



Bannock County Juvenile Justice Annual Statistical Report CFY 2017

October 1, 2016-September 30, 2017

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 School District
- 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.

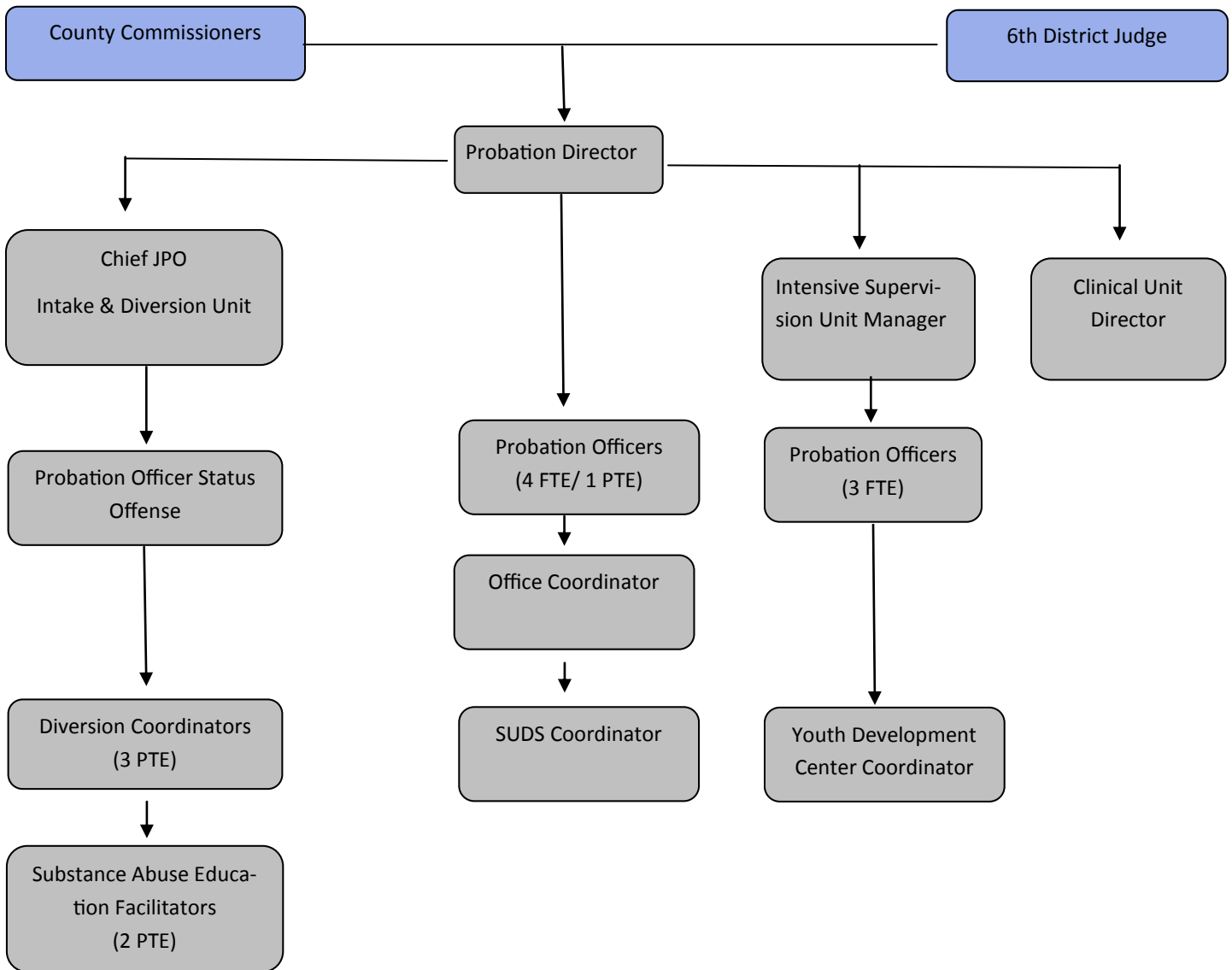
Core Values

- ◆ 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 general 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 - 2017.

Table 1

Bannock County Juvenile Justice Funding Sources CFY 2014-2017

Funding Source	CFY 2017	CFY 2016	CFY 2015	CFY 2014
County Funds	685,744**	649,546*	671,307	662,849
Block Grant (JCA)	150,326	151,120	150,250	150,310
Tobacco Tax	214,299	213,544	204,289	220,082
CIP/Re-entry	29,909	18,277	32,418	21,794
Millennium Fund Grants	87,378	87,449	86,678	79,212
Office of Drug Policy	9,460	11,538	11,526	11,526
Lottery Funds	13,702	23,146	22,841	26,256
Court Ordered Fees	76,434	70,799	80,111	88,791
Totals	1,267,252	\$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

**Includes county subsidies in Block (JCA) of 67,383 and Tobacco Tax Fund of \$71,544

Personnel Expenses

The majority of personnel expenses are accounted for in the County Budget, JCA Block Grant Budget, and Tobacco Tax Budget. Bannock County Juvenile Justice personnel costs have remained flat from 2014 –2017.

