
2020 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, 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.

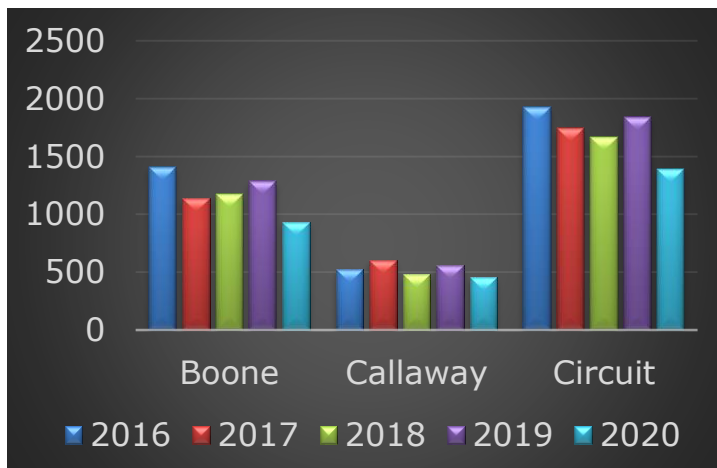
Year	Boone	Callaway	Circuit
2020 Forecasted	181,999	44,532	226,531
2019 Estimate	180,463	44,743	225,206
2018 Estimate	180,005	44,889	224,894

Juveniles under 5 years made up approximately 6 percent, and juveniles ages 5-18 made up approximately 20.4 percent of the total population for both counties combined in 2020. 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 5,444 to 6,111 between 2017 and 2018. In Callaway County, this number decreased from 1,209 to 1,060 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 25% decrease in referrals from 2019-2020. Except for a slight increase in referrals in 2019, there has been a decrease in referrals since 2016. The sharp decline in referrals in 2019 is likely attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Juvenile Division Referrals					
Year	Boone		Callaway		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2020	934	70%	456	30%	1,390
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

Referral Sources

The Juvenile Office receives referrals from various sources. The numbers below indicate the disposition referral source. In 2020, law enforcement was the largest referral source for the Circuit, accounting for 65% percent of all disposed referrals. Children's Division was responsible for an additional 13% of referrals and parents accounted for approximately 8% of referrals.

Boone	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	151	12%	117	9%	131	10%	122	9%	117	13%
Juvenile Court Personnel	166	13%	91	7%	76	6%	83	6%	67	7%
Law Enforcement	664	52%	531	41%	486	38%	706	55%	604	65%
Other Juvenile Court	9	1%	12	1%	12	1%	10	1%	5	1%
Parent	64	4%	70	5%	89	7%	92	7%	75	8%
Social Service Agency	0	0%	4	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
School Personnel	151	12%	218	17%	145	11%	94	7%	50	5%
School Resource Officers	194	15%	89	7%	220	17%	167	13%	8	1%
Victim/Relative/Other	3	0%	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Other	1	0%	5	0%	14	1%	9	1%	6	1%
Total	1,403		1,139		1,176		1,285		934	

Callaway	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	132	25%	135	22%	103	22%	123	22%	115	25%
Juvenile Court Personnel	10	2%	26	4%	19	4%	9	2%	4	1%
Law Enforcement	192	37%	274	46%	215	45%	229	41%	216	47%
Other Juvenile Court	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Parent	17	3%	23	4%	19	4%	18	3%	15	3%
Social Service Agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
School Personnel	147	28%	144	24%	120	25%	136	24%	81	18%
School Resource Officers	21	4%	0	0%	0	0%	38	7%	23	5%
Victim/Relative/Other	4	1%	0	0%	2	0%	3	1%	1	0%
Other	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Total	526		602		479		557		456	

