

---

# 2019 Annual Report

---

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



# ***Table Of Contents***

Introduction .....	3
Referrals .....	3
Referral Sources .....	4
Abuse/Neglect .....	5
Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children .....	5
Status Offenses .....	6
Delinquency Violations .....	7
Disposition .....	8
Abuse/Neglect .....	8
Status Offenses .....	9
Delinquency Violations .....	10
Filings/Dispositions .....	11-12
Docket Statistics .....	13
Risk Assessments .....	14-15
Needs Assessments .....	16-17
Supervision .....	18
Intensive Intervention Model Program .....	18
Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA) .....	19-20
Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) .....	21-23
Commitments to the Division of Youth Services .....	24
Certifications .....	24
Programs .....	25
Community Service Work .....	26
Restitution .....	27
Victim Services .....	27-28
Questionnaire Summary .....	29

## Introduction

The 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit is comprised of Boone and Callaway Counties. Boone and Callaway County 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, 2019, QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau, the combined 2019 population estimate of Boone and Callaway counties was 225,206. Boone County's estimated population is 180,463 (80 percent) and Callaway's estimated population is 44,743 (20 percent). The chart below reflects the population estimates since 2017.

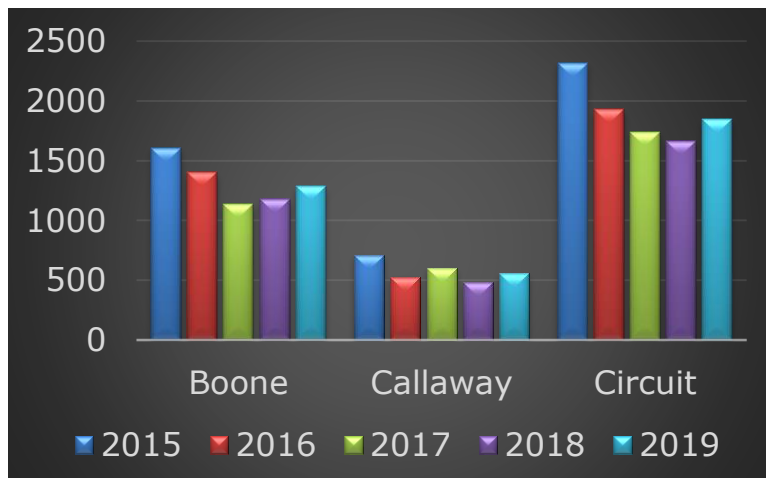
Year	Boone	Callaway	Circuit
2019 Estimate	180,463	44,743	225,206
2018 Estimate	180,005	44,889	224,894
2017 Estimate	178,271	45,032	223,303

Juveniles under 5 years made up approximately 6 percent, and juveniles ages 5-18 made up approximately 20 percent of the total population for both counties combined in 2019. Demographics are of an urban, semi-urban, and rural composition with some 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 2018 Missouri Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center, Crime in Missouri Report, the total Crime Index Rate for Boone County increased from 5444 to 6111 between 2017 and 2018. In Callaway County, this number decreased from 1209 to 1060 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 was a 10% increase in referrals from 2018-2019. Prior to 2019, there had been a steady decrease in referrals since 2014. It is unclear as to why referrals increased in Boone County in 2019, but one factor might be an overall increase in crime reported in Boone County.



Juvenile Division Referrals					
Year	Boone		Callaway		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2019	1,285	70%	557	30%	1,842
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

## Referral Sources

The Juvenile Office receives referrals from various sources. The numbers below indicate the disposition referral source. In 2019, law enforcement was the largest referral source for the Circuit, accounting for 51% percent of all disposed referrals. School personnel were responsible for an additional 12% of the referrals and Children's Division accounted for 13%.

