



2023 Annual Report

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



Table Of Contents

Introduction	3-4
Referrals	5
Referral Sources	5
Abuse/Neglect	6
Referrals	6
Placement of Abuse/Neglect Children	6
Dispositions	7
Docket Statistics	7
Termination of Parental Rights	7
Status Offenses and Delinquency Violations	8
Status Offense Unit	8
Referrals	8
Dispositions	9
Delinquency Violations Unit	10
Referrals	10
Dispositions	11
Docket Statistics	11
Risk Assessments	12-13
Needs Assessments	14-15
Supervision	16
Intensive Intervention Model Program	16
Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA)	17-18
Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI)	19-20
Commitments to the Division of Youth Services	21
Certifications	21
Programs	22-23
Community Service Work	24
Restitution	24
Victim Services	25-27
Questionnaire Summary	28

INTRODUCTION OF CHIEF JUVENILE OFFICER RUTH MCCLUSKEY



Ruth McCluskey began her employment for the 13th Judicial Circuit in 1996 as a Caseworker at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center. She was promoted to the position of Intake and Evaluations Coordinator in 2000, and served in that capacity until 2008, when she transferred to the Boone County Juvenile Office as a Deputy Juvenile Officer. While at the Juvenile Office, Ruth worked in the Intake Unit and was assigned to some cases in the Child Abuse/Neglect Unit. In 2013, Ruth became the Supervisor for the Callaway County Juvenile Office, and in 2015, she was promoted to her current position as the Chief Juvenile Officer for the 13th Circuit.

Ruth is originally from the state of Tennessee. She earned a bachelor's degree in psychology from Villanova University in 1994 and her master's degree in counseling psychology from Boston College in 1996.



BOONE COUNTY JUVENILE OFFICE

The Boone County Juvenile Office is located in Columbia, Missouri. The Chief Juvenile Officer's office is located in this office. This office consists of a supervisor, Angie Bezoni, three staff attorneys (One splits her time between Boone and Callaway), one paralegal, five Abuse/Neglect and eight Delinquency/ Status DJO's, and three Administrative Professionals.

CALLAWAY COUNTY JUVENILE OFFICE

The Callaway County Juvenile Office is located in Fulton, Missouri. This office consists of a supervisor (who also carries a full Abuse/Neglect caseload), Tosha Good, one staff attorney (who splits her time between Boone and Callaway), one Abuse/ Neglect and two Delinquency/Status DJO's, and one Administrative Professional.



STAFF TRAINING

The Missouri Juvenile Officer Performance Standards require for Juvenile Office Personnel to have ongoing training every year. The Juvenile Division Education Committee has created core skills and competency trainings for staff to complete within their first six months of employment, within their first year of employment, within their second and third years of employment and then ongoing 24 hours of job-related training per year after that.

In the first and second years of being a Deputy Juvenile Officer, they learn the basic core skills and knowledge of the court system, which includes learning about the history of the Juvenile Office and learning the statutes and juvenile codes which help ensure their understanding of the roles of the job. For seasoned Deputy Juvenile Officers, they must maintain 24 hours of continuous training each year.

The 13th Circuit Juvenile Office has 14.5 Deputy Juvenile Officers, 1 Training Deputy Juvenile Officer, 4 supporting staff, 2 supervisors and the Juvenile Officer. For 2023, Deputy Juvenile Officers had a total of 733 hours of training. Supporting staff had a total of 48 hours.

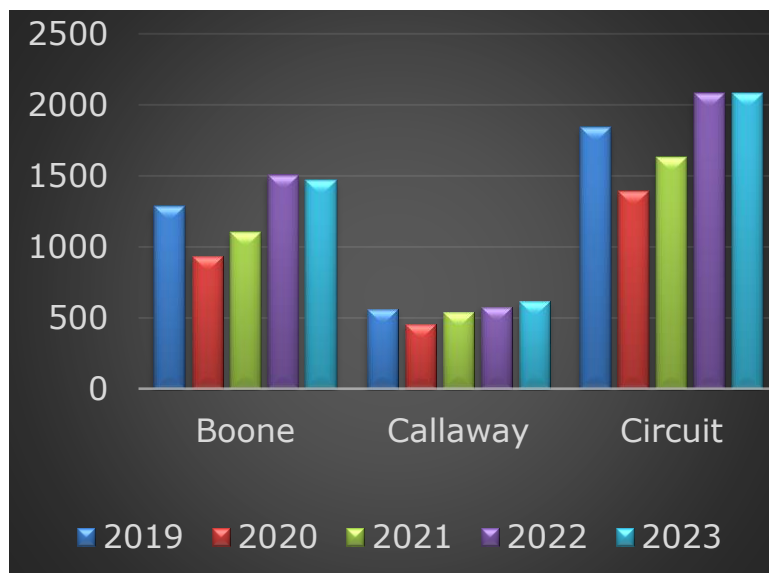
One of the highlighted training held for 2023 was offered through Missouri Children's Trauma Network Training Summit which featured author Dr. Richard Lavoie. Dr. Lavoie is a strong advocate for children with learning disabilities.



Referrals

A referral is a written report or statement that alleges that a juvenile has come under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. A juvenile is defined as a child under the age of 18 years.

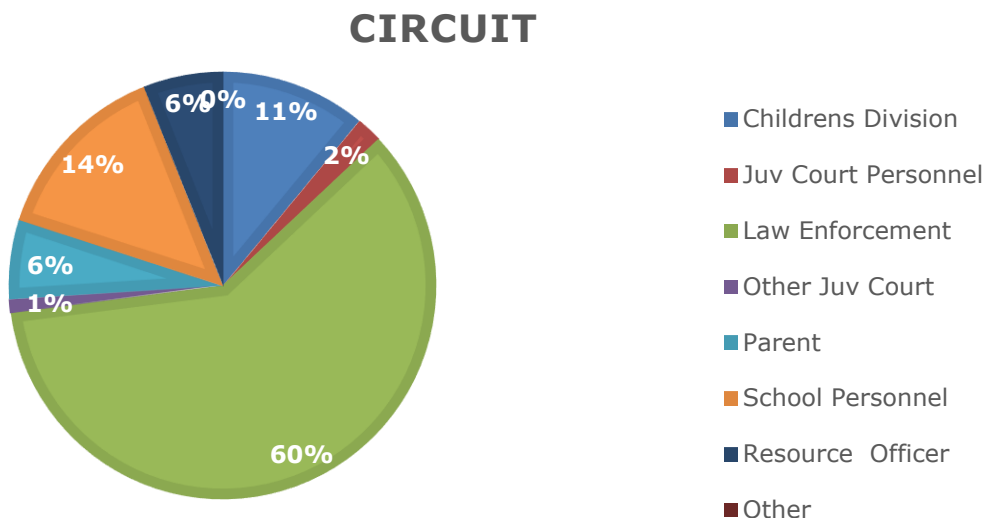
Referrals should be in writing and contain the juvenile's name, date of birth, address, and parent's name, along with sufficient information explaining the allegations. The reporter must also be identified. Verbal referrals can be received and acted upon in emergency situations, but the referral must be reduced to writing as soon as practicable.



Juvenile Division Referrals					
Year	Boone		Callaway		Circuit
	#	%	#	%	
2023	1,467	70%	617	30%	2,084
2022	1,505	72%	576	28%	2,081
2021	1,099	67%	535	33%	1,634
2020	934	70%	456	30%	1,390
2019	1,285	70%	557	30%	1,842

Referral Sources

The Juvenile Office receives referrals from various sources. The numbers below indicate the disposition referral source. In 2023, law enforcement was the largest referral source for the Circuit, accounting for 35% percent of all disposed referrals. School personnel were responsible for an additional 21% of the referrals and Children's Division accounted for 15%.