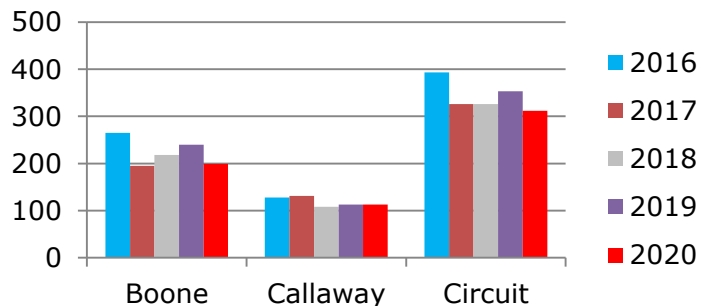
Circuit	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	283	15%	252	14%	234	14%	245	13%	232	17%
Juvenile Court Personnel	176	9%	117	7%	95	6%	92	5%	71	5%
Law Enforcement	856	44%	805	47%	701	42%	935	51%	820	59%
Other Juvenile Court	10	1%	12	1%	13	1%	10	1%	6	0%
Parent	81	4%	93	5%	108	7%	110	6%	90	6%
Social Service Agency	0	0%	4	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
School Personnel	298	15%	362	21%	265	16%	230	12%	131	9%
School Resource Officers	215	11%	89	5%	220	13%	205	11%	31	2%
Victim/Relative/Other	7	0.6%	2	0%	4	0%	5	0%	3	0%
Other	3	0.4%	5	0%	14	1%	10	1%	6	0%
Total	1,929		1,741		1,655		1,842		1,390	

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
	#	%	#	%	
2020	199	64%	113	36%	312
2019	240	68%	113	32%	353
2018	218	67%	108	33%	326
2017	195	60%	131	40%	326
2016	265	67%	128	33%	393



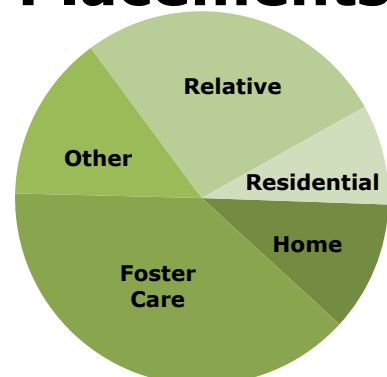
Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children Under Court Supervision

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Average Number of Cases Placed at Home	84	98	93	67	70
Average Number of Cases Placed in Foster Care	146	134	119	187	240
Average Number of Cases Placed in Other Placement: In-Patient Hospitalization or Kinship Care (Friends of Family)	73	36	47	54	90
Average Number of Cases Placed in Relative Care	85	88	159	157	168
Average Number of Cases Placed in Residential Care	52	52	36	51	54
Total Average Placements by Year	440	408	454	516	622

2020 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.

2020 Referrals for Status Offenders								
County	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others	Beyond Parental Control	Runaway	Truancy	Curfew	Violation of Supervision	Total	
							#	%
Boone	304	49	9	24	0	0	386	69%
Callaway	38	100	8	29	0	0	175	31%
Circuit	342	149	17	53	0	0	561	100%

Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	304	79%	49	13%	9	2%	24	6%	0	0%	0	0%	386
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
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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	38	22%	100	57%	8	5%	29	16%	0	0%	0	0%	175
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

Circuit													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		* Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	342	61%	149	27%	17	3%	53	9%	0	0%	0	0%	561
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

Five Year History

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.

2020 Referrals for Delinquency Violations						
County	Acts Against Persons	Acts Against Property	Acts Against Public Order	Traffic Violations	Total	
					#	%
Boone	120	117	74	2	313	64%
Callaway	76	48	54	1	179	36%
Circuit	196	165	128	3	492	

Boone									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	120	38%	117	37%	74	24%	2	1%	313
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

Callaway									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	76	42%	48	27%	54	30%	1	1%	179
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

Circuit									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	196	40%	165	34%	128	26%	3	1%	492
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

Five Year History

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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	7	4%	17	9%	160	87%	184
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	0	0%	0	0%	106	100%	106
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	7	2%	17	6%	266	92%	290
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

Disposition – Status Offenses

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	7	3%	77	40%	108	56%	192
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	2	6%	11	34%	19	59%	32
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	9	4%	88	39%	127	57%	224
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

Disposition – Delinquency Violations

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	13	4%	118	47%	122	48%	253
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	4	6%	15	22%	48	72%	67
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2020	17	5%	133	42%	170	53%	320
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	58%	176	37%	481

Filings/Dispositions (Circuit)

Three staff attorneys 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. Some of these amendments are through interlineation.

There was a significant increase in the number of Termination of Parental Rights cases filed by the Juvenile Officer in 2020.