Boone	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	241	21%	151	13%	117	10%	131	11%	122	10%
Juvenile Court Personnel	146	13%	166	14%	91	8%	76	6%	83	7%
Law Enforcement	700	61%	664	56%	531	45%	486	41%	706	55%
Other Juvenile Court	19	2%	9	1%	12	1%	12	1%	10	1%
Parent	87	8%	64	4%	70	6%	89	8%	92	7%
Social Service Agency	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%	1	0%	0	0%
School Personnel	96	8%	151	13%	218	19%	145	12%	94	7%
School Resource Officers	308	27%	194	16%	89	8%	220	19%	167	13%
Victim/Relative/Other	0	0%	3	0%	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Other	13	1%	1	0%	5	0%	14	1%	9	1%
<b>Total</b>	1,610		1,403		1,139		1,176		1,285	

Callaway	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	165	23%	132	25%	135	22%	103	22%	123	22%
Juvenile Court Personnel	16	2%	10	2%	26	4%	19	4%	9	2%
Law Enforcement	251	35%	192	37%	274	46%	215	45%	229	41%
Other Juvenile Court	7	1%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Parent	20	3%	17	3%	23	4%	19	4%	18	3%
Social Service Agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
School Personnel	194	27%	147	28%	144	24%	120	25%	136	24%
School Resource Officers	53	7%	21	4%	0	0%	0	0%	38	7%
Victim/Relative/Other	2	0.3%	4	1%	0	0%	2	0%	3	1%
Other	1	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	709		526		602		479		557	

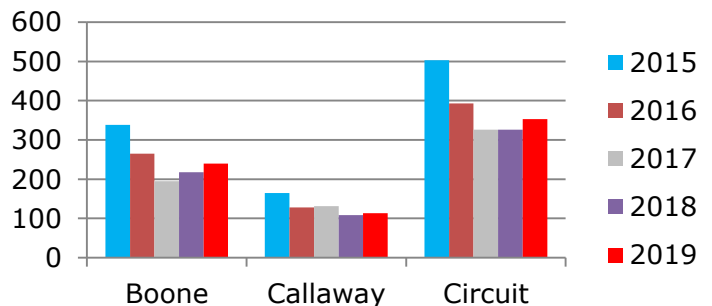
Circuit	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	406	18%	283	15%	252	14%	234	14%	245	13%
Juvenile Court Personnel	162	7%	176	9%	117	7%	95	6%	92	5%
Law Enforcement	951	41%	856	44%	805	47%	701	42%	935	51%
Other Juvenile Court	26	1%	10	1%	12	1%	13	1%	10	1%
Parent	107	5%	81	4%	93	5%	108	7%	110	6%
Social Service Agency	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%	1	0%	0	0%
School Personnel	290	13%	298	15%	362	21%	265	16%	230	12%
School Resource Officers	361	16%	215	11%	89	5%	220	13%	205	11%
Victim/Relative/Other	2	0.1%	7	0.6%	2	0%	4	0%	5	0%
Other	14	0.6%	3	0.4%	5	0%	14	1%	10	1%
<b>Total</b>	2,319		1,929		1,741		1,655		1,842	

## 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
	#	%	#	%	
2019	240	68%	113	32%	353
2018	218	67%	108	33%	326
2017	195	60%	131	40%	326
2016	265	67%	128	33%	393
2015	338	67%	165	33%	503



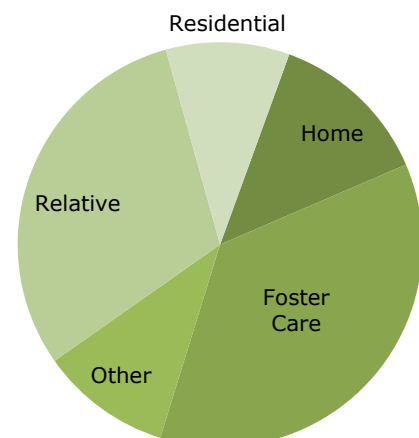
## Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children Under Court Supervision

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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average Number of Cases Placed at Home	65	84	98	93	67
Average Number of Cases Placed in Foster Care	185	146	134	119	187
Average Number of Cases Placed in Other Placement: In-Patient Hospitalization or Kinship Care (Friends of Family)	35	73	36	47	54
Average Number of Cases Placed in Relative Care	96	85	88	159	157
Average Number of Cases Placed in Residential Care	58	52	52	36	51
<b>Total Average Placements by Year</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>516</b>