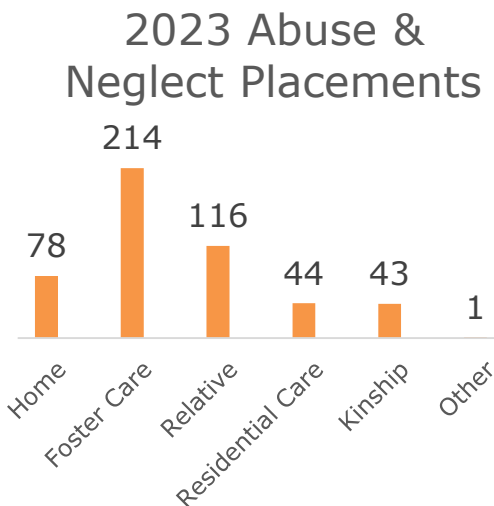
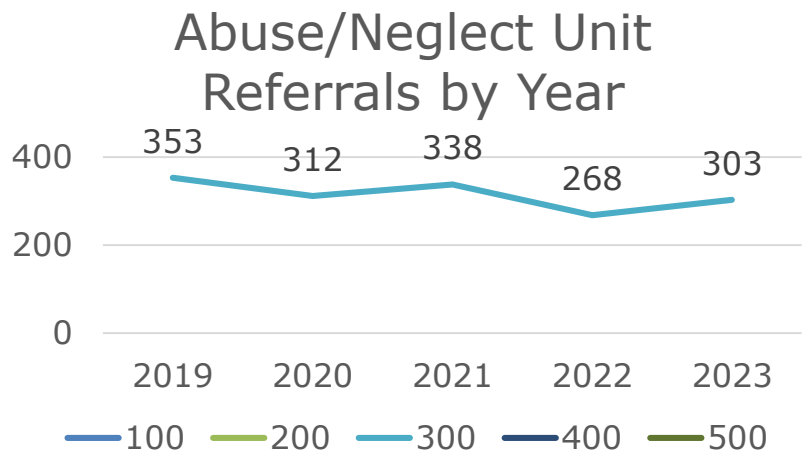
Abuse/Neglect

Child Abuse and Neglect referrals are made due to physical injury, sexual abuse, or emotional abuse inflicted on a child by those responsible for the child's care, custody, and control. Referrals to this unit 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.

CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT UNIT
Boone County
Deputy Juvenile Officers
Angie Bezoni, Supervisor
Cindy Agbonifo (Jan-May)
Sierrah Miller (Jun-Dec)
Kris Cortez
Vanessa Davis
Lorraine Rice
Linelle Romine, Training

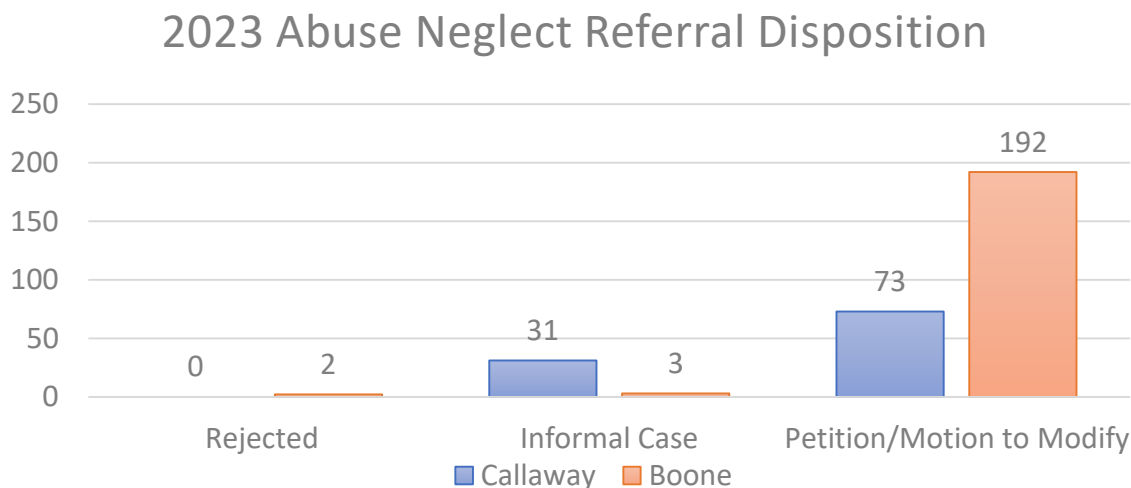
Callaway County
Deputy Juvenile Officers
Tosha Good, Supervisor
Ashley Jordan

The graph below shows the number of referrals received by this unit each year between 2019 and 2023. Overall, the Child Abuse and Neglect Unit is seeing a slow increase in referrals. In 2023, a total of 303 referrals were received by the 13th Judicial Circuit. Boone County received 198 referrals and Callaway County received 105 referrals.



Boone and Callaway Counties each have Deputy Juvenile Officers dedicated to monitoring the abuse and neglect caseload. Boone County has five Deputy Juvenile Officers and Callaway County has two Deputy Juvenile Officers (the supervisor carries a caseload) on the Abuse/Neglect Team. These officers are committed to attending Family Support Team Meetings and being active participants in the permanency planning of children in care. Deputy Juvenile Officers make every effort to return children to the parental home as quickly as possible without jeopardizing their safety. The chart to the left 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.

Rarely are referrals to the Child Abuse and Neglect Unit disposed of without filing a Petition or Motion to Modify in the case. Below you can see the disposal numbers for this unit by county.



In Boone County, counsel appeared at 1,936 hearings in 2023, and was in court for an average of 161 hearings a month. General dockets for this caseload averaged 22 cases per docket and contested dockets averaged 7 cases per docket.

In Callaway County, counsel appeared for 845 hearing averaging 70 hearings per month. General dockets averaged 17 cases per docket and only five contested dockets in 2023.

It should be noted that sibling groups are counted as one case (ex: a sibling group of 4 is 1 case) 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 to the case or the Judge.

Termination of Parental Rights

In May 2015, the 13th Circuit agreed to allow parties to pursue the process of adoption pursuant to 453.030 RSMo., on child abuse/neglect cases in situations where the parents were willing to consent to adoption and the team was in agreement. A 453 adoption is where the adoptive parents work with their own attorney to adopt a juvenile(s). It was also approved in cases where the legal basis for termination of parental rights was abandonment. The practice of filing a 453 Adoption has increased over the years as there were 34 filed in 2022 and 49 filed in 2023.

In certain Abuse/Neglect cases, the Juvenile Office petitions for termination of parental rights. There were 23 cases filed in 2023.

STATUS OFFENSES AND DELINQUENCY VIOLATIONS

Status offenses involve acts that are only illegal for juveniles under the age of 18. The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over cases involving children who are runaways, out of parental control, behavior injurious to self or others, or habitually truant from school. The majority of the referrals are due to the charge of behavior injurious to self or others, as seen on the table to the below.

