



Bannock County Juvenile Justice Annual Report

County Fiscal Year 2016
October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

Introduction

Bannock County Juvenile Justice is a department of Bannock County and provides court and probation services to the Bannock County Juvenile Court within the 6th Judicial District. In addition, our department provides prevention and early intervention services to community members voluntarily seeking help.

The purpose of this report is to provide information to the Bannock County Commission, Bannock County Juvenile Court, Clerk's Office, and community partners and citizens regarding department structure, funding sources, activities, and performance measures.

The leadership of Bryan K. Murray, as well as support from the Bannock County Commissioners, Bannock County Clerk's Office and staff in the auditor's office, and the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections provide resources and a framework for evidence based policies and practices that are the foundation of an effective juvenile justice system.

The information provided in this report represents the dedication and hard work of the juvenile justice staff in our department, as well as collaboration with other county departments, local and state government agencies, non-profit agencies, private mental health and substance abuse counseling agencies, and community partners. Below is a list of departments, agencies, and organizations that are frequent partners in our juvenile justice system:

- Bannock County Sheriff's Office
- District 6 Juvenile Detention Center
- Bannock County Prosecutor's Office
- Bannock County Public Defender's Office
- Pocatello Police Department
- Chubbuck Police Department
- City of Pocatello—Parks and Recreation
- Pocatello/Chubbuck and Marsh Valley School Districts
- The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections
- Idaho Dept. of Health & Welfare—Children's Mental Health, Child Protective Services, and Developmentally Delayed Services
- Idaho State University
- Bannock Youth Foundation
- Mountain View Event Center
- Aid for Friends
- The Idaho Food Bank
- Private Mental Health and Substance Abuse Counseling Service Agencies
- Amy's Kitchen
- Southeastern Idaho Community Action Agency

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Mission

Our mission to the community of Bannock County is to protect citizens from juvenile crime, to enhance positive youth outcomes, and to ensure that all juveniles under our jurisdiction successfully repair the harm caused by their offending behavior to victims and the community.

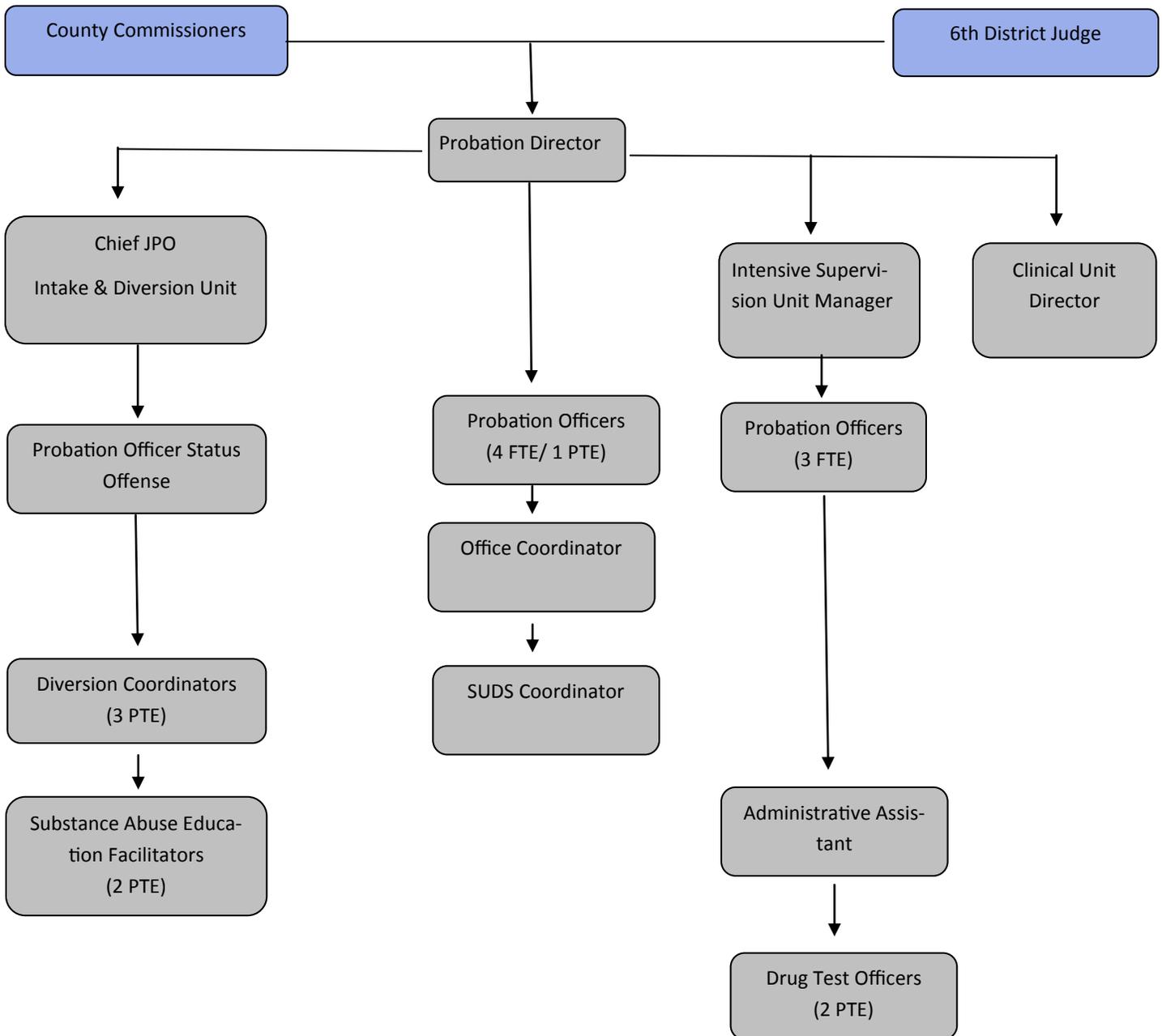
Core Values

- ⇒ Engage victims and community members affected by juvenile offending behavior in the juvenile justice process and restore them to a state of wholeness in a timely manner.
- ⇒ Engage community members in the juvenile justice process and have juveniles under our jurisdiction complete service projects that improve the community or provide a valuable service to citizens in need.
- ⇒ Establish effective relationships with community agencies and organizations that can assist with the integration of youth into pro-social relationships and activities.
- ⇒ Work collaboratively with public and private partners to implement evidence-based practices and interventions to assist families and juveniles in the development of prosocial attitudes and skills that will enhance positive outcomes.
- ⇒ Develop positive relationships with youth and family members by treating them with respect, including them in the planning and decision-making process, and providing information in a thorough and timely manner.
- ⇒ Develop and maintain a highly competent workforce through continuous training, coaching from supervisors, and career development opportunities.
- ⇒ Actively support a healthy and safe work environment for employees.
- ⇒ Adhere to the highest ethical standards in all aspects of our work.

Department Organization and Funding

Bannock County Juvenile Justice provides diversion, probation, and clinical services to the Bannock County Juvenile Court and community of Bannock County. The Department Director is responsible for the overall operations of the department and is assisted by the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer. The department is comprised of four units: The Intake and Diversion Unit; Probation Unit; Intensive Supervision Unit; and Clinical Unit.

Organization Flowchart



Department Funding

Bannock County Juvenile Justice receives funding from the following sources: county funds; a state block grant (Juvenile Corrections Act Fund); tobacco taxes; state incentive/re-entry funds; state Millennium Grant funds; lottery funds; and court-ordered fees. **Table 1** provides the amount of funds received from each funding source for County Fiscal Year (CFY) 2014 - 2016.