## 2019 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	418	106	0	41	0	0	565	76%
Callaway	50	96	1	30	0	1	178	24%
Circuit	468	202	1	71	0	1	743	100%

### Five Year History

Boone													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	418	74%	106	19%	0	0%	41	7%	0	0%	0	0%	565
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

Callaway													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	50	28%	96	54%	1	1%	30	16%	0	0%	1	1%	178
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

Circuit													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		* Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	468	63%	202	27%	1	0%	71	10%	0	0%	1	0%	743
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

## 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.

2019 Referrals for Delinquency Violations					
Acts Against Persons	Acts Against Property	Acts Against Public Order	Traffic Violations	Total	
				#	%
214	140	185	3	542	72%
95	39	74	1	209	28%
309	179	259	4	751	

Boone									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	214	39%	140	26%	185	34%	3	1%	542
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

Callaway									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	95	45%	39	19%	74	35%	1	1%	209
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

Circuit									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	309	41%	179	24%	259	34%	4	1%	751
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

## 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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	4	2%	27	12%	196	86%	227
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	0	0%	0	0%	111	100%	111
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	4	1%	27	8%	307	91%	338
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



## Disposition – Status Offenses

### Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	7	3%	131	46%	144	51%	282
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	5	6%	51	61%	28	33%	84
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	12	3%	182	50%	172	47%	366
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

## Disposition – Delinquency Violations

### Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	17	4%	188	52%	160	44%	365
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	13	14%	35	39%	42	47%	90
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2019	30	7%	223	49%	202	44%	455
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

## 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. In 2016, there were an increased number of amended pleadings filed in court. Some of these amendments are through interlineation.

In May 2015, the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit agreed to allow parties to pursue 453 adoption actions on child welfare cases in situations where the parents were willing to consent to 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. The practice of filing 453 adoptions has increased over the years as there were 14 filed in 2018 and thirty nine were filed in 2019.

## Filings– Abuse/Neglect

Filings						Dispositions					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Petitions	332	267	230	241	241	Adjudicated	403	269	283	298	317
						Dismissed	34	29	12	35	20
*Amended Petitions	147	41	116	119	107						
Motions to Modify	49	50	29	41	37	Adjudicated	33	29	32	20	29
						Dismissed	9	15	1	4	1
*Amended Motions to Modify	16	25	21	16	14						
Term. of Parental Rights	38	21	21	24	25	Adjudicated	32	26	20	24	21
Amd TPR	0	0	12	14	4	Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>367</b>

## Filings/Dispositions – Continued

### Filings– Status

Filings						Dispositions					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Petitions	57	48	32	37	35	Adjudicated	9	14	12	15	14
						Dismissed	51	37	10	20	22
*Amended Petitions	7	7	2	10	8						
Motions to Modify	13	13	22	8	11	Adjudicated	14	10	13	13	15
						Dismissed	2	3	1	0	1
*Amended Motions to Modify	17	6	16	11	13						
TOTAL	94	74	72	66	67	TOTAL	76	64	36	48	52

### Filings– Delinquency

Filings						Dispositions					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Petitions	132	122	149	112	125	Adjudicated	80	69	178	155	140
						Dismissed	77	67	25	33	33
*Amended Petitions	57	44	118	93	75						
Motions to Modify	82	82	62	68	70	Adjudicated	72	63	48	73	63
						Dismissed	8	7	4	10	5
*Amended Motions to Modify	59	50	52	50	52						
TOTAL	330	298	381	323	322	TOTAL	237	206	255	271	241

## ***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.

<b>Boone</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Average Number Cases per General Docket	18	20	23	26	30
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	10	7	10	10	6
Number of Hearings Held	2,045	1,998	1,656	1,635	1,583
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	170	167	138	136	105

<b>Callaway</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Average Number Cases per General Docket	19	18	26	23	25
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Hearings Held	754	824	1,024	1,021	1,020
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	63	69	88	85	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.

