
2021 Annual Report

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



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Introduction

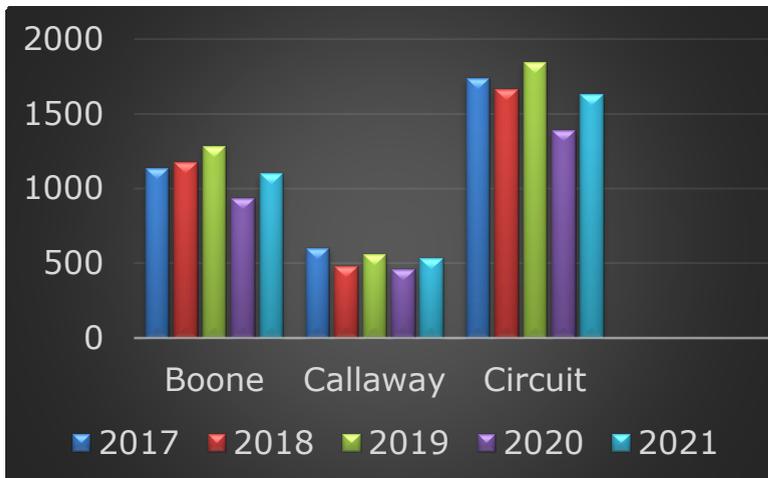
The 13th Circuit is comprised of Boone and Callaway Counties. Boone and Callaway Court are in diverse innovative counties located in the center of the state at the crossroads of major east-west interstates and north-south highways. Population growth and prospects for additional growth are placing increasing demands on county government. According to the July 1, 2021, QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau, the combined 2021 population estimate of Boone and Callaway counties was 225,206. Boone County’s estimated population is 185,840 (81 percent) and Callaway’s estimated population is 44,638 (19 percent). The chart below reflects the population estimates since 2019.

Year	Boone	Callaway	Circuit
2021 Estimate	185,840	44,638	230,468
2020 Estimate	181,999	44,532	226,531
2019 Estimate	180,463	44,743	225,206

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 2021. 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.

Referrals

Based on the referral history shown below, there was a 15% increase in referrals from 2020-2021. The number of referrals has been consistent over the last five years, except for the decline in 2020, which is likely attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic. It should be noted that, in July 2021, Raise the Age went into effect in Missouri and; therefore, juvenile court now has jurisdiction over seventeen years old youth for delinquency and status offenses. This should increase the overall referrals to the Juvenile Officer going forward.



Juvenile Division Referrals					
Year	Boone		Callaway		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2021	1,099	67%	535	33%	1,634
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

Referral Sources

The Juvenile Office receives referrals from various sources. The numbers below indicate the disposition referral source. In 2021, law enforcement was the largest referral source for the Circuit, accounting for 56% percent of all disposed referrals. School personnel were responsible for an additional 12% of the referrals and Children's Division accounted for 15%.

Boone	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	117	13%	131	14%	122	13%	117	13%	112	10%
Juvenile Court Personnel	91	10%	76	8%	83	9%	67	7%	54	5%
Law Enforcement	531	57%	486	52%	706	55%	604	65%	718	65%
Other Juvenile Court	12	1%	12	1%	10	1%	5	1%	1	0%
Parent	70	7%	89	10%	92	7%	75	8%	117	11%
Social Service Agency	4	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%
School Personnel	218	23%	145	16%	94	7%	50	5%	68	6%
School Resource Officers	89	10%	220	24%	167	13%	8	1%	5	0%
Victim/Relative/Other	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%	0	0%
Other	5	1%	14	1%	9	1%	6	1%	20	2%
Total	1,139		1,176		1,285		934		1,099	

Callaway	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	135	22%	103	22%	123	22%	115	25%	134	25%
Juvenile Court Personnel	26	4%	19	4%	9	2%	4	1%	7	1%
Law Enforcement	274	46%	215	45%	229	41%	216	47%	194	36%
Other Juvenile Court	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Parent	23	4%	19	4%	18	3%	15	3%	21	4%
Social Service Agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
School Personnel	144	24%	120	25%	136	24%	81	18%	124	23%
School Resource Officers	0	0%	0	0%	38	7%	23	5%	52	10%
Victim/Relative/Other	0	0%	2	0%	3	1%	1	0%	2	0%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Total	602		479		557		456		535	