STATUS OFFENSE & DELINQUENCY VIOLATION UNITS

Boone County
Deputy Juvenile Officers

Dylan Carter
Pamela Dampier
William Hardmon
Dominic Moody
Samantha Logue
Kenya Curtis
Katrina Watts

Callaway County
Deputy Juvenile Officers

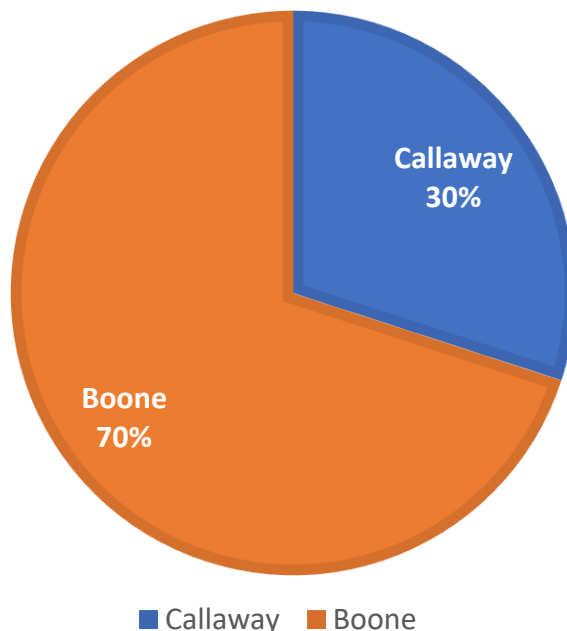
David Gibson
Reshonda Peterson

2023 STATUS OFFENSE REFERRALS

Behavior Injurious to Self/Others	59%
Beyond Parental Control	31%
Truancy	9%
Runaway	1%

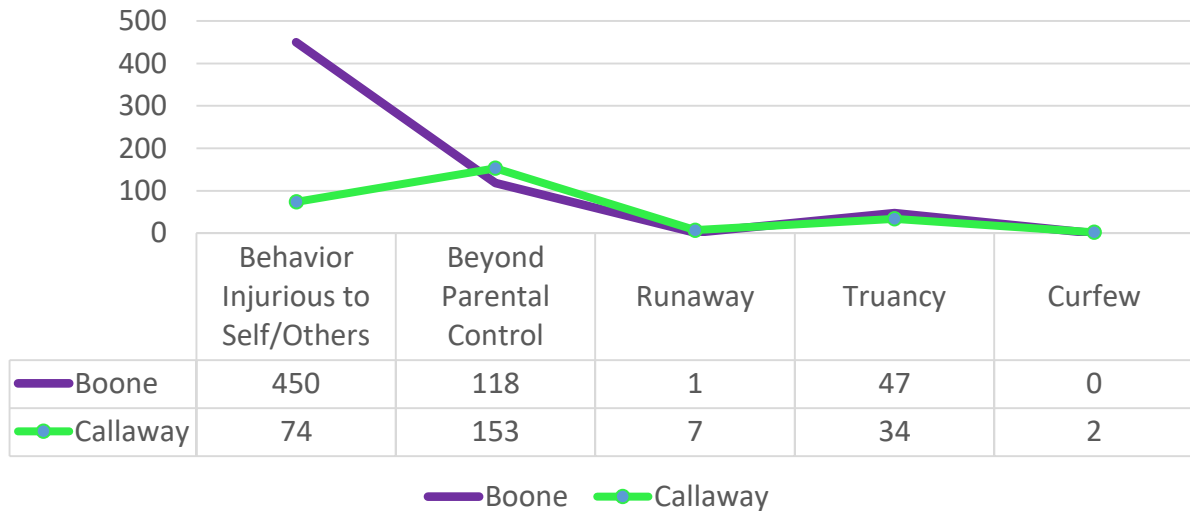
In 2023, the Juvenile Office received a total of 886 status offense referrals.

STATUS OFFENSE REFERRALS



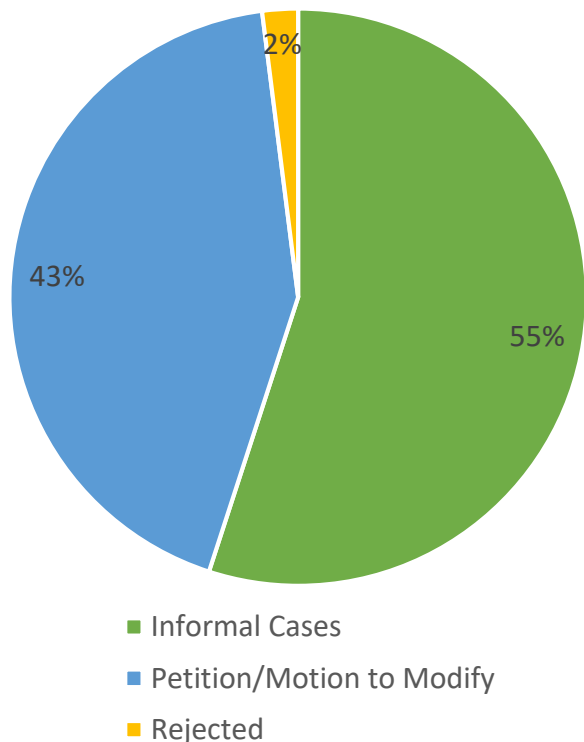
The number of Status Offense Referrals vary by county. Below you'll see that the majority of referrals in Boone County are due to behavior injurious to self or others, and in Callaway County the majority of the referrals are due to beyond parental control.

Status Offense Referrals by County



Once a Deputy Juvenile Officer (DJO) has had a chance to meet with the juvenile and parent/guardian, and review the case, the referral will be disposed of in one of three ways. 1) The DJO will either create an informal case, to where the juvenile, parents/guardian and the DJO have developed conditions for the juvenile to follow. 2) The DJO will request that legal counsel file a formal case; where the juvenile will then attend court hearings. 3) Legal counsel can reject the referral, often due to insufficient findings. This third option as you can see by the pie to the right is rare. Over half of the referrals to this unit resulted in an informal case. Of those remaining, 43% resulted in the filing of a petition or motion to modify, and 2% of the referrals were rejected.

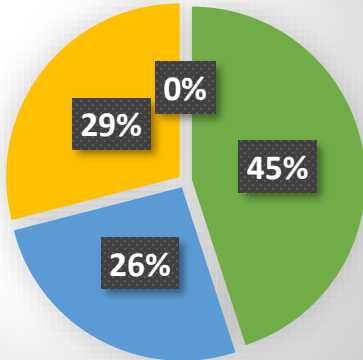
Disposition of Status Offenses



Delinquency violations are violations if committed by an adult would be considered illegal. These violations, when in regards to juveniles, include acts against persons, acts against property, acts against public order, and traffic violations. The juvenile court works with children under the age of 18 in regards to law violations/delinquency cases. This unit is designed to provide protection, and offer outside treatment and rehabilitation services to the juvenile and their family. Punitive measures are not used, as the juvenile and the family are in need of assistance when it comes to the care, education, protection, and guidance of the juvenile while working with the DJO.