<b>Boone</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Average Number Cases per General Docket	11	9	14	10	18
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	5	9	6	3	6
Number of Hearings Held	899	644	704	889	773
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	75	54	59	74	61

<b>Callaway</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Average Number Cases per General Docket	4	18	6	6	5
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	0	1	1	1	1
Number of Hearings Held	141	182	246	244	195
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	12	15	21	20	16

## Risk Assessments

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

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

Age at 1 <sup>st</sup> Referral	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
16	78	59	55	72	64
15	93	73	72	79	93
14	111	73	71	80	106
13	80	76	80	95	92
12 & under	267	201	203	170	208

Assault Referrals	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No Prior	434	301	339	333	397
One or more prior misdemeanor	185	174	131	144	152
One or more prior felony	10	7	11	19	14

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No History	504	389	368	395	435
History	125	93	113	101	128

History of Placement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No prior out-of-home	478	361	339	338	392
Prior out-of-home	151	121	142	158	171

Parental History/Incarceration	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No Prior Incarceration	432	326	337	377	438
Prior Incarceration	197	156	144	119	125

## ***Risk Assessments – Continued***

<b>Parental Management Style</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Effective	404	292	217	231	262
Moderately Ineffective	169	142	216	221	246
Severely Ineffective	56	48	48	44	55

<b>Peer Relationships</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Neutral influence	422	258	255	175	200
Negative influence	169	159	201	279	279
Strong negative influence	38	65	25	42	42

<b>Prior Referrals</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
None	259	196	259	223	252
One or more	370	286	286	273	311

<b>School Attendance/Disciplinary</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
No/minor problems	376	253	249	178	185
Moderate problems	197	166	180	246	304
Severe problems	56	63	52	72	74

<b>Substance Abuse</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
No problem	539	396	398	372	461
Moderate problem	79	78	79	117	86
Severe problem	11	8	4	7	16

# 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.

<b>Academic Performance</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Passing without difficulty	392	225	272	288	348
Functioning below average	221	180	144	141	143
Failing	63	61	47	50	47

<b>Attitude</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Motivated to change	503	331	278	251	315
Generally uncooperative	142	109	151	192	184
Very negative attitude	31	26	34	36	39

<b>Behavior Problems</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
No significant problem	404	225	166	83	116
Moderate problem	213	192	256	338	370
Severe problem	59	49	41	58	52

<b>Employment</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Full-time	40	32	16	14	12
Part-time	32	17	9	17	16
Unemployed	7	14	15	11	24
Not applicable	597	403	423	437	486

<b>Health/Handicaps</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
No problems	641	441	445	457	525
No problems, but limited access to health care	10	7	4	8	3
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	22	16	12	13	7
Pregnancy	0	2	0	1	2
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	3	0	2	0	1

<b>History of Child Abuse/Neglect</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
No history	561	379	363	378	427
History	115	87	100	101	111

<b>Interpersonal skills</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Good skills	531	363	231	177	229
Moderately impaired skills	121	88	207	279	286
Severely impaired skills	24	15	25	23	23



## Needs Assessments – Continued

Juvenile's Parental Responsibility	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No children	663	453	452	468	531
One child	4	3	2	7	7
Two children	8	3	5	1	0
Three or more children	1	7	4	3	0

Learning Disorder	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No diagnosed learning disorder	555	399	410	410	462
Diagnosed learning disorder	121	67	53	69	76

Mental Health	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No mental health disorder	475	318	311	334	402
Mental health disorder w/ treatment	186	130	134	133	22
Mental health disorder w/o treatment	15	18	18	12	14

Parental Management Style	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Effective	467	303	216	212	262
Moderately ineffective	157	123	204	225	246
Severely ineffective	52	40	43	42	55

Parental Mental Health	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No history	553	376	388	407	492
History	123	90	75	72	46

Parental Substance Abuse	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No substance abuse	545	361	383	395	479
Substance abuse	131	105	80	84	59

Peer Relationships	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Neutral influence	449	259	244	166	200
Negative influence	188	149	191	271	279
Strong negative influence	39	58	28	42	42

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No or minor problems	424	253	246	167	185
Moderate problems	190	152	171	236	304
Severe problems	62	61	46	76	74