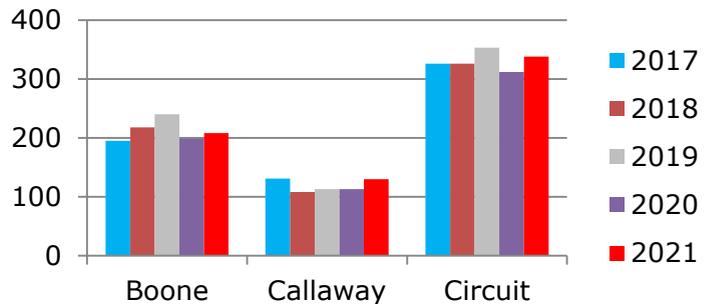
Circuit	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children's Division	252	14%	234	14%	245	13%	232	17%	246	15%
Juvenile Court Personnel	117	7%	95	6%	92	5%	71	5%	61	4%
Law Enforcement	805	47%	701	42%	935	51%	820	59%	912	56%
Other Juvenile Court	12	1%	13	1%	10	1%	6	0%	1	0%
Parent	93	5%	108	7%	110	6%	90	6%	138	8%
Social Service Agency	4	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%
School Personnel	362	21%	265	16%	230	12%	131	9%	192	12%
School Resource Officers	89	5%	220	13%	205	11%	31	2%	57	3%
Victim/Relative/Other	2	0%	4	0%	5	0%	3	0%	2	0%
Other	5	0%	14	1%	10	1%	6	0%	21	1%
Total	1,741		1,655		1,842		1,390		1,634	

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
	#	%	#	%	
2021	208	62%	130	38%	338
2020	199	64%	113	36%	312
2019	240	68%	113	32%	353
2018	218	67%	108	33%	326
2017	195	60%	131	40%	326



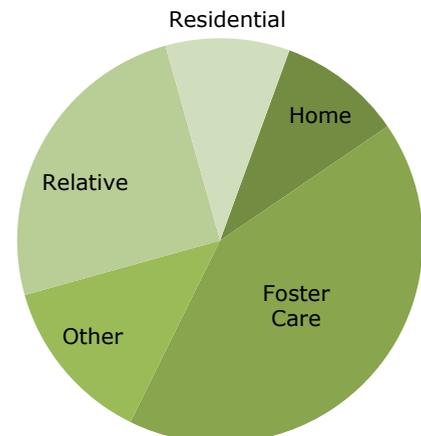
Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children Under Court Supervision

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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Average Number of Cases Placed at Home	98	93	67	70	67
Average Number of Cases Placed in Foster Care	134	119	187	240	226
Average Number of Cases Placed in Other Placement: In-Patient Hospitalization or Kinship Care (Friends of Family)	36	47	54	90	47
Average Number of Cases Placed in Relative Care	88	159	157	168	158
Average Number of Cases Placed in Residential Care	52	36	51	54	38
Total Average Placements by Year	408	454	516	622	536

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.

2021 Referrals for Status Offenders								
County	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others	Beyond Parental Control	Runaway	Truancy	Curfew	Violation of Supervision	Total	
							#	%
Boone	427	131	0	15	0	0	573	72%
Callaway	59	98	1	69	0	0	227	28%
Circuit	486	229	1	84	0	0	800	100%

Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	427	75%	131	23%	0	0%	15	3%	0	0%	0	0%	573
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

Callaway													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		*Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	59	26%	98	43%	1	0%	69	16%	0	0%	0	0%	227
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

Circuit													
Year	Behavior Injurious to Self or Others		Beyond Parental Control		Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		* Violation of Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	486	61%	229	29%	1	0%	84	11%	0	0%	0	0%	800
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

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.

2021 Referrals for Delinquency Violations						
County	Acts Against Persons	Acts Against Property	Acts Against Public Order	Traffic Violations	Total	
					#	%
Boone	150	150	143	1	444	70%
Callaway	84	36	71	0	191	30%
Circuit	234	186	214	1	635	

Five Year History

Boone									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	150	34%	150	34%	143	32%	1	0%	444
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

Callaway									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	84	44%	36	19%	71	37%	0	1%	191
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

Circuit									
Year	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Acts Against Public Order		Traffic Violations		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	234	37%	186	29%	214	34%	1	0%	635
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

Disposition

A referral to the Juvenile Officer may be disposed of in a variety of ways. 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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	1	1%	5	3%	182	97%	188
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	5	4%	0	0%	121	96%	126
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	6	2%	5	2%	303	96%	314
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

Disposition – Status Offenses

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	11	3%	117	44%	140	52%	268
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	4	6%	40	56%	28	39%	72
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	15	4%	157	46%	168	49%	340
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

Disposition – Delinquency Violations

Five Year History

Boone							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	17	4%	121	44%	134	49%	272
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

Callaway							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	3	4%	31	41%	41	55%	75
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

Circuit							
Year	Referral Rejected		Informal		Petition/Motion to Modify Filed		Total Referrals Disposed
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2021	20	6%	152	44%	175	50%	347
2020	17	7%	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

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.

