

Serving Iowa Youth and Families With a Youth Development Approach

**JJDP Act Formula Grant Application
and
Three-Year Plan**

March 2006

Iowa Department of Human Rights
Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
and
Iowa's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council

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i. State Process Relative to the Development of Iowa's Three-Year Plan

This report is Iowa's Three-Year Plan, which serves as the application for federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act formula grant funding (JJDP Act). The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) wrote Iowa's Three-Year Plan. CJJP is the state agency responsible for administering the JJDP Act in Iowa. Federal officials refer to state administering agencies as the state planning agency (SPA). The Plan was developed and approved by Iowa's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council. That Council assists with administration of the JJDP Act, and also provides guidance and direction to the SPA, the Governor and the legislature regarding juvenile justice issues in Iowa. Federal officials refer to such state level groups as state advisory groups (SAG's). The acronyms SPA and SAG are used throughout this report.

Much of the actual development and design of this report took place at a SAG retreat on November 17th and 18, 2005. An overview document with a variety of data regarding juvenile arrests, juvenile detention, child abuse rates, health and education indicators, etc., was provided at the retreat to stimulate and guide discussion regarding the various juvenile justice related issues affecting Iowa's youth. That overview document has been expanded by the SPA and represents the "Service Network" and "Crime Analysis" sections of the plan. Officials from the Iowa Departments of Education, Human Services, Public Health, Workforce Development, Public Safety and also Iowa's Youth Policy Institute provided feedback and input as the SPA developed the "Service Network" and "Updated Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs" (Crime Analysis) sections of this report.

As part of the November 2005 retreat the SAG participated in a brainstorming discussion focused on identifying efforts necessary to improve the juvenile justice system. Through a selection process, individual SAG members were able to choose the various topics that they ranked as most important to be a part of the plan. Eventually, the process of compiling individual rankings lead to a final ranking that the group identified to be the most important for inclusion in the plan. The group ranking of topics served as the basis for completion of the program description section of the plan. The program description section was approved by the SAG at its March 7, 2006 meeting. With SAG approval, some final editing of the program description section was completed by the SPA thereafter.

ii. Additional Information Available From SPA – Related Reports

As mentioned above, this report serves as Iowa 2006 JJDP Act formula grant Three Year Plan. All of the sections submitted to federal officials are included in this report **except** for the "Sub Award Assurance", "State Advisory Group Membership", and "Staff for the Formula Grant Program". Copies of these sections can be obtained by contacting the SPA.

Given the length and variety of this report, a number of other reports have been generated that represents sections of this full Three-Year Plan. The separate reports created include

- Alcohol and Drug Programming, Mental Health Services, Alternative or Special Education Programs, and Job Training;
- Delinquency and CINA Processing;
- Disproportionate Minority Contact Plan;
- Program Plan;
- The complete 2006 Three Year Plan.

iii. Report Format and Youth Development Framework

As the table of contents reflects, the components that the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention require for states' "Three Year Plan" are included accordingly. The "Service Network" and "Crime Analysis" sections of this report are organized according to the Results Framework (see Appendix A) developed by the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD). ICYD is a body of state and local officials that exists to further goals related to youth development and cross agency collaboration at the state and local level.

The Results Framework is designed so that various State departments and agencies can identify youth issues and monitor youth development outcomes. The Framework organizes causes and conditions related to youth development into four broad result areas (see attachment A). *The four result areas include: 1) Youth are Healthy*

and Socially Competent, 2) Youth are successful in School, 3) Youth are Prepared for Productive Adulthood, and 4) Youth have Benefit of Safe and Supportive Families, Schools, and Communities. Brief overviews of the four areas are provided at the relevant sections in this report. The result areas are reflected as well in the Table of Contents.

In development of the results framework, ICYD used several prominent youth development models and research, most notably the Social Development Strategy and Risk and Protective Factors identified by Developmental Research and Programs (Hawkins and Catalano) and the Developmental Assets framework used by the Search Institute, to analyze the causes and conditions related to youth development in Iowa. Risk and protective factors and assets related to family and community conditions, as well as youth specific characteristics and conditions were identified. These factors became the basis for Iowa’s Youth Development Results Framework.

The report contains information regarding a variety of court processing decisions and/or services for youth (i.e. processing for child welfare/juvenile justice system youth, substance abuse prevention services, school based and/or educational services, services for court-involved youth, career preparation or employment services). The report organizes these court decision-making points and services according to the single area of the Results Framework upon which they may have the most direct connection. It should be noted, however, that many of the services in this report have impact in more than one of the four different result areas. For example, group care services (and the other major delinquency services of the juvenile court) are discussed in the Crime Analysis section of this report, under the result indicator of “Youth have the Benefit of Safe and Supportive Families, Schools, and Communities”. As a practical matter, group care services would additionally have impact on the other three result areas. The listing of the various court decision points and services under a single result area is done for organizational purposes only, and in no way reflects on the potential that a given service can and may impact on other areas.

iv. State Census Information

Many of the data elements discussed in this report are broken down by race and gender. Below are census data from the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); it is included to provide an overall perspective of the youth population in Iowa. The OJJDP census data is for juvenile population (age 0 through 17) in the State of Iowa for a 2001 through 2003 period.

Figure 1: Juvenile Population of Iowa

	2001		2002		2003		Change from 01 to 03	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	710,988	-	702,882	-	693,428	-	-17,560	-2.5%
Caucasian	667,383	93.9%	658,477	93.7%	648,526	93.5%	-18,857	-2.8%
African American	27,863	3.9%	28,327	4.0%	28,563	4.1%	700	2.5%
Native American	3,759	0.5%	3,754	0.5%	3,770	0.5%	11	0.3%
Asian / Pacific Islander	11,983	1.7%	12,324	1.8%	12,569	1.8%	586	4.9%
Hispanic / Latino ‡	32,726	4.6%	33,784	4.8%	34,707	5.0%	1,981	6.1%
Male	364,858	51.3%	360,528	51.3%	355,571	51.3%	-9,287	-2.5%
Female	346,130	48.7%	342,354	48.7%	337,857	48.7%	-8,273	-2.4%

Source: OJJDP – National Center for Juvenile Justice

‡ All of the youth in the ethnic classification of Hispanic / Latino are included in the previous racial categories.

Remarks regarding figure:

- Iowa’s overall youth population has declined 2.5% in the past three years.
- There are significant increases in Iowa’s minority populations, particularly for Hispanic/Latino youth.

1. DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM

A. STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

a. Structure

Juvenile court proceedings are designed by statute to protect the rights of children and families and to result in decisions that are in the child's best interests (in delinquency proceedings, the best interests of the public are also considered). Iowa laws also describe the framework within which the court monitors the case following its disposition decisions. In delinquency cases typically a juvenile court officer – an employee of the court – is responsible for developing sanction and service recommendations for the court, providing services and maintaining case management responsibilities (providing supervision and counseling, overseeing restitution and community service activities, arranging for services and monitoring the services as they are delivered by providers). In child in need of assistance (CINA) proceedings, it is a Department of Human Services (DHS) worker who fulfills similar duties.

The handling of case management responsibilities in both CINA and delinquency cases continues to vary from one part of the state to another and among cases in any given part of the state. Such variations continue as a result of long-standing traditions and through the implementation of combined local, state and federal policies that regulate services, and the responsibilities of the state when custody or guardianship of a child has been transferred by the courts from a parent to DHS or some other party. Despite the variations, the trend has been to provide supervision for delinquency cases through the juvenile court and CINA cases through DHS. However, the uniqueness of local jurisdiction makes it difficult to superimpose a state-wide solution to “fix” what are varying local problems to case management.

b. Funding

The child welfare/juvenile justice system includes agencies and policies that implement and regulate formal government-sanctioned interventions into the lives of system youth. Iowa's approach to service system funding is complex. Although the bulk of system services are state funded, county officials and other local funding sources can have a major impact on their communities' service array and delivery. Juvenile court judges and officers determine eligibility and the type of service to be provided for many clients, while DHS policies and work decisions determine eligibility and service plans for others. Appendix B provides detail regarding funding for a variety of juvenile justice system sanctions/services.

Iowa has a unified court system, under the Judicial Branch, and all clerks of court and juvenile court services personnel, including probation services, are funded by the state. Judges are state employees. The cost of defense for juvenile offenders is a mix of state and local funds. The majority of the accountability-based sanctions (i.e. state training schools, group care placements, community service/restitution, day treatment, tracking and monitoring, family centered services, etc.) are developed and funded through juvenile court, DHS and Department of Public Health (DPH) with state funds.

County attorneys (prosecutors) are elected county employees. Additional staff are hired based on specific need within each county, with approval of the county board of supervisors. All county attorney costs are local expenditures. Local juvenile detention centers are funded with local funds and the costs of housing juveniles in detention is primarily locally supported – the state does reimburse counties for a small portion of juvenile detention center costs.

In 1992 the Iowa General Assembly passed legislation to establish a group care “cap” that placed increased emphasis on placement prevention services and limited the historical growth of group foster care and residential treatment expenditures. The group care cap has been modified twice since then. At the same time, the state increased funding by millions for family centered services. Iowa was one of the first states in the nation to establish a state-wide system of in-home, family-centered services.

On November 1, 1993, Iowa restructured certain child welfare services that serve children in the child welfare, mental health and juvenile justice systems. These services were restructured to offer rehabilitative behavioral health treatment services in a consistent way regardless of the child welfare funding source. This set of services is called rehabilitative treatment and supportive services. The services are designed to provide skill development, therapy, counseling and supportive services to address children's and youth's emotional or behavioral disturbances and other dysfunctional behavior. The services are purchased through three programs: family-centered, family foster care and group care. The services are discussed in more detail later in this report. The eligibility for these services is based on the child's need for the service.

In an effort to further assist local jurisdictions to stay within their child welfare budgets, DHS provides funds to local juvenile courts specifically earmarked for the development of community based alternatives – day treatment, tracking and monitoring, school based supervision and life skills. Specific information regarding these services is provided in the "Crime Analysis" section of this report. In most cases the court contracts for the provision of these services.

In 2002, the Governor retained a consulting firm, Public Strategies Group (PSG), to assist in redesigning government services. During the 2003 Legislative Session the Iowa assembly passed Senate File 453, a response to a PSG recommendation, which requires redesign of the Iowa child welfare system focusing on improving outcomes for families involved in the system. The bill also cuts \$10 million from DHS and requires \$10 million in future savings. During FY04 the child welfare and juvenile justice system changes will be developed and implemented. Since that time the SAG has maintained a committee that is monitoring the redesign activities.

Case Rates – Certain Service Activities - A major component of the redesign involves establishment of a performance monitoring system for in-home services, family foster care, and group care. However, federal Title IV-E funding only reimburses expenditures associated with the individual child and out-of-home placement. Activities to actually address a child's service needs in the context of the family or the problems that led to out-of-home placement are not eligible for IV-E reimbursement. Iowa DHS officials have requested a waiver from federal Health and Human Services Officials. The request involves Federal Title IV-E reimbursement for substitute guardianship and foster group care. DHS is still awaiting a response on this issue, and will need the waiver to move forward.

Local officials have a significant impact on how much of the state funding for juvenile justice services is planned for and expended in their respective jurisdictions. Provided below are some examples of regional and local planning initiatives.

Local officials have a significant impact on how much of the state funding for juvenile justice services is planned for and expended in their respective jurisdictions. Provided below are some examples of regional and local planning initiatives.

c. State Funding - Regional Planning

Iowa's group foster care and Training School budget process serves as an example regarding regional planning for state dollars. The legislature annually budgets the funding determined necessary for a specific number of beds for the training school and foster group-care and appropriates accordingly. The budgeted bed capacity at the training school is broken down and allocated to the eight juvenile court judicial districts by the Chief Juvenile Court Officers using a formula that takes into account prior usage and child population in the local district. These allocations may be modified or updated throughout the year through consensus of the Chief Juvenile Court Officers.

In foster care, the established budget represents a monetary cap on group care expenditures. DHS and the courts develop a formula for allocating a portion of the statewide expenditure to each of eight established DHS regions. The formula is based upon the region's proportion of the state population of children and the statewide usage of group foster care in the previous five fiscal years and other indicators of need. The expenditure amount determined in accordance with the formula is the group foster care budget target for that region.

Locally in each of the DHS regions, representatives appointed by the department and the juvenile court establish a plan for containing the expenditures for children placed in foster group-care within the budget allocated to that region. The plan includes monthly targets and strategies for developing alternatives to group foster care

placements in order to contain expenditures for child welfare services within the amount appropriated by the legislature. State payment for foster group-care placements are limited to those placements made in accordance with the regional plans.

d. Localized Planning Structures

In Iowa a variety of localized planning initiatives are shaping services for system and non-system youth. Provided below are descriptions of some of Iowa's more significant localized planning initiatives. It should be noted that in most Iowa communities all of these planning efforts may be taking place simultaneously. The challenge for local officials relates to the coordination and organization of a variety of related, but different, planning efforts.

Decategorization - Created in 1987 as a pilot, decategorization (Decat) is an Iowa initiative that allows the County Board of Supervisors to collaborate with the local office of the state DHS and the Juvenile Court for purposes of decategorizing child welfare funds to form a funding pool for a county or group of counties. The intent of the Decat concept is to create more efficient and effective child welfare and juvenile justice systems. As a result, many Decat counties have developed innovative cross-system approaches to providing more community-based responses to children and families who enter the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Ninety-eight of the 99 Iowa Counties are decategorized – they are organized into 39 regional Decats.

Learning Supports - For a number of years the Iowa Department of Education (DOE) has been working to put in place a structure to improve school achievement that focuses on the non-academic issues that dramatically impact achievement. The ICYD Steering Committee has been serving as the governing body to ensure all youth have the learning supports necessary to develop socially, emotionally, intellectually, and behaviorally, and overcome barriers to their learning. The Iowa DOE has adapted the ICYD Results Framework to guide this work and has involved several of the ICYD members in this redesign process.

Empowerment - The Iowa Community Empowerment Initiative was established by legislative mandate during the 1998 Iowa Legislative session in an effort to create a partnership between communities and state government with an initial emphasis to improve the well-being of families with young children (age 0 to 5). The initiative calls for the development of local community empowerment areas statewide. Through these areas, local citizens are enabled to lead collaborative efforts involving education, health, and human services programs on behalf of children, families and other citizens residing in the area. Leadership functions can include strategic planning for and oversight and managing of programs and funding. As of March 2006, there are a total of 58 community empowerment areas in Iowa representing all 99 Iowa counties.

Communities of Promise (COP) – In 2001, the Iowa Commission on Volunteer Service (ICVS) formed a broad-based steering committee to launch a statewide initiative with the ultimate goals of having as many communities join the COP movement as possible and for Iowa to become a “State of Promise”. The 1997 Presidents' Summit for America's Future provided a national call to action on behalf of young people. As a result, more than 550 community and state partners across the nation have united to fulfill the Five Promises of America's Promise- The Alliance for Youth: Caring adults, Safe places, a Healthy start, Marketable skills, and Opportunities to serve.

Iowa Workforce Development Youth Councils – Each of Iowa's 16 Regional Workforce Investment Boards (RWIB) has a Youth Advisory Council that provides guidance for, and exercises oversight of, local youth programs operated under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). In addition, the council provides expertise in youth policy and assists the RWIB in

1. Developing and recommending local youth employment and training policy and practice;
2. Broadening the youth employment and training focus in the community to incorporate a youth development perspective;
3. Establishing links with other organizations serving youth in the local area;
4. Factoring the range of issues that can have an impact on the success of youth in the labor market.

Members of the Youth Advisory Council serve two-year terms, and represent people with a special interest in youth policy. Members include individuals from youth service agencies, such as juvenile justice and law enforcement, public housing, parents, consumers (former WIA participants), and the RWIB.

Iowa SAFE Communities Program - The Iowa SAFE Community Program is a community mobilization framework that serves as a catalyst to help communities develop a coordinated multifaceted approach to reduce risks and build strengths at the local level. The centerpiece of the SAFE Community program is the cooperation and

coordination among all segments of the community. Communities achieve a SAFE “certified” status by completing a four step process involving

1. Formation and mobilization of a SAFE Coalition;
2. Training about current community prevention models and other prevention issues;
3. Assessment of community strengths and weaknesses;
4. Development and implementation of a three-year action plan designed to build strengths and decrease the impact of substance abuse, crime and violence on the community.

Community Health Assessments - DPH asks all county boards of health to complete a “Community Health Assessment”. The assessment includes information collected on a variety of issues related to health including demographics, employment, birthrates, chronic disease indicators, substance abuse and gambling, etc. Information obtained from past health assessments has received widespread use in local jurisdictions for a variety of state and local planning initiatives. The Assessments were an integral tool for data collection in all of Iowa’s Comprehensive Strategy Sites.

Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Youth Development Allocation – The SPA and SAG allocate funds (JJDP Act related and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds) based on a child population formula to local planning entities Decats (Decats are discussed above). The SPA worked with DHS, and local Decat planners to develop the application. The effort merges planning requirements for the two separate agencies (DHS & the SPA). The allocation process is discussed in some detail in the Program Plan under the issue of “Promoting Prevention and Youth Development and Assisting Local Planning”.

e. Enhanced Effort by SPA to Coordinate State Efforts for Youth

The SPA has embarked upon a number of efforts to better coordinate the state’s ability to impact on policies and procedures related to localized planning. Those efforts are briefly described below.

Iowa Youth Development State Collaboration - Iowa and eight other states are receiving special demonstration funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to help communities provide their youth with the services, opportunities, and support they need to be healthy and productive community members. Iowa is in the eighth year of this demonstration project which involves youth-serving state agencies, service providers, youth and others.