In May 2015, the 13th 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 39 filed in 2019 and thirty nine and 11 were filed in 2020.

Filings– Abuse/Neglect

Filings						Dispositions					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Petitions	267	230	241	241	208	Adjudicated	269	283	298	317	250
						Dismissed	29	12	35	20	5
*Amended Petitions	41	116	119	107	93						
Motions to Modify	50	29	41	37	33	Adjudicated	29	32	20	29	26
						Dismissed	15	1	4	1	6
*Amended Motions to Modify	25	21	16	14	15						
Term. of Parental Rights	21	21	24	25	45	Adjudicated	26	20	24	21	53
Amd TPR	0	12	14	4	15	Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	404	429	455	428	409	TOTAL	342	328	357	367	287

Filings/Dispositions – Continued

Filings– Status

Filings						Dispositions					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Petitions	48	32	37	35	23	Adjudicated	14	12	15	14	10
						Dismissed	37	10	20	22	0
*Amended Petitions	7	2	10	8	8						
Motions to Modify	13	22	8	11	7	Adjudicated	10	13	13	15	5
						Dismissed	3	1	0	1	0
*Amended Motions to Modify	6	16	11	13	2						
TOTAL	74	72	66	67	40	TOTAL	64	36	48	52	15

Filings– Delinquency

Filings						Dispositions					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Petitions	122	149	112	125	109	Adjudicated	69	178	155	140	107
						Dismissed	67	25	33	33	4
*Amended Petitions	44	118	93	75	78						
Motions to Modify	82	62	68	70	51	Adjudicated	63	48	73	63	53
						Dismissed	7	4	10	5	4
*Amended Motions to Modify	50	52	50	52	46						
TOTAL	298	381	323	322	284	TOTAL	206	255	271	241	168

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Average Number Cases per General Docket	20	23	26	30	30
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	7	10	10	6	6
Number of Hearings Held	1,998	1,656	1,635	1,583	1,583
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	167	138	136	105	105

Callaway	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Average Number Cases per General Docket	18	26	23	25	27
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	1	1	1	0
Number of Hearings Held	824	1,024	1,021	1,020	997
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	69	88	85	85	83

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Average Number Cases per General Docket	9	14	10	18	18
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	9	6	3	6	6
Number of Hearings Held	644	704	889	773	773
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	54	59	74	61	61

Callaway	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Average Number Cases per General Docket	18	6	6	5	5
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Hearings Held	182	246	244	195	158
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	15	21	20	16	13

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 2020 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent ***risk assessment*** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Age at 1 st Referral	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
16	59	55	72	64	53
15	73	72	79	93	65
14	73	71	80	106	62
13	76	80	95	92	74
12 & under	201	203	170	208	129

Assault Referrals	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No Prior	301	339	333	397	238
One or more prior misdemeanor	174	131	144	152	129
One or more prior felony	7	11	19	14	16

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No History	389	368	395	435	292
History	93	113	101	128	91

History of Placement	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No prior out-of-home	361	339	338	392	250
Prior out-of-home	121	142	158	171	133

Parental History/Incarceration	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No Prior Incarceration	326	337	377	438	301
Prior Incarceration	156	144	119	125	82

Risk Assessments – Continued

Parental Management Style	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Effective	292	217	231	262	138
Moderately Ineffective	142	216	221	246	190
Severely Ineffective	48	48	44	55	55

Peer Relationships	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Neutral influence	258	255	175	200	84
Negative influence	159	201	279	279	241
Strong negative influence	65	25	42	42	58

Prior Referrals	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
None	196	259	223	252	162
One or more	286	286	273	311	221

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No/minor problems	253	249	178	185	122
Moderate problems	166	180	246	304	198
Severe problems	63	52	72	74	63

Substance Abuse	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No problem	396	398	372	461	287
Moderate problem	78	79	117	86	84
Severe problem	8	4	7	16	12

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 2020 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent **needs assessment** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Academic Performance	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Passing without difficulty	225	272	288	348	224
Functioning below average	180	144	141	143	107
Failing	61	47	50	47	33

Attitude	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Motivated to change	331	278	251	315	151
Generally uncooperative	109	151	192	184	167
Very negative attitude	26	34	36	39	46