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 11 were filed in 2020 and 22 filed in 2021.

Filings– Abuse/Neglect

	Filings					Dispositions					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Petitions	230	241	241	208	264	Adjudicated	283	298	317	250	352
						Dismissed	12	35	20	5	7
*Amended Petitions	116	119	107	93	140						
Motions to Modify	29	41	37	33	33	Adjudicated	32	20	29	26	26
						Dismissed	1	4	1	6	3
*Amended Motions to Modify	21	16	14	15	13						
Term. of Parental Rights	21	24	25	45	10	Adjudicated	20	24	21	53	26
Amd TPR	12	14	4	15	7	Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	429	455	428	409	467	TOTAL	328	357	367	287	388

Filings/Dispositions – Continued

Filings– Status

Filings						Dispositions					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Petitions	32	37	35	23	15	Adjudicated	12	15	14	10	12
						Dismissed	10	20	22	0	1
*Amended Petitions	2	10	8	8	13						
Motions to Modify	22	8	11	7	0	Adjudicated	13	13	15	5	0
						Dismissed	1	0	1	0	0
*Amended Motions to Modify	16	11	13	2	0						
TOTAL	72	66	67	40	28	TOTAL	36	48	52	15	13

Filings– Delinquency

Filings						Dispositions					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Petitions	149	112	125	109	102	Adjudicated	178	155	140	107	112
						Dismissed	25	33	33	4	4
*Amended Petitions	118	93	75	78	79						
Motions to Modify	62	68	70	51	62	Adjudicated	48	73	63	53	61
						Dismissed	4	10	5	4	5
*Amended Motions to Modify	52	50	52	46	43						
TOTAL	381	323	322	284	286	TOTAL	255	271	241	168	182

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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Average Number Cases per General Docket	23	26	30	23	20
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	10	10	6	7	11
Number of Hearings Held	1,656	1,635	1,583	1,652	1,873
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	138	136	105	120	156

Callaway	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Average Number Cases per General Docket	26	23	25	27	27
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	1	1	0	1
Number of Hearings Held	1,024	1,021	1,020	997	1,143
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	88	85	85	83	95

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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Average Number Cases per General Docket	14	10	18	17	22
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	6	3	6	4	8
Number of Hearings Held	704	889	773	698	928
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	59	74	61	58	77

Callaway	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Average Number Cases per General Docket	6	6	5	5	6
Average Number Cases per Contested Docket	1	1	1	1	0
Number of Hearings Held	246	244	195	158	261
Average Number of Hearings Held per Month	21	20	16	13	22

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 2021 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent *risk assessment* completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Age at 1 st Referral	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
16	55	72	64	53	96
15	72	79	93	65	98
14	71	80	106	62	110
13	80	95	92	74	118
12 & under	203	170	208	129	168

Assault Referrals	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No Prior	339	333	397	238	410
One or more prior misdemeanor	131	144	152	129	161
One or more prior felony	11	19	14	16	19

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No History	368	395	435	292	452
History	113	101	128	91	138

History of Placement	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No prior out-of-home	339	338	392	250	378
Prior out-of-home	142	158	171	133	212

Parental History/Incarceration	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No Prior Incarceration	337	377	438	301	471
Prior Incarceration	144	119	125	82	119

Risk Assessments – Continued

Parental Management Style	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Effective	217	231	262	138	310
Moderately Ineffective	216	221	246	190	210
Severely Ineffective	48	44	55	55	70

Peer Relationships	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Neutral influence	255	175	200	84	167
Negative influence	201	279	279	241	352
Strong negative influence	25	42	42	58	71

Prior Referrals	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
None	259	223	252	162	275
One or more	286	273	311	221	315

School Attendance/Disciplinatory	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No/minor problems	249	178	185	122	227
Moderate problems	180	246	304	198	269
Severe problems	52	72	74	63	94