Oversight for the initiative is provided by the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD). Its membership is comprised of state agency staff, youth, representatives from communities and local youth serving programs, and many others. The group is working to find ways of meeting the project’s goals by

- developing and coordinating training and technical assistance projects,
- agreeing on common definitions, program objectives and desired outcomes,
- finding ways of involving youth in state and local planning, and
- looking for ways to align state program policies, activities and connections with local planning initiatives.

Overview of ICYD related Activities

There are a number of noteworthy activities underway to support the furthering of the ICYD effort. They are listed below:

Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Youth Development Allocation - Fiscal year 2006 (October 2005 – September 2006) is the sixth year for the SAG and SPA to fund Iowa’s Juvenile Justice Youth Development (JJYD) initiative. The effort allocates (based on a child population formula) federal JJDP Act Title II, V, and supplemental funds; JAIBG funds; and Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) funds to local officials. Youth development is the focus utilized to tie together the different funding streams.

Formation of Iowa’s Promise Children and Youth Cabinet – For a number of years the Governor’s office has included the Department Heads from various youth serving agencies in a Children’s Cabinet. America’s Promise – Alliance for Youth recently designated Iowa as a State of Promise. As a result the Children’s Cabinet is becoming the Children and Youth Cabinet. The Children and Youth Cabinet combines various state and local efforts related to the “Promise” effort and provides a department head audience for the issues of ICYD. The Children and Youth Cabinet will work to impact issues for youth and young persons age 0-25. Details regarding the Youth Cabinet are still being finalized.

Steering Committee - Administrators from various youth serving Executive Branch State Agencies (Human Services, Public Health, Workforce Development, Office of Drug Control Policy, etc) meet on a periodic basis (6-8 times per year) to plan and coordinate youth development related activities. Staff from the State Agency Work Group (discussed below) provide information and ideas to the Steering committee. It is anticipated that the Steering Committee will identify issue and activities for the Children and Youth Cabinet.

State Agency Work Group – For a number of years staff from various state agencies have met on a quarterly basis to discuss ways that youth development can be utilized as a theme to coordinate state level initiative – and more specifically how state agencies can work together to improve outcomes for youth at the state and local level. The State Agency Work Group is providing direct oversight to local projects doing youth development related planning. The work group is looking for ways to standardize local needs assessment and reporting requirements.

State-Local Youth Development Collaboration Projects - Partnering with six communities across the state, various state agencies are working with communities to coordinate some of the planning and policy requirements of a variety of different planning entities (SPA, Health, Human Services, Education, Workforce Development, early childhood, etc). A *Community Advisory Group* is engaged in ongoing dialogue with the *State Agency Working Group* to facilitate this process.

Capacity Building Committee – Serving as technical assistance for communities and state agencies, this group of youth development professionals addresses the challenges associated with youth involvement and offers a variety of trainings for youth and adults. The group also works to increase the involvement of youth in ongoing ICYD state and local projects, maintenance of the www.icyd.org website, training efforts, and the identification of resources.

Learning Supports – The ICYD Steering Committee has been serving as the overarching body governing the Iowa Department of Education’s initiative to ensure all youth have the learning supports necessary to develop socially, emotionally, intellectually, and behaviorally. The Iowa Department of Education has adopted the ICYD Results Framework to guide this work and has involved several of the ICYD members in this redesign process.

Iowa Afterschool Alliance – Included under the umbrella of ICYD is the Iowa Afterschool Alliance. The Iowa Afterschool Alliance is a statewide coalition of networks and interest groups who support, advocate, train, and work to advance afterschool and out-of-school time experiences that are meaningful and beneficial for children, youth, families, and communities (http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/about_us.cfm). Its membership includes persons from the Iowa Department of Education, the Iowa Department of Human Services, the Iowa School Age Care Association, the Iowa Child Care and Early Education Network, the Iowa Asset Building Coalition, local school officials, private youth serving agencies, SPA staff, etc.

National Support for ICYD – In the past Iowa has received technical assistance and funding from the National Crime Prevention Council – Packard Foundation and the National Governor’s Association. Currently ICYD is recognized as a *learning group* by the “Ready by 21” initiative and receives technical assistance from the America’s Promise initiative. Iowa is in its second year of participation in the Youth Engaged in Service Ambassador program sponsored by the Points of Light Foundation. Information regarding those support efforts is listed below.

Embedding Prevention in State Policy and Practice – Iowa was chosen as one of six states to participate in a Bureau of Justice Assistance Initiative that utilized prevention as a public policy response. The initiative provided Iowa with training and technical assistance from the National Crime Prevention Council and funding from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation.

National Governor’s Association Center for Best Practices Youth Policy Network – Iowa also completed an effort which aimed to help improve outcomes for youth by supporting state-local partnerships and interagency efforts aimed at developing and implementing youth development strategies. The Network assisted Iowa and other states in building current youth policies and helping states to learn about and adopt best practices of youth development. The initiative was a technical assistance effort that offered communication, discussion and customized TA around the specific state youth development issues. Iowa was one of 10 states selected to receive this assistance.

Ready by 21 Learning Group – Iowa has been chosen to participate in the Forum for Youth Investment's *Ready by 21 Learning Group*. Karen Pittman, Executive Director for the Forum for Youth Investment is coordinating the effort to partner with selected state and local change makers to learn jointly what it takes to create the capacity for sustained change and share the lessons more broadly, effectively, and efficiently. The participants of the Learning Group will meet to critique and develop *Ready by 21* ideas, information, tools, and supports; Assess the State's capacity for sustainable change; and develop and begin implementing a plan for increasing that capacity in one or more change areas engaging key stakeholder groups.

America's Promise – Designated a *State of Promise* in 2004, ICYD members have secured training and technical assistance offered by the America's Promise – Alliance for Youth initiative. The primary focus of the technical assistance has been the provision of marketing and communication direction.

Youth Engaged In Service (YES) Ambassador – Points of Light Foundation – Through a matching grant with the Points of Light Foundation, ICYD has been able to offer a young professional, between the ages of 18-25, the opportunity to work in a professional youth development setting. In both years of the grant, the YES Ambassador has been utilized to offer positive youth development training to adults and youth leadership training to youth. This program with the Points of Light Foundation will be discontinued as of August 2006.

B. SYSTEM FLOW

Provided in this section is a brief overview of delinquency processing for youth. Included as well is a flow chart that details the major decision points for such youth. Basic information regarding the juvenile court structure was provided in the "Description of System Section" earlier in this report. *Additional discussion of delinquency decision points, services, and data, as well as illustrations regarding court processing are provided in the "Crime Analysis" section.*

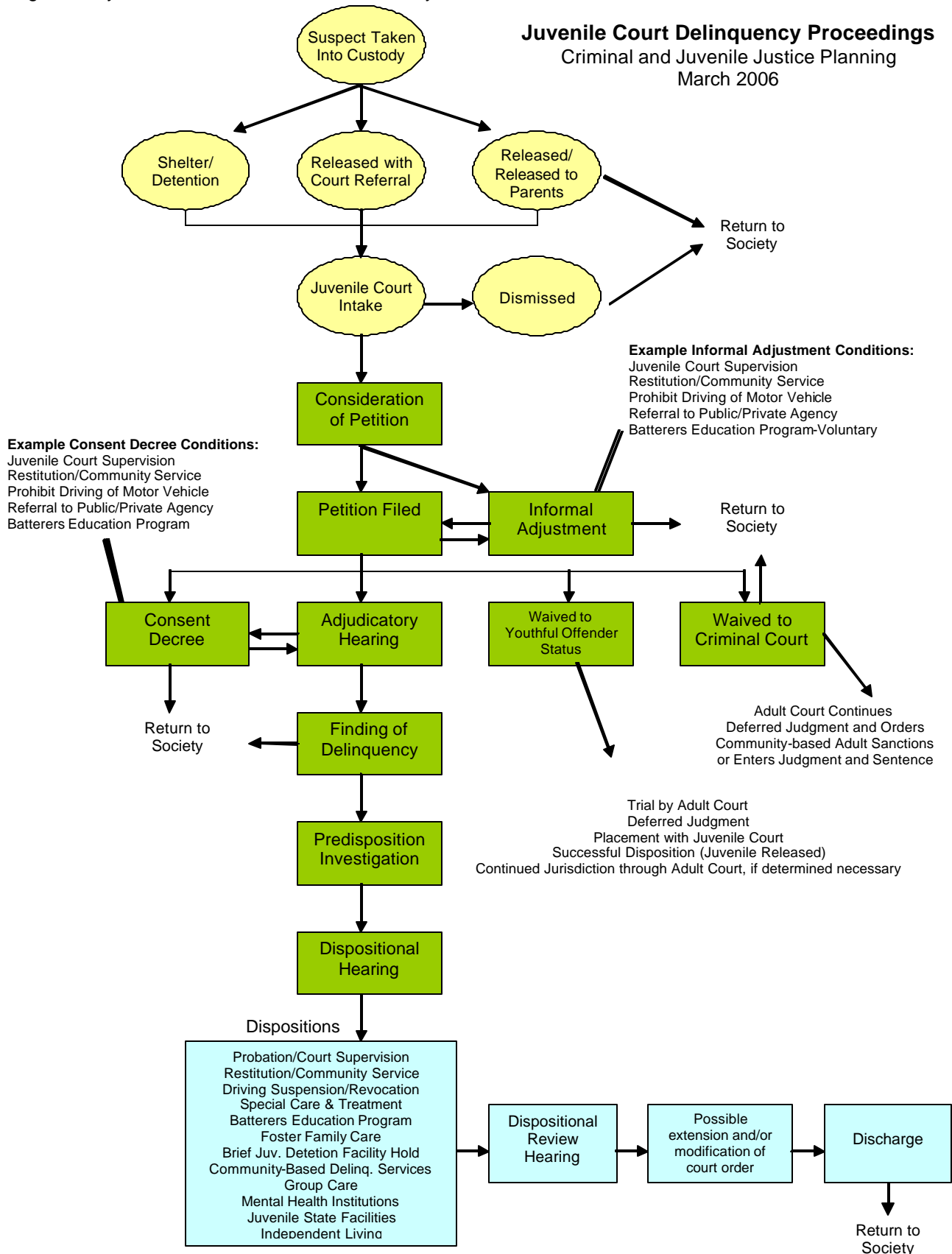
Delinquency Processing

Iowa Code Section 232.2(12) defines a delinquent act as the violation of any state law or local ordinance which would constitute a public offense if committed by an adult, the violation of a federal law or a law of another state which violation constitutes a criminal offense if the case involving that act has been referred to the juvenile court, offenses for possession of alcohol (Iowa law expressly forbids the use of detention for youth for possession of alcohol).

Court proceedings for delinquent youth are outlined in Iowa Code Section 232. Youth that commit delinquent acts can be referred for processing (typically by law enforcement) to the juvenile court. Many cases referred to juvenile court are diverted from formal system processing and receive either an informal adjustment (a contract outlining the conditions of probation signed by the youth and a juvenile court officer), or a consent decree (a consent decree is similar to an informal adjustment except it is signed by a judge). Youth that require formal system processing have a delinquency petition filed, receive delinquency adjudication and dispositional hearings. A fairly extensive array of dispositional options are available for delinquent youth which include probation, day treatment, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, residential placement, etc.

Figure 2: System Flow of the Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile Court Delinquency Proceedings
 Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
 March 2006



C. SERVICE NETWORK

Provided in this section is discussion of some of the services that may be maintained by providers and systems outside of the formal juvenile justice system. Discussion and information are provided regarding the following services: alcohol and drug programming, mental health services, alternative or special education and job training, and child in need of assistance related services. It should be noted that many of these services are accessed by both delinquent and non-delinquent youth. The section is organized according to the four areas in Iowa's Results Matrix.

I. YOUTH ARE HEALTHY AND SOCIALLY COMPETENT

Included in this section is information regarding the result area "Youth are Healthy and Socially Competent". It should be noted as well that many of the services reflected in this section have impact on the other three result areas (Youth are Successful in School; Youth are Prepared for Productive Adulthood; Youth Have Benefit of Safe and Supportive Families, Schools, and Communities). The results matrix and the four result areas are explained in greater detail in the "Report Format and Youth Development Framework" section at the beginning of this report.

There are a number of factors that determine the health and social competence of youth. Indicators of physical and mental health, lifestyle choices, and pro-social relationships can help define the health and social competence of youth. Youth who get a healthy start in life have a distinct advantage over those who do not. Provided in the discussion is information on services and indicators that reflects the healthy and socially competence of youth.

a. Alcohol and Drug Programming

A variety of substance abuse services are provided for Iowa youth:

- In-school evidence-based prevention curricula
- Before and after school programs
- Universal, selective and indicated preventive interventions
- Coalition development
- Mentoring programs
- Drug testing
- Court diversion programs
- Group and individual counseling
- Residential/inpatient or outpatient services
- Substance abuse services in day treatment
- Group care or state institutional services
- Drug courts
- Drug Abuse Resistance Education Officers (DARE)
- OWI - drunk drivers courses

Provided below is a discussion of the funding sources for a variety of the Iowa's substance abuse prevention programming. Additional information is provided regarding Iowa's managed care plan – the Iowa Plan for Behavioral Health and other options for expenses related to substance abuse services.

Iowa Department of Public Health (DPH) Substance Abuse Prevention Programming – As the designated Single State Agency for substance abuse, DHS administers over \$6.5 million in state and federal funds in FY05 through the following types of contracts:

Comprehensive Substance Abuse Prevention – Federal Block Grant funds and 4.5% of Iowa General Funds are contracted to 23 (22 in FY06) community-based agencies that collectively provide services to youth and adults in all 99 Iowa counties, work with various age groups from prenatal to older adults who are not in need of treatment and work with all segments of the community. The six strategies that the agencies use in their efforts are Information Dissemination, Education, Alternatives, Problem Identification and Referral, Community-Based Process, and Environmental / Social Policy. Services include universal, selective and indicated preventive interventions.

Project SIGNificant – In 2001, Iowa received a Federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention State Incentive Grant. Twenty-eight subrecipients received funding that continued until January 31, 2006. They have implemented model and evidence-based programs to address alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use among 12-17 year old youth and their families. Fourteen different model programs and three evidence-based programs exist, for a total of 76 implementations. At the state level, the Drug Policy Advisory Council is developing an updated state plan to demonstrate agreement on the direction for prevention across state agencies, to foster system change and provide guidance to prevention providers and community members.

Youth Mentoring Substance Abuse Prevention – This funding promotes formal youth mentoring programs that support the State's goals to promote prevention of use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Target populations for the mentoring programs include any age youth in the community. All contractors follow the Standards of Practice for mentoring programs and elements of effective practice established by the National Mentoring Partnership. The Youth Mentoring programs are funded by State of Iowa funds with a required two to one match of local funds.

Drug and Violence Prevention – These programs are funded by the governor's discretionary funds of the Federal Department of Education Safe and Drug-Free School and Communities Act funds with a 10% required local match. These services target children and youth who are not normally served by State or local education agencies or populations that need special services or additional resources, such as preschoolers, runaway or homeless children and youth, pregnant and parenting teenagers, and school dropouts. 25% of the funds are required to be law enforcement efforts.

Prevention of Methamphetamine Abuse – These programs are funded by Federal SAMHSA funds. The target population is youth between the ages of 6 and 19, parents, and community members. Model programs, implemented in schools, and parent and community education are key services.

County Substance Abuse Prevention Services – Up to \$10,000 of State funds are available to each of the 99 county governments with a required three to one match. Services provided may be any part of the continuum of care except treatment.

Community Coalition Grants – Community coalitions may apply for up to \$2000 during FY05 (\$3000 in FY06) of State of Iowa funds to work toward environmental and policy change.

J.E.L. (Just Eliminate Lies) – JEL is a statewide youth movement targeting tobacco use. The initiative, with support from Iowa Department of Public Health and dedicated revenue from tobacco settlement funds, has been developed and is led by Iowa high school students. JEL is based on advocacy activities on both the state and local levels and it has its own media/marketing campaign to combat the advertising of the tobacco industry. Among its activities is an annual summit where students from across the state learn about tobacco issues and design a campaign strategy.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) – The SPA allocates the \$360,000 EUDL award to local communities to assist in developing comprehensive and coordinating initiatives to enforce State laws that prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and to prevent the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors (defined as individuals under 21 years of age). The funds can be used to support activities in 1 or more of the 3 areas outlined in the Federal legislation: Enforcement, Public Education Activities, and Innovative Programs. An example of a law enforcement activity is creating law enforcement and prosecution task forces to target establishments suspected of consistently selling alcohol to minors. Public education activities range from sponsoring media contests to creating billboard messages. Innovative programs include creating youth task forces to examine community norms and messages young people are receiving, or hiring an individual to act as a liaison between youth and communities on the issue of underage drinking.

Iowa Plan for Behavioral Health - On September 1, 1995, Iowa launched the Iowa Managed Substance Abuse Care Plan (IMSACP). This was a joint project of DPH and DHS. IMSACP ended December 31, 1998 and was replaced by the Iowa Plan for Behavioral Health – the Iowa Plan. Merit Behavioral Care of Iowa (MBC) was awarded the contract to serve eligible individuals through the Iowa Plan. MBC subcontracts with the National Council on Alcoholism for specific development and monitoring responsibilities.

The basic concepts of the plan are overviewed in the “Mental Health Services to Juvenile in the Juvenile Justice System” section later in this report. Eligible Medicaid clients (with certain exceptions) are included in the group of persons covered by the Iowa Plan. Through the Iowa Plan, eligible clients can access a full range of substance abuse treatment services, including assessment and referral, treatment, and continuing care. Medicaid clients at the most intensive levels of care (clinically managed medium intensity residential; clinically managed medium/high intensity residential; medically monitored intensive inpatient residential; and medically managed intensive inpatient) require pre-treatment authorization and concurrent clinical reviews.