Table 1

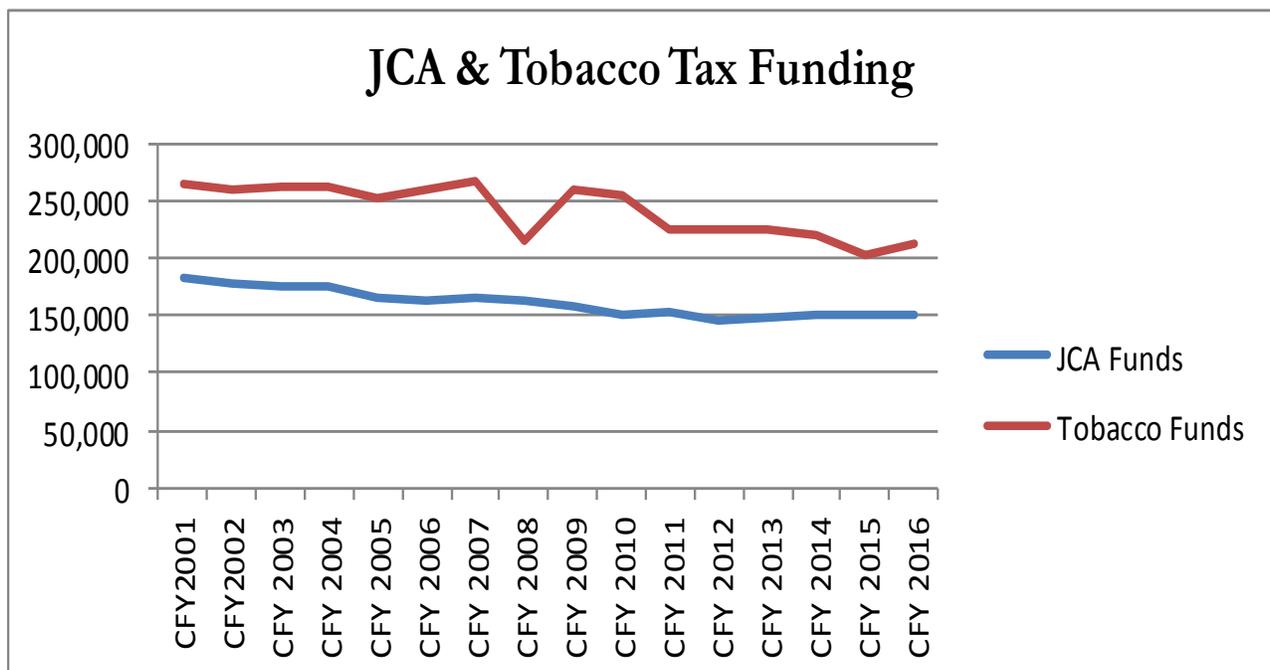
Bannock County Juvenile Justice Funding Sources CFY 2014-2016

Funding Source	CFY 2016 Budget	CFY 2015 Budget	CFY 2014
County Funds	649,546*	671,307	662,849
Block Grant (JCA)	151,120	150,250	150,310
Tobacco Tax	213,544	204,289	220,082
State Incentive/Re-entry Reimbursement	18,277	32,418	21,794
Grant Funds	87,449	86,678	79,212
Office of Drug Policy	11,538	11,526	11,526
Lottery Funds	23,146	22,841	26,256
Court Ordered Fees	70,799	80,111	88,791
Totals	\$1,225,419	\$1,259,420	\$1,260,820

Note: *Includes county subsidies in Block (JCA) of \$67,396 and Tobacco Tax Fund of \$61,564

In CFY 2016, funding to Bannock County from the state JCA Funds and Tobacco Tax Funds were **18.4% and 19.9% lower** respectively than the previous highs in CFY 2001. Although during this time period there have been increases in certain years, **Figure 1** illustrates the general decline in revenue from these two funding sources.

Figure 1



Department Funding Cont'd

Bannock County Juvenile Justice, with the support of the Bannock County Auditor's Office and Bannock County Board of Commissioners, addressed the reductions in funding and increased expenses associated with employee costs by making adjustments in the following three areas: 1) Shifting operational costs previously budgeted in the County Funds, JCA Funds, and Tobacco Tax Funds to a fee-based budget paid by users of the system; 2) Reducing employees; and 3) Increasing requests for County Incentive Proposal and Re-entry funding for Community Based Sex Offender Services.

Shifting Operation Costs to a Fee Based Budget

In CFY 2001, Bannock County Juvenile Justice began a gradual shift of operation costs that had been previously budgeted in County Funds, JCA Funds, and Tobacco Tax Funds to the Juvenile Workshop Trust Fund. The primary source of revenue in the Juvenile Workshop Trust Fund comes from probation and diversion fees. Juveniles who are on probation are assessed a monthly \$25 probation fee. Juveniles who receive a diversion pay a one time fee of \$100 for a court-ordered diversion, and juveniles who are diverted through the department operated Youth Court program pay a \$60 fee. **Figure 2** illustrates the **97.6% reduction** in combined Operating Budgets from CFY 2000 to CFY 2016 as operating expenses were shifted to the Juvenile Workshop Trust Fund.

Figure 2

Individual and combined operating budget in County Funds, JCA Funds, and Tobacco Tax Funds

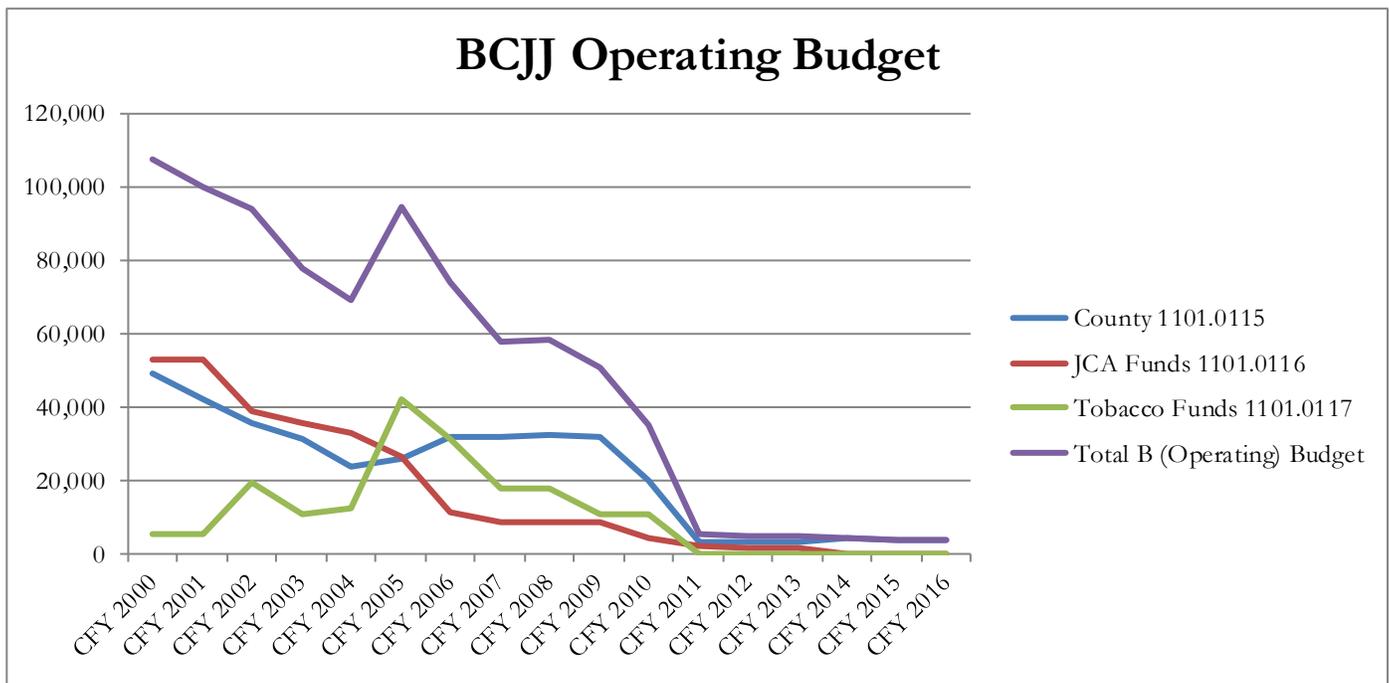
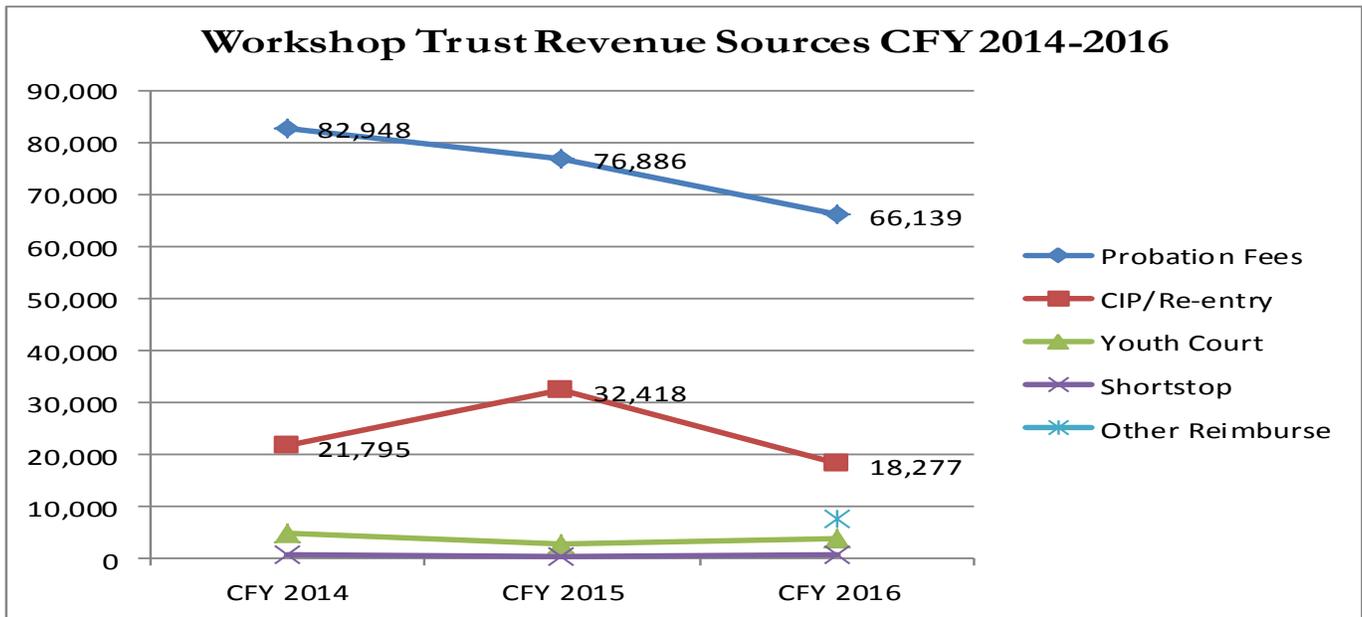