Substance Abuse	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No problem	398	372	461	287	440
Moderate problem	79	117	86	84	138
Severe problem	4	7	16	12	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 2021 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent *needs assessment* completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Academic Performance	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Passing without difficulty	272	288	348	224	359
Functioning below average	144	141	143	107	145
Failing	47	50	47	33	39

Attitude	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Motivated to change	278	251	315	151	305
Generally uncooperative	151	192	184	167	195
Very negative attitude	34	36	39	46	43

Behavior Problems	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No significant problem	166	83	116	17	69
Moderate problem	256	338	370	273	402
Severe problem	41	58	52	74	72

Employment	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Full-time	16	14	12	18	79
Part-time	9	17	16	14	45
Unemployed	15	11	24	10	16
Not applicable	423	437	486	322	403

Health/Handicaps	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No problems	445	457	525	357	535
No problems, but limited access to health care	4	8	3	3	5
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	12	13	7	4	1
Pregnancy	0	1	2	0	1
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	2	0	1	0	1

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No history	363	378	427	284	427
History	100	101	111	80	116

Interpersonal skills	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Good skills	231	177	229	80	231
Moderately impaired skills	207	279	286	257	269
Severely impaired skills	25	23	23	27	43

Needs Assessments – Continued

Juvenile's Parental Responsibility	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No children	452	468	531	358	538
One child	2	7	7	6	5
Two children	5	1	0	0	0
Three or more children	4	3	0	0	0

Learning Disorder	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No diagnosed learning disorder	410	410	462	325	489
Diagnosed learning disorder	53	69	76	39	54

Mental Health	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No mental health disorder	311	334	402	248	347
Mental health disorder w/ treatment	134	133	22	103	177
Mental health disorder w/o treatment	18	12	14	13	19

Parental Management Style	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Effective	216	212	262	121	303
Moderately ineffective	204	225	246	195	174
Severely ineffective	43	42	55	48	66

Parental Mental Health	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No history	388	407	492	316	474
History	75	72	46	48	69

Parental Substance Abuse	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No substance abuse	383	395	479	321	482
Substance abuse	80	84	59	43	61

Peer Relationships	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Neutral influence	244	166	200	74	132
Negative influence	191	271	279	238	357
Strong negative influence	28	42	42	52	54

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No or minor problems	246	167	185	112	224
Moderate problems	171	236	304	193	244
Severe problems	46	76	74	59	75

Social Support System	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Strong support	268	263	271	143	287
Limited support	164	196	255	200	239
Weak support	27	16	9	20	13
Strong negative	4	4	3	1	4

Substance Abuse	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No problem	386	354	461	276	412
Moderate problem	73	118	86	78	122
Severe problem	4	7	16	10	9

Supervision

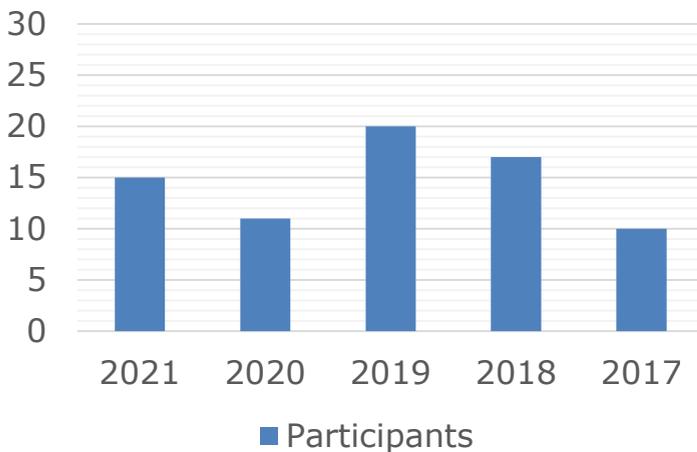
The charts below indicates a snapshot of the number of youth under informal or formal supervision by risk levels at the end of December each year.