Other Substance Abuse Options - Through funds supplied to the program by the Department of Public Health, The Iowa Plan is able to continue to serve clients that are NOT Medicaid eligible. Eligible non-Medicaid clients include individuals who can demonstrate that their annual income is below 300 percent federal poverty level. Substance abuse services are being provided to delinquent and system youth in families covered by private insurance. The array of services actually available would be dictated by the individual coverage of those families. However, clinical substance abuse treatment services provided by state licensed programs are required to adhere to the ASAM Placement Criteria.

Statistics Relative to Substance Abuse

Provided below are a variety of statistics relative to substance abuse by youth. Legal and illegal substances can be very addictive to children and adults alike.

Youth Survey Substance Use - The below figure provides information taken from the 2002 Iowa Youth Survey (IYS). The survey was conducted in the fall of 2002. This survey was also conducted during the fall of 2005, however, the results had not been released at the time of this report. Every three years youth in 6th, 8th, and 11th grades in both public and private Iowa schools are surveyed. Surveys were completed in 349 of Iowa’s 371 public school districts (94.1%) and in a minimum of 49 of 178 private schools (27.5%). A total of 96,971 public and private school students across the state completed the IYS, with each county represented by at least 170 students, except Wayne County. The Youth Survey is conducted as part of a collaborative effort between the SAG, the Departments of Education, Health, Workforce Development, the Iowa Governor’s Office of Drug Control Policy, the Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research, and the Higher Plain, Inc. The results in the below figure and from figures throughout this plan are from questions in the survey.

Figure 3: Tobacco, Drug, and Alcohol Use as Reported by Students

Tobacco Use

2002	State Weighted	6 th Gr	8 th Gr	11 th Gr	Male	Female
Current	14%	2%	10%	29%	15%	12%
Ever	24%	6%	20%	47%	26%	22%

Alcohol Use

2002	State Weighted	6 th Gr	8 th Gr	11 th Gr	Male	Female
Current	23%	6%	18%	44%	22%	22%
Ever	42%	17%	38%	71%	44%	40%

Drug Use (All)

2002	State Weighted	6 th Gr	8 th Gr	11 th Gr	Male	Female
Current	10%	2%	7%	19%	11%	8%
Ever	19%	5%	14%	37%	20%	17%

Drug Use (Marijuana Only)

2002	State Weighted	6 th Gr	8 th Gr	11 th Gr	Male	Female
Current	7%	1%	5%	15%	8%	6%
Ever	15%	1%	9%	34%	16%	13%

Source: [Iowa Youth Survey \(2002\)](#)

Remarks regarding figures: The 2002 Iowa Youth Survey asked student respondents to report current and past tobacco, alcohol, and drug use:

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported current tobacco use while 24 percent reported ever using tobacco products.
- The percent of respondents that reported using alcohol was much higher. Twenty-three (23) percent reported current alcohol use while 42 percent reported ever using alcohol.
- Only 10 percent of respondents reported current use of drugs (e.g., amphetamines, cocaine, inhalants, marijuana, and steroids), while 19 percent reported ever using drugs.

Arrests for Certain Drug Related Violations – Illegal drug use is an issue at both the state and federal level. Such use increases the number of arrests for other criminal activities including but not limited to robbery, theft, burglary, assault, sex offenses, intimidation, domestic abuse and murder.

Figure 4: Arrests for Drug/Narcotic Violations and Drug Equipment Violations

	Total Arrests	Rate (per 100,000)	Juvenile Arrests	Rate (per 100,000)
2001	11,439	405.7	1,690	237.2
2002	13,396	468.9	1,728	252.1
2003	13,359	466.7	1,630	241.2
2004	13,128	451.9	1,532	221.9

Source: [Iowa Department of Public Safety – Uniform Crime Report \(2001-2004\)](#)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The figure shows an increase in the number of arrests for drug offenses from 2001 to 2002, and a decrease in 2003 and 2004.
- The number and rate of arrests for drug offenses for both juveniles and adults increased notably from 2001 to 2002, and decreased in 2003 and 2004.

b. Mental Health Services to Juveniles in the Juvenile Justice System

For youth involved in the juvenile justice system mental health services are provided in a variety of settings and paid for through a variety of funding streams. The settings include

- In home services
- Office and school settings
- Day programs
- Day treatment
- Group care
- Inpatient hospitalization
- Juvenile detention facilities
- State institutions.

Funding - Mental health services in the juvenile justice system are funded through

- Rehabilitative treatment and supportive services in the child welfare system (those services were discussed in the Structure and Function section of this report)
- The Iowa Plan for Behavioral Health
- State Children’s Health Insurance Program (Hawk I)
- Private health insurance
- Sliding fees for private pay

- Funding administered through county of residence for psychiatric services at the University of Iowa (Sliding fees are funded through both private and local government sources)

Provided below is information regarding a variety of activities taking place regarding mental health issues for youth.

SAG Mental Health Committee – For the past 4 years the SAG has maintained a Committee that has been engaged in a variety of activities relative mental health issues for Iowa youth. The Committee includes SAG members, mental health professionals, youth service providers, and concerned citizens. Research by the group reflects that two of the services in the child welfare/juvenile justice system (shelter care and juvenile detention) that work with youth with some of the most pressing mental health issues, have extremely limited training opportunities regarding the issues of mental health. The group has been actively engaged in a variety of mental health related training activities for juvenile detention and shelter care facility staff. The effort is discussed in greater detail in the “Program Description” section of this report.

Mental Health System Redesign - DHS, at the request of the Iowa General Assembly, is currently looking at a “redesign” of mental health (SED), developmental disabilities (MR/DD) and Brain Injury (BI) services in Iowa for children. This work will address eligibility and access to a uniform disability system to meet the needs of children.

Key issues include

- Standard statewide eligibility (clinical and financial)
- Statewide availability
- Gaps in the system
- Reaching all children and families who have needs
- Child and adult system transition processes
- Changes needed to the Iowa Code

Iowa Plan for Behavioral Health - On March 1, 1995 the Mental Health Access Plan (MHAP) was launched in Iowa with a managed care organization providing the management of the program. MHAP ended on December 31, 1998 and was replaced by the Iowa Plan for Behavioral Health. Some of the youth accessing Iowa Plan services are involved in the juvenile justice system. The intent of the program is to expand the access and range of appropriate mental health services. Mental health services provided include psychiatric services, outpatient, inpatient, partial hospitalization, day treatment, intensive outpatient, and crisis intervention.

An estimated 180,000 Iowa Medicaid recipients are covered by the Iowa Plan. With certain exceptions, recipients include those eligible through the Family Investment program (Iowa's AFDC) and related categories, as well as people eligible through Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and related categories for those under the age of 65.

Other Mental Health Options - Mental health services may be available through the State Children's Health Insurance Program (known in Iowa as Hawk I) and private insurance coverages held by some families. The array of services actually available under private insurance coverage would be dictated by the individual coverage of those families.

Families without insurance coverage and not eligible for the Medicaid programs (State Children's Health Insurance Program, Iowa Plan and Rehabilitative Treatment and Supportive Services) are more limited in the mental health options available. Some communities have mental health centers or mental health providers who will provide services on a sliding fee scale basis. Some families also may qualify to receive State Psychiatric services at the University of Iowa Psychiatric Hospital. Funding for these services is administered according to county of residence.

Psychiatric Mental Health Institutes for Children - Psychiatric Medical Institutions for Children (PMIC's) service children with psychiatric disorders who are able to be treated in a physically non-secure setting. Treatment services include diagnostic services, psychiatric services, nursing care, and rehabilitative services under the direction of a qualified mental health professional. Funding sources for PMIC's are state and federal Medicaid funds. Many youth in PMIC facilities are CINA's.

Statistics Relative to Mental Health

Provided below are a variety of indicators reflective of the mental health of youth in Iowa. Mental Health Institute data was provided by the two state operated facilities with juvenile wards (Cherokee Mental Health Institute and Independence Mental Health Institute). The data are for all youth who were admitted to these two facilities during the indicated state fiscal year regardless of when they were discharged. The collected data include admit date and release date, gender, race/ethnicity and the manner in which the youth was committed (voluntary, involuntary and juvenile court order). The data were then counted by total admits, by gender, by race/ethnicity and by the manner in which they were committed.

Figure 5: Mental Health Institute Admits

	SFY02		SFY03		SFY04		SFY05	
Male	166	54.4%	184	57.3%	204	57.5%	193	57.1%
Female	139	45.6%	137	42.7%	151	42.5%	145	42.9%
Total	305		321		355		338	

	SFY02		SFY03		SFY04		SFY05	
Caucasian	268	87.9%	275	85.7%	328	92.4%	290	85.8%
African American	23	7.5%	22	6.9%	16	4.5%	26	7.7%
Native American	0	0.0%	5	1.6%	0	0.0%	4	1.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.7%	3	0.9%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Hispanic/Latino	11	3.6%	15	4.7%	9	2.5%	15	4.4%
Unknown	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.9%
Total	305		321		355		338	

	SFY02		SFY03		SFY04		SFY05	
Involuntary	192	63.0%	233	72.6%	256	72.1%	226	66.9%
Voluntary	38	12.5%	25	7.8%	29	8.2%	18	5.3%
Juvenile Court	75	24.6%	63	19.6%	70	19.7%	94	27.8%
Total	305		321		355		338	

Remarks regarding figure:

- Total admits were fairly stable for the report years.
- Girls comprised an average of approximately 43% of the admits during the report years.
- Minority youth comprised 12% of the admits during the report years.
- Over two thirds of the admissions during the report years were involuntary commitments.
- Juvenile court admissions were 24.6% in 2002 – such admission dropped to about 19% in 2003 and 2004. Court admissions increased to 27.8% of the admission in 2005.

Youth Ability to Make Friends - One of the indicators which research suggests demonstrates the overall mental health of youth is related to their ability to make friends. Youth that are able to create friendships easily tend to be more socially involved with their peers, tend to have more social attachment, and generally feel better about themselves. The below figure provides IYS information relative to youths' ability to make friends.

Figure 6: Youth Ability to Make Friends

I am good at making friends	6th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade	Weighted State
Strongly Agree	48.0%	38.0%	32.0%	39.0%
Agree	43.0%	51.0%	57.0%	51.0%
Disagree	7.0%	8.0%	9.0%	8.0%
Strongly Disagree	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

Source: [Iowa Youth Survey \(2002\)](#)

Remarks regarding figure: The 2002 Iowa Youth Survey asked student respondents to report on their ability to make friends.

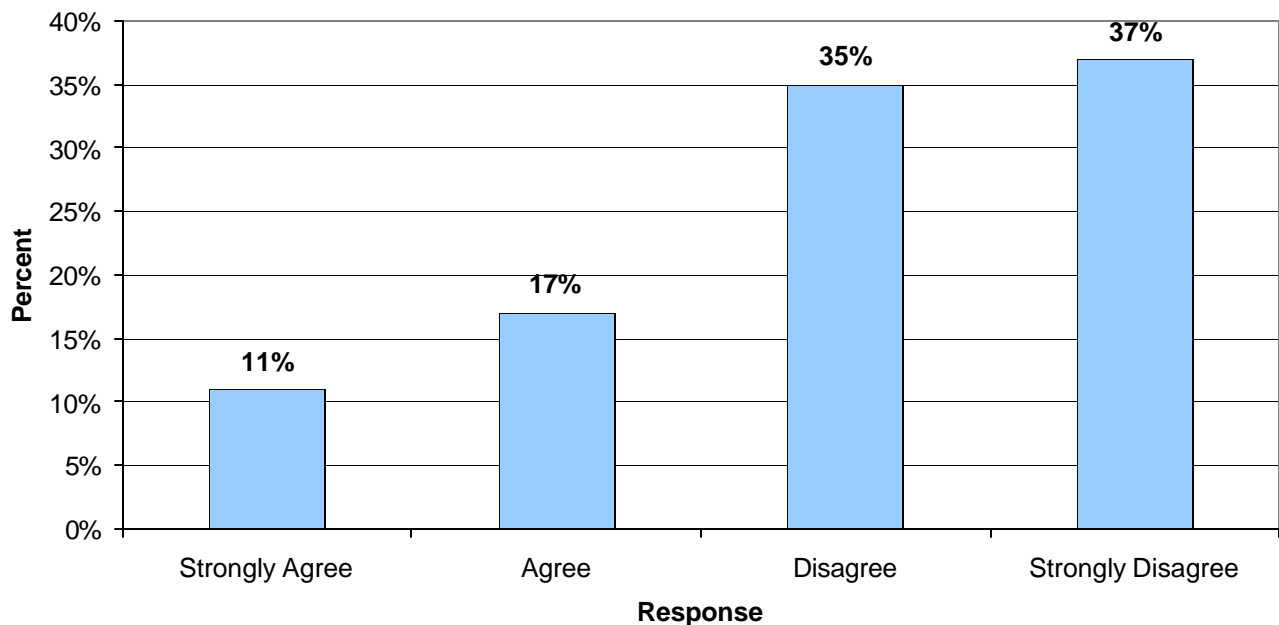
- From figure it can be seen that most youth, 90% for the weighted state, believe that they are good at making friends.

Positive Identity - Children who have a positive identity and good self-esteem tend to be more involved in their schools and communities, and are therefore more attached to their schools and communities. They feel better about themselves and are less likely to exhibit anti-social behavior or engaged in negative activities.

Figure 7: Youth With Positive Identity

Percent of Youth who Responded to the Following Statement:

◆ *I feel I do not have anything to be proud of.* ◆



Source: [Iowa Youth Survey \(2002\)](#)

Remarks regarding figure: The 2002 Iowa Youth Survey asked students to respond to the statement “I do not have anything to be proud of”.

- The figure shows that 72 percent of student respondents responded “Disagree” or “Strongly Disagree” to the statement.
- More than a quarter (28%) of the respondents agree that they do not have anything to be proud of.

Fun and Recreation - Youth that spend time both with family and friends recreating and having fun have a greater chance of having a positive self-image and positive self-identity. They have a chance to relieve stress and are at a greater chance of being both mentally and emotionally healthier.

Figure 8: How many evenings do you go out for fun and recreation?

During an average week (including weekends) how many evenings do you go out for fun and recreation?	6th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade	Weighted State
None	7%	5%	3%	5%
1	14%	11%	7%	11%
2	19%	20%	19%	19%
3	21%	25%	26%	24%
4 or 5	21%	24%	28%	24%
6 or 7	18%	16%	16%	17%

Source: [Iowa Youth Survey \(2002\)](#)

Remarks regarding figure: The 2002 Iowa Youth Survey asked students to respond to the question “During an average week how many evenings to you go out for fun and recreation?”

- On average 95% of the youth responded that they go out for fun and recreation at least once a week.
- On average 65% responded that they go out 3 or more times a week.

c. Other Health Related Services and Indicators

There are a variety of other health related services for youth including pregnancy prevention efforts, free an sliding fee scale clinics, school based health services, etc. Provided below are a variety of health related indicators. Included with the indicators is a very brief description of some of the programs created to assist in improving the overall health of youth and families.

Free and Reduced Lunches - Children from certain low-income families qualify to participate in free and reduced lunch programs at school. Qualification for the program is determined by household size and income. School lunch programs potentially enhance children’s health and learning abilities by contributing to their physical and mental well-being.

Figure 9: Free and Reduced Meal Eligibility (2000 – 2005)

School Year	Number of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Meals	Percentage of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Meals
2000-2001	131,577	26.7%
2001-2002	129,554	26.7%
2002-2003	137,414	28.5%
2003-2004	144,231	30.0%
2004-2005	148,759	31.1%

Source: [Iowa Department of Education](#)

The numbers for the figure are based on participation in the annual Basic Education Data Survey.

Remarks regarding the figure:

- The number of students eligible for free and reduced meals was at its lowest in 2001-2002.
- From 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 the number of students eligible increased by 8.2%.

Family Investment Program (FIP) - To assist families in need as they become self-supporting, Iowa has the Family Investment Program (FIP). This program helps so that dependent children may be cared for in their own homes or homes of relatives. Through this program, at-risk children and their families receive financial support to help the family with job seeking skills, receive information on general health and nutrition for children, skill building activities, etc.

Figure 10: FIP Cases (2001 – 2005)

FFY	Average Monthly Cases	Average Monthly Recipients
2001	19,578	51,738
2002	20,223	53,572
2003	20,089	52,177
2004	20,138	51,957
2005	19,081	48,505

Source: [Iowa Department of Human Services](#)

Remarks regarding the figure:

- The average monthly number of cases decreased 5.6% from 2002 to 2005.
- The average number of recipients decreased 9.5% in 2005 from 2002.

Food Stamps - Yet another program to help low-income families is the food stamp program. This program promotes the general welfare of eligible families by raising their levels of nutrition to avoid hunger and malnutrition.

Figure 11: Food Assistance Program (2001–2005)

FFY	Average Monthly Cases	Average Monthly Recipients
2001	53,553	124,475
2002	59,101	137,585
2003	66,434	153,813
2004	76,892	179,146
2005	89,831	207,050

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding figure:

- Between 2001 and 2005 there was a 66.3% increase in the average number of monthly recipients receiving food stamp assistance, and a 67.7% increase in the average number of monthly cases.

Medicaid - The Medicaid program, enacted under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, is a Medical Assistance Program financed through joint federal and state funding and administered by each state according to an approved state plan. Under this plan, a state reimburses providers of medical assistance to individuals found eligible under Title XIX and other various titles of the Act.

Figure 12: Medicaid Assistance

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Avg Number of Recipients	213,460	244,160	254,601	270,929	287,440

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding figure:

- There was a 34.6% increase in the number of Medicaid recipients from 2001 through 2005.