Behavior Problems	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No significant problem	225	166	83	116	17
Moderate problem	192	256	338	370	273
Severe problem	49	41	58	52	74

Employment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Full-time	32	16	14	12	18
Part-time	17	9	17	16	14
Unemployed	14	15	11	24	10
Not applicable	403	423	437	486	322

Health/Handicaps	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No problems	441	445	457	525	357
No problems, but limited access to health care	7	4	8	3	3
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	16	12	13	7	4
Pregnancy	2	0	1	2	0
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	0	2	0	1	0

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No history	379	363	378	427	284
History	87	100	101	111	80

Interpersonal skills	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Good skills	363	231	177	229	80
Moderately impaired skills	88	207	279	286	257
Severely impaired skills	15	25	23	23	27

Needs Assessments – Continued

Juvenile's Parental Responsibility	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No children	453	452	468	531	358
One child	3	2	7	7	6
Two children	3	5	1	0	0
Three or more children	7	4	3	0	0

Learning Disorder	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No diagnosed learning disorder	399	410	410	462	325
Diagnosed learning disorder	67	53	69	76	39

Mental Health	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No mental health disorder	318	311	334	402	248
Mental health disorder w/ treatment	130	134	133	22	103
Mental health disorder w/o treatment	18	18	12	14	13

Parental Management Style	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Effective	303	216	212	262	121
Moderately ineffective	123	204	225	246	195
Severely ineffective	40	43	42	55	48

Parental Mental Health	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No history	376	388	407	492	316
History	90	75	72	46	48

Parental Substance Abuse	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No substance abuse	361	383	395	479	321
Substance abuse	105	80	84	59	43

Peer Relationships	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Neutral influence	259	244	166	200	74
Negative influence	149	191	271	279	238
Strong negative influence	58	28	42	42	52

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No or minor problems	253	246	167	185	112
Moderate problems	152	171	236	304	193
Severe problems	61	46	76	74	59

Social Support System	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Strong support	340	268	263	271	143
Limited support	103	164	196	255	200
Weak support	21	27	16	9	20
Strong negative	2	4	4	3	1

Substance Abuse	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No problem	389	386	354	461	276
Moderate problem	70	73	118	86	78
Severe problem	7	4	7	16	10

Supervision

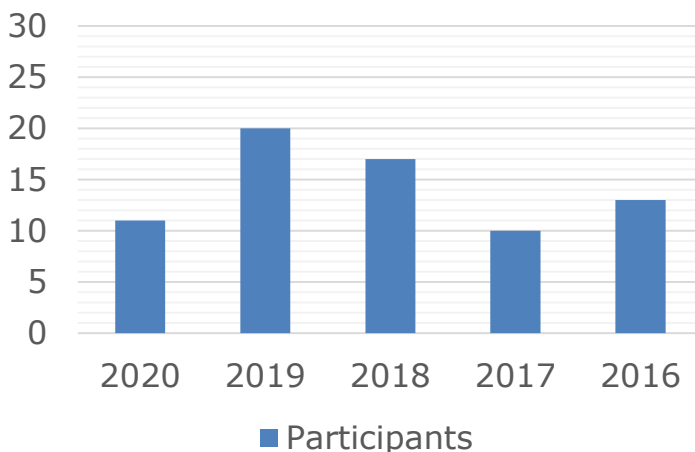
The charts below indicates a snapshot of the number of youth under informal or formal supervision by risk levels at the end of December each year.

Formal Supervision by Risk	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
High	51	41%	48	34%	49	34%	42	36%	43	48%
Moderate	68	55%	85	61%	89	62%	71	60%	45	50%
Low	5	4%	6	4%	5	3%	5	4%	2	2%
No Level Indicated	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	124		140		144		118		90	

Informal Supervision by Risk	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
High	30	23%	25	22%	27	22%	38	22%	24	21%
Moderate	90	68%	76	68%	85	70%	124	73%	84	74%
Low	12	9%	8	7%	9	7%	7	4%	5	4%
No Level Indicated	0	0%	3	3%	1	1%	2	1%	1	1%
TOTAL	132		112		122		171		114	

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
2020	11
2019	20
2018	17
2017	10
2016	13