Social Support System	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Strong support	475	340	268	263	271
Limited support	168	103	164	196	255
Weak support	27	21	27	16	9
Strong negative	6	2	4	4	3

Substance Abuse	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No problem	582	389	386	354	461
Moderate problem	85	70	73	118	86
Severe problem	9	7	4	7	16

# Supervision

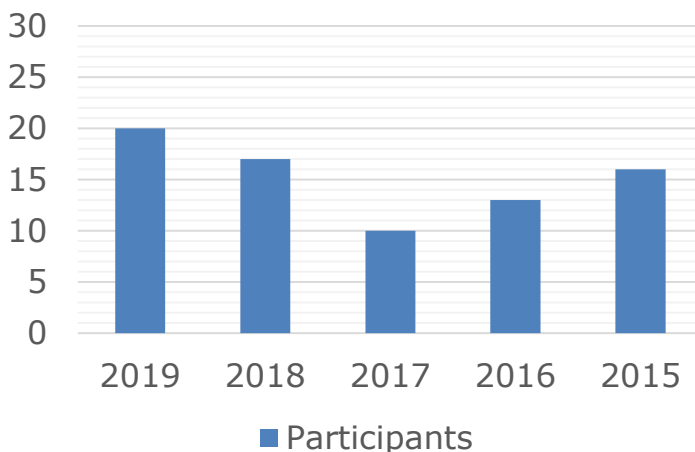
The charts below indicates a snapshot of the number of youth under informal or formal supervision by risk levels at the end of December each year.

Formal Supervision by Risk	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
High	53	38%	51	41%	48	34%	49	34%	42	36%
Moderate	80	58%	68	55%	85	61%	89	62%	71	60%
Low	6	4%	5	4%	6	4%	5	3%	5	4%
No Level Indicated	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139</b>		<b>124</b>		<b>140</b>		<b>144</b>		<b>118</b>	

Informal Supervision by Risk	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
High	24	15%	30	23%	25	22%	27	22%	38	22%
Moderate	128	80%	90	68%	76	68%	85	70%	124	73%
Low	8	5%	12	9%	8	7%	9	7%	7	4%
No Level Indicated	1	1%	0	0%	3	3%	1	1%	2	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161</b>		<b>132</b>		<b>112</b>		<b>122</b>		<b>171</b>	

## Intensive Intervention Model Program (IIMP)

The Intensive Intervention Model Program (IIMP) provides enhanced services to at-risk youth and families. Youth in this program are linked to community resources designed to provide needs-based interventions, which allow participating youth the opportunity to remain in their homes and in the community as well as be referral free to the Juvenile Office once they have completed their probation period. It is believed that the services provided are critical in order to be successful in diverting youth from out of home placement and to provide them skills and resources to be successful both as a youth and as an adult.



Five Year Summary of IIMP Participants	
Year	Participants
2019	20
2018	17
2017	10
2016	13
2015	16

# Juvenile Detention Assessment

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

This instrument was created by the Detention Assessment Workgroup, which consisted of Missouri's Juvenile Court staff. The instrument was implemented in early 2007 in selected Missouri circuit courts. Data was collected by Resources Development Institute (RDI) and a final validation report was provided in October 2007. The Detention Assessment Committee reviewed the validation study and recommended some changes along with conducting a second validation study with the help of OSCA Research staff and the Justice Information System. Implementation of the edited detention assessment tool began June 1, 2009.

In January 2010, juvenile court staff of the 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Family Court began using the JDTA to screen juveniles for possible detention. Information necessary to complete the JDTA is obtained through police reports, MULES/NCIC, the Judicial Information System (JIS), the Missouri Juvenile Justice Information System (MOJJIS), and CaseNet.