Table 2

Bannock County Juvenile Justice Personnel Expenses County, JCA, and Tobacco Tax Budgets Combined

Fiscal Year	2017	2016	2015	2014
County Funds	499,439	503,711	491,542	507,111
<i>Salary Expenses</i>	341,389	345,871	318,506	318,020
<i>Benefits</i>	158,050	157,840	173,036	189,091
JCA (Block Grant) Funds	217,510	209,620	194,159	206,617
<i>Salary Expenses</i>	141,662	135,932	133,097	128,512
<i>Benefits</i>	75,848	73,688	61,062	78,105
Tobacco Tax Funds	280,117	277,810	316,330	302,397
<i>Salary Expenses</i>	181,179	176,605	172,430	170,721
<i>Benefits</i>	98,938	101,205	143,900	131,676
Total Employment Expenses	997,066	991,141	1,002,031	1,016,125
% Change from Previous Year	Increase 1.1%	Decrease 1.1%	Decrease 1.1%	

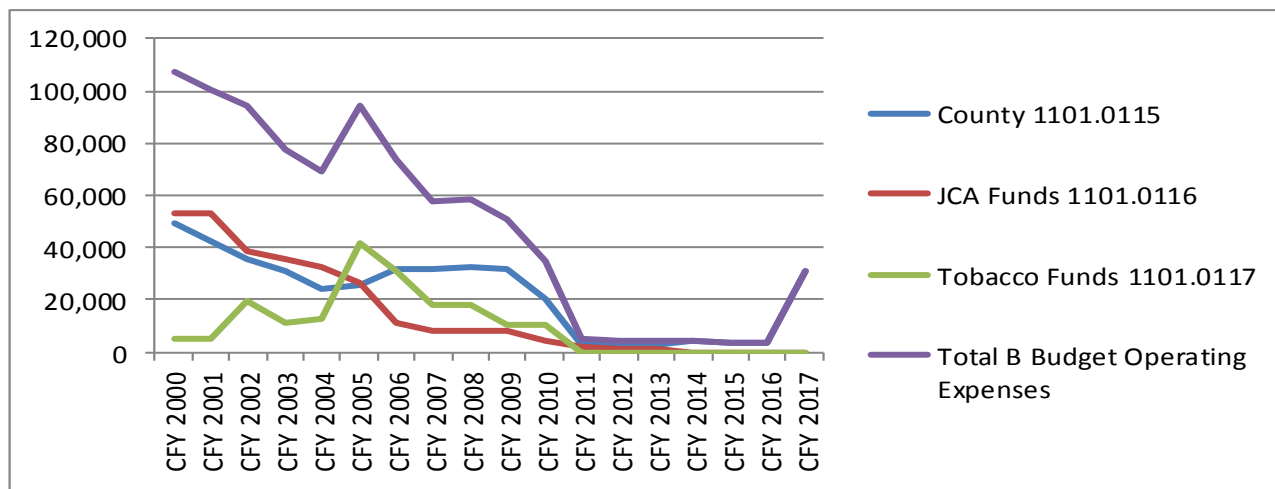
Department Funding Cont'd

Operating Budget and Expenses

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. In CFY 2017 the operating expenses in the county budget increased from \$3,500 the previous year to \$31,146. The increase was needed to cover reductions in the Millennium Grant Funds that funded the Status Offender Officer, Youth Court Coordinator, and Family Group Decision Making/Restorative Conference Facilitator positions.

Figure 2 provides an historical view in the combined Operating Budgets in County, JCA, and Tobacco funds from CFY 2000 to CFY 2017 as operating expenses were shifted to the Juvenile Workshop Trust Fund.

Figure 2



Juvenile Workshop Trust

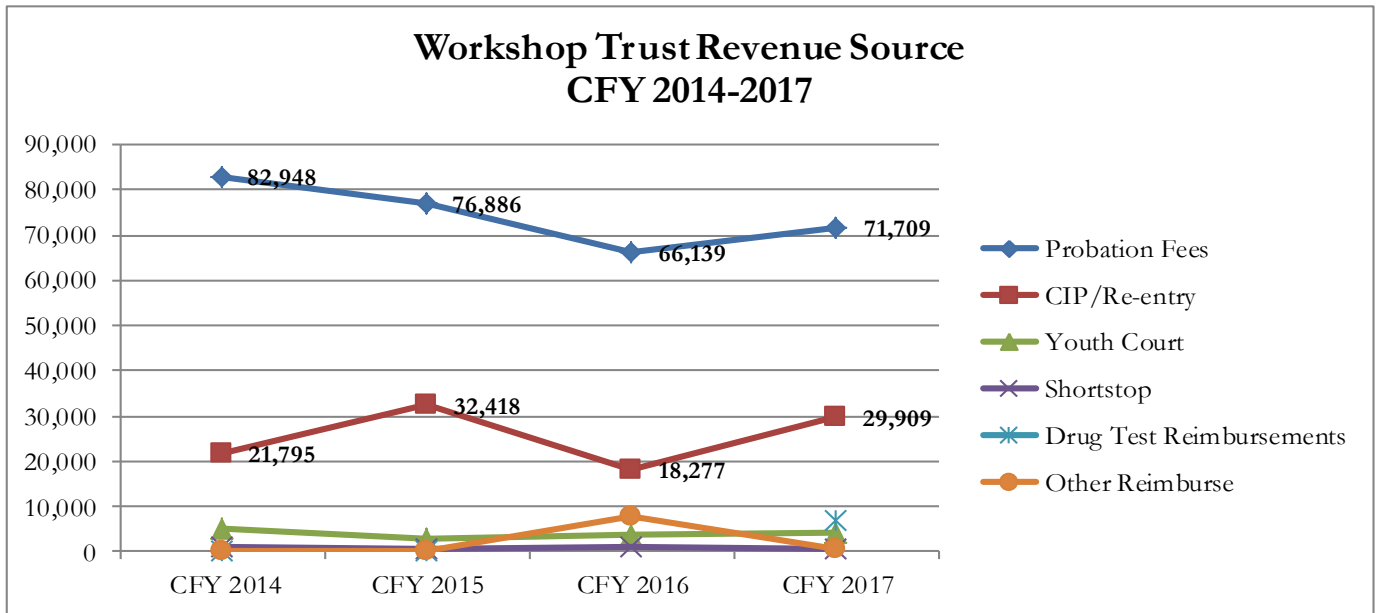
Revenue in the Juvenile workshop Trust comes primarily from the following sources:

- Court Ordered Probation Fees—\$25/ month
- Court Ordered Diversion Fees—\$100 one time fee
- Youth Court Diversion Fee—\$60 one time fee
- Shortstop Fee—\$15
- County Incentive Proposal and Re-Entry funds from the IDJC. These funds are used primarily to cover counseling services for juveniles receiving sex offender counseling
- Drug Testing Reimbursement for Juvenile Drug Court Cases from the Idaho Supreme Court

Figure 3 shows the revenue deposited in the Juvenile Workshop Trust from CFY 2014 - CFY 2017. The **25.4% reduction in probation and court diversion fees is due to reduced probation and diversion caseloads.**

Department Funding Cont'd

Figure 3

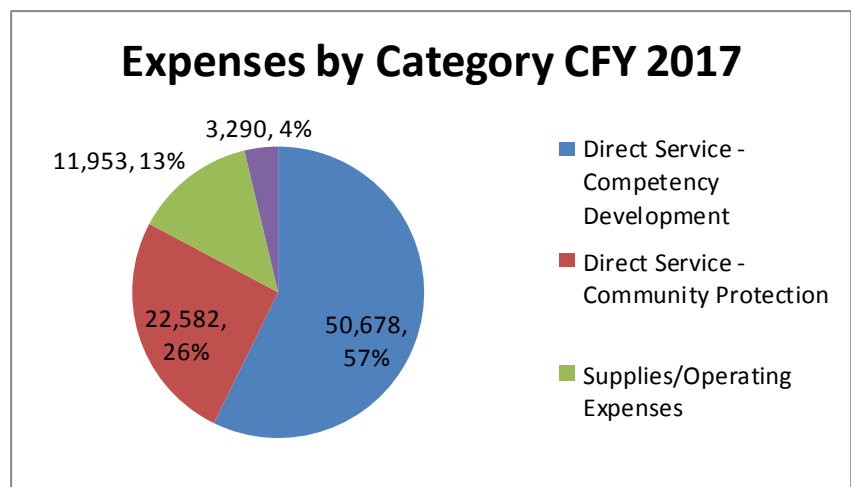


Operating expenses covered by the workshop trust are separated into four main categories: 1) Direct Services—Competency Development; 2) Direct Services—Community Protection; 3) Staff Safety & Development; and 4) Office Supplies.

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.

In CFY 2017, the department spent 83% of operating expenses on Direct Services for Competency Development and Community Protection. The largest expense is sex offender assessment and counseling services (\$46,076). CIP funds reimbursed \$29,909 of that expense. **Figure 4** provides a breakdown of total expenses in each category.