2023 Referrals By Violation

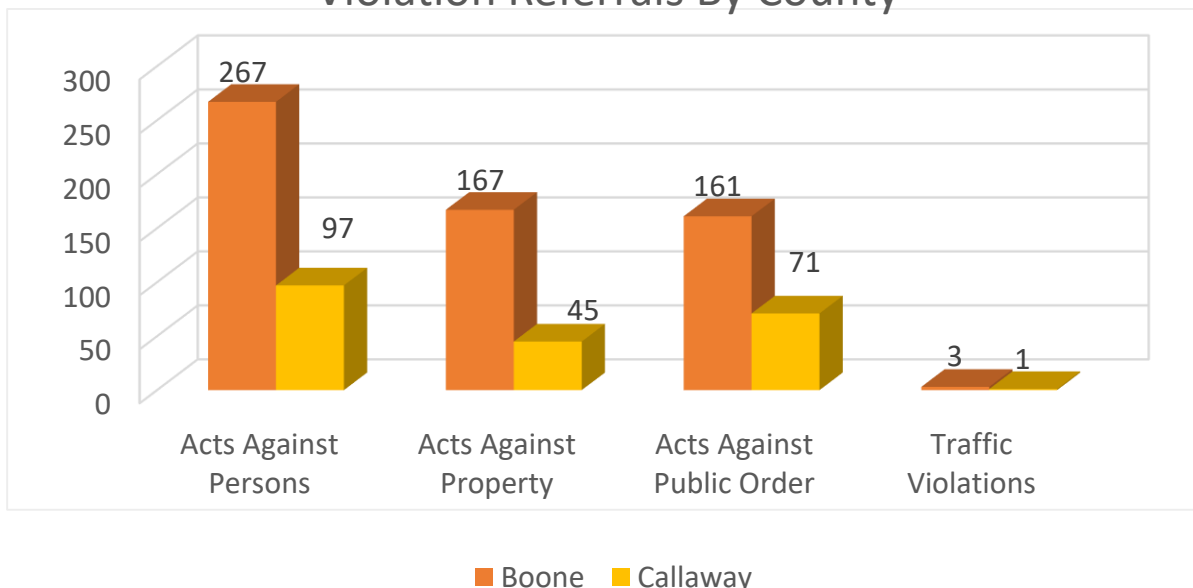
- Acts Against Person
- Acts Against Property
- Acts Against Public Order
- Traffic Violations



In 2023, there were 813 referrals to the Delinquency Violations Unit. Callaway County made up 26% of these referrals. Acts against person referrals made up 45% of the referrals. Acts against property and act against public order made up almost equal portions of the rest of the pie as you can see in the image to the left.

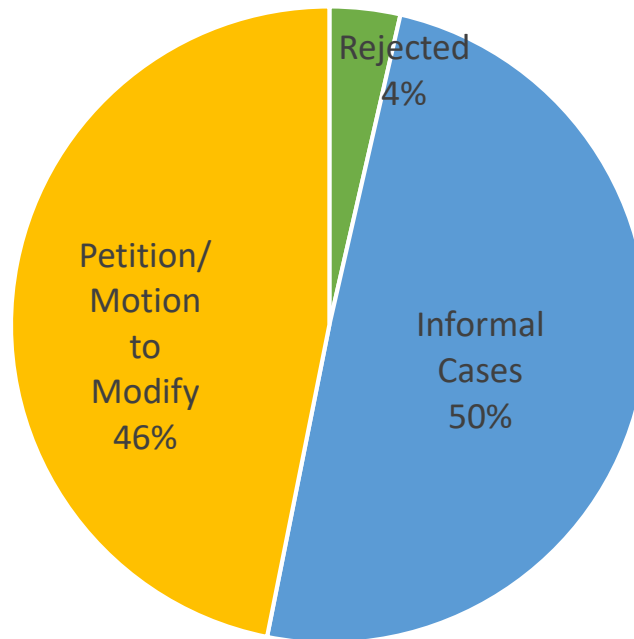
Below is a graph that shows delinquency violation referrals received by each county divided by category.

Violation Referrals By County



Disposition of delinquency cases are handled in the same manner as status cases. The deputy juvenile officer can open an informal case, request the attorney to review and file a petition/motion to modify, or reject the referral. In 2023, half of the referrals resulted in an Informal Adjustment Agreement. 46% of the remaining referrals resulted in a petition or motion to modify being filed, and 4% were rejected.

Disposition of Delinquency Violations



Status offense and delinquency violation cases are heard on the same docket, therefore statistics for these types of cases are combined. In 2023, there were 142 initial filings for the status offense unit and delinquency violations unit. Of these cases, only 7 were dismissed and 174 were adjudicated, some of these were carried over from 2022. Motions to modify are filed on juveniles, when additional referrals are received, and the youth is already on formal supervision with the court. The juvenile officer filed 60 motions to modify, and was able to adjudicate on 52.

In Boone County, counsel was in court for 1,675 hearings in 2023, and averaged 140 hearings a month. The general docket for status offenses and delinquency violations averages 17 cases per docket. Contested cases average three cases per docket.

In Callaway County, counsel appeared in court for 254 hearings, averaging 21 hearings per month. The general docket averaged 6 cases per docket and there were no contested dockets in 2023.

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 2023 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent **risk assessment** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Age at 1 st Referral	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
16	64	53	96	131	127
15	93	65	98	137	129
14	106	62	110	147	142
13	92	74	118	85	128
12 & under	208	129	168	182	195

Assault Referrals	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No Prior	397	238	410	459	475
One or more prior misdemeanor	152	129	161	182	208
One or more prior felony	14	16	19	41	38

****Note:** Offenses defines as “assaults” due to “reckless or knowing infliction of, or intent to inflict or threaten serious physical injury or death”. These include homicide, sexual assault, robbery, assault, sex offenses, arson and kidnapping.

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No History	435	292	452	458	155
History	128	91	138	224	166

History of Placement	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No prior out-of-home	392	250	378	575	520
Prior out-of-home	171	133	212	107	201

Parental History/Incarceration	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No Prior Incarceration	438	301	471	575	609
Prior Incarceration	125	82	119	107	112

Parental Management Style	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Effective	262	138	310	447	458
Moderately Ineffective	246	190	210	175	207
Severely Ineffective	55	55	70	60	56

Peer Relationships	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Neutral influence	200	84	167	254	279
Negative influence	279	241	352	367	402
Strong negative influence	42	58	71	61	40

Prior Referrals	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
None	252	162	275	315	328
One or more	311	221	315	367	393

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No/minor problems	185	122	227	324	295
Moderate problems	304	198	269	294	364
Severe problems	74	63	94	64	62

Substance Abuse	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No problem	461	287	440	520	549
Moderate problem	86	84	138	147	159
Severe problem	16	12	12	15	13

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 2023 circuit statistics for each category of the most recent **needs assessment** completed on juveniles referred to the Juvenile Officer.

Academic Performance	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Passing without difficulty	348	224	359	483	515
Functioning below average	143	107	145	124	130
Failing	47	33	39	23	26

Attitude	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Motivated to change	315	151	305	425	437
Generally uncooperative	184	167	195	167	201
Very negative attitude	39	46	43	38	33

Behavior Problems	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No significant problem	116	17	69	129	110
Moderate problem	370	273	402	435	493
Severe problem	52	74	72	66	68

Employment	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Full-time	12	18	79	97	65
Part-time	16	14	45	37	68
Unemployed	24	10	16	17	13
Not applicable	486	322	403	479	525

Health/Handicaps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No problems	525	357	535	606	640
No problems, but limited access to health care	3	3	5	19	17
Mild physical handicap or medical condition	7	4	1	4	10
Pregnancy	2	0	1	0	0
Serious physical handicap or medical condition	1	0	1	1	4

History of Child Abuse/Neglect	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No history	427	284	427	493	535
History	111	80	116	137	136

Interpersonal skills	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Good skills	229	80	231	344	347
Moderately impaired skills	286	257	269	260	311
Severely impaired skills	23	27	43	26	13

Juvenile's Parental Responsibility	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No children	531	358	538	615	661
One child	7	6	5	15	10
Two children	0	0	0	0	0
Three or more children	0	0	0	0	0