Figure 3 shows the revenue deposited in the Juvenile Workshop Trust from CFY 2014 - CFY 2016. The **25.4% reduction in probation and court diversion fees is due to reduced probation and diversion caseloads.**

Department Funding Cont'd

Figure 3

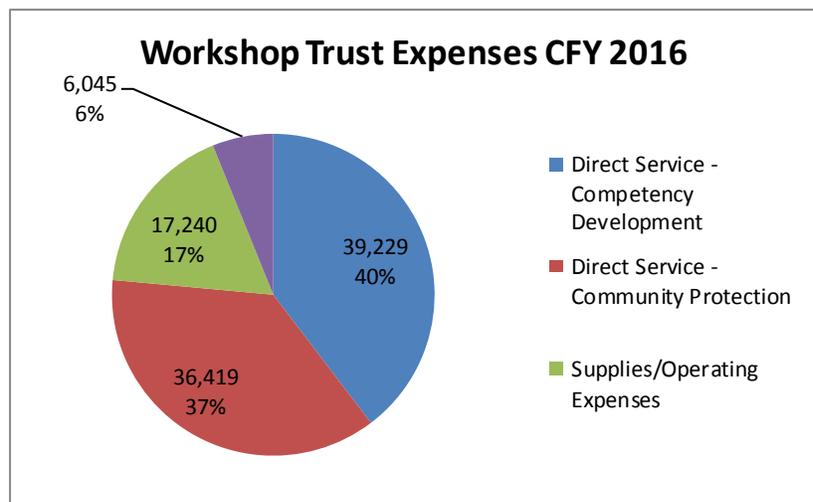


Operating expenses covered by the workshop trust are separated into four main categories: 1) Direct Services—Competency Development; 2) Direct Services—Community Protection; 3) Staff Safety & Development; and 4) Office Supplies.

1. **Direct Services—Competency Development** includes costs for counseling services provided to juveniles and families, with the largest expense being community based sex offender counseling.
2. **Direct Services—Community Protection** includes costs for drug testing, electronic monitoring, and Drug Court Rewards.
3. **Staff Safety & Development** includes costs for education and training for staff, travel, body armor and pepper spray.
4. **Office Supplies** includes general office supplies, computers, copiers, and fuel, etc.

Figure 4

In CFY 2016, the department spent 77% of operating expenses on Direct Services for Competency Development and Community Protection. A total of 6% was spent on Officer Training/Safety. **Figure 4** provides a breakdown of total expenses in each category.



Department Funding Cont'd

Reduction in Employees

Since CFY 2003 to CFY 2016 Bannock County Juvenile Justice has **eliminated 1 full-time probation officer position and 8 part-time team assistant positions.** The majority of the duties of the eliminated positions have been transferred to the probation officers and the office coordinator within our department. Below is **a list of the eliminated job positions**, and who has assumed the responsibility for the duties:

- **1 full-time Probation Officer**— cases transferred to other probation officers
- **2 part-time community service supervisors** – duties now assumed by probation officers
- **2 part-time GED instructors in the Bannock County Youth Development Center** – duties now assumed by probation officers and the administrative assistant.
- **1 part-time Electronic Monitor Officer** – duties now performed by probation officers and the office coordinator.
- **1 part-time Restitution Officer** – duties now performed by the office coordinator.
- **1 part-time Drug Court Coordinator** – duties now assumed by the Intensive Supervision Division Manager.
- **1 part-time Social History/Risk Assessment Officer** – duties now performed by probation and diversion Officers.

Increasing requests for County Incentive Proposal and Re-entry funding for Community Based Sex Offender Services

Community based sex offender services have long been the largest expense category in the department's operating budget. These services include psychosexual assessments, individual and group counseling, and full disclosure and maintenance polygraphs. The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections instituted a County Incentive Proposal (CIP) funding source, where counties could apply for funding to help pay for community based treatment costs for juveniles who met the criteria to have their custody given to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections. In CFY 2011, Bannock County Juvenile Justice began applying for CIP funds to help pay for the costs of juvenile sex offender treatment.

Funds from the CIP program cannot be used to pay for services such as Psychosexual Evaluations and multiple polygraphs. Most services are authorized for a one year period. **Table 2** shows the costs associated with sex offender evaluation and treatment in Bannock County, and the increased reimbursement requests to help cover the costs of those services.

Table 2

Community Based Sex Offender Service Costs and CIP Reimbursement requests

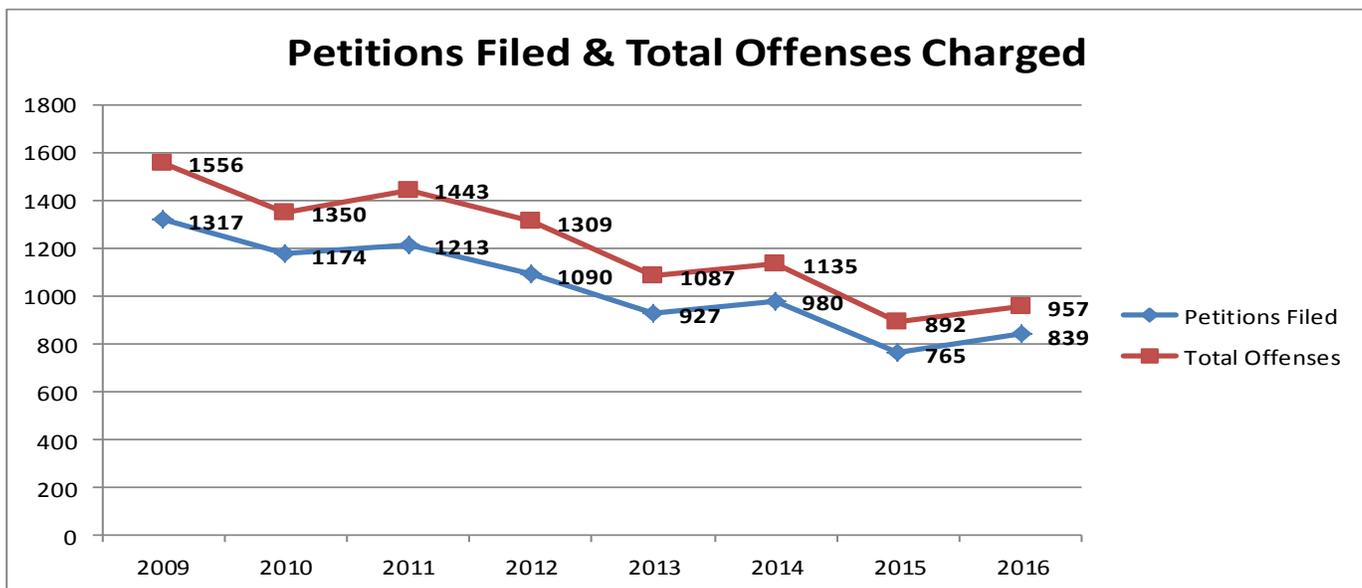
CFY	Expenses - Sex Offender Services	CIP/Re-Entry Funds Requested	% of Expenses Reimbursed
CFY 2010	\$51,875	\$0	0%
CFY 2011	\$54,573	\$6,034	11%
CFY 2012	\$43,967	\$3,695	8.4%
CFY 2013	\$48,270	\$6,493	14.6%
CFY 2014	\$56,980	\$21,795	38.3%
CFY 2015	\$37,275	\$32,418	87.0%
CFY 2016	\$33,403	\$18,277	54.7%

Community Protection

The first line of the Bannock County Juvenile Justice Mission Statement is “Our mission to the community of Bannock County is to protect citizens from juvenile crime...”