Figure 4

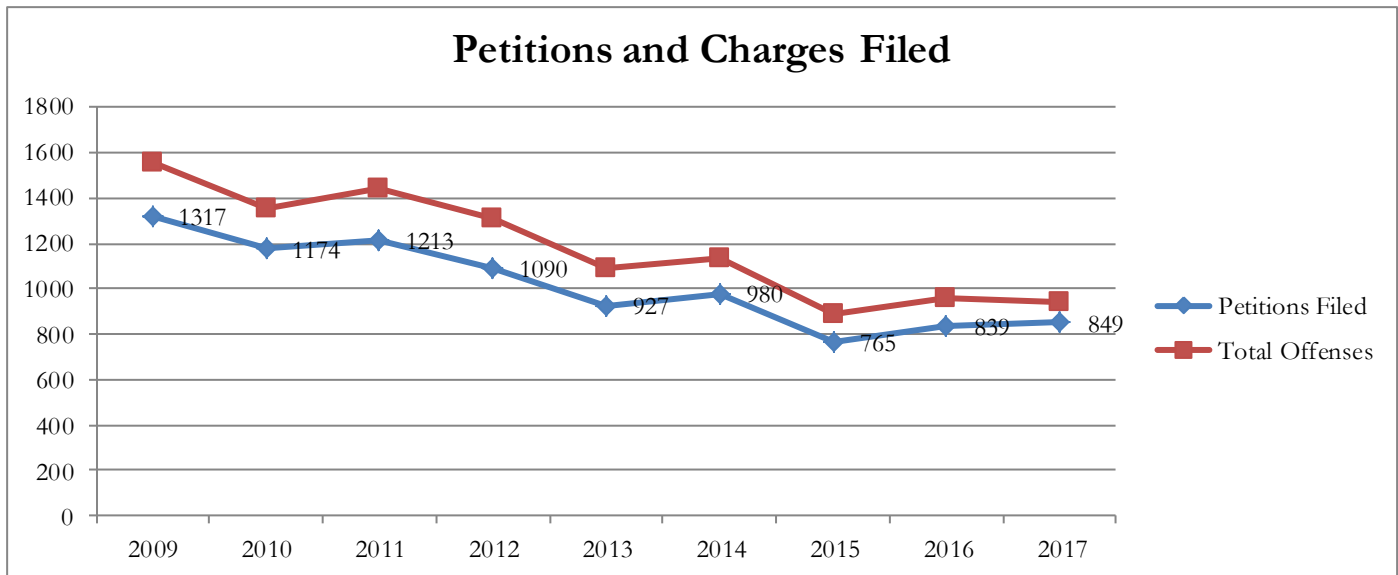


Community Protection

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 nine year average (2009 - 2017) is 1,017 petitions filed annually in court, with an average of 1,186 total offenses petitioned into court. **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 2017. **Felony level offenses comprised 4% of the total charges filed in the Bannock County Juvenile Court, with Felony Persons and Felony Property each contributing 2% to that number.** Figure 6 provides a breakdown of the percentage of offenses filed in each offense category in 2016.

Figure 6

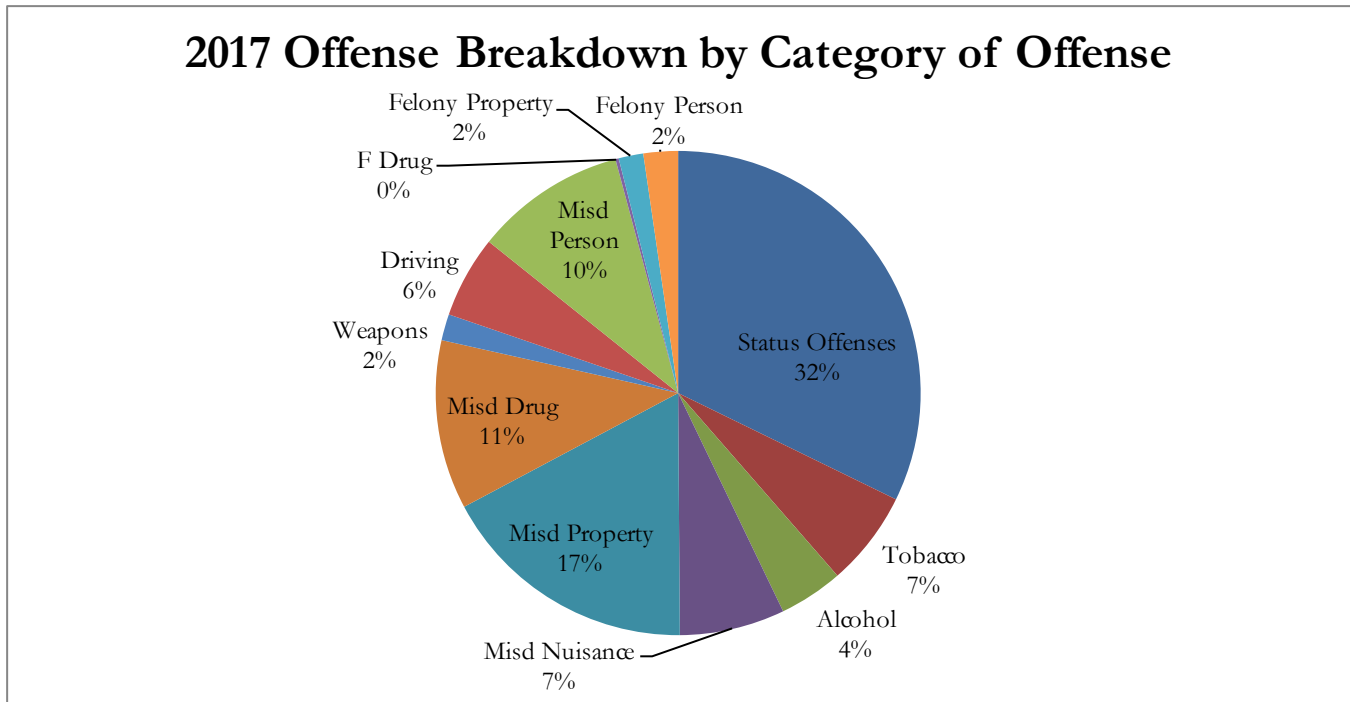


Table 3 shows the number of offenses filed in Bannock County Juvenile Court from 2009 - 2017 in each offense category. The table also provides information in parentheses next to the number in each category, identifying the percentage of offenses filed during the year that fell into that specific category. 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	2017
Status	404 (26%)	324 (24%)	417 (29.1%)	384 (29.3%)	327 (30%)	331 (29.1%)	251 (28.1)	278(29%)	294(31.3%)
Tobacco	102 (6.6%)	86 (6.4%)	68 (4.7%)	65 (5%)	71 (6.5%)	82 (7.2%)	63 (7.1%)	49(5.1%)	58(6.2%)
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%)	39(4.1%)
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%)	158(16.8%)
Misdemeanor Drug	117 (7.5%)	156 (11.6%)	145 (10.1%)	132 (10%)	140 (12.9%)	122 (10.7%)	83 (9.3%)	100(10.4%)	103(11%)
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%)	92(9.8%)
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%)	64(6.8%)
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%)	28(3%)
Misdemeanor Weapons	13 (.08%)	13 (3.7%)	7 (.5%)	6 (.4%)	11 (1%)	16 (1.4%)	10 (1.1%)	14(1.5%)	16(1.7%)
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%)	15(1.6%)
Felony Persons	14 (.09%)	15 (1.1%)	19 (1.3%)	39 (3%)	37 (3.4%)	19 (1.7%)	26 (2.9%)	22(2.3%)	21(2.2%)
Felony Drug	13 (.08%)	5 (.03%)	18 (1.3%)	13 (1%)	10 (.09%)	7 (.06%)	5 (.6%)	7(.7%)	2
Driving	87 (6%)	94 (6.7%)	86 (6%)	81 (6.2%)	69 (6.3%)	74 (6.5%)	70 (7.8%)	55(5.7%)	50(5.3%)
Truancy	185	138	176	184	193	178	95	128	176
Runaway	103	82	99	68	70	70	65	93	88
Beyond Parental Control	76	63	83	74	50	55	70	31	5
Curfew	37	41	48	39	14	27	21	26	25