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 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	16	20%
	Override Down to Alternative	2	2%
	Override Down to Release	2	2%
Male	No Override	52	64%
	Override Down to Alternative	3	4%
	Override Down to Release	7	9%
Unknown	No Override	0	0%
TOTAL		82	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	30	42%
	Override Down to Alternative	4	5%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
Hispanic	No Override	2	2%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
White	No Override	36	44%
	Override Down to Alternative	1	1%
	Override Down to Release	8	10%
TOTAL		82	100%

Juvenile Detention Assessment – Continued

Youth Receiving Level of Alternative to Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	6	9%
	Override Down to Release	4	6%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Male	No Override	18	40%
	Override Down to Release	27	40%
	Override Up to Detention	13	19%
TOTAL		68	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	8	29%
	Override Down to Release	12	18%
	Override Up to Detention	3	4%
Hispanic	No Override	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	No Override	0	0%
White	No Override	16	24%
	Override Down to Release	19	28%
	Override Up to Detention	10	15%
TOTAL		68	100%

Youth Receiving Level of Release on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	131	48%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	1	0%
Male	No Override	131	50%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	7	3%
TOTAL		271	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	No Override	2	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	127	46%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	5	2%
Hispanic	No Override	3	1%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	1	0%
White	No Override	130	48%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	1%
	Override Up to Detention	2	1%
TOTAL		271	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. Unfortunately, in-person meetings of the JDAI Collaborative Team were temporarily suspended in 2020, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Conditional Release	94	77	57	82	19
Crisis Intervention Services	1	2	0	1	0
Evening Reporting Center	8	4	3	2	2
In Home Detention	10	13	8	12	6
Mental Health Placements	9	4	1	2	1
Shelter Care	1	0	No longer available	No longer available	No longer Available
Residential Placements	1	0	0	0	1

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 2020, 19 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 2020; 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.

On March 17, 2020, the ERC was suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In October 2020, the Juvenile Officer developed a tutoring program, in lieu of the Evening Reporting Center. The goal was to assist youth who are under the jurisdiction of the court with their online learning. A total of 9 youth participated in the tutoring program, which ended at the time Columbia Public Schools resumed in-person learning 5 days per week.

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 2020, 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, 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 2020, the number of total circuit commitments to the Division of Youth Services was 19. The circuit receives funding for the Intensive Intervention Model Program and Probation Services Enhancement Program from Division of Youth Services court diversion grant funds. Two deputy juvenile officers 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
2020	11	8	19
2019	12	4	16
2018	15	3	18
2017	14	5	19
2016	16	5	21

Certifications

Certification is the most serious action that can be taken in a juvenile case. This action allows the juvenile court to dismiss the juvenile court action to allow for prosecution in the adult criminal court. While some of these investigations remain at the Juvenile Officer's discretion, the Juvenile Crime Bill of 1995 made many of these investigations mandatory, based on specific statutory criteria. It should be noted that a mandated investigation may not always recommend certification.

In 2020, no youth were certified.

Boone	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Certification Investigations	0	8	1	2	0
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	1	1	1	0

Callaway	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Certification Investigations	0	0	1	1	0
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	0	0	0	0

Circuit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Certification Investigations	0	8	2	3	0
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	1	1	1	0

Programs

The purpose of the Juvenile Division of the 13th Judicial Circuit Family Court is to provide prevention, intervention and protection services to children, families and the community, while promoting collaborative partnerships with private and public entities in an ongoing effort to improve the quality of life for the citizens of Boone and Callaway counties. In doing so, the Juvenile Office provides a variety of programs to help educate, yet hold juveniles accountable for their actions. Some numbers reflect the cancelling of programs.

Number of Program Participants	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Consequence Program	51	26	23	21	22
Drug Testing	62	66	120	149	99
Supervision Juvenile Office Orientation	7	4	9	0	0
Sex Education	6	5	9	9	0
Shoplifter's Program	14	2	3	2	0
Tobacco Program	4	2	7	11	0
Girl Group	N/A	15	19	8	0
Think Program	N/A	N/A	5	10	0

As with many other aspects of the Juvenile Office, programming was significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. In order to ensure the safety of staff and juveniles, the Juvenile Office was focused on completing essential functions and were not able to meet in-person with youth to provide programming.