Teenage Birth Rate - Teenage births affect both teenage parents and the children born to teenage parents. Teenagers are generally economically and emotionally unprepared for the demands of parenthood. In addition, infants who are born to teenage mothers are at a heightened risk for low birth weight, and will likely face economic hardship during their childhood.

Figure 13: Number of Births to Teens

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
14 years and younger	48	34	29	36	25
15 to 17 years old	1,136	1,049	1,008	913	895
Total	1,184	1,083	1,037	949	920

Source: Iowa Department of Public Health

Remarks regarding figure:

- The overall number of births to teens decreased 22.3% from 2000 to 2004.
- The number of births to youth 15 to 17 years old decreased 21.2% during the report period.

II. YOUTH ARE SUCCESSFUL IN SCHOOL

Included in this section is information regarding the result area “Youth are Successful in School”. It should be noted as well that many of the services reflected in this section have impact on the other three result areas (Youth are Healthy and Socially Competent; Youth are Prepared for Productive Adulthood; Youth Have Benefit of Safe and Supportive Families, Schools, and Communities). The results matrix and the four result areas are explained in greater detail in the “Report Format and Youth Development Framework” section at the beginning of this report.

School environment, school attachment, and academic achievement are all factors that can help determine if youth are successful in school. Students with smaller class sizes and lower student/teacher ratios tend to perform better in school. In addition, students who remain in one school may feel more attached to their school and teachers, and therefore perform better academically than students who move frequently from one school to another. Preparation for adulthood can be determined by high school dropout rates and the percent of high school graduates pursuing further education.

a. Alternative or Special Education Programs for Delinquent Youth

Iowa provides a variety of alternatives for at-risk and delinquent youth including tutoring or mentoring programs, after school activities, day treatment services, truancy liaison officers, etc. Discussed below is a sample of the noteworthy alternatives presently available for delinquent and at-risk youth.

Alternative Schools - There are currently 101 alternative schools in Iowa. Seventy-five counties now have at least one alternative school located within their boundaries. Alternative schools provide educational and vocational services to youth that in many instances have problems with delinquency, chronic absenteeism or who have dropped out of school. Certainly not all of the youth attending these schools are delinquent or system youth, but such schools are a viable option for such youth.

The Department of Education continues to encourage the development and implementation of area-wide (regional) alternative schools. The regional concept allows a number of school districts to work together to provide alternative school services – 292 school districts have formed consortiums to provide alternative schools because they cannot afford to provide them on their own or realized a greater advantage from shared programming. As an example, a regional alternative school in Newton is accessed by a total of seven different school districts. A number of school districts in Iowa as well have formed partnerships with community colleges to complement their high school education with career planning, vocational training, work placement, and post secondary planning.

Area Education Agencies - It should be noted that delinquent youth in some of Iowa's most restrictive settings such as the state training schools, group care facilities, mental health settings or other out of home placements are often served by staff from Area Education Agencies (AEA's). AEA's are regional/intermediate education units that provide both specialized training for staff and educational assistance for students in many of these restrictive settings. AEA's also provide specialized training for staff in regular education settings to address the needs of students at risk and those with special needs.

Learning Supports - For a number of years the Iowa DOE has been working to put in place a structure to improve school achievement that focuses on the non-academic issues that dramatically impact achievement. The ICYD Steering Committee has been serving as the governing body to ensure all youth have the learning supports necessary to develop socially, emotionally, intellectually, and behaviorally and overcome barriers to their learning. The Iowa DOE has adopted the ICYD Results Framework to guide this work and has involved several of the ICYD members in this redesign process.

21st Century Grant Learning Centers – With the enactment of the No Child Left Behind Act, 2001 (NCLB1, administration of the distribution of funding for the 21st Century Learning Communities (21st CCLC) program has been devolved to the states. The overarching goal of this new state administered program is to establish or expand community learning centers during non-school hours to provide students who attend schools eligible for Title I schoolwide programs (i.e., 40% of students are eligible to receive free and reduced lunch) with academic enrichment opportunities and supportive services necessary to help them achieve academically and develop socially, emotionally, physically, and behaviorally. Entities eligible to receive Iowa’s grant funds for a period of five (5) years have been expanded to include local educational agencies (LEAs), cities, counties, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs), non-profit organizations (NPOs), or a consortium of two or more such agencies, organizations or entities. Applicants are required to plan their programs through a collaborative process that includes parents, youth, and representatives of participating schools or local educational agencies, governmental agencies (e.g, cities, counties, parks and recreation departments), community organizations, and the private sector.

Character Counts – The Institute for Character Development’s (ICD) mission is to recognize, enhance, and sustain the positive qualities of Iowans in order to promote civility through character development. The cornerstone of the focus has been acting as a statewide partner of the national CHARACTER COUNTS! Coalition. This partnership has enabled the development and mobilization of community based character development initiatives rooted in the Six Pillars of Character: Trustworthiness, Respect, Responsibility, Fairness, Caring and Citizenship. The vision is to mobilize the entire state around the issues of civility and decision-making rooted in good character. Civility and character development fit everywhere, from the art room to the boardroom, and there is not an individual or organization that cannot benefit from efforts to enhance actions related to decision making. Current efforts have focused statewide attention on character development research for high school youth. This effort has been titled “Smart & Good” and has helped high schools across the state to being to incorporate positive youth development strategies into their regular programming.

Specialized Instructional Services – Schools in Iowa provide many programs and services designed to meet the special needs of students with emotional and behavioral problems. Services are provided to students to the extent possible in their home schools. A problem solving approach that includes functional behavioral assessment and the design of positive behavioral supports provides the structure for service delivery that begins in the regular classroom, includes teacher assistance teams, and provides the services of special education staff in regular classrooms, and when necessary, in special settings. Services in schools are supported by a complement of support staff supplied through the AEA’s that include school psychologists, social workers, educational consultants, speech-language pathologists, and an array of other specialists.

Statistics Relative to Education

Provided below are a variety of statistics relative to state graduation and school dropout rates. The statistics provide a snapshot of the overall performance of Iowa students.

School Enrollment - As seen in the below figure public school enrollment has been decreasing over the past few years. The figure information also reflects that non-public school enrollments have been decreasing as well, leading to a decrease in the total school enrollments in Iowa over the past 5 school years.

Figure 14: Iowa Public and Non-Public School K-12 Enrollments

	Public	Non-Public	Total
2000-2001	494,291	41,064	535,355
2001-2002	489,523	39,881	529,404
2002-2003	487,021	38,998	526,019
2003-2004	485,011	37,243	522,254
2004-2005	483,335	36,161	519,496

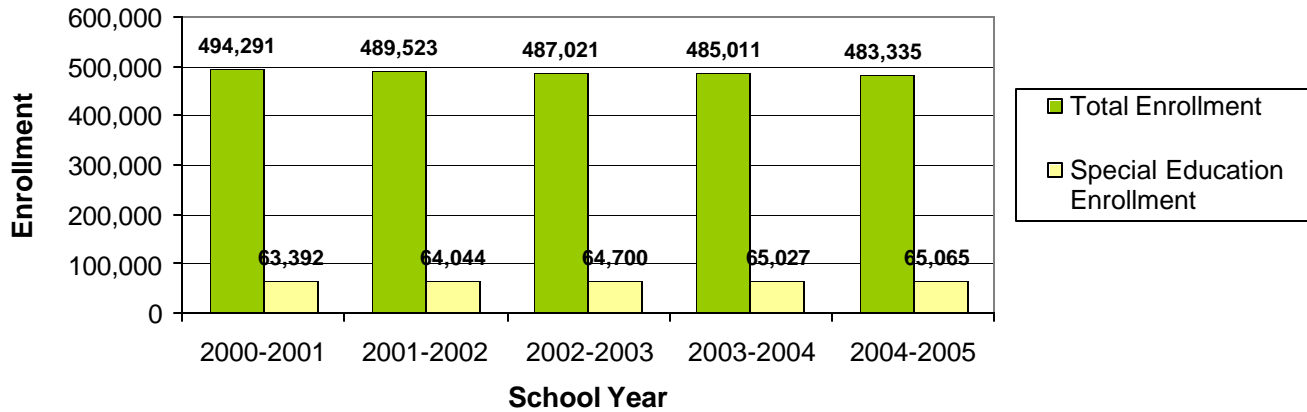
Source: [Iowa Department of Education](#)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The average decrease between each school year was 0.7%.
- From the 2000-2001 to 2004-2005 school year, enrollment declined 3%.

Special Education – Children in special education settings have special needs and are provided the opportunity to increase their learning and behavioral abilities. At the same time, children who are labeled as having special needs also have greater chances to be stigmatized by teachers and peers, and greater chances to struggle with both school performance and with social interactions at school.

Figure 15: Special Education Enrollment in Iowa Public Schools



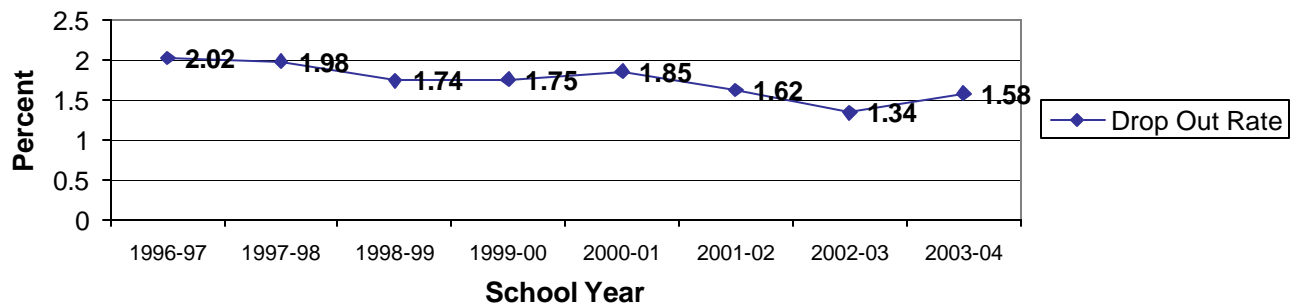
Source: [Iowa Department of Education](#)

Remarks regarding figure:

- As the figure reflects, the number of children enrolled in special education continues to increase.
- Special education enrollment increased 2.6% from the 2000-2001 school year to the 2004-2005 school year.
- These increases in special education enrollment occurred despite a 2.2 percent total decrease in public school enrollment during the same timeframe.

Dropout Rate - Educational attainment can be directly correlated with economic security. Therefore, students who drop out of school are at risk of facing more difficulty as adults. In addition, they place their own children at risk of facing economic hardship in the future.

Figure 16: Iowa Dropouts as a Percent of Public School Students in Grades 7-12



Source: [Iowa Department of Education](#)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The dropout percentage for 7th-12th graders decreased between 1996-97 and 1998-99 to its lowest point during 2002-03. The dropout rate increased from 2002-03 to 2003-04.

Figure 17: Iowa Dropouts by Gender Grades 7-12

	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Dropout % Female	1.51%	1.60%	1.45%	1.13%	1.39%
Dropout % Male	1.99%	2.08%	1.79%	1.53%	1.77%
Female as % of Total Dropouts	42.04	42.39	43.52	41.17	42.97
Female as % of Enrollment	48.88	48.91	48.7	48.76	48.86

Source: [Iowa Department of Education](#)

Remarks regarding figure:

- For all of the reported years the percentage of female dropouts was lower than the percentage for males.

Figure 18: Iowa Dropouts by Race Grades 7-12

Race/Ethnicity	Dropout as % of Enrollment	Total Dropouts	% of Total Dropouts	Grade 7-12 Enrollment	% of 7-12 Enrollment
Non-Minority	1.40%	2,886	79.59%	206,065	90.02%
All Minorities	3.24	740	20.41	22,847	9.98
African American	3.26	282	7.78	8,643	3.78
Hispanic	3.87	346	9.54	8,939	3.90
American Indian	4.94	65	1.79	1,317	.58
Asian/Pacific	1.19	47	1.30	3,948	1.72
Statewide	1.58	3626	100.0	228,912	100.0

Source: [Iowa Department of Education](#)

Remarks regarding figure:

- While minorities constitute approximately 10% of total enrollment, they comprise 20.4% of dropouts.

Figure 19: School Dropout by Grade

Grade	2000 - 2001			2001 - 2002			2002-2003			2003-2004		
	Drop	Enroll	%	Drop	Enroll	%	Drop	Enroll	%	Drop	Enroll	%
7th	14	36,704	0.0%	5	37,666	0.0%	9	37,693	0.0%	13	37,919	0.0%
8th	13	36,458	0.0%	5	37,115	0.0%	13	37,281	0.0%	22	38,428	0.1%
9th	619	37,777	1.6%	502	39,818	1.3%	366	39,434	0.9%	368	40,486	0.9%
10th	969	38,803	2.5%	782	39,126	2.0%	651	37,958	1.7%	710	38,451	1.8%
11th	1,222	36,363	3.4%	1,129	38,448	2.9%	1,010	38,027	2.7%	1,012	36,794	2.8%
12th	1,383	35,254	3.9%	1,288	36,469	3.5%	987	36,728	2.7%	1,501	36,834	4.1%
Total	4,220	221,359	1.9%	3,711	228,642	1.6%	3,036	227,121	1.3%	3,626	228,912	1.6%

Source: [Iowa Department of Education](#)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The number of youth dropping out of school increases dramatically from 8th grade to 9th grade.
- Eleventh and 12th grades are the grades that account for the vast majority of youth that dropout of school, accounting for 61.4% of youth that dropout.
- Youth in 7th and 8th grade only account for 0.8% of the youth dropping out of school.

Perception of School Climate – A number of factors related to academic performance take into consideration youths' perceptions that they are in a school environment that is safe, and that teachers and students care about one-another. Provided below is youth IYS information related to those issues.

Figure 20: Youth Perception of School Climate

Percent responding "Agree" or "Strongly Agree"	6th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade	Weighted State
I feel safe at school.	88.0%	81.0%	81.0%	84.0%
My teachers care about me.	94.0%	82.0%	74.0%	83.0%
Students in my school treat each other with respect.	70.0%	51.0%	45.0%	55.0%

Source: [Iowa Youth Survey \(2002\)](#)

Remarks regarding figure: The 2002 Iowa Youth Survey asked students to respond to questions regarding perceptions of their school climate.

- Student respondents generally agreed on the safety of their schools.
- Agreement decreased significantly in higher grade levels for the other two categories. Ninety-four (94) percent of 6th graders report feeling that their teachers care about them where only 74 percent of 11th graders report the same.
- Similarly, 70 percent of 6th graders report students treating other students with respect where only 45 percent of 11th graders report the same.
- Responses from 8th graders were generally in accord with the weighted state averages.

School Attachment - Movement in and out of school can help determine how attached a child is to his/her school, and how attached his/her family is to the community. Lack of attachment can greatly affect the academic performance of children. Children whose families move from community to community do not have a chance to get attached to their schoolwork, teachers, or peers for long enough to remain successful. Additionally, students who skip classes and/or school generally do not perform as well as those who attend school regularly.

Figure 21: School Attachment 1

How long have you been a student in this school district?	6th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade	Weighted State
1 year or less...	12.0%	7.0%	5.0%	8.0%
2 years...	6.0%	7.0%	4.0%	6.0%
3 years...	6.0%	8.0%	9.0%	8.0%
4 years or more...	76.0%	78.0%	83.0%	79.0%

How many times has your family moved to a different home or apartment in the last 2 years?	6th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade	Weighted State
None...	65.0%	69.0%	77.0%	70.0%
Once...	19.0%	17.0%	14.0%	17.0%
Twice...	7.0%	6.0%	4.0%	6.0%
Three times...	5.0%	4.0%	3.0%	4.0%
Four times or more...	4.0%	4.0%	2.0%	3.0%

Source: [Iowa Youth Survey \(2002\)](#)

Remarks regarding figure: The 2002 Iowa Youth Survey asked students to respond to questions regarding their school attachment.

- The figure shows that the majority of student respondents (almost 80 percent) have been students in their school districts for 4 years or more.
- Only 14 percent report being new to their school districts within the past 2 years.
- Thirteen (13) percent of student respondents report their families moving to a new home or apartment two or more times within the past 2 years.
- Another 17 percent of respondents report moving once within the past 2 years.
- The majority (70 percent) report no moves to a new home or apartment within the past 2 years.

Figure 22: School Attachment 1

Percent responding "Agree" or "Strongly Agree"	6th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade	Weighted State
My teachers are available to talk one-on-one.	92.0%	83.0%	77.0%	84.0%
My school lets parent/guard. know if I'm doing a good job.	88.0%	72.0%	55.0%	71.0%
There is an adult in school I can go to with a problem.	93.0%	87.0%	84.0%	88.0%

Source: [Iowa Youth Survey \(2002\)](#)

Remarks regarding figure: The 2002 Iowa Youth Survey asked students to respond to questions regarding their school attachment.

- The figure reflects that the majority of students report that they teachers are available to speak one-on-one – the percentages decline from 6th to 8th grade.
- As students grow older, they report that their parents are less likely to be informed if they do a good job.
- At all grade levels students report in high percentages that there is an adult that can go to in their school with a problem.

Youth Involvement – Extracurricular activities can help build children’s self-esteem by allowing them to explore new skill areas and discover new talents within themselves. In addition to keeping youth busy and out of trouble, involvement in extracurricular activities helps children develop into productive and responsible citizens.