Learning Disorder	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No diagnosed learning disorder	462	325	489	544	563
Diagnosed learning disorder	76	39	54	86	108

Mental Health	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No mental health disorder	402	248	347	433	437
Mental health disorder w/ treatment	22	103	177	185	217
Mental health disorder w/o treatment	14	13	19	12	17

Parental Management Style	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Effective	262	121	303	427	440
Moderately ineffective	246	195	174	156	187
Severely ineffective	55	48	66	47	44

Parental Mental Health	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No history	492	316	474	563	597
History	46	48	69	67	74

Parental Substance Abuse	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No substance abuse	479	321	482	559	607
Substance abuse	59	43	61	71	64

Peer Relationships	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Neutral influence	200	74	132	232	262
Negative influence	279	238	357	357	378
Strong negative influence	42	52	54	41	31

School Attendance/Disciplinary	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No or minor problems	185	112	224	311	290
Moderate problems	304	193	244	274	329
Severe problems	74	59	75	45	52

Social Support System	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Strong support	271	143	287	333	371
Limited support	255	200	239	251	271
Weak support	9	20	13	40	27
Strong negative	3	1	4	6	2

Substance Abuse	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No problem	461	276	412	501	524
Moderate problem	86	78	122	117	132
Severe problem	16	10	9	12	15

Supervision

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

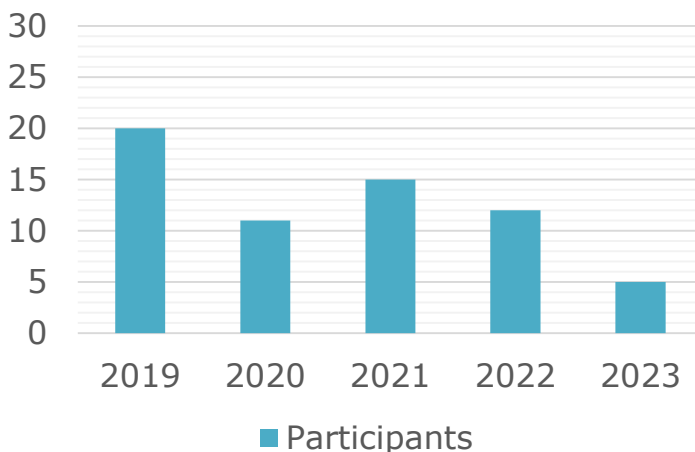
Formal Supervision by Risk	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
High	42	36%	43	48%	52	42%	66	45%	54	31%
Moderate	71	60%	45	50%	64	52%	72	49%	108	61%
Low	5	4%	2	2%	5	4%	9	6%	12	7%
No Level Indicated	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%	1	1%	3	2%
TOTAL	118		90		124		148		177	

Informal Supervision by Risk	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
High	38	22%	24	21%	32	20%	43	22%	24	14%
Moderate	124	73%	84	74%	115	72%	131	68%	139	79%
Low	7	4%	5	4%	10	6%	17	9%	12	7%
No Level Indicated	2	1%	1	1%	2	1%	3	2%	2	1%
TOTAL	171		114		159		194		177	

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.

The Boone Juvenile Office has been down supervision officers for 2023. The supervision officer that is in charge of this program has a caseload of 35 supervision cases, which make it difficult to supervise intensive supervision juveniles.



Five Year Summary of IIMP Participants	
Year	Participants
2019	20
2020	11
2021	15
2022	12
2023	5

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 2023, 720 youth were administrated the JDTA. Below is a breakdown of the number and percentages of juveniles administered the JDTA in 2023 and the outcome.

It should be noted that, though the JDTA is administered any time a youth is taken into custody and the assessment decision is generally followed, supervisory staff do have the authority to authorize an override to the assessment decision, in certain cases. Common reasons for supervisory override include the fact that there is no suitable custodian to whom the child can be released, the child does not meet the local age guidelines for detention, or a mental health placement was obtained for the juvenile.

Youth Receiving Level of Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	17	12%
	Override Down to Alternative	8	6%
	Override Down to Release	6	4%
Male	No Override	83	64%
	Override Down to Alternative	12	9%
	Override Down to Release	11	8%
Unknown	No Override	0	0%
TOTAL		137	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	68	42%
	Override Down to Alternative	10	7%
	Override Down to Release	8	6%
Hispanic	No Override	2	1%
	Override Down to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Down to Release	3	2%
White	No Override	30	22%
	Override Down to Alternative	10	7%
	Override Down to Release	6	4%
TOTAL		137	100%

Youth Receiving Level of Alternative to Detention on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	20	15%
	Override Down to Release	18	6%
	Override Up to Detention	5	4%
Male	No Override	38	40%
	Override Down to Release	34	26%
	Override Up to Detention	18	14%
TOTAL		133	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Black	No Override	31	29%
	Override Down to Release	32	24%
	Override Up to Detention	13	10%
Hispanic	No Override	1	1%
	Override Down to Release	1	
Asian/Pacific Islander	No Override	1	
	Override Down to Release	1	1%
White	No Override	25	19%
	Override Down to Release	18	14%
	Override Up to Detention	10	8%
TOTAL		133	100%

Youth Receiving Level of Release on JDTA Assessment

SEX	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Female	No Override	210	48%
	Override Up to Alternative	3	1%
	Override Up to Detention	1	0%
Male	No Override	226	50%
	Override Up to Alternative	5	1%
	Override Up to Detention	5	1%
TOTAL		450	100%

RACE	OVERRIDE	COUNT	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	No Override	7	2%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	No Override	2	0%
	Override Up to Alternative	0	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
Black	No Override	251	46%
	Override Up to Alternative	4	1%
	Override Up to Detention	4	1%
Hispanic	No Override	8	2%
	Override Up to Alternative	1	0%
	Override Up to Detention	0	0%
White	No Override	168	37%
	Override Up to Alternative	3	1%
	Override Up to Detention	2	0%
TOTAL		450	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 implemented JDAI in October 2009. A JDAI collaborative team was established in December 2009, and is made up of representatives from local law enforcement, Division of Youth Services, mental health agencies, community organizations, schools and county government.

Another area of focus since implementing JDAI in 2009 has been in the area of developing detention alternatives. Currently the Juvenile Division offers several different alternatives including 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.

In July 2011, the Juvenile Division developed a Racial/Ethnic Disparities(R/ED) 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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Conditional Release	82	19	24	50	50
Crisis Intervention Services	1	0	0	0	0
In Home Detention	12	6	6	33	125
Mental Health Placements	2	1	0	0	5
Residential Placements	0	1	2	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 2023, 50 youth participated in the Conditional Release Program in lieu of detention.

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 125 times in 2023; however, 24 additional juveniles were either ordered released from detention and placed on in-home detention or ordered as a sanction for behaviors while under supervision.

Due to an increase in violent crimes among juveniles in Boone County, the Juvenile Officer has been using home detention more frequently to monitor these youth's whereabouts and activities in the community, especially when they are pending adjudication.

Other Alternatives:

As illustrated in the chart above, 5 youth participated in mental health treatment as an alternative to being placed in detention.

It should be noted the costs associated with In Home Detention 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.

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 2023, the number of total circuit commitments to the Division of Youth Services was 12. 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
2023	10	3	13
2022	20	1	21
2021	16	6	22
2020	11	8	19
2019	12	4	16

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 2023, 5 youth were certified, 4 for armed criminal action, and 1 for murder.