In 2012 OSCA mandated that a JDTA form be completed on any juvenile taken into custody; therefore, resulting in an increase in the number of juveniles administered the JDTA. In 2019, 674 youth were administered the JDTA. Below is a breakdown of the number and percentages of juveniles administered the JDTA in 2019 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	12	13%
	Override Down to Alternative	5	6%
	Override Down to Release	3	3%
Male	No Override	57	64%
	Override Down to Alternative	6	7%
	Override Down to Release	6	7%
Unknown	No Override	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>100%</b>

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	38	42%
	Override Down to Alternative	5	6%
	Override Down to Release	7	8%
Hispanic	No Override	0	0%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
White	No Override	31	35%
	Override Down to Alternative	6	7%
	Override Down to Release	2	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Juvenile Detention Assessment – Continued

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

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	31	23%
	Override Down to Release	9	6%
	Override Up to Detention	7	5%
Male	No Override	55	40%
	Override Down to Release	19	14%
	Override Up to Detention	16	12%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>100%</b>

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	38	29%
	Override Down to Release	13	9%
	Override Up to Detention	10	7%
Hispanic	No Override	3	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	No Override	1	1%
White	No Override	44	32%
	Override Down to Release	15	11%
	Override Up to Detention	13	9%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Youth Receiving Level of Release on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	218	48%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	3	1%
Male	No Override	218	50%
	Override Up to Alternative	2	0%
	Override Up to Detention	6	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>448</b>	<b>100%</b>

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	No Override	4	1%
	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	208	46%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	3	1%
Hispanic	No Override	8	2%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	216	48%
	Override Up to Alternative	2	1%
	Override Up to Detention	6	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>448</b>	<b>100%</b>

# ***Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative***

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

The eight core strategies of JDAI involve the following:

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

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

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 13<sup>th</sup> 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Conditional Release	83	94	77	57	82
Crisis Intervention Services	8	1	2	0	1
Evening Reporting Center	21	8	4	3	2
In Home Detention	28	10	13	8	12
Mental Health Placements	4	9	4	1	2
Shelter Care	1	1	0	No longer available	No longer available
Residential Placements	0	1	0	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 2019, 82 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 2 times in 2019; however, 17 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 2019; 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 2019, there were no youth and their families who participated in this service as an alternative to detention, however, 9 additional youth and families participated as a sanction intervention.

### **Other Alternatives:**

As illustrated in the chart on page 22, 2 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 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Juvenile Division in providing quality options to detention that allow a youth to remain in the community to be with their family, attend school, and receive services while being held accountable for their behavior.

## Commitments to the Division of Youth Services

In 2019, the number of total circuit commitments to the Division of Youth Services was 16. 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
2019	12	4	16
2018	15	3	18
2017	14	5	19
2016	16	5	21
2015	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 2019, the circuit certified one youth.

Boone	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Certification Investigations	1	0	8	1	2
Number of Juveniles Certified	1	0	1	1	1

Callaway	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Certification Investigations	0	0	0	1	1
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	0	0	0	0

Circuit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Certification Investigations	1	0	8	2	3
Number of Juveniles Certified	1	0	1	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.

Number of Program Participants	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Consequence Program	43	51	26	23	21
Drug Testing	98	62	66	120	149
Supervision Juvenile Office Orientation	28	7	4	9	0
Sex Education	14	6	5	9	9
Shoplifter's Program	12	14	2	3	2
Tobacco Program	8	4	2	7	11
Girl Group	N/A	N/A	15	19	8
Think Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	10

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 two diversion programs being provided in the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit. Those are the Heroes 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.

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.

During the spring and summer months of 2019, the Juvenile Office partnered with the City of Columbia and the U.S.Fish and Wildlife Service to provide a Monarch Butterfly Conservation Program. We had a total of nine youth who participated in the program, which consisted of educational classes regarding conservation, as well as work days centered around restoring habitat for the Monarch. Youth were allowed to earn community service work hours for their participation.

Number of Program Participants	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Heroes Program	N/A	50	4	6	2
Teen Court	10	7	12	7	5
Monarch Conservation Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9

# Community Service Work

## Community Service Work

In 2019, 490 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 \$4,214.