One measure to determine the degree to which we are accomplishing our mission is the total number of petitions filed in Bannock County Juvenile Court, as well as the number of total offenses petitioned into court. A petition usually constitutes a single court appearance, which may include multiple offenses. Since 2009, The **Bannock County Juvenile Court has experienced a downward trend in petitions filed**, ranging from a high of 1,375 petitions filed in 2009 to a low of 765 petitions filed in 2015. The eight year average (2009 - 2016) is 1,038 petitions filed annually in court, with an average of 1,217 total offenses petitioned into court. In 2016, 839 petitions were filed in juvenile court, which was an increase from the eight year low of 2015. However, **the number of petitions filed in 2016 was still 19% below the eight year average, and 46% lower than the high of 2009.** Figure 5 illustrates the general trend of reduced petitions and offenses filed in the Bannock County Juvenile Court

Figure 5



Another indicator of community protection is the types of offenses filed in court. Bannock County Juvenile Justice categorizes offenses filed into the following categories:

- Status Offenses (Runaway, Truancy, Curfew, Beyond Parental Control)
- Tobacco Offenses
- Alcohol Offenses
- Misdemeanor Property Offenses (e.g. Petit Theft, Malicious Injury to Property, Trespassing)
- Misdemeanor Drug Offenses (e.g. Possession of Marijuana, Possession of Paraphernalia)
- Misdemeanor Nuisance Offenses (e.g. Disorderly Conduct, Disturbing the Peace)
- Misdemeanor Person (e.g. Battery, Assault)
- Misdemeanor Resist and Obstruct (e.g. Providing False Information, Delaying and Obstructing Officers)
- Misdemeanor Weapons (e.g. Possession of a Weapon on School Grounds, Carrying a Concealed Weapon)

Community Protection Cont'd

- Felony Property Offenses (e.g. Grand Theft, Burglary)
- Felony Persons Offenses (e.g. Aggravated Battery/Assault, Lewd and Lascivious Conduct)
- Felony Drug Offenses (e.g. Possession with Intent to Deliver, Possession of Methamphetamines)
- Driving Offenses (Driving without Privileges, Driving without a License, Reckless Driving)

Felony offenses, particularly Felony Person Offenses, pose the greatest risk to community safety. Figure 6 illustrates the percentage of offenses filed in each category for 2016. **Felony level offenses comprised 5% of the total charges filed in the Bannock County Juvenile Court, with Felony Persons and Felony Property each contributing 2% to that number, and Felony Drug 1%.** Figure 6 provides a breakdown of the percentage of offenses filed in each offense category in 2016.

Figure 6

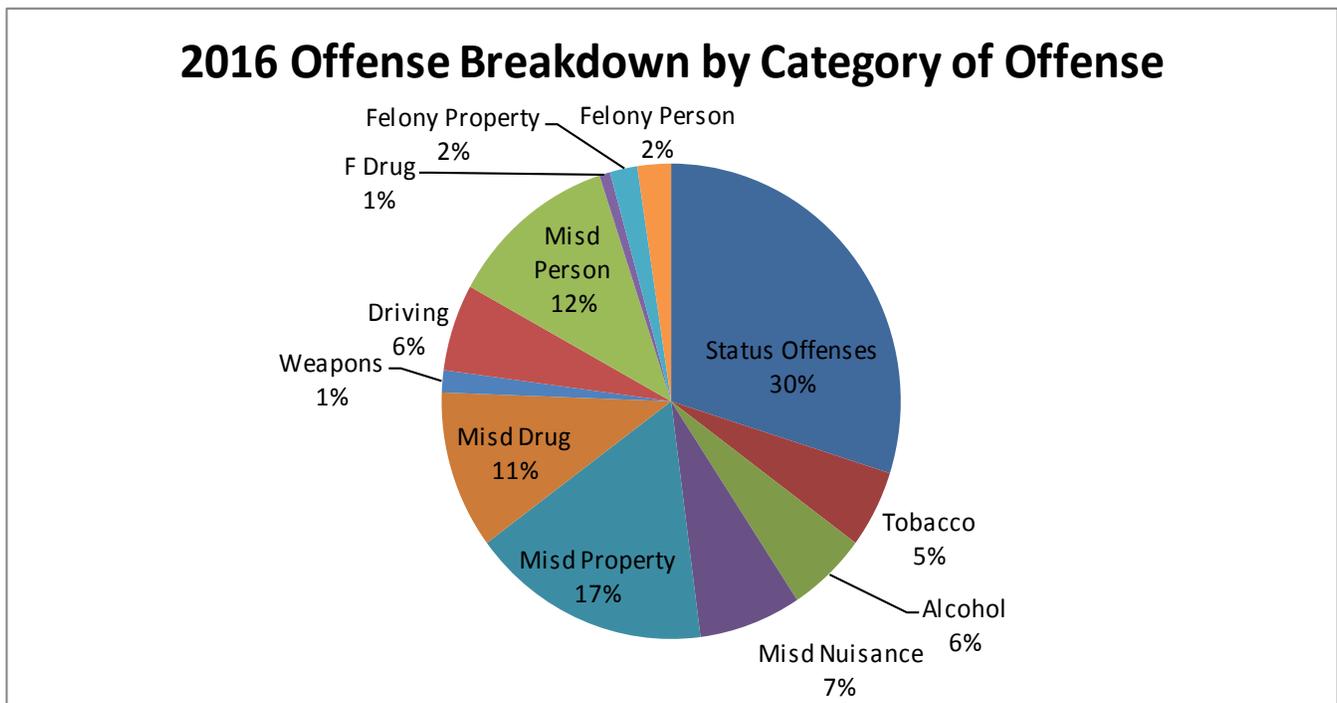


Table 3 shows the number of offenses filed in Bannock County Juvenile Court from 2009 - 2016 in each offense category. The table also provides information in parentheses next to the number in each category, identifying the percentage of offenses filed during the year that fell into that specific category. For example, in 2009 there were a total of 404 status offenses filed in Bannock County Juvenile Court, which constituted 26% of all the offenses filed in court that year.

The data in the table indicates that consistently over the time period status offenses, which pose the least risk to the community are the highest category of offenses petitioned into the Bannock County Juvenile Court, and that Felony Offenses range between 3.2% and 5% of the offenses filed each year.

Community Protection Cont'd

Table 3

Number of Offenses by category

Offense	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Status	404 (26%)	324 (24%)	417 (29.1%)	384 (29.3%)	327 (30%)	331 (29.1%)	251 (28.1)	278(29%)
Tobacco	102 (6.6%)	86 (6.4%)	68 (4.7%)	65 (5%)	71 (6.5%)	82 (7.2%)	63 (7.1%)	49(5.1%)
Alcohol	129 (8.3%)	96 (7.1%)	94 (6.6%)	82 (6.3%)	61 (5.6%)	58 (5.1%)	30 (3.4%)	52(5.4%)
Misdemeanor Property	270 (17.4%)	251 (18.6%)	241 (16.8%)	218 (16.7%)	153 (14%)	179 (15.7%)	162 (18.2)	157(16.4%)
Misdemeanor Drug	117 (7.5%)	156 (11.6%)	145 (10.1%)	132 (10%)	140 (12.9%)	122 (10.7%)	83 (9.3%)	100(10.45%)
Misdemeanor Person	161 (10.3%)	124 (9.2%)	153 (10.7%)	103 (7.9%)	74 (6.8%)	93 (8.2%)	67 (7.5%)	111(11.6%)
Misdemeanor Nuisance	141 (9.1%)	116 (8.6%)	95 (6.6%)	72 (5.5%)	64 (5.9%)	58 (5.1%)	60 (6.7%)	67(7%)
Misdemeanor R&O	53 (3.4%)	41 (3%)	56 (3.9%)	58 (4.4%)	34 (3.1%)	54 (4.7%)	27 (3%)	27(2.8%)
Misdemeanor Weapons	13 (.08%)	13 (3.7%)	7 (.5%)	6 (.4%)	11 (1%)	16 (1.4%)	10 (1.1%)	14(1.5%)
Felony Property	52 (3.3%)	29 (2.1%)	34 (2.4%)	56 (4.3%)	22 (2%)	44 (3.9%)	38 (4.3%)	18(1.9%)
Felony Persons	14 (.09%)	15 (1.1%)	19 (1.3%)	39 (3%)	37 (3.4%)	19 (1.7%)	26 (2.9%)	22(2.3%)
Felony Drug	13 (.08%)	5 (.03%)	18 (1.3%)	13 (1%)	10 (.09%)	7 (.06%)	5 (.6%)	7(.7%)
Driving	87 (6%)	94 (6.7%)	86 (6%)	81 (6.2%)	69 (6.3%)	74 (6.5%)	70 (7.8%)	55(5.7%)
Federal Status Offenses								
STATUS BREAKDOWN	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Truancy	185	138	176	184	193	178	95	128
Runaway	103	82	99	68	70	70	65	93
Beyond Parental Control	76	63	83	74	50	55	70	31
Curfew	37	41	48	39	14	27	21	26

Note: The number of offenses listed are pre-adjudicated, which does not represent the number of offenses after the adjudicatory process where offenses may be dismissed or amended as part of the adjudication process.