Boone	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Juveniles Certified	1	0	1	6	5

Callaway	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Juveniles Certified	0	0	0	2	0

Circuit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Juveniles Certified	1	0	1	8	5

Programs/Services

The Juvenile Office provides programs/services to help educate, yet hold juveniles accountable for their actions. In 2023, the Juvenile Office offered: Drug Testing and Y.E.S.! Academy. Drug Testing was the only service offered circuit wide in 2023. The Y.E.S.! Academy program was offered in Boone County only.

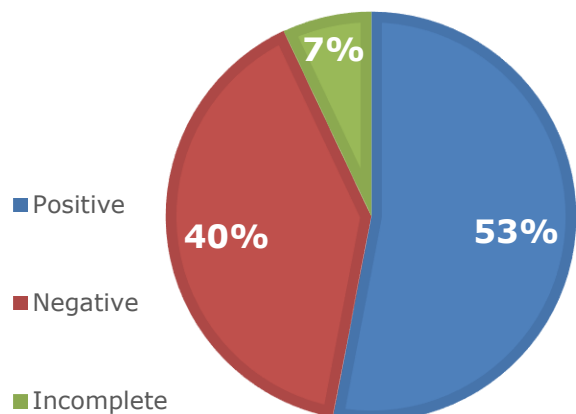
Drug Testing

Drug Testing was offered in both Boone and Callaway Counties in 2023. If a juvenile is referred to the Juvenile Office for a drug offense, the Juvenile Office will drug test the juvenile. The results have the drug test play a part in the disposition of the referral.

A total of 145 drug tests were administered between the two counties. The majority of juveniles in Boone County tested positive for THC. Five juveniles tested positive for multiple substances. In Callaway County, the majority of the juveniles tested positive for THC. Five juveniles tested positive for THC and methamphetamines, one tested positive for amphetamines and one juvenile tested positive for amphetamines, methamphetamines and THC.

2023 CIRCUIT DRUG TESTING RESULTS

2023 DRUG TESTING RESULTS		
	Boone	Callaway
Positive	45	32
Negative	27	31
Incomplete	6	4
TOTAL	78	67



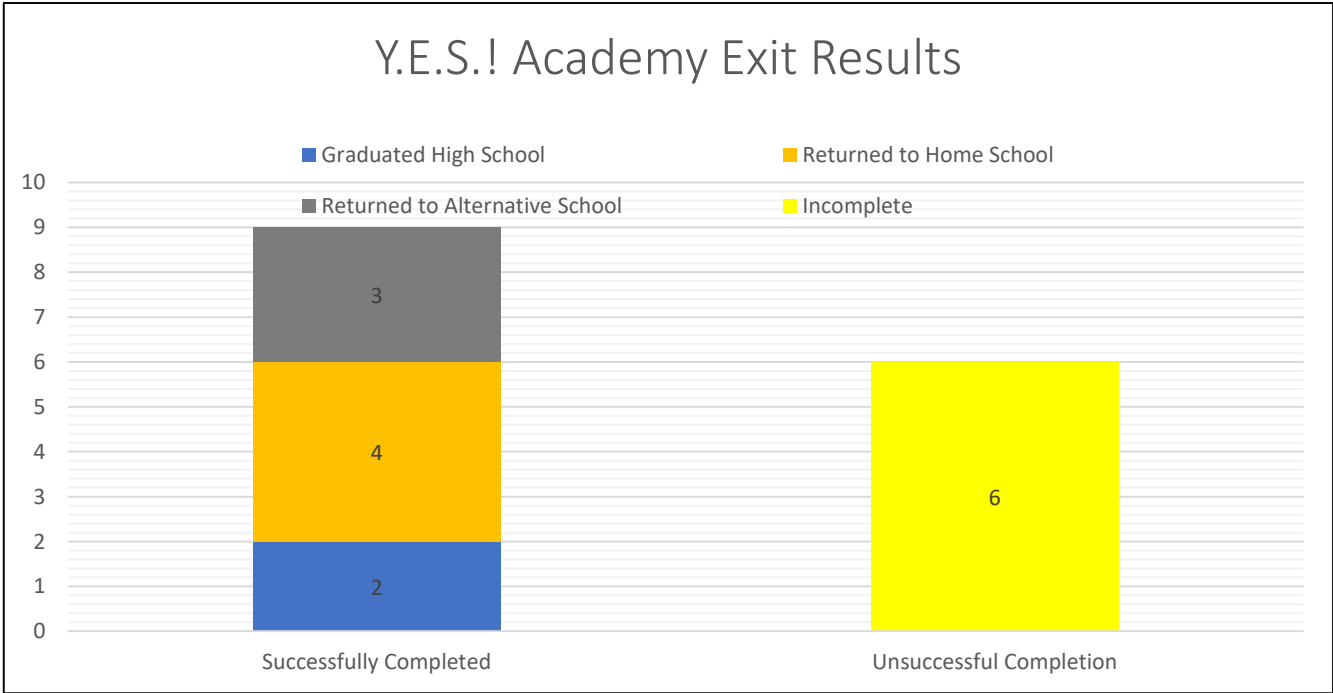
YES! Academy

Y.E.S.! Academy is an alternative educational program offered through a partnership with Columbia Public Schools and the Boone County Juvenile Office, primarily to serve students in grades 9-12 for credit earning educational support. Y.E.S.! Academy is designed to be a student centered/student paced environment that provides support, supervision, and education services to help students recoup and earn high school credit. Our end goal is to provide students with the strategies they need to be successful upon returning to their home school and beyond.

Throughout the entirety of 2023, the Y.E.S.! Academy has served a steady flow of students who required extra support on their educational journey. The program houses up to ten students, one teacher, one home school communicator, and one SPED part-time teacher.

Y.E.S.! Academy started the year with four students remaining in the program from the 2021 school year. In 2022, a total of 12 referrals were received through the Juvenile Office, and a total of 19 students attended throughout the year.

By May 2022, two students had successfully completed all required credits and were able to graduate. By the end of the year, four students had returned to their home schools to be reintegrated into a regular school setting, and three students continued on to an alternative educational setting to obtain employment experience as well as earn their diplomas/HiSet. Unfortunately, six students left the program without successful completion. These students either returned to their home schools virtually or went on to pursue employment.

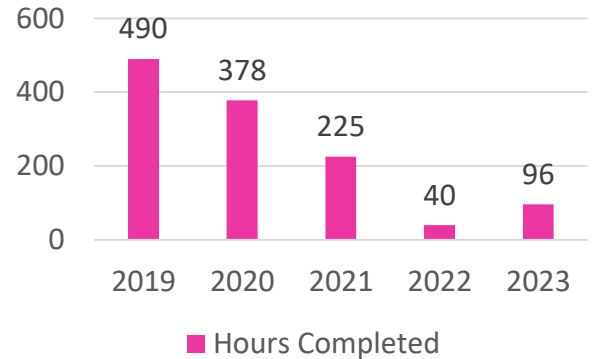


Community Service Work

Community Service Work

In 2023, 96 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 \$1,152.00.

Five Year CSW Comparison



■ Hours Completed

Community Service Work for Restitution

In 2023, 113 hours were completed in the Community Service Work for Restitution program.

Five Year CSW for Restitution Comparison			
Year	Number of Hours Completed	Amount of Restitution Paid to Victims	Percentage to Total Restitution Collected
2023	113	\$1,357.10	11%
2022	9.7	\$99.71	7%
2021	162	\$1,665.51	15%
2020	0	\$0.00	0%
2019	35	\$299.58	2%

Restitution

The juvenile division is committed to ensuring 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 2019-2023. The amounts collected include amounts collected for restitution ordered in previous years.