Five Year CSW Comparison	
Year	Hours Completed
2019	490
2018	652
2017	1,007
2016	2,456
2015	4,233

## Community Service Work for Restitution

In 2019, a total of 35 hours were completed in the Community Service Work for Restitution program, providing \$299.58 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
2019	35	\$299.58	2%
2018	268	\$2,047.00	21%
2017	176	\$1,348.00	13%
2016	210	\$1,581.00	13%
2015	438	\$3,350.00	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
2019	\$23,592.43	\$15,257.94	65%
2018	\$5,008	\$9,981	199%
2017	\$21,429	\$10,752	50%
2016	\$4,778	\$8,204	172%
2015	\$20,296	\$11,008	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 assistant was assigned to assume the responsibility of victim services. The charts below show the types of referrals received in 2018 and 2019.

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

Boone County				
Type of Offense	2018		2019	
Assault	47	80%	38	68%
Burglary	1	2%	6	11%
Child Sexual Abuse	1	2%	6	11%
Harassment	9	15%	5	9%
Robbery	1	2%	1	2%
Total	59	100%	56	100%

Callaway				
Type of Offense	2018		2019	
Assault	10	59%	14	78%
Burglary	1	6%	0	0%
Child Sexual Abuse	3	18%	4	22%
Harassment	3	18%	0	0%
Robbery	0	0%	0	0%
Total	17	100%	18	100%

Circuit				
Type of Offense	2018		2019	
Assault	47	80%	52	70%
Burglary	1	2%	6	8%
Child Sexual Abuse	1	2%	10	14%
Harassment	9	15%	5	7%
Robbery	1	2%	1	1%
Total	59	100%	74	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 2018 and 2019. It should be noted on Victims Assisted, one victim could be assisted in several categories.

Boone County				
	2018		2019	
Victim Referrals Received	84		86	
Number of Victims not requesting services	44	52%	8	52%
Number of no responses	26	31%	45	31%
Number of referrals rejected	8	10%	8	10%
Number of victims assisted	6	7%	25	7%
*Victims Assisted	84		86	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	10	12%	25	12%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	0	0%	0	0%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	10	12%	25	12%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	6	7%	19	7%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	3	4%	3	4%

Callaway County				
	2018		2019	
Victim Referrals Received	6		31	
Number of Victims not requesting services	0	0%	9	29%
Number of no responses	3	50%	5	16%
Number of referrals rejected	1	17%	0	0%
Number of victims assisted	2	100%	16	52%
*Victims Assisted	6		31	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	1	16%	0	0%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	2	33%	5	16%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	1	16%	16	52%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	0	0%	0	0%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	0	0%	0	0%

Circuit				
	2018		2019	
Victim Referrals Received	90		117	
Number of Victims not requesting services	44	9%	17	15%
Number of no responses	29	35%	50	43%
Number of referrals rejected	9	18%	8	7%
Number of victims assisted	8	38%	41	35%
*Victims Assisted	90		117	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	9	10%	25	21%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	2	2%	5	4%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	4	4%	41	35%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	6	6%	19	16%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	10	11%	3	3%

## 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 2019, a circuit total of 7 intake questionnaires were returned.

Intake Questionnaire	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	98%	100%	100%	86%	71%
Said the intake interview started on time.	98%	97%	100%	86%	57%
Felt the intake officer treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Said the intake conference was helpful.	95%	97%	100%	100%	71%
Felt the intake officer considered their opinions and concerns.	95%	100%	100%	100%	86%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2019:

The JO was very good and helpful

The Deputy Juvenile Officer was very understanding and helpful. I appreciate her frank explanations and professionalism.

**Supervision:** Any time a juvenile is successfully released from supervision attempts are made to conduct an interview with the parent and youth served. In 2019, a total of 12 Supervision Termination Questionnaires were completed.

Supervision Termination Questionnaire	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felt the supervising deputy juvenile officer met frequently enough with their child to provide appropriate supervision.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felt the deputy juvenile officer kept them informed about their child's supervision.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felt deputy juvenile officer supervision was helpful.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felt their child's behavior at home improved.	80%	25%	100%	100%	100%

The following are a few comments given by parents who filled out the surveys in 2019:

JO was excellent. Keep up good work.

JO was very helpful and walked us through the whole process.

JO was great, was proactive, and made a difference.