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 2017 were youth placed on probation in CFY 2015. A total 104 youth out of 425 were adjudicated on a new misdemeanor or felony offense within two years of being placed on probation.

The Recidivism Rate for CFY 2017 was 24.5%

This is a 1% reduction from CFY 2016 and a 7.5% reduction from CFY 2015

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 - **65**

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

Average Length of Time on the Monitor - **14.2 Days**

Cost Savings as an Alternative to Detention - \$145,382*

*Calculated by the total number of 926 days of electronic monitoring at a cost of \$5.75/day compared to 926 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 CFY 2016 and CFY 2017.

	CFY 2016	CFY 2017
Total # of Intakes	379	271 (33% Reduction)
Non-Duplicated Youth	170	137
Youth with 2 or More Intakes	83	54
Total Detention Days Utilized	3,409	3,486*

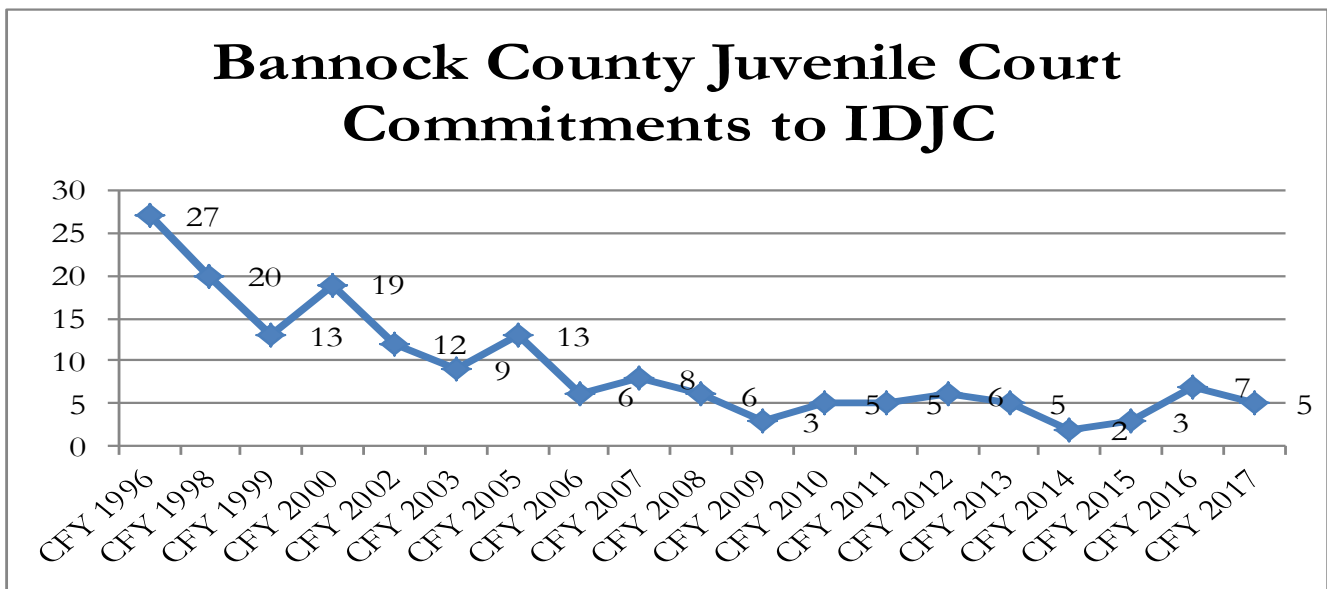
*2 Juveniles charged with Robbery served 165 and 181 days respectively

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 average length of time for a youth in custody is 19 months. Placement with the Department of Juvenile Corrections costs approximately \$102,000 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 2017.