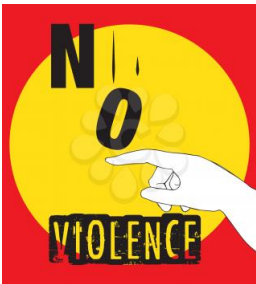
Year	Amount Ordered	Amount Collected	Percent Collected to Amount Ordered
2023	\$12,647.23	\$12,551.38	99%
2022	\$12,356.16	\$14,325.68	116%
2021	\$34,136.91	\$15,362.78*	45%
2020	\$18,540.88	\$6,244.08	34%
2019	\$23,592.43	\$15,257.94	65%

Victim Services

Right of Victims

In Missouri, victims have the right to information about the crime committed against them and an explanation of the criminal justice process through the Crime Victims' Constitutional Amendment. Extending this right to the victims of juvenile offenses is a measure which benefits the system as well as the community. Removing the aura of secrecy while protecting the confidentiality of the juvenile reduces the anger, frustration, and isolation sometimes felt by the victims of juvenile crimes. The goal of the juvenile division is to provide the victims, at no cost, an overview of the family court process and support services.

Callaway County Victim Services



Callaway County Juvenile Office did not have a person designated as a Victim Advocate in 2023. The Deputy Juvenile Officer (DJO) that was assigned the case was in charge of making sure the victim received the appropriate paperwork and was aware of court dates. Callaway County had 5 victim referrals received. The DJO was able to assist all 5 victims.



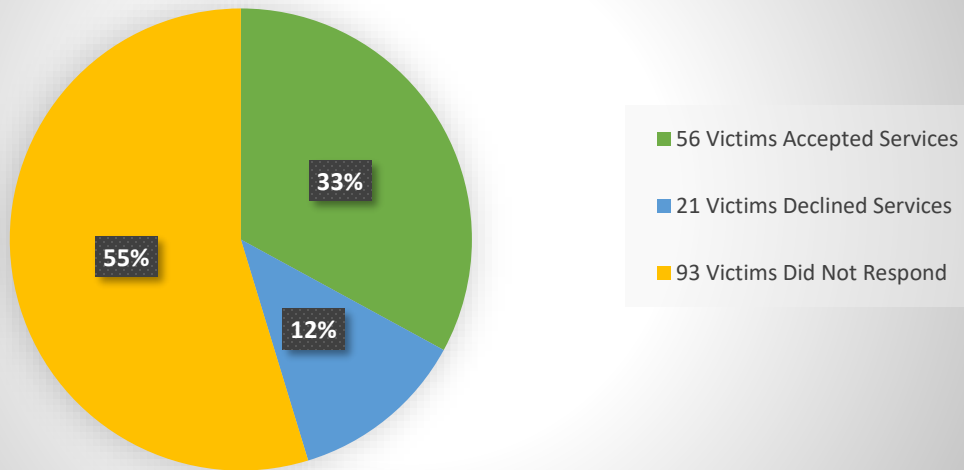
Boone County Victim Services

An administrative professional is performing the duties of the Victim Advocate. Victims are referred to the Victim Advocate of the Boone County Juvenile Office by Deputy Juvenile Officers, Law Enforcement Officers, and sometimes the victims themselves. 14 percent of all referrals received by the Juvenile Office in Boone County in 2023 involved a victim.

The Victim Advocate was able to contact 170 of the 204 victims. The remaining 34 victims were not contacted either because no contact information was provided for the victim or because the victim resided with the juvenile that committed the offense against them.

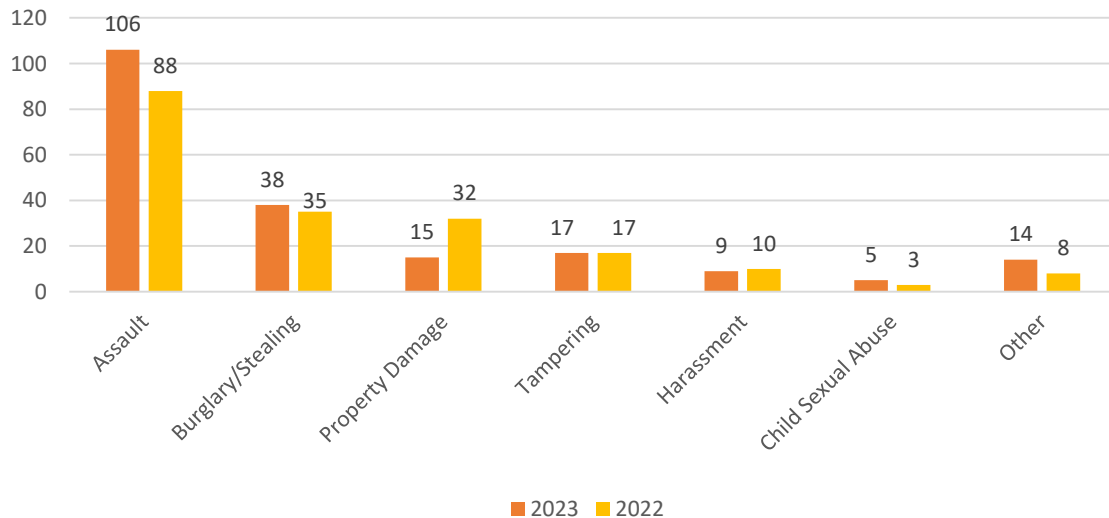
Most victims choose not to utilize victim services. Only 33% of those contacted in 2023 were interested in receiving victim services. Victim services include notifications regarding the status of the juvenile's case, providing the court with a Victim Impact Statement, an award of restitution if applicable, and sometimes an appearance in court. In 2023, there were 41 Victim Impact Statements made, eight victims awarded restitution, and eight victims appeared in court.

2023 Victim Services

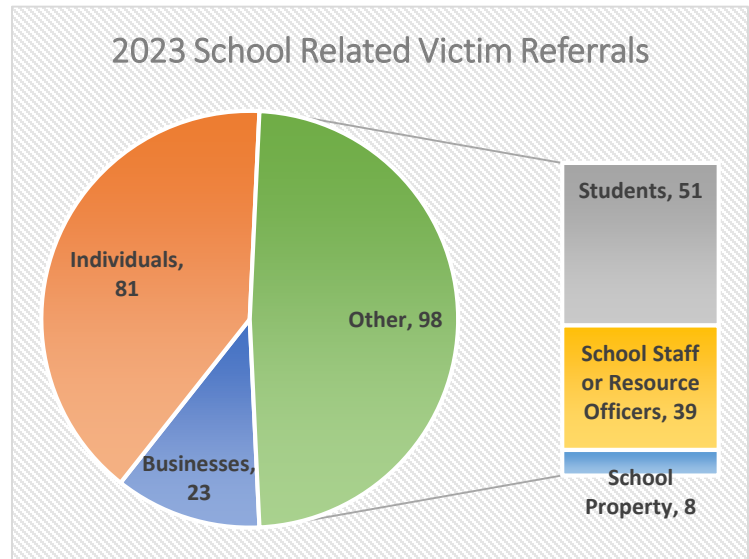
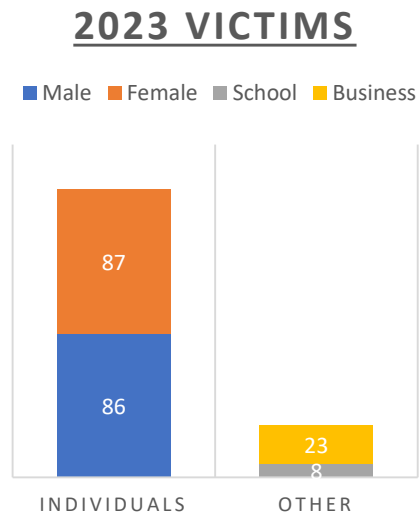


The Boone County Victim Advocate tracks charges commonly received by juveniles that commit crimes involving victims. The total of charges in each group has mostly remained the same as reported in the previous year with the exception of charges of property damage, which have doubled, and assault charges, which have increased by 18. At 52%, assaults total slightly more than half of all the victim related charges in 2023. There was a charge of murder with 1 victim and robbery with 3 victims.