Figure 23: Youth Involvement in Extracurricular Activities and Activities Outside of School

Percent responding that they spent one or more hours per week during the school year...	6th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade	Weighted State
...working in a paid job.	32.0%	36.0%	68.0%	46.0%
...participating in extracurricular activities at school (sports, music, clubs, etc.)	62.0%	78.0%	72.0%	71.0%
...helping friends, neighbors, or others (including volunteer activities).	70.0%	75.0%	83.0%	76.0%
...participating in activities outside of school (sports, music, 4-H, Scouts, etc.)	72.0%	67.0%	62.0%	67.0%
...at church or synagogue worship services, programs, or activities.	66.0%	65.0%	55.0%	62.0%

Source: [Iowa Youth Survey \(2002\)](#)

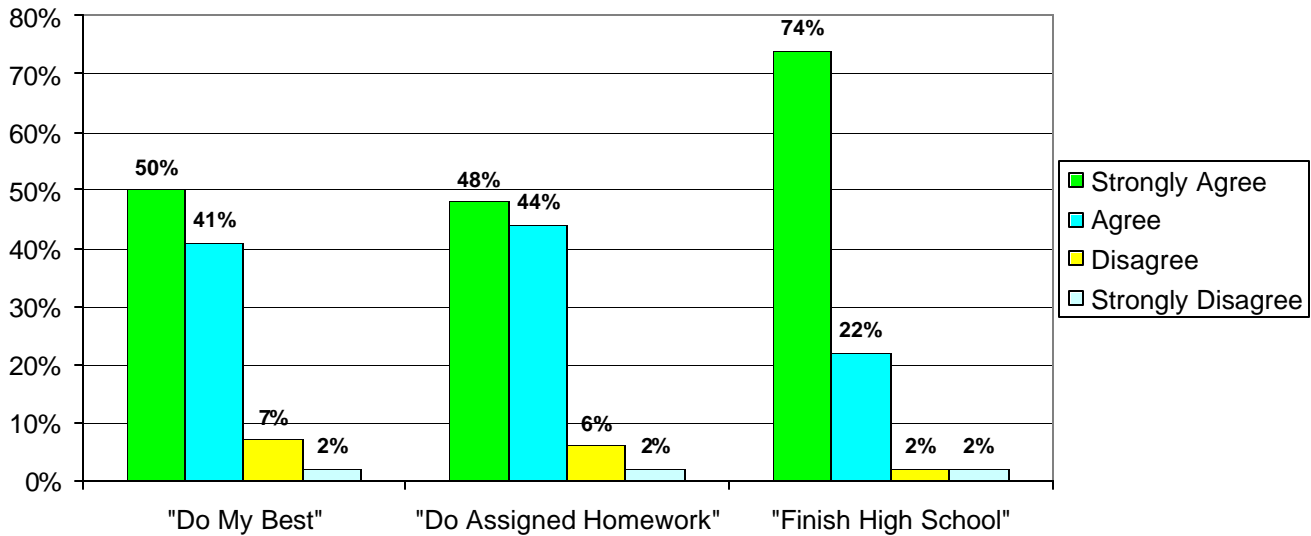
Remarks regarding figure: The 2002 Iowa Youth Survey asked students to respond to questions regarding extracurricular activities.

- The figure shows that a majority of student respondents report involvement in extracurricular activities and activities outside of school.
- Sixth graders report being more involved in activities outside of school and religious activities than 8th and 11th graders.
- Older students, 8th and 11th graders, reported spending more time involved in extracurricular activities, helping friends, neighbors and others, and working at a paid job. This would indicate that as youth get older their focus changes to other interest and pursuits.

Commitment to Learning - Children who do their best in school, complete their homework, and plan to graduate from high school are less likely to drop out of school. Therefore, they are less likely to face the issues associated with dropping out of school. In addition, they are more likely to achieve academic success and secure employment as adults.

Figure 24: Commitment to Learning

Percent of Youth who Responded to the Following Statement:



Source: [Iowa Youth Survey \(2002\)](#)

Remarks regarding figure:

The 2002 Iowa Youth Survey asked students to respond to questions regarding their commitment to learning:

- The figure shows that the majority of student respondents answered “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” to the statement “I try to do my best in school.”
- Ninety-one (91) percent of respondents try to do their best in school.
- Ninety-two (92) percent of respondents report doing their assigned homework.
- Ninety-six (96) percent “plan to finish high school.”

III. YOUTH ARE PREPARED FOR A PRODUCTIVE ADULTHOOD

This result area section contains a discussion of services and a variety of indicators that reflect whether or not Youth are Prepared for a Productive Adulthood. It should be noted that many of the services reflected in this section have impact as well on the other three result areas (Youth are Healthy and Socially Competent; Youth are Successful in School; Youth have Benefit of Safe and Supportive Families, Schools, and Communities). The results matrix and the four result areas are explained in greater detail in the “Report Format and Youth Development Framework” section at the beginning of this report.

Research reflects that the level of preparation youth have for their future often determines the success that they will enjoy as an adult. Discussed immediately below are a variety of state services and initiatives that are focused on preparing youth for adulthood.

a. Job Training and Development

A variety of options are available to provide job training and development for youth in Iowa. Those activities include

- In school and after school programs
- High school completion programs
- Alternative secondary school programs
- Life skills programming

- Community services restitution programs
- Secondary education technical school settings
- Group care
- State institutions
- College and community college settings

Provided below is a discussion of some of the more noteworthy job training activities for youth in Iowa as well as statistical information related to employment and poverty.

Workforce Investment Act – The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) has a variety of provisions for youth employment and training activities. The Act emphasizes the “one-stop shop” concept, and is implemented in Iowa through sixteen Regional Workforce Investment Boards (RWIBS). The Act mandates year-round services for youth, ages fourteen through twenty-one, with the intent to move away from intervention for high-risk youth to prevention by providing comprehensive year round services and universal access to employment and training services for all eligible youth.

Each of the sixteen RWIB’s must establish a Youth Advisory Council. Youth Advisory Councils have several responsibilities, including a broad mission to coordinate youth activities within the service areas, to conduct regional needs assessments, to develop portions of the local plan relating to youth, and to establish linkages between education and other local entities. Each region is mandated to provide a minimum of ten required services and activities to eligible youth (i.e. tutoring, alternative Secondary school offerings, summer employment opportunities, work experiences, occupational skill training, linkage to community services, counseling, adult mentoring, etc.). Service providers must be selected through a competitive process. WIA implementation began in July 1, 2000.

Iowa JAG, Inc. - Iowa (JAG Iowa’s Jobs for America’s Graduates), Inc. (I-JAG) is a non-profit organization developed to manage, support and implement the JAG model in 10 sites across Iowa the first year, then continue to grow the program across the state. Lt. Governor Sally Pederson chairs a 15 member Board of Directors appointed by the Governor to oversee I-JAG and program implementation in Iowa. That board has a 50% private sector representation. I-JAG seeks to provide the guidance necessary to assist districts, schools and communities interested in implementing JAG and utilizing it as a tool in the larger school improvement planning. State agencies supporting the initiative include the Department of Education, Economic Development and Workforce Development.

Statistics Relative to Youth Preparedness for Adulthood

Provided below are a variety of statistics relative to youth preparedness for adulthood. The indicators presented include youth receiving a high school diplomas, percentage of gradates pursuing further education, educational attainment of persons 25 or older, and voter registration and turnout.

Youth Receiving Diplomas - The number of youth receiving a diploma is an indicator of a student's commitment to completing school and their future plans. Data relative to the issue is provided in the below figure.

Figure 25: Number of Youth Receiving a Diploma

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of Youth Receiving Diploma	33,834	33,774	33,335	34,858	34,339
Number of Seniors Enrolled	37,124	36,892	36,469	36,834	36,434
Percentage	91.1%	91.5%	91.4%	94.6%	94.2%

Source: [Iowa Department of Education](#)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The number of youth receiving diplomas compared to the number of seniors enrolled was at its lowest rate during the 2000 school year at 91.1%.
- Over the five years shown in the figure the average rate was 92.6%.

High School Graduates Pursuing Further Education – Research reflects that youth receiving post-secondary education enjoy higher income levels than youth with only a high school education. Provided below is information that reflects the percentage of Iowa youth who seek further education.

Figure 26: Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing or Intending to Pursue Further Education

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Private 4-year college	12.6%	14.9%	15.8%	15.4%	15.2%	14.4%
Public 4-year college	28.0%	27.3%	25.5%	25.0%	24.9%	24.6%
Private 2-year college	5.8%	5.2%	4.4%	2.7%	2.4%	2.0%
Community college	28.9%	31.0%	32.3%	35.5%	36.6%	37.0%
Other training	3.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%
Totals:	78.6%	82.7%	82.4%	82.9%	83.5%	82.5%

Source: [Iowa Department of Education](#)

Remarks regarding figure:

- Figure 26 indicates that the percent of high school graduates seeking further education has increased from about 79 percent in 2000 to over 82 percent in 2005.
- The majority (about 60 percent) of these students choose to attend either a public 4-year college or a community college.
- Around 14 percent choose to attend a private 4-year college, while only 2 percent choose to attend a private 2-year college.

Educational Attainment for Persons Over 25 – As was reflected in the previous section, educational attainment is an important influence relative to economic well-being. Higher levels of education tend to be reflected in the socio-economic status of individuals.

Figure 27: Educational Attainment of People 25 Years of Age and Over

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
High School Graduates	89.0%	88.5%	88.4%	88.1%	88.9%

Source: [United States Census Bureau – American Community Survey](#)

*These percentages are U.S. Census Bureau estimates

Remarks regarding figure:

- From 1999 to 2002 the percentage of Iowans age 25 and over who had graduated from high school realized a slight decrease. However, by 2003 this number had returned to nearly the same level (89%) as in 1999.

Voter Registration and Turnout - Youth who are involved in their communities and who care about the decisions being made in their communities are more likely to be politically involved as adults. Voter registration and turnout figures in Iowa for the 2000 Presidential Election reflect the efforts of countless individuals and organizations to educate voters. Several programs launched in the past several years by the Office of the Secretary of State and county auditors have excellent voter education and outreach. However, voter turnout among 18-24 year olds remains low.

Figure 28: Voter Registration and Turnout

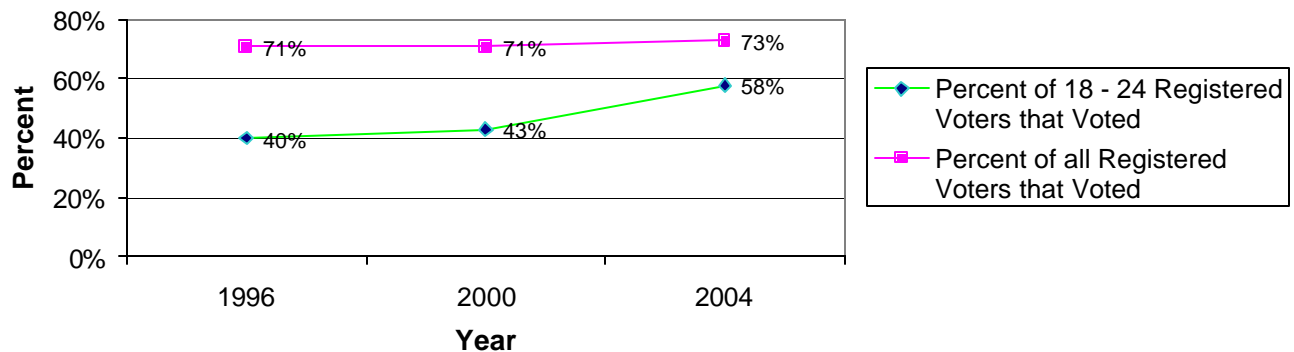
	1996	2000	2004
Registered: 18 - 24	198,919	206,344	272,655
Voted: 18 - 24	79,250	89,644	159,145
Percentage of Registered that Voted: 18 - 24	40%	43%	58%
Registered: All Ages	1,726,383	1,700,941	1,971,735
Voted: All Ages	1,233,261	1,214,913	1,497,741
Percentage of Registered that Voted: All Ages	71%	71%	73%
Percentage 18 - 24 make up of all registered voters:	12%	12%	14%
Percentage 18 - 24 make up of all those voting:	6%	7%	11%

Source: Iowa Secretary of State

Remarks regarding figure:

- The number of youth age 18 to 24 account for, on average, 13% of the number of registered voters in Iowa and account for 11% of the total population voting.

Figure 29: Voting Behavior of Iowans



Source: Iowa Secretary of State

Remarks regarding figure:

- Between 1996 and 2004, the number of registered voters who voted remained consistent at approximately 72%.
- The numbers of person voting in the 18 to 24 age group doubled between the 1996 and 2004 elections.

IV. SAFETY

This result area section contains a discussion of services and a variety of indicators that reflect whether or not “Youth Have the Benefit of a Safe and Supportive Family, School, and Community”. Some of the basic types It should be noted that many of the services reflected in this section have impact as well on the other three result areas (Youth are Healthy and Socially Competent, Youth are successful in School, Youth are Prepared for a Productive Adulthood). The results matrix and the four result areas are explained in greater detail in the “Report Format and Youth Development Framework” section at the beginning of this report.

This section of the report provides information on a number of noteworthy youth related initiatives taking place in Iowa (see below discussions of SIYAC and IMP). The initiatives seek to provide youth with positive connections to adults, and also to provide the opportunity for youth leadership. A variety of indicators are also provided related to economic security. Later in this section is discussion relative to child in need of assistance (CINA) proceedings – the discussion and information relates to the safety of youth in their family and within the community. The following section of this report, “Updated Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems” also organizes a variety of services and indicators from the juvenile justice system under this result area (Youth have the Benefit of a Safe and Supportive Family).

a. Programming to Connect Youth to Caring Adults – Youth Leadership Opportunities

Research reflects that youth who are positively connected to adults in their community and/or are provided with leadership opportunities have a greater chance to grow up to be productive adults. Any number of youth development opportunities which connect youth to adults or provide leadership opportunities are offered everyday through some of the most basic activities. Some of the more common school based activities include sports, music, speech, theater, student government, peer to peer tutoring / mentoring, recognition, and after-school activities. Activities in the community include youth sports leagues, boy scouts and girl scouts, 4-H, employment, and volunteer opportunities. Immediately below is information regarding a Leadership guide which overviews a variety of opportunities for youth. Listed below as well is information on programs that seek to connect youth to caring adults in their community and/or provide them with leadership opportunities.

Leadership Development Opportunities: A Guide for Iowa Youth – This Guide summarizes some of the many opportunities and experiences that are available for Iowa youth to enhance their leadership potential and to exercise their leadership abilities. This information was compiled at the request of the Youth Planning Committee for the Governor’s Youth Leadership and Mentoring Conference in 1999 and is continued through the ICYD. Although not an exhaustive listing, the Guide provides information on many of the state and national leadership development opportunities for middle and high school youth throughout Iowa. Contact information for each program included in the Guide is provided.

State of Iowa Youth Action Committee (SIYAC) – The purpose of SIYAC is to provide state policymakers easy access to a youth voice on state issues affecting young people. SIYAC members are representative of the teens ages 15-18 in the state. Youth are selected through a recruitment, screening and interview process. Members serve one to three-year terms and are expected to solicit opinions of other youth and community members in their hometown and provide that information with local and state-level policymakers. The fifteen to twenty-two members meet monthly as a group and between meetings are offered support by from a Community Mentor (local AEA employee) and a State Contact (State employee) who provide them with advice and assistance. Throughout the year, SIYAC members receive ongoing training on the process of policy development, youth/adult partnerships, and special leadership training. The Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, through the work of the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development, serves as the host agency for SIYAC and its activities.

Iowa Mentoring Partnership (IMP) – IMP is statewide non-profit network that allows mentoring programs and providers within Iowa to become aware of each other's programs and strengths. The IMP mission is to serve as an advocate of and resource for mentoring programs across the State of Iowa. The vision of the IMP is to serve as a clearinghouse for informational resources, including training and technical assistance, and to encourage the recruitment of mentors. The Iowa Commission on Volunteer Service serves as the host agency for IMP and facilitates its activities.

Iowa Afterschool Alliance (IAA) -The IAA is a statewide coalition of networks and interest groups who support, advocate, train, and work to advance afterschool and out-of-school time experiences which are meaningful and beneficial for children, youth, families, and communities. The IAA mission is to serve as an advocate of and resource for afterschool programs across the State of Iowa. The IAA is supported by the following state agencies: the Iowa Department of Education, Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, and the Iowa Department of Human Services.

Youth Leadership Training- Through the support of the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD), the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning has been integral in the development and deliverance of youth leadership training. Cities and non-profits starting youth advisory councils, state-level initiatives, and youth and adults alike have been able to access one-on-one technical assistance surrounding strategic planning, youth/adult partnerships, positive youth development philosophy, leadership skills, and the benefits and best practices around engaging young people. As the lead agency in ICYD, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning has housed the staff and the Youth Engaged in Service Ambassador who is conducting most of this type of work.

Youth Engaged in Service (YES) Ambassador – Through a partnership with the Points of Light Foundation, the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development was able to hire a YES Ambassador with the goal of engaging young people in service at the local and state level. This one-year position serves as a professional development opportunity for the Ambassador, who themselves must be between the ages of 18-25. The Ambassador’s primary duties is to deliver the Points of Light Youth Leadership Institute, assist youth in initiatives requiring strategic planning, and design and publish a youth-staffed newspaper. This position will conclude in August 2006.

b. Economic Security and Related Indicators

There are a number of factors that can affect the safety of families, communities and schools. A very strong indicator is economic security. Children from families facing issues of economic uncertainty (unemployment and poverty) are at a heightened risk for problems with health, behavior, and/or relationships. Indicators that can help determine the economic security of children include, but are not limited to unemployment, poverty, and participation in programs such as free/reduced meal prices at school, FIP, food stamps, and Title XIX. Information regarding those indicators is provided below.