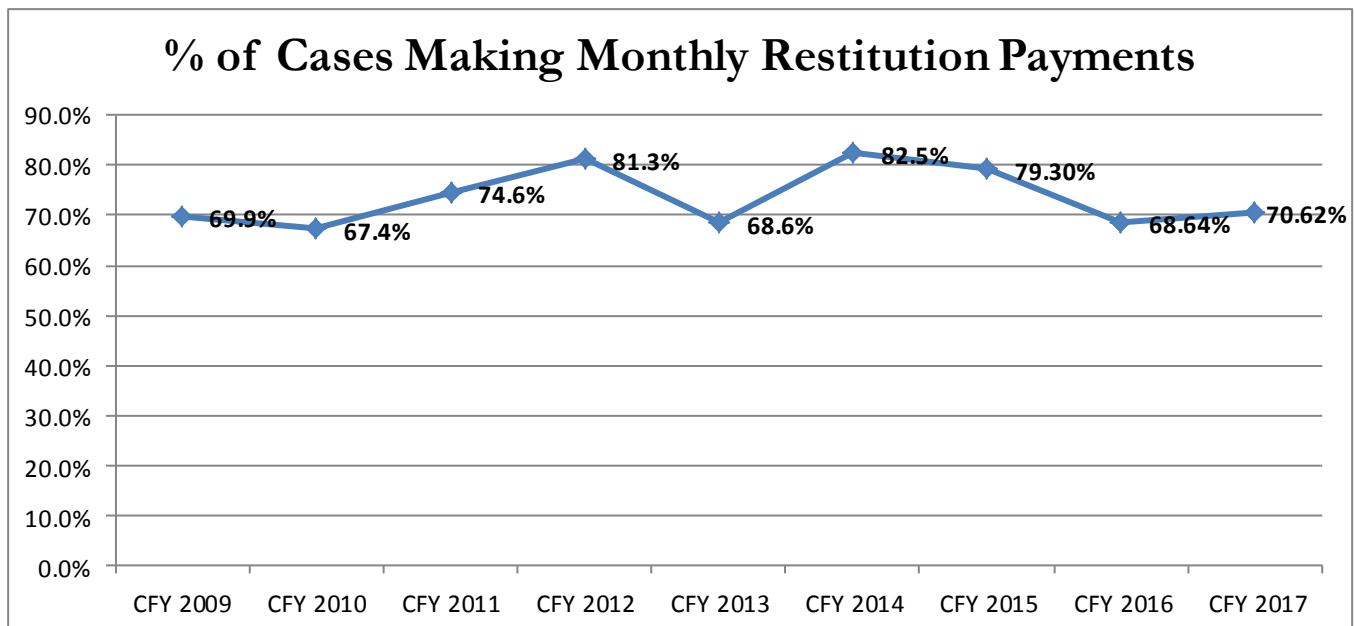
Table 4

Restitution Orders Issued and Restitution Orders Paid in Full

	CFY 07	CFY 08	CFY09	CFY10	CFY 11	CFY 12	CFY 13	CFY 14	CFY 15	CFY 16	CFY 17
Contracts Set	71	71	60	42	31	66	31	41	46	37	28
Contracts Paid Off	63	56	54	53	33	67	27	33	40	32	27

Figure 8 provides data on the percentage of victims that received a monthly restitution payment as scheduled from 2009 to 2017.

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 5 out of the last 6 years' restitution was collected at a faster rate than was scheduled to be paid.**

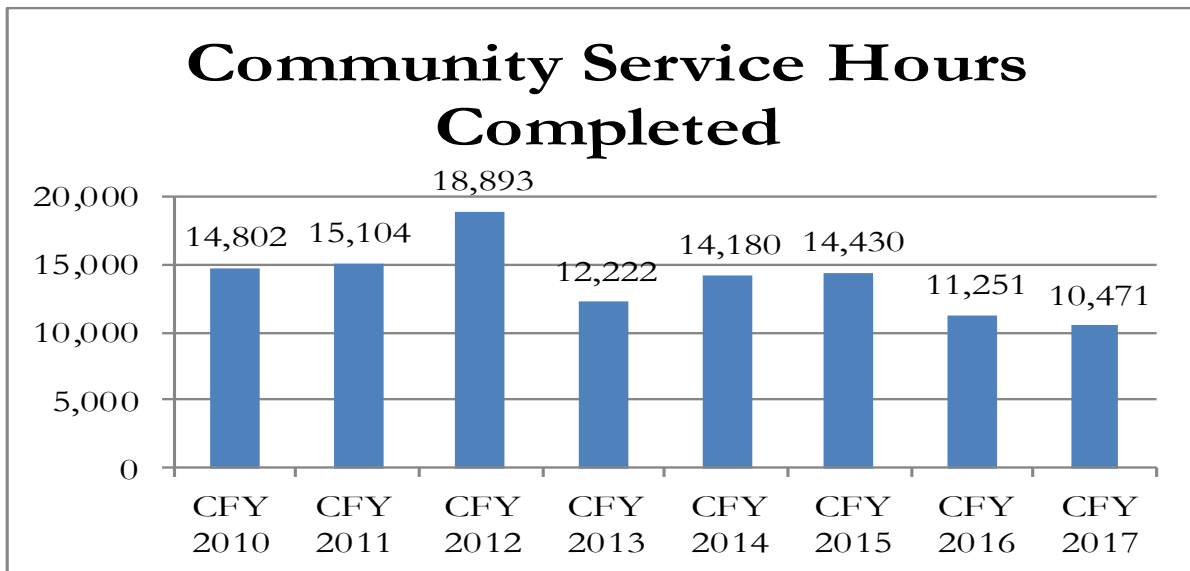
Table 7

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	\$19,869	\$27,424	145%
CFY 2013	\$30,129	\$12,793	\$16,473	129%
CFY 2014	\$38,639	\$20,794	\$19,569	94%
CFY 2015	\$35,651	\$18,490	\$22,044	119%
CFY 2016	\$34,046	\$20,002	\$23,495	117%
CFY 2017	\$14,759	\$18,126	\$19,194	106%

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.