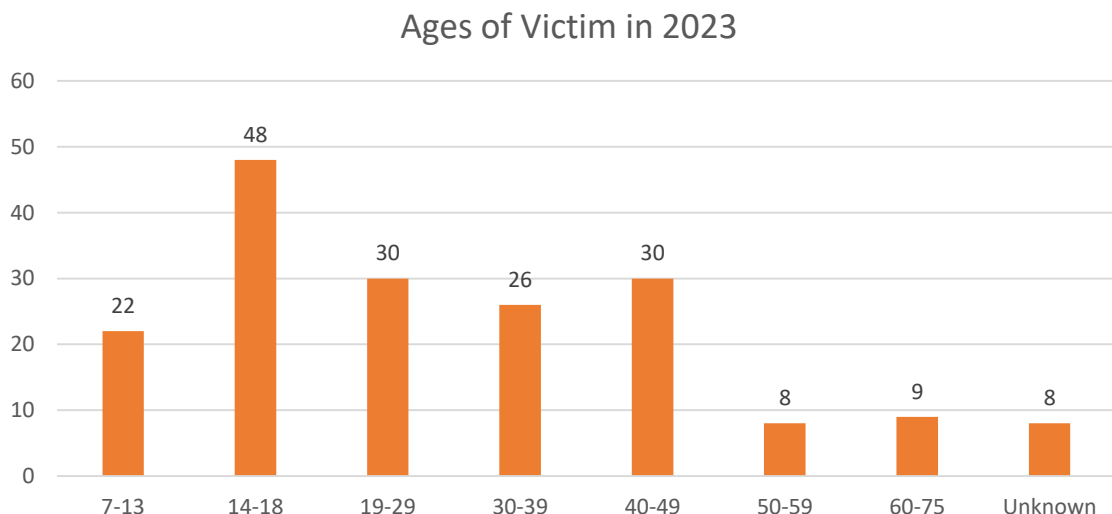
2023 and 2022 Charges



Victims are categorized as either an individual or a business/school. In 2023, there were 173 individuals and 31 businesses/schools. Individuals came to a total of 86 male victims and 87 female victims. Crimes against businesses and schools include charges such as property damage, stealing, burglary, and trespassing. Victim referrals for businesses came to a total of 23 and referrals for schools totaled eight. As you can see highlighted in the chart below, many juvenile crimes happen on school campuses. There were 98 school related victim referrals in 2023. Students were the primary victims making up 52% of the referrals. Students were the primary victims making up 52% of the referrals.



The ages of the victims ranged from age 7 to 72 in 2023. The bar graph below shows the victims placed in one of seven age brackets. This graph only shows the 173 individual victims and excludes the 31 businesses and schools.



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 2023, a circuit total of 30 intake questionnaires were returned.

Intake Questionnaire	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Said the intake interview started on time.	57%	100%	100%	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.	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Felt the intake officer considered their opinions and concerns.	86%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The following are a few comments given by the parents who filled out the surveys in 2023:

"Very helpful & considerate! Thank you!"

"Keep doing what you're doing, thanks!"

"My child was treated fairly. I hope the same courtesy is extended to others, too. Thank you."

Supervision

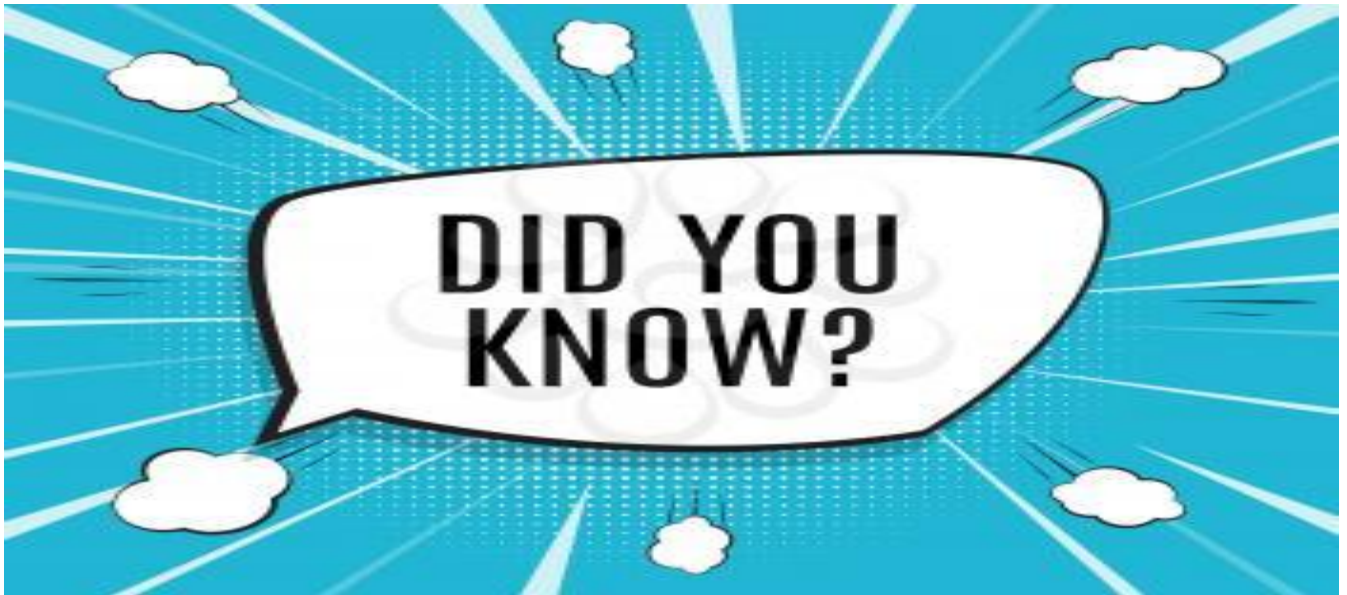
Any time a juvenile is successfully released from supervision, attempts are made to conduct an interview with the parent and youth served. In 2023, a total of 3 Supervision Termination Questionnaires were completed.

Supervision Termination Questionnaire	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Felt the receptionist treated them in a professional and courteous manner.	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Felt the supervising deputy juvenile officer met frequently enough with their child to provide appropriate supervision.	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Felt the deputy juvenile officer kept them informed about their child's supervision.	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Felt deputy juvenile officer supervision was helpful.	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Felt their child's behavior at home improved.	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%

The following are a few comments given by parents who filled out the surveys in 2023:

"This is the second time my daughter and I had to make an agreement overseen by (DJO). Both times it went smoothly and (DJO) followed up with phone calls to see our progress."

"It is nice to be heard!"



The Callaway Juvenile Office is now in the Callaway County Justice Center, which was completed in May of 2023. The Deputy Juvenile Officers and attorney are excited to be closer to court.

Also in the Justice Center are the Circuit Clerk's office and the Prosecutor's Office. There is a secure entrance for more security.