There were a few youth and parents who participated in the Consequence Program and the Tutoring Program, as well as drug testing, but the majority of the programs were not held due to concerns about the health and safety of the staff and participants.

Community Service Work

Community Service Work

In 2020, 378 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 \$3,893.40.

Five Year CSW Comparison	
Year	Hours Completed
2020	378
2019	490
2018	652
2017	1,007
2016	2,456

Community Service Work for Restitution

In 2020, no hours were completed in the Community Service Work for Restitution program due to COVID restrictions.

Five Year CSW for Restitution Comparison			
Year	Number of Hours Completed	Amount of Restitution Paid to Victims	Percentage to Total Restitution Collected
2020	0	\$0.00	0%
2019	35	\$299.58	2%
2018	268	\$2,047.00	21%
2017	176	\$1,348.00	13%
2016	210	\$1,581.00	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 2016-2020. The amounts collected will include amounts collected for restitution ordered in previous years.

Restitution			
Year	Amount Ordered	Amount Collected	Percent Collected to Amount Ordered
2020	\$18,540.88	\$6,244.08	34%
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%

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	2019		2020	
Assault	38	68%	16	53%
Burglary	6	11%	7	23%
Child Sexual Abuse	6	11%	5	17%
Harassment	5	9%	0	0%
Robbery	1	2%	2	7%
Total	56	100%	30	100%

Callaway				
Type of Offense	2019		2020	
Assault	14	78%	9	56%
Burglary	0	0%	0	0%
Child Sexual Abuse	4	22%	5	31%
Harassment	0	0%	2	13%
Robbery	0	0%	0	0%
Total	18	100%	16	100%

Circuit				
Type of Offense	2019		2020	
Assault	52	70%	25	54%
Burglary	6	8%	7	15%
Child Sexual Abuse	10	14%	10	22%
Harassment	5	7%	2	4%
Robbery	1	1%	2	4%
Total	74	100%	46	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				
	2019		2020	
Victim Referrals Received	86		49	
Number of Victims not requesting services	8	9%	2	4%
Number of no responses	45	52%	27	55%
Number of referrals rejected	8	9%	6	12%
Number of victims assisted	25	29%	14	29%
*Victims Assisted	25		14	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	25	100%	14	100%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	0	0%	0	0%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	25	100%	14	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	19	76%	10	71%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	3	12%	2	14%

Callaway County				
	2019		2020	
Victim Referrals Received	31		24	
Number of Victims not requesting services	9	29%	15	63%
Number of no responses	5	16%	11	45%
Number of referrals rejected	0	0%	0	0%
Number of victims assisted	16	52%	17	71%
*Victims Assisted	31		17	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	0	0%	0	0%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	5	16%	0	0%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	16	52%	17	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	0	0%	0	0%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	0	0%	0	0%

Circuit				
	2019		2020	
Victim Referrals Received	117		73	
Number of Victims not requesting services	17	15%	17	23%
Number of no responses	50	43%	38	52%
Number of referrals rejected	8	7%	6	8%
Number of victims assisted	41	35%	27	37%
*Victims Assisted	117		31	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	25	21%	14	52%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	5	4%	0	0%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	41	35%	31	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	19	16%	10	37%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	3	3%	2	7%

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 2020, a circuit total of 3 intake questionnaires were returned.

Intake Questionnaire	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	100%	86%	71%	100%
Said the intake interview started on time.	97%	100%	86%	57%	100%
Felt the intake officer treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Said the intake conference was helpful.	97%	100%	100%	71%	100%
Felt the intake officer considered their opinions and concerns.	100%	100%	100%	86%	100%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2020:

"The intake officer was very helpful in answering our questions and offering productive guidance and feedback."

"The intake officer appeared genuinely interested and was much appreciated."

Supervision: Any time a juvenile is successfully released from supervision attempts are made to conduct an interview with the parent and youth served. In 2020, a total of 1 Supervision Termination Questionnaires was completed.

Supervision Termination Questionnaire	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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.	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The following are a few comments given by parents who filled out the surveys in 2020:

"The DJO went above and beyond to make sure my daughter's needs were met."