Note+: The number of offenses does not indicate the total number of offenses committed. Multiple juveniles may be charged for a single offense, which would result in the single offense being represented multiple times. For example, five juveniles may be involved in a single burglary together, resulting in all five juveniles being charged and five offenses being recorded.

Recidivism is another indicator of community protection. In the juvenile justice system in Idaho, recidivism is defined as **a juvenile pleading guilty or being found guilty of a new misdemeanor or felony level offense within two years of the date the juvenile was placed on probation by the court.**

The recidivism cohort for CFY 2016 were youth placed on probation in CFY 2014. A total 110 youth out of 431 in the cohort were adjudicated on a new misdemeanor or felony offense within two years of being placed on probation, which is a **Recidivism Rate of 25.52%**.

The Recidivism Rate for CFY 2016 was **6.48% points less** than CFY 2015
and **8.28% points less** than CFY 2014

Community Protection Cont'd

For moderate to high risk offenders, Bannock County Juvenile Justice uses a range of more restrictive community safety interventions to reduce the opportunities for offending behavior. The range of interventions include GPS Electronic Monitoring, Juvenile Detention, and Commitment to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections.

GPS Electronic Monitoring

GPS Electronic Monitoring is a cost effective alternative to detention for youth who pose a moderate to high risk to offend, but who can be safely managed in the community with the enhanced monitoring provided by the GPS Electronic Monitor. Youth may also be placed on a GPS Monitor as an accountability measure for violating the terms of probation. The GPS system tracks a youth's location 24 hours a day, and provides notification to our department if the youth leaves home without permission or attempts to remove the monitor. The cost to the county is \$5.75/day for each youth on a monitor. Below are statistics for CFY 2016.

Intakes into the Electronic Monitoring Program - **89**

Cost per day for each youth - **\$5.75**

Average Length of Time on the Monitor - **15 Days**

Cost Savings as an Alternative to Detention - \$202,070*

*Calculated by the total number of 1,336 days of electronic monitoring at a cost of \$5.75/day compared to 1,336 detention days at \$157/day

Juvenile Detention

Bannock County is a partner in the District 6 Juvenile Detention Center. Bannock County owns the right to 10 beds in the 16 bed facility. Juvenile detention is a secure short term incarceration intervention, with a high level of structure and supervision. Youth may be placed in detention for a new offense, for probation violations, or as an imposed sentence by the Judge. Youth in placed in detention undergo a mental health and substance abuse screening, resulting in recommendations for follow up services if needed. Many youth are released from detention once a safety plan is developed. Safety plans include enhanced monitoring and supervision strategies, as well as obtaining or increasing competency development interventions. The estimated cost for detention is \$157/day for each youth in detention. Below are the statistics for Bannock County detention utilization for Calendar Year 2016.

Intakes into Juvenile Detention - **348***

Non-duplicated Youth Placed in Detention - **163**

Males = 111 Females = 52

Cost per day for each youth - **\$157**

Average Age of Youth Placed in Detention - **15.8**

Average Length of Stay - **3 Days**

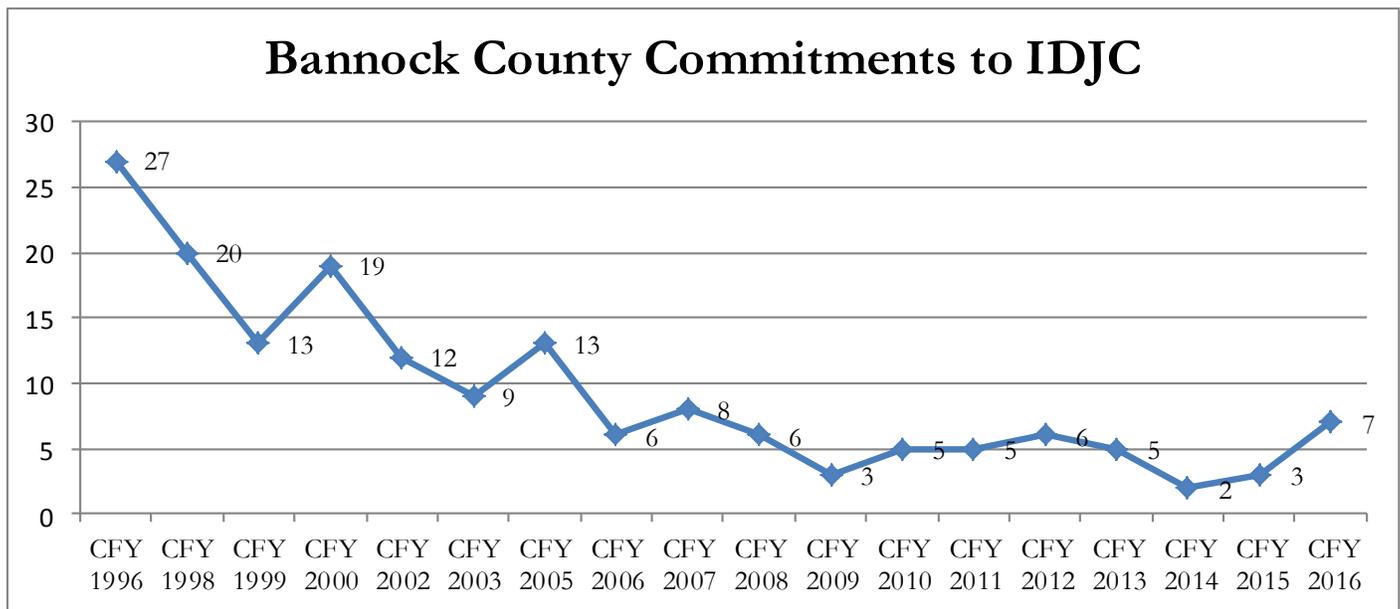
*79 youth were placed in detention on multiple occasions during the calendar year.

Community Protection Cont'd

Commitment to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections

Commitment to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) is a long term placement for high risk offenders when local resources are not available to adequately address the high level monitoring and intensive treatment needs. The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections operates three juvenile correctional facilities which are located in St. Anthony, Nampa, and Lewiston. IDJC also contracts with other private agencies to provide long term placement and treatment services. The average length of time for a youth in custody is 19 months. Placement with the Department of Juvenile Corrections costs \$102,127 per year for each youth in custody. **It is a goal of the Bannock County Juvenile Court and Bannock County Juvenile Justice to develop and implement effective monitoring and treatment programs that reduce the need to commit youth to IDJC without compromising community safety. Figure 7 provides historical data demonstrating a significant overall reduction of commitments by Bannock County to IDJC.**

Figure 7



The reduction in Bannock County Commitments to IDJC has resulted in significant cost savings to Idaho Tax Payers. The programs and resources that are operated by Bannock County Juvenile Justice that will be described in greater detail in this report have contributed to the overall reduction of commitments to IDJC. However, a reduction of this degree is the result of effective partnerships with all stakeholders in Bannock County, including the Bannock County Juvenile Court, local school districts, children's mental health, private providers of mental health and substance abuse services, Bannock Youth Foundation, and many other governmental and non-profit organizations.

Youth Accountability to Victims and the Community

Understanding and responding to the needs of those who have been affected by juvenile crime is a key component of one of the core principles that guides our department. One aspect of this process is to see that victims who are owed restitution are reimbursed by the youth and/or parent in a timely manner. The amount of loss reported by individual victims of juvenile offending behavior varies widely, from tens of dollars in some cases to thousands of dollars in others. Parents and youth are responsible for the restitution to victims. In most cases, the Restitution Order requires the youth to make monthly restitution payments to the victim. In some cases, the amount of restitution is large enough that it will take more than a year for the youth/parent to pay it off. To measure the degree to which we are accomplishing this objective, we evaluate three areas.

One area we measure is the number of restitution orders set during the year, and the number of restitution orders paid in full during the year. **Table 4** represents the number of Restitution Orders set and the number of Restitution Orders paid in full from CFY 2007—CFY 2016.