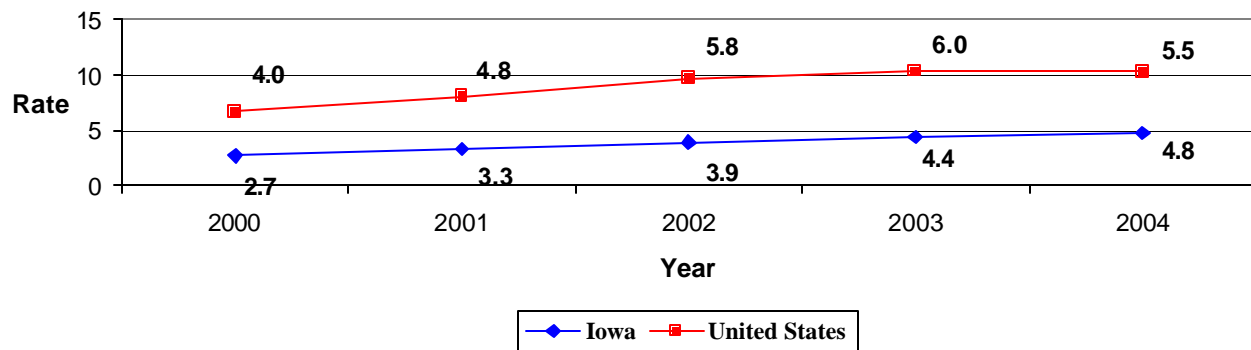
Unemployment in Iowa and the United States - Families in which one or both parents are unemployed face increased stress and greater economic hardship. These families have less disposable income and a decreased ability to provide for children. Consequently, the health, stability, and comfort of these children can be negatively affected. Provided below are two figures with information relative to unemployment.

Figure 30: Unemployment in Iowa and the United States (2000 – 2004)

Calendar Year	Total Labor Force		Number Unemployed		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	Iowa	US	Iowa	US	Iowa	US
2000	1,605,200	142,526,000	44,100	5,685,000	2.7%	4.0%
2001	1,622,600	143,720,000	53,100	6,830,000	3.3%	4.8%
2002	1,638,000	144,838,000	64,300	8,377,000	3.9%	5.8%
2003	1,620,000	146,479,000	71,800	8,773,000	4.4%	6.0%
2004	1,623,800	147,315,000	78,400	8,143,000	4.8%	5.5%

Source: [U.S. Department of Labor](#) and [Iowa Workforce Development](#)

Figure 31: Iowa and National Unemployment Rates (2000 – 2004)



Source: [U.S. Department of Labor](#) and [Iowa Workforce Development](#)

Remarks regarding the two above figures:

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was, on average, 1.4 percentage points lower than the national unemployment rate from 2000 to 2004.
- Iowa reached a low of 2.7% unemployment rate in 2000, but rose to a high of 4.8% in 2004.

Poverty - Family income has the potential to substantially affect child and adolescent well-being. Underprivileged children can suffer poor physical health, decreased cognitive ability, below average school achievement, emotional and behavioral problems, and increased teenage out-of-wedlock childbearing. Provided in the following six figures are a variety of indicators relative to poverty.

The below figure shows the national poverty guidelines as updated in the Federal Register every year by the United States Department of Health and Human Services. National poverty guidelines are based on family size and increase each year to reflect the cost of living based on rates of inflation. For example, the national poverty guideline for a family of three in 2000 was \$14,150. That amount increased to \$16,600 in 2006 to reflect changes in the cost of living.

Figure 32: National Poverty Guidelines (2000 – 2006)

Calendar Year	Family Size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2000	\$8,350	\$11,250	\$14,150	\$17,050	\$19,950	\$22,850	\$25,750	\$28,650
2001	\$8,590	\$11,610	\$14,630	\$17,650	\$20,670	\$23,690	\$26,710	\$29,730
2002	\$8,860	\$11,940	\$15,020	\$18,100	\$21,180	\$24,260	\$27,340	\$30,420
2003	\$8,980	\$12,120	\$15,260	\$18,400	\$21,540	\$24,680	\$27,820	\$30,960
2004	\$9,310	\$12,490	\$15,670	\$18,850	\$22,030	\$25,210	\$28,390	\$31,570
2005	\$9,570	\$12,830	\$16,090	\$19,350	\$22,610	\$25,870	\$29,130	\$32,390
2006	\$9,800	\$13,200	\$16,600	\$20,000	\$23,400	\$26,800	\$30,200	\$33,600

Source: [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services](#)

Figure 33: Percentage of People in Poverty (2001 – 2004)

	2001	2002	2003	2004
United States	11.7%	12.1%	12.5%	12.7%
Iowa	7.0%	7.7%	6.9%	6.8%

Source: [U.S. Census Bureau](#)

Figure 34: Percentage of Juveniles in Poverty (2001 – 2004)

	2001	2002	2003	2004
United States	16.3%	16.7%	17.6%	17.8%
Iowa	13.0%	14.0%	12.0%	12.0%

Source: [U.S. Census Bureau/Annie E. Casey Foundation-Kids Count 2005](#)

Remarks regarding the previous four figures relative to poverty:

- Poverty rates for lowans are lower than those experienced nationally.
- The rate for juveniles in poverty in the State of Iowa is significantly lower than the rate of juveniles in poverty across the nation. However, the rate of poverty for juveniles within the State of Iowa is significantly higher (12% in 2004) than the rate of poverty for all lowans (6.8% in 2004).
- The graph regarding National Poverty Rates indicates that during 2004 poverty rates were significantly higher for juveniles (17.8%) as compared to the population of 18 to 64-year-olds (11.3%) or those aged 65 and over (9.8%).

c. Child In Need of Assistance

The safety of youth within their family or the community is a major indicator of their potential for success as an adult. Provided below is a brief discussion of the “system flow” for child in need of assistance (CINA – abused/neglected youth) proceedings in Iowa’s juvenile court system. Information is provided relative to basic court processing, as well as figures on related court services.

CINA Processing

Iowa Code Section 232.2(6) defines a child in need of assistance (CINA) as a an unmarried child who has been abandoned or deserted, abused or neglected, or who has or will likely suffer harmful situations, or who needs medical treatment, or who has or may suffer sexual abuse, or who is in need of treatment for chemical dependency, or who has parents that for good cause desire to be relieved of parental responsibilities (the Iowa Code definition contains more than a dozen different subsections defining CINA).

It is possible that some services detailed below and in the flow illustrative chart that follows can be offered on a voluntary basis to children and their families who are experiencing difficulties. In most circumstances, a referral is made to the DHS, who would assess the family for strengths and needs, determine eligibility, and plan for services.

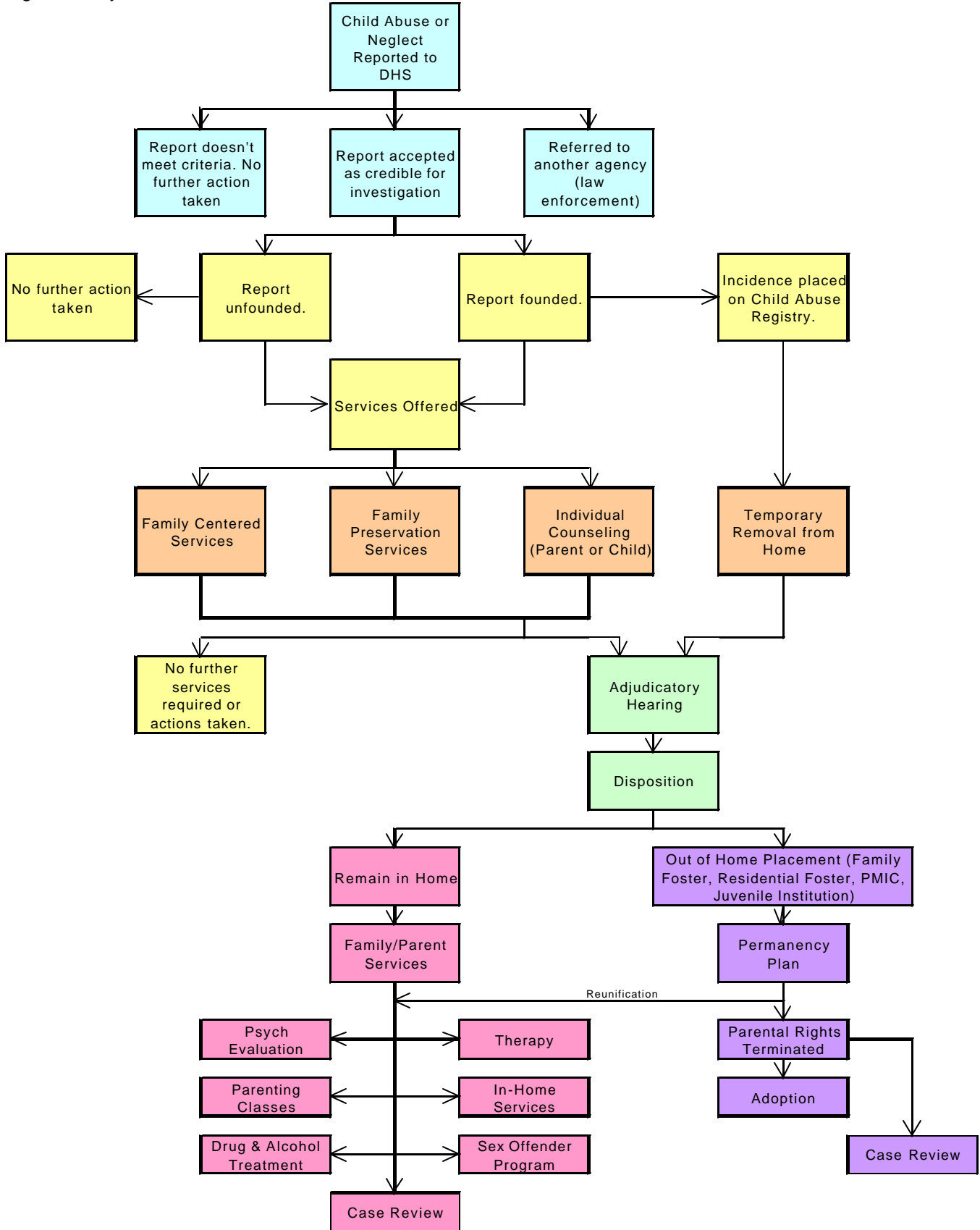
Typical CINA proceedings begin with a complaint provided to the juvenile court. Complaints can be provided to the court by mandatory reporters (i.e. law enforcement officers, social workers, teachers, medical professionals, etc.) or by any person having knowledge of the circumstances of a given child - such as parents, relatives, friends, neighbors, etc. The court within a given judicial district designates which entity (most often the Department of Human Services - DHS) will be responsible for investigating the complaint and determining if further action is necessary. Investigation and supervision of CINA cases generally falls to the DHS unless the action has been triggered by or involves a delinquent act requiring the involvement of juvenile court services.

DHS, a juvenile court officer, or a county attorney may file a petition alleging a child to be a CINA if the youth meets criteria as defined in Iowa Code Section 232.2 (6) (see above). If a court has evidence to sustain the petition and it is determined that its aid is required, the court may enter an order adjudicating the child a CINA. (Should the circumstance not rise to the defined level required by the Iowa Code, the child/family could be offered voluntary services.) Following adjudication, the court determines what type of disposition is appropriate for the child. CINA dispositions include

- The child remaining in their home and being placed under court supervision with services such as counseling, in home or family centered services, to the child and/or the family or both,
- Placement of the child with a relative or other suitable person,
- Placement of the child in a foster home,
- Placement of the child in a group foster care facility
- Placement of the child in an independent living setting (for older youth)
- Placement of the child at the Iowa Juvenile Home in Toledo, Iowa

It has long been recognized that many youth that become involved with the juvenile justice system as delinquents were first involved with the system in a CINA case. To aid understanding of CINA processing an illustration is provided below.

Figure 35: System Flow for CINA cases in the Juvenile Court



Statistics Relative to the CINA System (Shelter, Family-Centered, Family Foster)

Provided below are a variety of indicators relative to the CINA system.

Child Abuse and Neglect – Children in the CINA system (as have many youth in the delinquency systems) have experienced abuse and neglect which can result in disrupted growth and development. Effects of abuse that have been identified in maltreated children include decreased physical, cognitive, emotional, social development. The seriousness of these effects varies with the type, severity, and frequency of the abuse. Provided below is information from Iowa's state child abuse information system.

Figure 36: Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (2001 – 2004)

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Abuse Reports	25,112	23,374	25,490	25,270
Substantiated Reports	8,712	8,378	9,509	9,690
Unsubstantiated Reports	16,400	16,996	15,981	15,580
Unique Children Substantiated	11,179	10,809	13,288	12,920

Source: [Iowa Department of Human Services](#)

The abuse reported line is the number of “reports” that are made to DHS. The “substantiated report line” is the number of reports that meet the legal criteria as defined by the Code of Iowa for child abuse. “Unsubstantiated reports” are those that did not meet the legal criteria of a non-accidental injury at the hands of a caretaker. It should be noted that the cases reported that are not accepted for investigation are often reported to local law enforcement. There are a number of reasons that a case reported may not be accepted for investigation, including, but not limited to the victim was not a child, or the offender was not in the role of a caregiver. “Unique children substantiated reports” reflect the number of “children” that had a finding of child abuse.

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Substantiated reports remained at approximately a third of all abuse reports for the listed years.
- From 2002 to 2003 there was a 19% increase in the number of “children” with substantiated abuse reports to DHS. There was an 2.9% decrease in the number of children with substantiated abuse between 2003 and 2004.

Shelter Care – Many youth involved in the CINA system (and also the delinquency system) experience a stay in a juvenile shelter care facility. Shelter care provides 24-hour emergency care for youth unable to remain in their own home, until they can be returned home or other permanent arrangements can be made. Shelter care is designed to serve children a maximum of 30-45 days. Shelter care services primarily include crisis intervention and daily supervision. Some youth that are arrested by law enforcement are taken to juvenile shelter care facilities. Youth are also often placed in shelter care by order of the court.

Iowa Code Section 232.21 outlines provisions for the placement of youth into shelter care. The following must apply for youth to be taken into shelter care:

- No parent, guardian or custodian, etc. who can provide proper shelter, care and supervision, or
- The child desires to be placed in a shelter, or
- It is necessary to hold the child until a parent, guardian, or custodian has been contacted and has taken custody of the child, or
- It is necessary to hold the child for transfer to another jurisdiction, or
- The child is placed in shelter pursuant to an order of the court.

Youth cannot remain in shelter care for more than 48 hours without a court order (verbal or written) within 48 hours. Iowa Code Section 232.21 requires that youth placed in shelter care by law enforcement who are believed to be runaways shall not be held for longer than 72 hours.

Provided in the figure below are shelter care data from Iowa's FACS system (family and children services system). FACS is a mainframe data system used for the payment of state services – the system is maintained by the Iowa Department of Human Services. The statistics are based on average daily populations for a given state fiscal year. The data reflect bed days used and represent an unduplicated count of youth for whom reimbursement was provided for shelter care through the FACS system.

Figure 37: Shelter Care Placements – CINAs Only (2003 – 2005)

	2003		2004		2005	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,020	71.0%	2,289	72.3%	1,913	72.3%
African American	326	11.5%	337	10.6%	287	10.9%
Native American	43	1.5%	66	2.1%	84	3.2%
Asian/Pacific	25	0.9%	47	1.5%	25	0.9%
Hispanic	118	4.1%	132	4.2%	112	4.2%
Unknown	57	2.0%	95	3.0%	83	3.1%
Blank	258	9.1%	202	6.4%	141	5.3%
Female	1,453	51.0%	1,664	52.5%	1,410	53.3%
Male	1,392	48.9%	1,502	47.4%	1,233	46.6%
Total	2,847	100%	3,168	100%	2,645	100%

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding the figure:

- The percentage of females held in shelter care was slightly higher than that of males during the report years.
- Minority youth comprise 18% of the youth held in shelter care during the report period.

Family Centered Services – Family Foster Care - The court has a number of options for youth that have been adjudicated as a CINA, families that have been adjudicated as a family in need of assistance (FINA), or youth that have been involved in a founded child abuse or neglect case that volunteer for services. There are varying levels of intervention with these options that range from the child or family receiving in-home services to services that remove the child from the home. Included among these services are family centered services and foster family care.

Family centered services are interventions designed to prevent or treat child abuse and neglect, prevent delinquency, prevent or reduce out-of-home placements and maintain family reunification. In this program rehabilitative treatment service components include therapy and counseling, restorative living, family and social skill development and psychological evaluation services. Included in the category of family centered services are family preservation services which are an intense form of family-centered services. With the help of family-centered services families can resolve immediate crises and keep or gain a responsible level of control.

Foster family care provides emergency, temporary care and long-term placement for children unable to remain in their own homes. It offers services to families and children in order to implement plans for permanency. Children in foster care have permanency goals that include reunification with family, placement with relatives or guardian, adoption, independence and long-term care.

Foster family care provides services that include counseling and therapy, social skills development, family skills development, behavioral management and supervision.

Figure 38: Family Centered Services – CINAs Only (2003 – 2005)

	2003		2004		2005	
Caucasian	10,088	74.4%	10,656	75.0%	9,868	75.3%
African Amer	1,109	8.2%	1,212	8.5%	1,180	9.0%
Native Amer	153	1.1%	198	1.4%	194	1.5%
Asian/Pacific	110	0.8%	173	1.2%	128	1.0%
Hispanic	514	3.8%	576	4.1%	610	4.7%
Unknown	319	2.4%	508	3.6%	517	3.9%
Blank	1,274	9.4%	886	6.2%	603	4.6%
Female	6,407	47.2%	6,847	48.2%	6,439	49.2%
Male	7,143	52.6%	7,338	51.6%	6,644	50.7%
Total	13,567	100%	14,209	100%	13,100	100%

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding the figure:

- An average of approximately 13,625 family centered services cases were served during the report years. It is one of most broadly utilized services categories of the child welfare/juvenile justice system.
- The percentages of African American and Hispanic youth served increased slightly during the report years.
- Females comprised approximately 48% of the youth served.