Formal Supervision by Risk	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	High	48	34%	49	34%	42	36%	43	48%	52
Moderate	85	61%	89	62%	71	60%	45	50%	64	52%
Low	6	4%	5	3%	5	4%	2	2%	5	4%
No Level Indicated	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%
TOTAL	140		144		118		90		124	

Informal Supervision by Risk	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	High	25	22%	27	22%	38	22%	24	21%	32
Moderate	76	68%	85	70%	124	73%	84	74%	115	72%
Low	8	7%	9	7%	7	4%	5	4%	10	6%
No Level Indicated	3	3%	1	1%	2	1%	1	1%	2	1%
TOTAL	112		122		171		114		159	

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
2021	15
2020	11
2019	20
2018	17
2017	10

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	7	10%
	Override Down to Alternative	1	1%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
Male	No Override	53	64%
	Override Down to Alternative	5	7%
	Override Down to Release	6	8%
Unknown	No Override	0	0%
TOTAL		72	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	29	42%
	Override Down to Alternative	2	3%
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
Asian Or Pacific Islander	No Override	2	3%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	0	0%
White	No Override	29	40%
	Override Down to Alternative	4	6%
	Override Down to Release	5	7%
TOTAL		72	100%

Juvenile Detention Assessment – Continued

Youth Receiving Level of Alternative to Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	6	7%
	Override Down to Release	15	6%
	Override Up to Detention	1	1%
Male	No Override	18	40%
	Override Down to Release	29	35%
	Override Up to Detention	13	16%
TOTAL		82	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	12	29%
	Override Down to Release	27	33%
	Override Up to Detention	8	10%
Hispanic	Override Up to Detention	1	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	Override Down to Release	1	1%
White	No Override	12	15%
	Override Down to Release	16	20%
	Override Up to Detention	5	6%
TOTAL		82	100%

Youth Receiving Level of Release on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	165	48%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	4	1%
Male	No Override	198	50%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	2	1%
TOTAL		371	100%

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	187	46%
	Override Up to Alternative	2	1%
	Override Up to Detention	2	1%
Hispanic	No Override	5	1%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	167	45%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	1%
	Override Up to Detention	4	1%
TOTAL		371	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.

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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Conditional Release	77	57	82	19	24
Crisis Intervention Services	2	0	1	0	0
Evening Reporting Center	4	3	2	2	0
In Home Detention	13	8	12	6	6
Mental Health Placements	4	1	2	1	0
Shelter Care	0	No longer available	No longer available	No longer Available	No longer Available
Residential Placements	0	0	0	1	2

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 2021, 24 youth participated in the Conditional Release Program in lieu of detention. During the pandemic, the number of times the Conditional Release Program was used decreased since it required in-person contact between the on call deputy juvenile officer, the youth, and the parent(s).

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.

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 6 times in 2021.

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 2021, there were no youth and their families who participated in this service as an alternative to detention, as we currently do not have a therapist contracted to provide this program.

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
2021	16	6	22
2020	11	8	19
2019	12	4	16
2018	15	3	18
2017	14	5	19

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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Certification Investigations	8	1	2	0	1
Number of Juveniles Certified	1	1	1	0	1

Callaway	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Certification Investigations	0	1	1	0	0
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	0	0	0	0

Circuit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Certification Investigations	8	2	3	0	1
Number of Juveniles Certified	1	1	1	0	1

Programs

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

There was a significant decline in programming provided during 2020-2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. 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 to provide programming.

Number of Program Participants	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Consequence Program	26	23	21	22	0
Drug Testing	66	120	149	99	154
Supervision Juvenile Office Orientation	4	9	0	0	0
Sex Education	5	9	9	0	0
Shoplifter's Program	2	3	2	0	0
Tobacco Program	2	7	11	0	0
Girl Group	15	19	8	0	0
Think Program	N/A	5	10	0	0
Y.E.S. Program					11

In October 2020, the Juvenile Officer developed a tutoring program. The goal was to assist youth who are under the jurisdiction of the court with their online learning. A total of 19 youth participated in the tutoring program, which ended at the time the Columbia Public Schools resumed in-person learning five days per week.

In August 2021, the Juvenile Officer began cooperating with Columbia Public Schools to provide an alternative education program at the Alternative Sentencing Center called Y.E.S. Academy. The Y.E.S. Academy is a school program for youth who are under the jurisdiction of the Court and, for whatever reason, are not eligible to attend their regular school. Some of these youths may have committed offenses which fall under the Safe Schools Act. Others may have difficulty being successful in a traditional school environment for other reasons. Students are allowed to attend school at the Y.E.S. Academy while they work toward other goals, such as transitioning back into their regular school, or becoming involved in another alternative program. There is one full-time teacher, who is funded by the Columbia Public Schools, who provides instruction at the Y.E.S. Academy. There is also a part-time home school communicator. Juvenile Office staff also assist with supervision of the youth in the Y.E.S. Academy. In the first semester of the 2021-2022 school year, 11 youth participated in the Y.E.S. Academy.