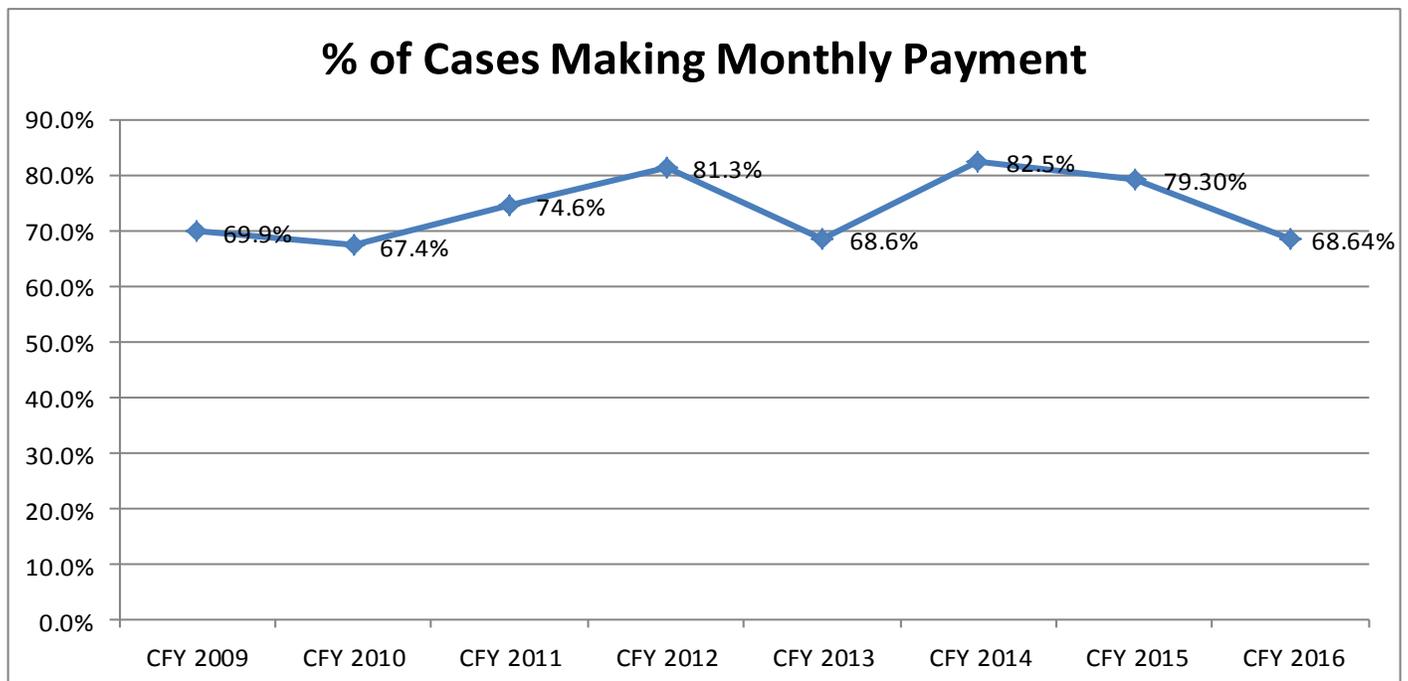
Table 4

Restitution Orders Issued and Restitution Orders Paid in Full

	CFY 07	CFY 08	CFY 09	CFY10	CFY 11	CFY 12	CFY 13	CFY 14	CFY 15	CFY 16
Orders Set	71	71	60	42	31	66	31	41	46	37
Orders Completed	63	56	54	53	33	67	27	33	40	32

Figure 8 provides data on the percentage of victims that received a monthly restitution payment as scheduled from 2009 to 2016.

Figure 8



Youth Accountability to Victims and the Community Cont'd

A second area measured is a total of the monthly amounts of restitution scheduled to be collected each year and the amount actually collected. A percentage rate higher than 100% indicates that overall restitution was collected at a faster rate than was scheduled to be paid. **Table 7** shows that **for 4 out of the last 5 years' restitution was collected at a faster rate than was scheduled to be paid.**

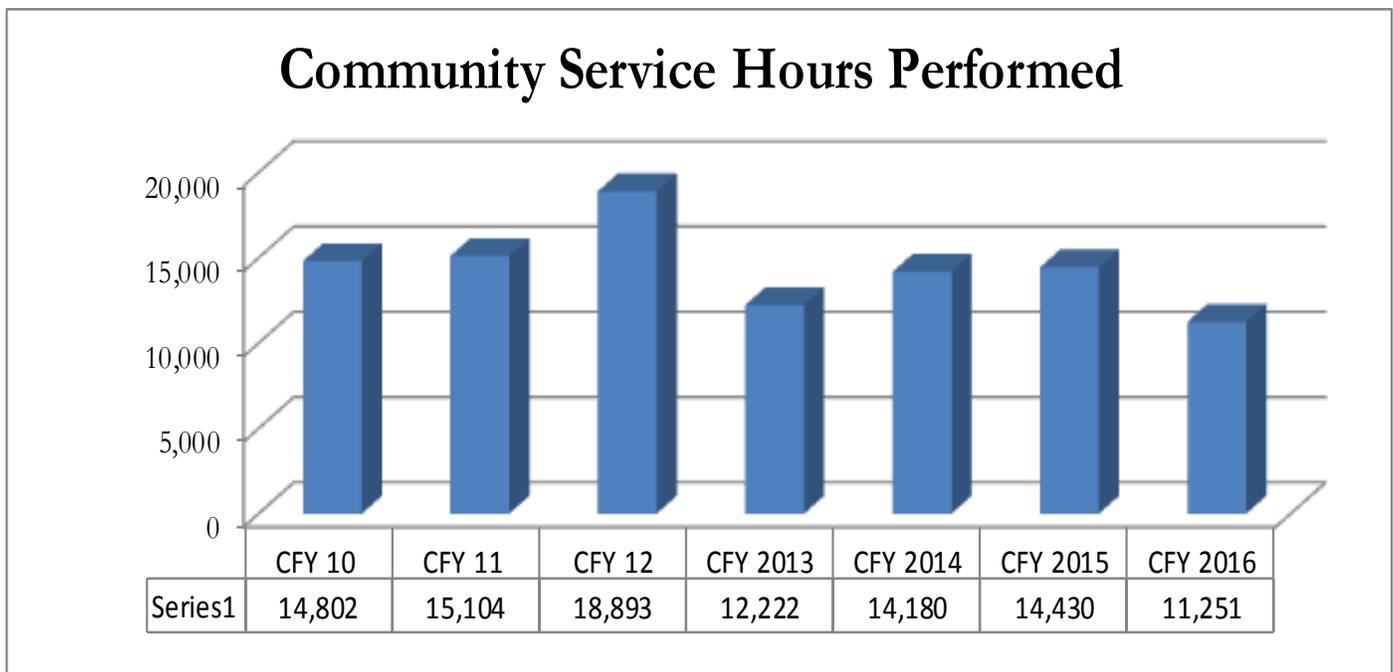
Table 7

Total Restitution Amount Ordered, Scheduled to be collected, and amount collected

	Restitution Ordered	Restitution Scheduled to be Collected	Restitution Collected	% Collected
CFY 2012	39,434.18	19,868.56	27,423.64	145%
CFY 2013	30,129	12,793.37	16,472.56	129%
CFY 2014	38,638.80	20,793.77	19,569.34	94%
CFY 2015	35,650.81	18,490.09	22,044	119%
CFY 2016	34,046	20,002	23,495	117%

Another component of youth being accountable for their offending behavior is to perform community service. Youth participate in community service projects at local non-profit organizations, including churches, The Idaho Food Bank, the Habitat for Humanity Restore, animal shelters, and schools. The department also operates a summer community service project for youth in partnership with the City of Pocatello, restoring bike trails and rebuilding bridges in the City Creek area two days a week. **Figure 9** shows the number of community service hours performed by youth on diversion and probation in Bannock County.