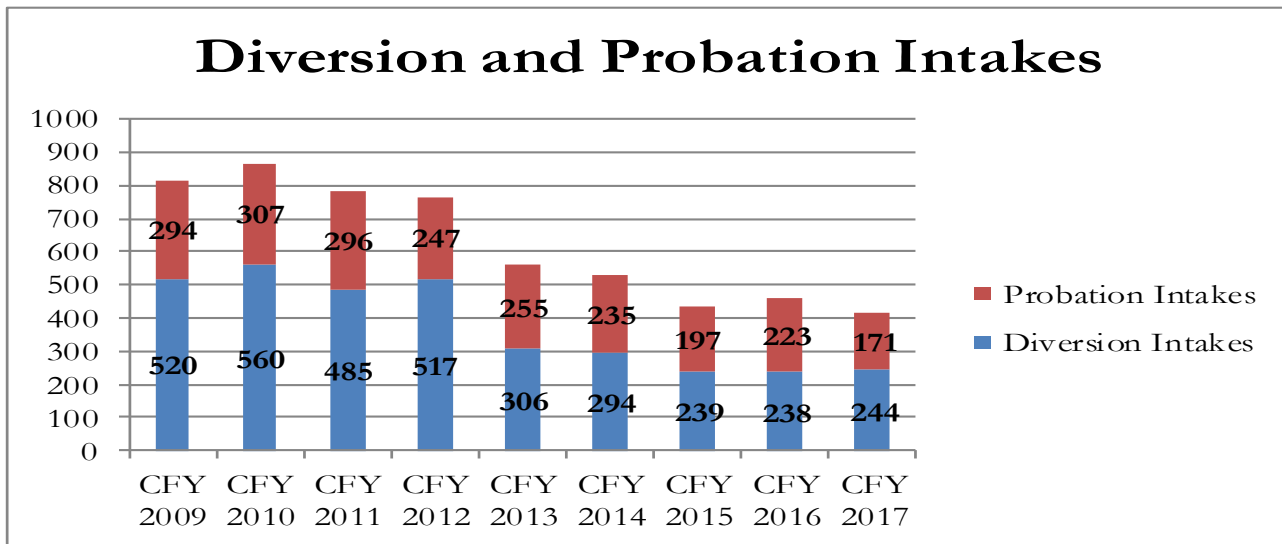
Figure 9



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. **In CFY 2017, 59% of all new intakes were diverted through diversion programs operated by the department. 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.

County Fiscal Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Status	53	46	60	50	31	37	35	32	40
Youth Court	137	168	118	135	97	81	54	67	80
Court Diversion	224	195	170	164	84	107	102	97	93
Truancy Court	106	151	137	168	94	69	52	41	43

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 2017

75 Families Received Services
40 New Families Referred
94% of Families Successfully Completed
69% of the CFY 2016 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 2017

96 Families Received Services
80 New Families Referred
86% of Families Successfully Completed
80% of the CFY 2016 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 2017

93 Families Received Services
97 New Families Referred
78% of Families Successfully Completed
64% of the CFY 2016 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 2017

Families Received Services
43 New Families Referred
74% of Families Successfully Completed
71% of the CFY Cohort 2016 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 2017

10 Family Group Decision Making Conferences

23 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 CFY 2017

6 Families in Action Cohorts Completed

2 Teens in Action Cohorts Completed*

91 Youth Served

42 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 2017, a total of 41 youth participated in the program, 33 males and 8 females. Below is a summary of key outcome data regarding the youth who participated in the YDC Program:

- **81% of Participants Completed the Program Successfully**
- **89% of Participants Achieved Their Educational Goal**
- **9 Students Earned Their High School Diploma in the Program**
- **256 High School Credits Earned by Participants in the Program**
- **4,785 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 2016 Cohort. **72% 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 2016 Cohort—n= 35</i>				
	Pre-Enrollment	In Program	Post 1 Year	% Reduction
Misdemeanors	107	9	18	83% Decrease
Felonies	3	1	9	200% Increase
<i>*Combines charged offenses while in program and one year post program completion compared to offenses prior to program enrollment.</i>				