Figure 39: Family Foster Care – CINAs Only (2003 – 2005)

	2003		2004		2005	
Caucasian	4,108	67.1%	4,206	67.6%	4,009	67.2%
African Amer	783	12.8%	836	13.4%	834	14.0%
Native Amer	147	2.4%	150	2.4%	132	2.2%
Asian/Pacific	47	0.8%	59	0.9%	66	1.1%
Hispanic	359	5.9%	381	6.1%	387	6.5%
Unknown	149	2.4%	213	3.4%	254	4.3%
Blank	529	8.6%	374	6.0%	288	4.8%
Female	3,064	50.0%	3,143	50.5%	3,113	52.1%
Male	3,052	49.9%	3,064	49.3%	2,847	47.7%
Total	6,122	100%	6,219	100%	5,970	100%

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding the figure:

- There was a slight increase in the number of all minority youth served during the report years.
- Females also saw a slight increase in numbers from 2003 to 2005.

2. UPDATED CRIME ANALYSIS

A. UPDATED ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEMS

This section is organized with discussion provided in the following areas: “arrest” (taking youth into custody), “predispositional services/sanctions”, “overview of basic delinquency decision points”, and “select delinquency services”. The discussion focuses primarily on delinquent (youth that have committed criminal-related acts); however, many of the services or related processing affect CINA youth. The discussion regarding taking youth into custody includes information from Iowa’s Uniform Crime reports and the Iowa Missing Persons Information Clearing House. The overview of basic delinquency decision points includes information regarding some of the juvenile court’s major decision points. Information is additionally provided on select delinquency services.

IV. YOUTH HAVE SAFETY (CONTINUED FROM SERVICE NETWORK)

Included in this section is information regarding the result area “Youth Have the Benefit of a Safe and Supportive Family, School, and Community”. Information regarding that result area was provided in the prior section of the report primarily relating to programming to connect youth to caring adults, economic security, and CINA (abused and neglected) processing for youth. The information provided in this section relates specifically to services and sanctions for court involved youth. Such services can be characterized as focused on public safety to the extent that a primary reason for them is to keep delinquent youth from reoffending. It should be noted, however, that many of the services reflected in this section are designated to have impact on the other three result areas (Youth are Healthy and Socially Competent, Youth are Successful in School, and Youth are Prepared for Productive Adulthood). Iowa’s policies and practices recognize that the path away from delinquency involves a combination of sanctions and services designed to assist youth to succeed in school, that address their physical and mental health, and that help them gain the assets and skills to prepare them for a productive adulthood. The results matrix and the four result areas are explained in greater detail in the “Report Format and Youth Development Framework” section at the beginning of this report.

a. Taking Youth into Custody - Arrest

This section contains information on youth taken into custody for “delinquency”, and also for youth taken into custody as “runaway or missing”. It should be noted that “taking into custody” is the process of removing a youth from the “street” and determining what further activity will need to take place. Taking a youth into custody is somewhat similar to that of placing an adult under arrest. Information contained in this section regarding taking youth into custody for delinquency utilizes the term “arrest” – a variety of juvenile arrest data are provided from the Iowa Department of Public Safety’s Uniform Crime Reports. Public Safety officials also provided information on runaway and missing juveniles.

Taking a youth into custody does not, however, mean that a youth will be securely “detained” - placed in a locked setting in a jail or a police department. Iowa Code Section 232.19 (1) allows for peace officers to take youth into custody to be reunited with their family or removing the child to a shelter care facility if there is reason to believe the youth has *run away*,

- By order of the court,
- For delinquent acts,
- Or for material violation of a disposition order.

1. Arrests for Acts of Delinquency

For completion of this report the SPA and the SAG conducted fairly extensive research of the Department of Public Safety’s arrest statistics. Those statistics reflect information on Iowa youth arrested as described above. Data presented covers calendar years 2000 through 2004. The section covers the number of juveniles arrested, the juvenile arrest rates, and the arrest rates for various crimes.

Data for this section were taken from the Iowa Uniform Crime Report (UCR). The UCR is generated by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) from law enforcement agencies throughout Iowa that supply information to DPS regarding the numbers and types of arrests that the agencies make every year.

DPS officials note that not all Iowa law enforcement agencies report arrest information, and that some agencies which are presently reporting arrest information under-report juvenile arrest statistics. It is important to note that the arrest rates reported by DPS are adjusted rates and were based on age-specific populations of those law enforcement jurisdictions reporting any data to DPS. If a law enforcement agency underreported data, but reported at least some data, both the arrest and population numbers from that jurisdiction were included in the calculation of the statewide rates reported by DPS. Assuming that the population numbers for given jurisdictions are accurate, and the number of arrests are less than what actually occurred, the actual statewide arrest rate would be greater than that reported below. Given current and past underreporting of juvenile arrests by some jurisdictions, CJJP believes that the arrest rates discussed below are lower than would be seen if all juvenile arrests were reported. The reader is strongly urged to refer to DPS’s “2004 Iowa Uniform Crime Report” for more information on this topic.

Figure 40: Juvenile Arrests (2000 – 2004)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Person	3,295	3,109	3,499	3,364	3,031
Percentage	15%	15%	16%	16%	15%
Non-Person	19,211	17,204	17,800	18,149	16,888
Percentage	85%	85%	84%	84%	85%
Totals:	22,506	20,313	21,299	21,513	19,919
Percentage change from previous year:	N/A	-10%	5%	1%	-7%

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding the number of arrest of juveniles:

- During the report years arrests were highest in 2000 (22,506), and decreased each year thereafter to the low reported in 2004 (19,919).
- Between 2000 and 2004 there was a 11% decrease in reported crimes.
- Person offenses generally accounted for 15% of the arrests and non-person offenses for 85% of the arrests.

See Appendix C to determine how the 34 UCR categories were placed in the two categories of the Iowa Offense Classification of "person" and "non-person".

Iowa Offense Classifications:

This report describes pertinent juvenile justice system statistics by "person" versus "non-person" offenses. Crimes against "persons" are generally considered more serious than "non-persons" crimes. In 1991 the Department of Corrections, Board of Parole and CJJP met to determine offense type classifications. As a result of this collaboration, standard definitions of the offense categories "persons" and "non-persons" were developed. To avoid confusion and possible conflict, it was agreed that the definitions would be used by these agencies as they report information to policy makers and the public

The "persons" offense category is intended to contain only those offenses involving death, injury, attempted injury, abuse, threats, coercion, intimidation, duress, or generally anything done to another person against that person's will.

The "non-persons" offense category contains all offenses not falling under the definition of a "persons" offense. Many of these offenses are property crimes, such as theft and forgery. However, other offenses included in "non-persons" category are bribery, escape, illegal weapons possession, and drunken driving (except Serious Injury OWI). In cases where offenses could arguably be placed in either category, decisions were driven by what was historically considered to be a "persons" or "non-persons" offense for risk assessment and other statistical purposes.

In addition to the above classifications, various juvenile offender data are summarized according to whether or not offenses were against "persons" as defined above, as well as by offense level (felony or misdemeanor).

The following figure shows the arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 juvenile population) of juveniles as compared to the overall population arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 adult population) for calendar years 2001 through 2004.

Figure 41: Arrest Rates

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Juvenile Rate	2850.4	3107.0	3182.8	2886.4
Total Population Rate	3682.1	4004.4	4124.4	4073.3

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Figure 42: Juvenile Arrests as Percentage of Total Arrests

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Juvenile Arrests	20,313	21,299	21,513	19,926
Total Arrests	103,820	114,383	118,060	118,354
Percentage	20%	19%	18%	17%

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding arrest rates for juveniles and total arrests from the above figures:

- While total arrests increased by 13.9% between 01-04, juvenile arrests declined by 1.9%
- Juvenile arrest rates are lower than adults for all of the report years.
- Juveniles accounted for, on average, 18.5% of all arrests.

Person Offenses for Juveniles and Adults - The following figure compares the arrest rates of juveniles (per 100,000 juvenile population) against the rates for adults (per 100,000 adult population) for a selected group of offenses against persons:

Figure 43: Arrest Rates for Person Offenses

	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Murder	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.9	1.8
Neg. Manslaughter	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Kidnapping	0.6	1.6	0.3	2.8	0.4	2.7	0.4	2.3
Forcible Rape	4.9	4.8	3.9	4.2	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.7
Forcible Sodomy	2.0	0.7	1.8	0.8	2.2	0.5	1.2	0.6
Sexual Assault with Object	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
Forcible Fondling	9.7	6.3	9.2	5.7	8.9	4.5	7.5	4.7
Robbery	9.3	13.1	12.1	15.7	13.2	13.5	12.9	13.5
Aggravated Assault	80.5	145.5	99.9	154.4	102.2	146.1	93.7	147.4
Simple Assault	319.5	361.5	374.2	361.0	361.4	350.5	312.5	331.1
Intimidation	13.8	15.4	15.5	16.2	15.5	17.6	16.7	25.0
Extortion/Blackmail	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Incest	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5
Statutory Rape	2.9	3.6	2.8	3.8	1.5	2.8	1.3	3.3
Prostitution	0.8	13.7	0.0	17.3	0.4	11.2	0.1	11.5
Family Offenses	0.3	24.7	0.7	26.5	0.4	25.5	1.0	36.9

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding the selected person offense arrest rates for juveniles and the adult population:

- For most person offenses, arrest rates for juveniles and adults are low.
- The most common person offense as reflected in the figure for juveniles and adults are simple and aggravated assaults.
- The juvenile rate of aggravated assault and simple assaults is lower than the rate for adults in all the report years.
- While the arrest rates for juveniles are lower in the categories of assault, during this reporting period, the arrest rates for sex crimes was as high for juveniles as for that of adults.

Figure 44: Juvenile Arrest Rates

Juvenile Arrest Rates	2001	2002	2003	2004
Murder	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.9
Negligent Manslaughter	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kidnapping	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Forcible Rape	4.9	3.9	4.9	4.5
Forcible Sodomy	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.2
Sex Assault with Object	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3
Forcible Fondling	9.7	9.2	8.9	7.5
Robbery	9.3	12.1	13.2	12.9
Aggravated Assault	80.5	99.9	102.2	93.7
Simple Assault	319.5	374.2	361.4	312.5
Intimidation	13.8	15.5	15.5	16.7
Arson	14.7	16.2	11.5	15.1
Extortion/Blackmail	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.1
Burglary	112.5	120.3	127.2	115.3
Larceny	612.4	703.9	758.4	597.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	40.3	44.9	45.7	40.1
Theft by Fraud	19.6	19.5	18.9	17.2
Stolen Property Offense	8.0	9.3	13.2	9.4
Vandalism of Property	192.4	227.7	253.6	202.4
Drug/Narc Violation	188.5	200.6	189.7	175.3
Drug Equipment Violation	48.7	51.5	51.5	46.6
Incest	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.0
Statutory Rape	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.3
Pornography	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.0
Gambling Offenses	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Prostitution	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.1
Bribery	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Weapons Law Violations	20.6	16.5	20.7	16.2
Bad Checks	2.1	1.8	2.7	1.2
Curfew/Loitering	113.1	97.4	103.4	123.0
Disorderly Conduct	166.1	197.5	214.5	264.8
Driving Under Influence	36.5	47.3	46.2	46.8
Drunkenness	35.6	35.7	33.6	34.3
Family Offense	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.0
Liquor Law Violation	323.4	370.4	357.6	317.2
Runaway	83.5	58.8	69.2	73.3
Trespass	68.3	64.0	64.5	67.6
All Other Offenses	316.6	298.6	288.1	269.7

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding the arrest rates for all of the offense categories for juveniles:

- Arrest rates for the majority of the offense categories decrease during the years reported.
- The three offenses with the highest rate of occurrence (excluding the category All Other Offenses) were larceny, liquor law violations and simple assault.

Figure 45: Top 10 Offenses by Gender - 2004

Offense	Females	
	Number	%
Shoplifting	1,390	21.2%
Liquor Law Violations	953	14.5
Disorderly Conduct	683	10.4
Simple Assault	631	9.6
All Other Offenses*	544	8.3
Curfew	342	5.2
All Other Larceny	334	5.1
Runaway	282	4.3
Drug Violations	260	4.0
Vandalism	186	2.8

Offense	Males	
	Number	%
Simple Assault	1,467	10.8%
All Other Offenses*	1,396	10.3
Liquor Law Violations	1,309	9.6
Vandalism	1,229	9.0
Disorderly Conduct	1,226	9.0
Shoplifting	1,091	8.0
Drug Violations	889	6.5
Burglary	778	5.7
All Other Larceny	717	5.3
Curfew	565	4.2

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding offenses by gender:

- The overall number of offenses for boys is higher than offenses for girls.
- The top offense for girls, shoplifting, represents 21.2% of all offenses for girls. The top offense for boys, simple assault, represents 10.8% of all offenses for boys.

Figure 46: Juvenile Offenses by Gender and Arrest Type

Type of Offense	Females		Males	
	Number	%	Number	%
Person	876	13.4	2,154	15.9
Property	2,370	36.2	5,094	37.5
Public Order	2,444	37.3	3,827	28.2
Drug	317	4.8	1,111	8.2
Other	544	8.3	1,396	10.3

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding offenses by gender and arrest type:

- The percentage of girls arrested for public order (37.3%) is 9 percentage points higher than arrests for such offenses for boys (28.2%).
- The percentage of arrests for drug offenses (8.2%) for boys is nearly twice as high as the percentage of such arrests for girls (4.8%).

Figure 47: Juvenile Offenses by Race and Arrest Type

Offense Type	Caucasian		African American		Native American		Asian	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Person	844	5.0	628	22.6	39	18.4	32	19.4
Property	12,948	76.7	1,114	40.1	85	40.1	68	41.2
Public Order	2,009	11.9	633	22.8	56	26.4	43	26.1
Drug	473	2.8	158	5.7	13	6.1	15	9.1
Other	607	3.6	245	8.8	19	9.0	7	4.2

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding offenses by gender and arrest type:

- The percentage of arrests for African American youth for person offenses (22.6%) is over 4 times higher than that of Caucasian youth 5%.
- The percentage of arrests for Caucasian youth for property offenses (76.7%) is almost twice as high as the percentage of arrests for African American youth for those offenses (40.1%).
- The percentage of arrests for African American youth for drug offenses (5.7%) and public order (22.8%) is approximately twice as high as the percentage of arrests for Caucasian youth (2.8% and 11.9% respectively).

Figure 48: Top 5 Juvenile Offenses by Race

Offense	Caucasians	
	Number	%
Liquor Law Violations	2,164	12.8%
Shoplifting	1,937	11.5
All Other Offenses	1,661	9.8
Simple Assault	1,607	9.5
Disorderly Conduct	1,444	8.6
Offense	African Americans	
	Number	%
Shoplifting	450	16.2%
Simple Assault	444	16.0
Disorderly Conduct	411	14.8
All Other Offenses	244	8.8
All Other Larceny	171	6.2
Offense	Asian/Pacific	
	Number	%
Shoplifting	34	20.6%
Liquor Law Violations	16	9.7
Disorderly Conduct	15	9.1
Simple Assault	14	8.5
Drug Violations	13	7.9
Offense	Native Americans	
	Number	%
Shoplifting	43	20.3%
Disorderly Conduct	31	14.6
Simple Assault	27	12.7
All Other Offenses	19	9.0
Vandalism	13	6.1

Offense	Hispanics*	
	Number	%
Disorderly Conduct	160	14.0%
Simple Assault	116	10.1
All Other Offenses	116	10.1
Vandalism	109	9.5
Curfew	93	8.1

*Note – Hispanics are included in first 4 racial groups

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding offenses by race:

- The overall number of arrests for minority youth are low.
- The offense with highest arrest percentage (12.8%) for Caucasians is liquor law violations. Shoplifting is the highest such offense for African Americans (16.2%), Asians (20.6%), and Native Americans (20.3%). Disorderly conduct is the highest such offense for Hispanics (14%).
- Disorderly conduct and simple assault are in the top 5 arrest categories for all racial/ethnic groups.

2. Runaways & Missing Juveniles

Missing or Runaway Youth – Some, but not all youth involved in the delinquency and CINA systems have runaway from home and are at a heightened risk due to the hardship of living on the streets. Some youth (often children) have been abducted or kidnapped. They have their lives disrupted by being unwillingly removed from their primary caregiver(s). They can be in danger of abuse, neglect, and murder. Provided below is information on basic processing for runaway youth on a state system that tracks information relative to missing or runaway youth.

Most runaway youth can be taken into custody for the purpose of being reunited with their parents or taken to a shelter care facility. Youth that have run away from a court ordered shelter or treatment facility could be taken into custody for violation of a court order.

Law enforcement practices regarding processing of runaway youth vary by jurisdiction, and can also be influenced by the situation unique to each runaway incident. Typically, when youth are reported missing to a law enforcement agency, there is immediate radio notification to all other law enforcement agencies within the jurisdiction, so that officers can look for the youth while on patrol. Department of Public Safety (DPS) officials indicate that a telephone call is all that is required to *begin* the process of relocating a runaway. *It should be noted that most youth that runaway return home within days.*

Regardless, once a law enforcement agency receives information on runaways (a description of the child and circumstances surrounding their disappearance), that information is to be immediately input on the Iowa On-Line Warrants and Articles (IOWA) System. The entry of the information on the IOWA System provides immediate access regarding the details of a given runaway, and is broadcast to all law enforcement agencies statewide. DPS' Missing Person Information Clearinghouse (MPIC), collects statistical information relating to missing persons from the IOWA computer system. This is the computer system utilized by local law enforcement agencies in the state of Iowa for the exchange of criminal justice information and in which information on missing persons is entered.