Figure 9

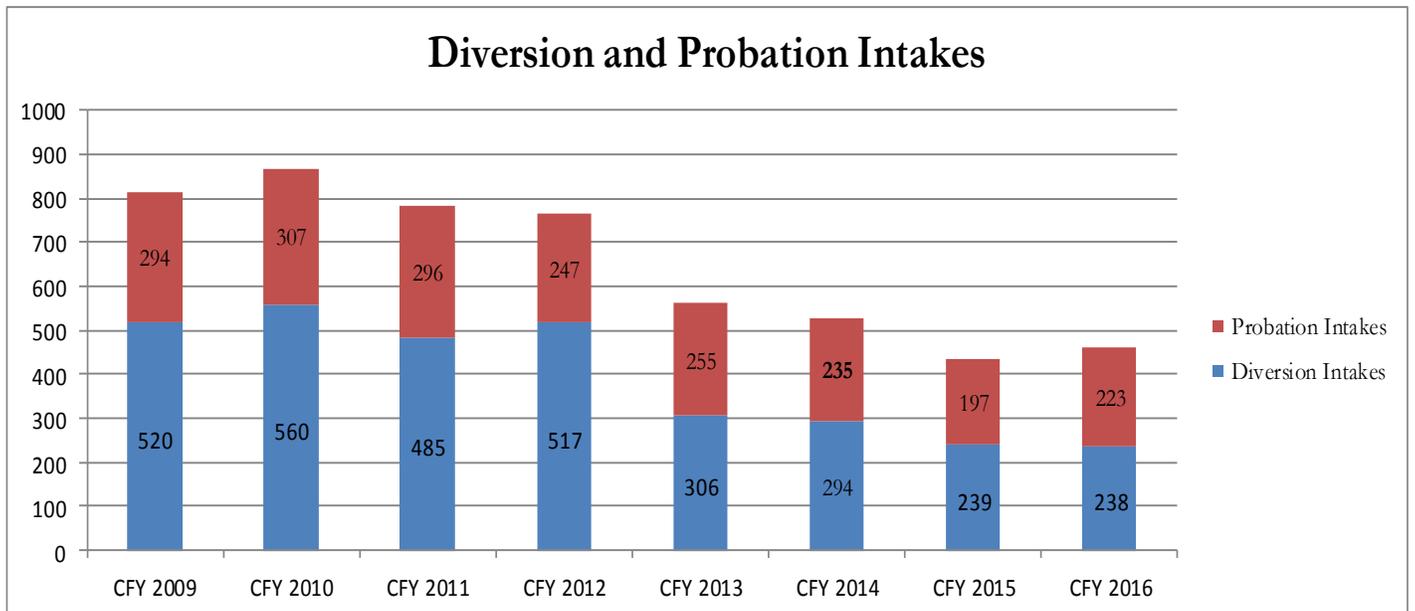


Intake and Diversion Unit Services

The Intake and Diversion unit screens all law enforcement referrals to identify which youth are at low risk to re-offend and would be appropriate candidates for diversion. The screening process includes a review of the criminogenic risk factors that have been correlated with risk to re-offend. Information for the evaluation is collected from archival data, such as previous history of offenses, factors regarding the current offense, history of school attendance, academic performance, disciplinary issues, and an interview with the parents and youth to determine the quality of parental monitoring and nurturance. In addition to risk factors, these screenings and assessments also help to identify youth and family needs, such as mental health and security and safety needs, which includes the basic needs of stable housing and adequate food. Research in the field has consistently identified that the diverting of low-risk juveniles from more costly and intensive services will actually help reduce the likelihood of these youth to re-offend.

Figure 10 provides data regarding the number of diversion and probation intakes since CFY 2009.

Figure 10



The Intake and Diversion Unit operates four main diversion programs: The Status Offender Track, Youth Court, Court Diversion Program and Truancy Court. **Table 8** provides historical data on the number of diversion referrals into each program since 2009. The reduction in referrals is a result of the overall reduction in juvenile offenses in Bannock County.

Table 8

Historical Review of Diversion Referrals to each Diversion Program.

	CFY 2009	CFY 2010	CFY 2011	CFY 2012	CFY 2013	CFY 2014	CFY 2015	CFY 2016
Status Offender	53	46	60	50	31	37	35	32
Youth Court	137	168	118	135	97	81	54	67
Court Diversion	224	195	170	164	84	107	102	97
Truancy Court	106	151	137	168	94	69	52	41

Intake and Diversion Unit Services Cont'd

The Status Offender Program

Youth being referred to the Status Offender program must be low- to moderate-risk first-time offenders who have been charged with Status Offenses. Status offenses include the following: Beyond Parental Control, Runaway, Truancy, and Curfew. The Status Offender program serves youth between the ages of 10 and 18, both male and female.

The Status Offender program may also take self-referrals from parents who are struggling with their child's behavior. The program may provide services to youth being ordered to the program as a diversion or informal adjustment. The Status Offender Program provides risk assessment, case management, and support from a full-time probation/diversion officer.

Status Offender Program Outcomes CFY 2016

69 Families Received Services
32 New Families Referred
78% of Families Successfully Completed
89% of the CFY 2015 Cohort Did not Re-offend
1 year after program completion

Youth Court

Youth Court serves first-time low-risk delinquent offenders ages 10-18 and their families. The program serves both male and female youth. Youth Court specifically targets first-time offenders who are charged with alcohol, tobacco, curfew, and other low-risk misdemeanor charges. The families and youth who elect to participate in Youth Court must admit to the charges prior to going before the Youth Court Jury for sentencing.

Upon sentencing from the Youth Court Jury, Youth Court participants must comply with the sentencing decided upon by the jury, follow school and home rules, and have no new law violations. If successful, Youth Court Participants receive their citations back and avoid having a juvenile criminal record

Youth Court Program Outcomes CFY 2016

76 Families Received Services
67 New Families Referred
71% of Families Successfully Completed
87% of the CFY 2015 Cohort Did not Re-offend
1 year after program completion

Millennium Grant Funds Awarded to Bannock County from SFY2009– SFY2017

\$815,892

Intake and Diversion Unit Services Cont'd

Court Diversion

Court Diversions are ordered through the formal court process. The court diversion officer assesses all citations and juvenile violations reports prior to the admit/deny hearing. In the event the youth is screened as a low-risk first-time offender, the judge may order a court diversion. Diversion conditions include 20 hours of community service and \$100 fee.

Court Diversion Program Outcomes CFY 2016

114 Families Received Services
97 New Families Referred
80% of Families Successfully Completed
86% of the CFY 2015 Cohort Did not Re-offend 1
year after program completion

Truancy Court

Truancy Court is an early intervention program that is a partnership between the juvenile court, juvenile justice, School District #25, and other community-based agencies to address truancy. Youth referred to the program can be self-referrals from parents, school district administrators, or court ordered diversions from the juvenile courts.

Truancy Court was designed based on the Best Practices in Combating Truancy, from the Truancy Prevention Action Series (www.dropoutprevention.org) and implemented through funding from a Balanced and Restorative Justice Grant from the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections in 2008. Since its inception, School District #25 has seen a 10% increase in graduation rates for all high schools in the district. Due to its success, School District #25 began providing half of the funding for the program.

Truancy Court is similar to a drug court model and consists of three phases. The juveniles and their parents attend weekly scheduled Truancy Court meetings to evaluate their compliance with the conditions of the Truancy Court program. The juveniles receive rewards for compliance and sanctions for violations.

In order to graduate from the program, juveniles and parents must comply with the conditions of the Truancy Court program for an extended period of time, and the Truancy Court team must reach a consensus that the needs have been adequately addressed and the likelihood of further truancy significantly reduced.

Truancy Court Program Outcomes CFY 2016

55 Families Received Services
41 New Families Referred
84% of Families Successfully Completed
76% of the CFY Cohort 2015 Did not Re-offend
1 year after program completion

Intake and Diversion Unit Services Cont'd

Family Group Decision Making/Restorative Conference Coordinator

Family Group Decision Making is a family engagement model that provides a way for multiple stakeholders to come together with the family, extended family, and other natural support persons to create a plan for a child or youth in need or at risk.

Restorative Conferences provide victims and others with an opportunity to meet with the offender, express their feelings, ask questions and have a say in the outcome. Offenders hear firsthand how their behavior has affected people. Offenders may choose to participate in a conference and begin to repair the harm they have caused by apologizing, making amends, agreeing to financial restitution, and/or personal or community service work.

Conferences Facilitated in CFY 2016

5 Family Group Decision Making Conferences

24 Restorative Conferences

Substance Abuse Education Program

The Intake and Diversion Unit facilitates the Families in Action substance abuse prevention program. Active Parenting of Teens: Families in Action is a school- and community-based intervention for middle school-aged youth designed to increase protective factors that prevent and reduce alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use; irresponsible sexual behavior; and violence. Family, school, and peer bonding are important objectives. The program includes a parent and teen component.

The parent component uses the curriculum from Active Parenting of Teens. This curriculum is based on Adlerian parenting theory, which advocates mutual respect among family members, parental guidance, and use of an authoritative (or democratic) style of parental leadership that facilitates behavioral correction. A teen component was developed to complement the parent component. Bannock County Juvenile Justice conducts two Teens in Action programs to Marsh Valley Middle School Students each spring.

Families in Action Program

7 Families in Action Cohorts Completed

2 Teens in Action Cohorts Completed*

83 Youth Served

33 Parents Served

*Completed with Marsh Valley Middle School Students

Intensive Supervision Unit Services

The Intensive Supervision Unit provides services for the highest risk offenders under the department’s jurisdiction. The Unit operates two intensive programs: in addition to intensive probation monitoring, the Unit operates the Bannock County Youth Development Center and the Bannock County Juvenile Drug Court.

Bannock County Youth Development Center

The Bannock County Youth Development Center (YDC) is a day treatment program that provides educational services, vocational services, life skills training, and cognitive restructuring services for high-risk youth who have been expelled from or dropped out of school, as well high-risk youth who are still enrolled in school, but placed on homebound services due to severe behavior problems. The department has partnered with Idaho State University to become a satellite GED program for participants who are not enrolled in school. We have also developed a partnership with the Pocatello Chubbuck School District to provide education services for high-risk youth who are on homebound services.