Intensive Supervision Unit Services Cont'd

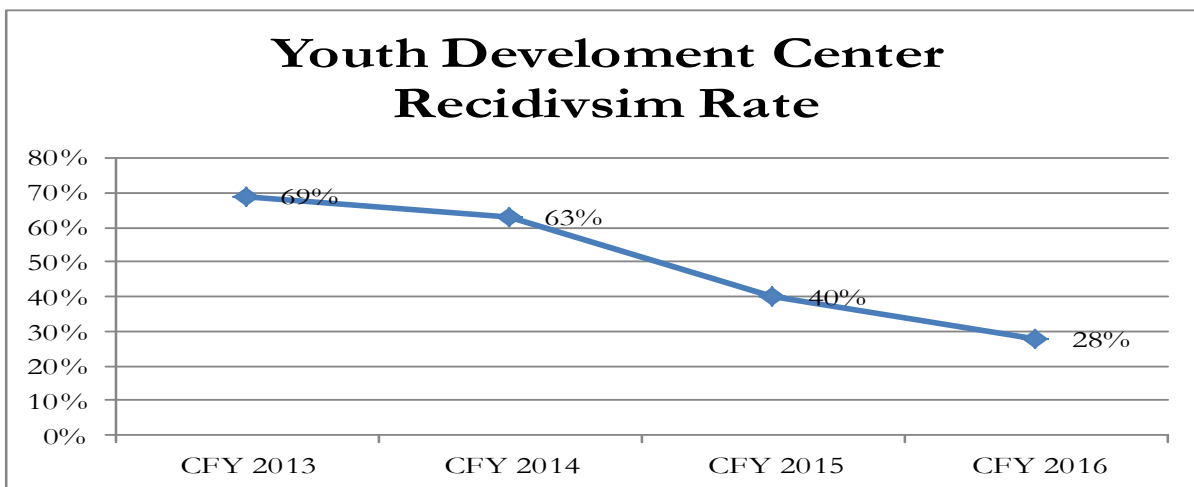
The Youth Development Center (YDC) is one of the many examples in our county of how effective collaboration among stakeholders can result in positive outcomes for youth in our community. Bannock County Juvenile Justice and the Pocatello Chubbuck School District have worked to develop a process whereby high risk youth who are experiencing problems at school such as in class and on school grounds disruptions, attendance problems, and academic failure can receive education services through the Bannock County YDC. An increasing percentage of the students in the YDC remain enrolled in the school district, but receive their education services through the YDC program. The data below reflects the positive education outcomes for the youth in the program. Bannock County Juvenile Justice continues to partner with Idaho State University as a satellite GED program, and YDC staff receive excellent support from ISU as they work with students enrolled in the GED pathway.

Bannock County Youth Development Center Education Outcomes

	<u>GED's Received</u>	<u>High School Graduates</u>	<u>High School Credits Earned</u>
CFY 2013	5	na	na
CFY 2014	5	na	na
CFY 2015	1	9	103
CFY 2016	1	8	108
CFY 2017	3	9	256

Recidivism outcomes have also improved significantly over the same time period. As mentioned previously, youth in the YDC program have been evaluated as high risk to engage in re-offending behavior. Most if not all participants are already considered recidivates since they have been adjudicated on multiple petitions in the juvenile court. Recidivism is defined as an adjudication of a felony or misdemeanor level offense within one year of completing the YDC program. **Figure 12** shows the decline in the recidivism rate of youth participating in the YDC program.

Figure 12



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*

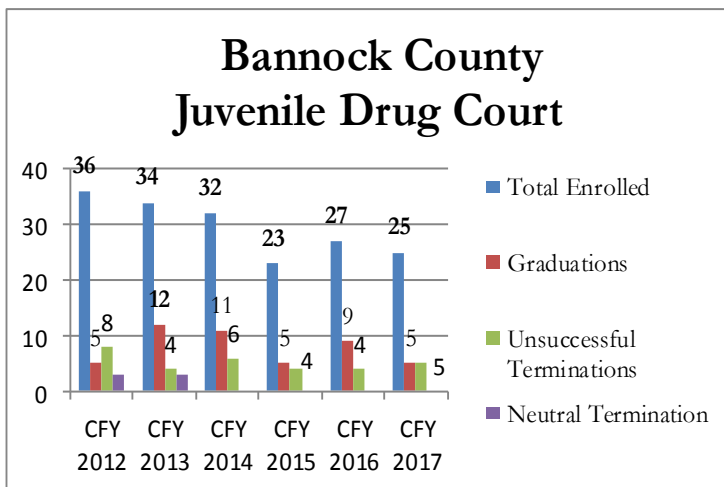
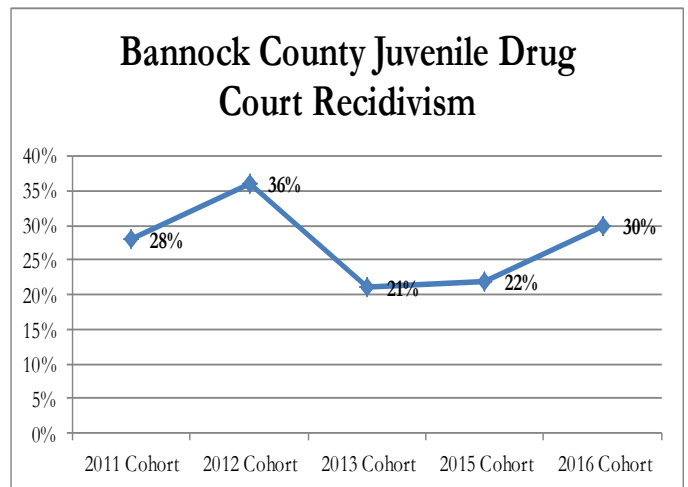


Figure 12 *Juvenile Drug Court Recidivism Rate*



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.

CFY 2017 Bannock County Clinical Services Provided

84 Individuals/Families Received Clinical Services

- ◆ 18 Families Received Counseling Services (77 Total Counseling Sessions)
- ◆ 14 Crisis/Safety Planning Meetings
- ◆ 12 Structural Family Assessments
- ◆ 54 Youth Received Aggression Replacement Training Program
-240 Group Hours

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 2017

7 Psychosexual Evaluations Completed

8 Intakes into Treatment Services

(5 Bannock County Juvenile Court; 1 IDJC Re-entry; 2 Ada County Courtesy Supervision)

7 Released Successfully

3 Released Unsuccessfully

5 of 10 Youth Recidivated While in Treatment Services

(All recidivates were for non-sexual offenses)

A recidivism review was conducted on the CFY 2016 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 2016 Cohort

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

(Total Youth in the CFY 2016 Cohort = 2)