total	6	100%	20	100%

Circuit				
Type of Offense	2017		2018	
Assault	53	72%	47	80%
Burglary	6	8%	1	2%
Child Sexual Abuse	13	18%	1	2%
Harassment	0	0%	9	15%
Robbery	1	2%	1	2%
Total	73	100%	59	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 2017 and 2018. It should be noted on Victims Assisted, one victim could be assisted in several categories.

Boone County				
	2017		2018	
Victim Referrals Received	51		84	
Number of Victims not requesting services	5	10%	44	52%
Number of no responses	29	56%	26	31%
Number of referrals rejected	11	22%	8	10%
Number of victims assisted	6	12%	6	7%
*Victims Assisted	51		84	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	24	47%	10	12%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	16	31%	0	0%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	24	47%	10	12%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	11	22%	6	7%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	1	2%	3	4%

Callaway County				
	2017		2018	
Victim Referrals Received	10		6	
Number of Victims not requesting services	0	0%	0	0%
Number of no responses	3	50%	3	50%
Number of referrals rejected	1	17%	1	17%
Number of victims assisted	6	100%	2	100%
*Victims Assisted	10		6	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	1	16%	1	16%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	2	33%	2	33%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	1	16%	1	16%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	0	0%	0	0%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	0	0%	0	0%

Circuit				
	2017		2018	
Victim Referrals Received	65		90	
Number of Victims not requesting services	5	9%	44	9%
Number of no responses	23	35%	29	35%
Number of referrals rejected	12	18%	9	18%
Number of victims assisted	25	38%	8	38%
*Victims Assisted	25		90	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	25	100%	9	10%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	18	72%	2	2%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	25	100%	4	4%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	11	44%	6	6%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	1	4%	10	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 2018, a circuit total of 7 intake questionnaires were returned.

Intake Questionnaire	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	97%	98%	100%	100%	86%
Said the intake interview started on time.	100%	98%	97%	100%	86%
Felt the intake officer treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	97%	98%	100%	100%	100%
Said the intake conference was helpful.	95%	95%	97%	100%	100%
Felt the intake officer considered their opinions and concerns.	95%	95%	100%	100%	100%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2018:

"All went very well. I was happy how the intake officer handled everything."
 "The deputy juvenile officer was fair and had a good balance of being firm, but respectful. He reinforced taking things seriously. Yet, he was "just right" friendly."

Supervision: Any time a juvenile is successfully released from supervision attempts are made to conduct an interview with the parent and youth served. In 2018, a total of 6 Supervision Termination Questionnaires were completed.

Supervision Termination Questionnaire	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felt the supervising deputy juvenile officer met frequently enough with their child to provide appropriate supervision.	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felt the deputy juvenile officer kept them informed about their child's supervision.	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felt deputy juvenile officer supervision was helpful.	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felt their child's behavior at home improved.	93%	80%	25%	100%	100%

The following are a few comments given by parents who filled out the surveys in 2018:

"The deputy juvenile officer was very helpful and walked us through this whole process. Great job and wish him well."
 "JO was excellent. Keep up good work."