Participants in the program attend four days a week from 8:30am - 2:45pm. The program is managed by a full-time probation officer and a full-time administrative assistant. The school district provides a homebound teacher to help coordinate student assignments. The program utilizes Restorative Practices to create an environment that is supportive and less punitive.

During CFY 2016, a total of 35 youth participated in the program, 26 males and 11 females. Below is a summary of key outcome data regarding the youth who participated in the YDC Program:

- **68% of Participants Completed the Program Successfully**
- **89% of Participants Achieved Their Educational Goal**
- **8 Students Earned Their High School Diploma in the Program**
- **108 High School Credits Earned by Participants in the Program**
- **3,285 of Education Hours Performed**

Reducing offending behavior of this high-risk population is one of the key program goals. All of the participants in the program have been adjudicated on multiple offenses, and upon entering the program have already recidivated. To measure whether or not the program has reduced offending behavior, we measure the total number of adjudicated misdemeanors and felonies of each cohort prior to YDC enrollment, during YDC enrollment, and one year after completing YDC.

Table 9 reflects the significant reduction in offending behavior while participants are in the program and after program completion for the CFY 2015 Cohort. **71% of the participants in the Cohort did not commit a new misdemeanor or felony offense 1 year after YDC Completion.**

Table 9				
<i>Total Offenses CFY 2015 Cohort—n= 40</i>				
	Pre-Enrollment	In Program	Post 1 Year	% Reduction
Misdemeanors	109	11	18	*73%
Felonies	10	1	2	*70%
<i>*Combines offenses while in program and one year post program completion compared to offenses prior to program enrollment.</i>				

Intensive Supervision Unit Services Cont'd

Juvenile Drug Court Program

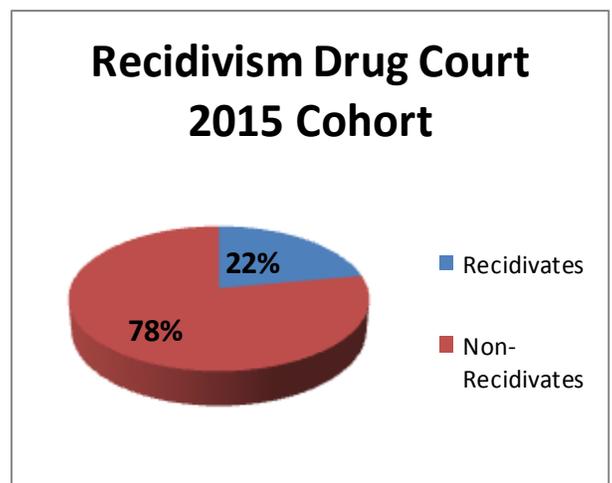
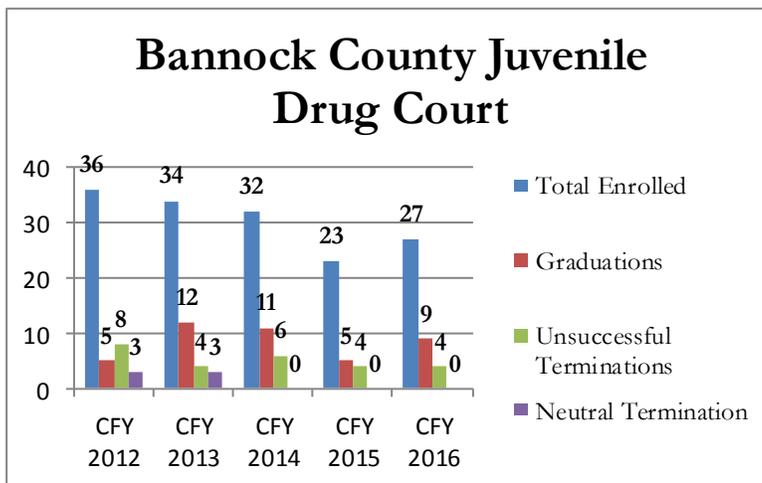
The Bannock County Juvenile Drug Court Program has been in operation since 2002. The program received a technical assistance grant from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) in 2013. As a result, the Drug Court Program underwent an extensive review and developed an action plan to align the program's practice with the 16 Principles of an Effective Drug Court. **In 2016, the Bannock County Juvenile Drug Court Program received mentor status. The designation of mentor status conveys that NCJFCJ will look to the Bannock County Juvenile Drug Court for new and innovative practice-based approaches to share with the larger Juvenile Drug Court field.**

Participants in the Bannock County Juvenile Drug Court have all been evaluated as being at high risk to re-offend, and have been diagnosed with at least a Substance Abuse Disorder. Most, if not all, participants were diagnosed with at least one co-occurring mental health disorder.

Figures 11 and 12 provide outcome data on the graduation rate and recidivism rate of the Bannock County Juvenile Drug Court Program. Recidivism is a conviction of a felony or misdemeanor offense 1 year post completion.

Figure 11 *Juvenile Drug Court Graduation Rate*

Figure 12 *Juvenile Drug Court Recidivism Rate*



Clinical Unit Services

The goal of the Bannock County Juvenile Justice Clinical Unit is to utilize evidenced based practices to assist families and juveniles in the development of skills that will enhance their ability to become responsible and contributing members of society.

The Clinical Director provides counseling and assessment services to youth and families. These services include individual and family counseling, crisis counseling and safety planning, group counseling, and clinical family assessments. The Clinical Director also oversees services provided by mater’s level counseling and social work interns.

66 Clients Received Services From the Clinical Unit in CFY 2016*	
<u>Referral Sources for Services</u>	<u>Service Provided</u>
11 Probation Officers	172 Counseling Sessions Provided
1 Status Offender Program	8 Family Crisis/Safety Planning Meetings
1 Youth Court Program	85 Group Sessions
2 Truancy Court Program	-60 Aggression Replacement Training Groups
3 Self/Community Referral	-25 Youth Development Center Groups
	20 Clinical Family Assessments
2 Court Diversion Program	31 Meeting Hours at YDC

*A number of families received multiple services

A key performance measure is the recidivism rate of youth who receive counseling services in the Clinical Unit. Recidivism in the Clinical Unit is defined as an adjudication of a new misdemeanor or felony level offense within one year of completion of counseling services. A total of 31 youth received individual and/or family counseling services in CFY 2015, and only one out of the 31 youth recidivated.

Individual/Family Counseling CYF 2015 Cohort

Recidivism Rate 3.2%

Sex Offense Assessment and Treatment Services

Bannock County Juvenile Justice contracts with Crossroads Counseling to provide comprehensive psycho-sexual evaluations and counseling services for juveniles adjudicated for sex offending behaviors. Psycho-sexual evaluations and treatment services provided are in accordance with the standards set by the Idaho Sex Offender Management Board. Youth who are deemed a high risk to re-offend are usually committed to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) for long-term residential treatment in a secure setting. For youth who are determined to be good candidates for community based treatment and supervision, a combination of long-term intensive treatment services and probation monitoring are provided to manage the youth in the community while striving to maintain community protection. Full disclosure and maintenance polygraphs are conducted with youth in community based treatment. If youth fail to comply with treatment or probation services, they may be committed to the IDCJ or placed in jail if they are 18 years of age or older.

Clinical Unit Services Cont'd

Youth who have been committed to the Department of Juvenile Corrections for sex offending behavior are referred to Crossroads Counseling upon their return to the community to receive community-based sex offense counseling as part of their Relapse Prevention Plan.

Crossroads Counseling Outcomes CFY 2016

9 Psychosexual Evaluations Completed

9 Intakes into Treatment Services

(6 Bannock County Juvenile Court; 2 IDJC; 1 Interstate Compact from Washington)

2 Released Unsuccessfully*

*Neither Youth Recidivated with a New Sex Offense

A recidivism review was conducted on the CFY 2015 Cohort of youth released from treatment services. Bannock County Juvenile Justice measures recidivism for clients receiving services in the clinical unit as a new misdemeanor or felony level offense while in treatment and within one year after completing treatment services.

Crossroads Counseling Recidivism Outcomes CFY 2015 Cohort

7 Youth Released Successfully

2 Youth Released Unsuccessfully

2 Youth Recidivated While in Treatment Services

(Both were adjudicated on misdemeanor non-sexual offenses)

2 Youth Recidivated within 1 Year After Treatment Services

(Both were adjudicated on misdemeanor non-sexual offenses)

0 Youth Were Adjudicated on a New Sex Offense in Treatment Services

0 Youth Were Adjudicated on a New Sex Offense Within 1 Year After Treatment