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
2021	225
2020	378
2019	490
2018	652
2017	1,007

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
2021	162	\$1,665.51	15%
2020	0	\$0.00	0%
2019	35	\$299.58	2%
2018	268	\$2,047.00	21%
2017	176	\$1,348.00	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 2017-2021. The amounts collected will include amounts collected for restitution ordered in previous years.

Restitution			
Year	Amount Ordered	Amount Collected	Percent Collected to Amount Ordered
2021	\$34,136.91	\$15,362.78*	45%
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%

* - \$8,000.00 was transferred to Cole County Juvenile Office because the juvenile resides in Cole County.

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, clerical staff have been assigned to assume the responsibility of victim services. The charts below show the types of referrals received in 2020 and 2021.

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

Boone County				
Type of Offense	2020		2021	
Assault/Property dmg	16	53%	75	61%
Burglary/Car Theft/Tamp	7	23%	37	30%
Child Sexual Abuse	5	17%	5	4%
Harassment	0	0%	4	3%
Robbery	2	7%	2	2%
Total	30	100%	123	100%

Callaway				
Type of Offense	2020		2021	
Assault	9	56%		
Burglary	0	0%		
Child Sexual Abuse	5	31%		
Harassment	2	13%		
Robbery	0	0%		
Total	16	100%		

Circuit				
Type of Offense	2020		2021	
Assault	25	54%	2	40%
Burglary	7	15%	3	60%
Child Sexual Abuse	10	22%	0	0%
Harassment	2	4%	0	0%
Robbery	2	4%	0	0%
Total	46	100%	5	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.
- 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.
- Due to changes in supervisory staff in Callaway County in 2021, there was not adequate data obtained regarding victim services.

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 2020 and 2021. It should be noted on Victims Assisted, one victim could be assisted in several categories.

Boone County				
	2020		2021	
Victim Referrals Received	49		123	
Number of Victims not requesting services	2	4%	35	28%
Number of no responses	27	55%	50	41%
Number of referrals rejected	6	12%	19	15%
Number of victims assisted	14	29%	19	15%
*Victims Assisted	14		19	
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	14	100%	9	47%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	0	0%	1	5%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	14	100%	19	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	10	71%	11	58%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	2	14%	1	5%

Callaway County				
	2020		2021	
Victim Referrals Received	24		5	
Number of Victims not requesting services	15	63%	0	0%
Number of no responses	11	45%	0	0%
Number of referrals rejected	0	0%	0	0%
Number of victims assisted	17	71%	5	100%
*Victims Assisted	17			
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	0	0%	1	20%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	0	0%	4	80%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	17	100%	5	100%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	0	0%	3	60%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	0	0%	0	0%

Circuit				
	2020		2021	
Victim Referrals Received	73		128	
Number of Victims not requesting services	17	23%	35	27%
Number of no responses	38	52%	50	39%
Number of referrals rejected	6	8%	19	15%
Number of victims assisted	27	37%	24	19%
*Victims Assisted	31			
Number of Victim Impact Statements Received	14	52%	10	8%
Number of Victims Accompanied to Court	0	0%	5	4%
Number of Victims Updated on the case	31	100%	24	19%
Number of Victims Assisted with Restitution	10	37%	14	10%
Number of Victims Assisted with Crime Victims Compensation	2	7%	1	1%

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 2021, a circuit total of 3 intake questionnaires were returned.

Intake Questionnaire	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	86%	71%	100%	100%
Said the intake interview started on time.	100%	86%	57%	100%	100%
Felt the intake officer treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Said the intake conference was helpful.	100%	100%	71%	100%	100%
Felt the intake officer considered their opinions and concerns.	100%	100%	86%	100%	100%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2021:

“The intake officer came across as authoritative, but understanding.”

“The intake officer was very professional and incredibly helpful through the entire ordeal.”

Supervision: Any time a juvenile is successfully released from supervision attempts are made to conduct an interview with the parent and youth served. In 2021, a total of 1 Supervision Termination Questionnaires were completed.

Supervision Termination Questionnaire	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%
Felt the supervising deputy juvenile officer met frequently enough with their child to provide appropriate supervision.	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%
Felt the deputy juvenile officer kept them informed about their child's supervision.	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%
Felt deputy juvenile officer supervision was helpful.	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%
Felt their child's behavior at home improved.	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%

The following is a few comment given by a parent who filled out the survey in 2021:

“The supervision officer did an excellent job. She was very kind and concerned and stayed on top of everything.”