The I.O.W.A. system defines incident types as

- Disability: A person who is missing and under proven physical/mental disability or is senile, thereby subjecting himself/herself or others to personal or immediate danger;
- Endangered: A person who is missing under circumstances indicating that his/her physical safety is in danger;
- Involuntary: A person who is missing under circumstances indicating the disappearance was not voluntary (i.e., abduction or kidnapping);
- Catastrophe: A person who is missing after a catastrophe (i.e., tornado);

Familial kidnapping: A minor who is missing and has been unemancipated as defined by the laws of his/her state of residence and who has been abducted by a non-custodial parent or relative;

Lost/Wandered away: A minor who is lost or has wandered away;

Juvenile: A person who is missing and declared unemancipated as defined by the laws of his/her state of residence and does not meet any of the criteria for any other incident type.

Figure 49: Number of Missing Juveniles

Incident Type	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Disability	12	0.2%	16	0.3%	17	0.3%	9	0.2%	11	0.2%
Endangered	48	0.8%	41	0.7%	36	0.6%	19	0.4%	32	0.6%
Involuntary	12	0.2%	14	0.2%	14	0.3%	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
Catastrophe	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Familial Kidnapping	20	0.3%	13	0.2%	19	0.3%	18	0.3%	11	0.2%
Lost/Wandered Away	6	0.1%	2	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	6	0.1%
Juvenile	6,027	98.4%	5,899	98.6%	5,469	98.4%	5,155	99.0%	5,536	98.8%
Total	6,127	100.0%	5,985	100.0%	5,558	100.0%	5,207	100.0%	5,601	100.0%

Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety - Missing Person Information Clearinghouse

Remarks regarding the number of reported missing youth:

- As Figure 49 shows, the Juvenile category accounts for about 99% of all missing persons in the state of Iowa for 2001 through 2005. This category is comprised primarily of juvenile runaways.
- The total number of juveniles reported missing or runaway decreased steadily from 6,027 in 2001 to 5,207 in 2004. In 2005 there were 5,536 missing juveniles.

The following figure gives the number of juveniles that were taken into custody by law enforcement agencies in the state for the calendar years 1993 - 1998.

Figure 50: Number of Missing Juvenile Cases Taken Into Custody by Law Enforcement

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number	723	595	408	485	510

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding the number of missing juveniles taken into custody by law enforcement agencies:

- The number of missing juveniles actually taken into custody by law enforcement (Figure 50) is significantly lower than the number of missing juveniles reported to DPS (see figure 49).
- There is no pattern to the number of missing juveniles taken into custody.
- The number of missing juveniles taken into custody in 2002 was at a 5 year low; however, this number steadily increased between 2002 and 2004.

The numbers represented in the above figure reflect only the number of missing juvenile cases that were actually handled by law enforcement; that is, taken into custody or transferred by law enforcement. Those juveniles who returned voluntarily are not included in these numbers. The number of juveniles that return home without law enforcement contact is significantly higher.

Additionally, law enforcement agencies or *parents* can initiate relocation efforts through the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. DPS officials indicate that the National Center typically does not begin providing assistance until after a runaway youth has been missing for at least 30 days. Requests for assistance from the National Center related to parental abduction, involuntary or stranger abduction, or for a child in immediate danger are acted on immediately. All law enforcement agencies are required to work with the National Center.

b. Predispositional Services

What follows is a discussion of select predispositional services for youth. The discussion includes information on in-home services and juvenile detention. Many of these services may be provided prior to (and also as part of) formal court involvement.

1. In-Home/Community Services

Youth that have committed delinquent acts may often access a variety of services in their home/community prior to formal involvement of the juvenile court. They may receive group, individual or family counseling. A number of prevention and intervention services are being provided for youth in their school (counseling, mediation, school based liaisons, Drug Abuse Resistance Education or other substance abuse services, mentoring, etc). Some law enforcement agencies utilize diversion programming such as shoplifting classes, restitution or community service. Some youth may receive in-home detention (in-home supervision while a youth resides in their home). A number of communities utilize intake centers - these centers are often located in juvenile detention facilities and are nonresidential settings where youth can be taken for transitional holds to move them to another setting.

2. Juvenile Detention Services

A youth arrested by law enforcement for the commission of a violent offense would often go directly to a juvenile detention facility. Indeed, youth that commit *any delinquent act* can be held in a juvenile detention facility. There are 10 such facilities in Iowa. Juvenile detention facilities are locked residential settings where youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court are held while awaiting a court hearing, or a court disposition. Holds are typically predispositional in nature; however, the juvenile court can also dispose delinquent youth who violate their probation to juvenile detention facilities for 48 hours. Additionally, in some areas of the state, youth under the adult court's jurisdiction are held in juvenile detention facilities. Clearly, juvenile detention facilities' primary functions are to provide public safety and assure a youth's appearance in court.

It should be noted as well that administrative rules requires juvenile detention facilities to include an education component - education services are provided by AEA's. At varying levels, juvenile detention facilities additionally provide select physical and mental health services, group or individual counseling, recreation and skill building activities, etc.

In some jurisdictions the initial decision as to whether or not youth will be held in a juvenile detention facility is made by the juvenile court, while in others that decision initially is made by law enforcement. Bed availability is often one of the most significant factors related to whether or not a youth will be held in juvenile detention. Youth taken to juvenile detention facilities must have a court hearing within 24 hours.

Juvenile Detention Facility Data - Below is information compiled by the SPA from its own juvenile detention facility database. The database contains information specific to all "holds" performed in juvenile detention facilities throughout Iowa. For all reported holds, facilities indicate the most serious offense committed by the youth. The figures of this section are based on the state fiscal year (SFY) calendar that runs from July 1st of a given year through June 30th of the following year.

Figure 51: Juvenile Detention Holds

	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY03	SFY04
Totals:	5,294	5,242	4,739	5,100	5,180
Percentage change from previous year:	N/A	-1%	-10%	8%	2%

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Remarks regarding the number of juveniles detained in juvenile detention facilities:

- The number of juveniles detained held steady for SFY00 thru 01, with a 10% decline in 02.
- Holds are once again steadily increasing with an 8.5% increase from 02 to 04.

Holds by Gender - The following figure examines the use of detention facilities by gender.

Figure 52: Detention Holds by Gender

	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY03	SFY04
Female	1,065 20%	1,115 21%	1,053 22%	1,088 21%	1,039 20%
Male	4,147 80%	4,127 79%	3,686 78%	4,012 79%	4,141 80%
Total	5,212	5,242	4,739	5,100	5,180

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Females accounted for approximately 20% of the holds during the report years.
- The highest percentage of females held for the reports years was 22% was in SFY02.

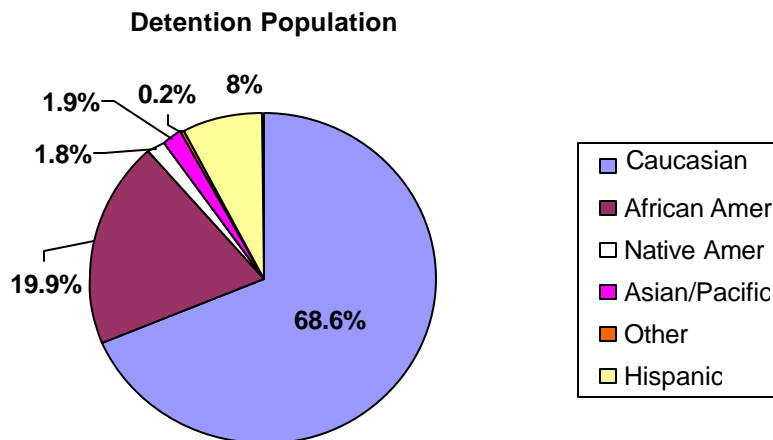
Holds by Race - The following figure examines the use of detention facilities by race and ethnicity.

Figure 53: Detention Holds by Race and Ethnicity

	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY03	SFY04
Caucasian	3,801 72%	3,697 71%	3,375 71%	3,496 69%	3,434 66%
African Am	952 18%	962 18%	853 18%	1,016 20%	1,164 22%
Native Am	100 2%	110 2%	125 3%	93 2%	135 3%
Asian	85 2%	69 1%	46 1%	97 2%	66 1%
Hispanic	324 6%	399 8%	333 7%	389 8%	378 7%
Other	32 1%	5 0%	7 0%	9 0%	3 0%
	5,294 100%	5,242 100%	4,739 100%	5,100 100%	5,180 100%

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Figure 54: Caucasian Detention Holds Compared to Youth of Color



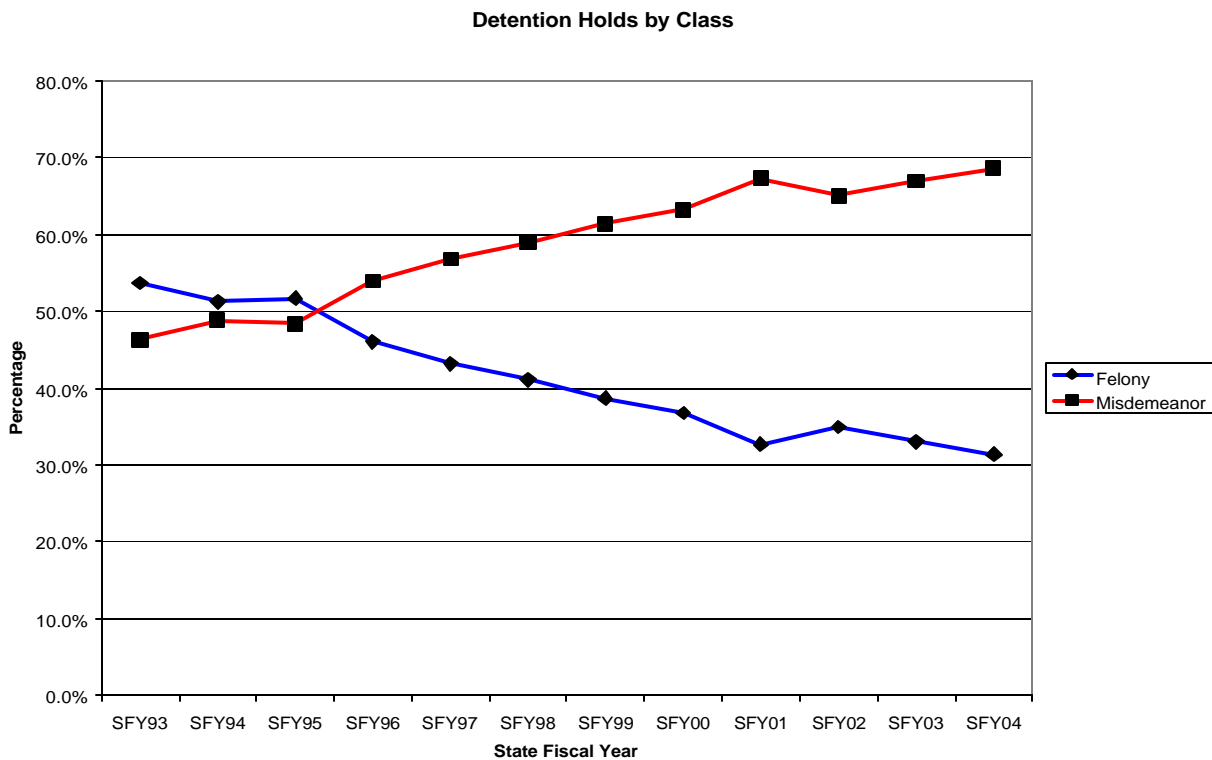
Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Remarks regarding above figures/graphs:

- Youth of Color constitute over 30% of the state's detention population.
- African American youth represent only 3% of the juvenile population in the state; however, they average almost 20% of the detention population.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders are the only youth of color to have a true representation of their population being held in the detention centers.

Holds by Severity of Offense - The following figure examines the severity of offenses on which juveniles are being detained:

Figure 55: Severity of Offenses for Detention Holds



Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Remarks regarding the severity of offenses on which juveniles are detained:

- From SFY00 to SFY04 the number of holds for felonies (1,947 in SFY00 and 1627 in SFY04) decreased by approximately 16.5%. During the same time period the number of misdemeanants (3347 in SFY00 and 3553 held in SFY04) held increased by 5.8%.

Since SFY93 Iowa has increased from nine juvenile detention facilities to 11 in SFY06. Additionally during this time period the number of juvenile detention beds in Iowa has grown from 126 in SFY93 beds to 242 beds in SFY06 through the addition of new facilities and the expansion of existing facilities.

Detention Bed Availability -The following figure shows the number of juvenile detention beds available in the State of Iowa, the number of juveniles detained in these facilities, and the average number of youth held in each bed.

Figure 56: Detention Beds Available and Average Use

	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY03	SFY04	SFY05
Beds Available	217	238	230	226	236	236
Youth Detained	5,294	5,242	4,739	5,100	5,179	4,984
Average Use	24.4	22	20.6	22.6	21.9	21.1

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Remarks regarding the number of detention beds available and the average number of juveniles held in each bed:

- The number of youth being held was at a 6 year high (5,294) in SF6 00 and decreased to 4,739 in SFY 02.
- The average use was at a six year high in SFY00 (24.4) and decreased to (20.6) in SFY 02. Average use rose to 22.6 in SFY 03 and decreased again to 21.1 in SFY 05.
- It appears that as the number of detention beds increases, so also increases the percentage of youth being held on lower level offenses (misdemeanors).

When this figure is compared to the figure with the severity of the crimes on which juveniles are detained on it would appear that as the number of beds available in the state increases the likelihood that youth are securely detained on less severe offenses.

Holds for Rural and Urban Areas - The following figure shows the use of juvenile detention centers by counties deemed MSA and non-MSA by the US Census Bureau.

Figure 57: Rural and Metropolitan County Use of Juvenile Detention

	SFY00		SFY01		SFY02		SFY03		SFY04	
non-MSA	1,802	34%	1,574	30%	1,338	28%	1,392	27%	1,411	27%
MSA	3,446	65%	3,643	69%	3,393	72%	3,677	72%	3,729	72%
Other	46	1%	25	0%	8	0%	31	1%	40	1%
Total	5,294		5,242		4,739		5,100		5,180	

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Other juveniles are those that were detained in Iowa's juvenile detention centers that reside outside of the state.
- While juveniles from MSA counties (urban) account for a consistent 45% of the juvenile population, they generally account for nearly 70% of the juvenile detention population.

c. Overview of Basic Delinquency Decision Points

This section provides a brief overview of the major decision points related to delinquency processing for youth. It is intended to demonstrate the overall numbers of youth that are processed "through" court decisions. Delinquency processing was described as well in the "System Flow Section of this report. The "System Flow" section earlier in this report additionally provides a fairly extensive illustration which details court processing.

1. Delinquency Processing

Narrative and data for select decision points has been provided in this section. Provided in the bullets immediately below is a brief overview of some of the options the Iowa Code provides for delinquent youth under the courts' jurisdiction. Typically the intensity of a specific service increases as youth progress into more formalized court processing.

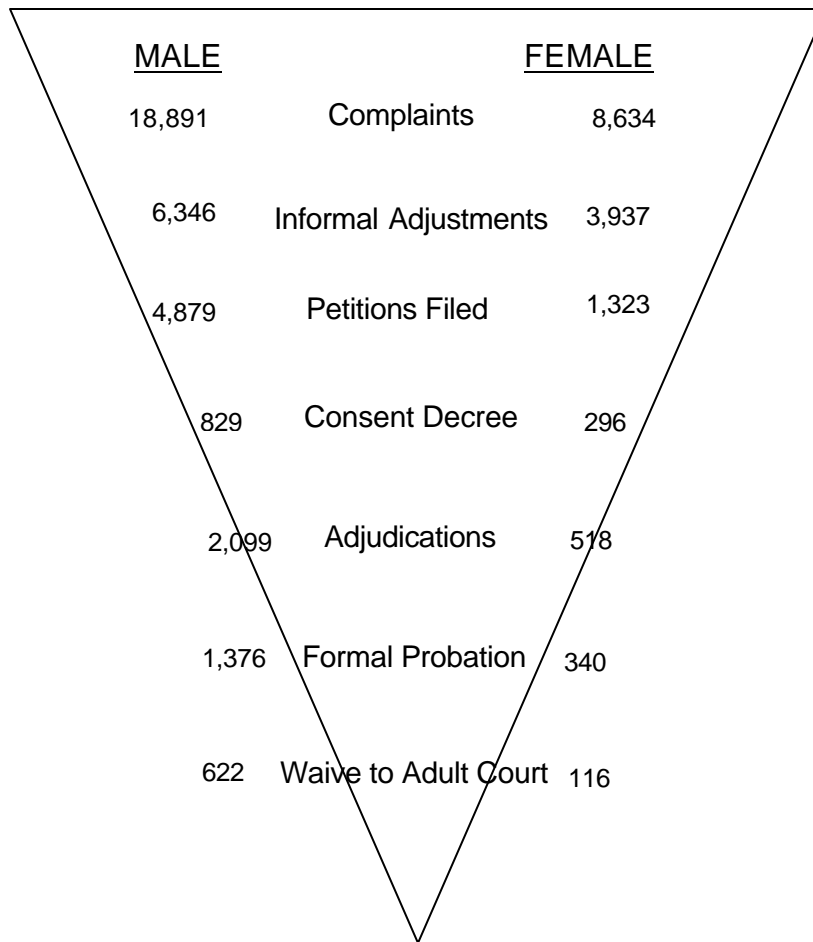
- "Complaints to Juvenile Court" – Complaints are typically referred to juvenile court by law enforcement. Complaints are law violations by juveniles. "Arrest" or "taking youth into custody" was discussed previously in this report. There may be more than one offense included in a complaint. Complaints are processed by juvenile court services (JCS) staff. Complaints are often synonymous with the decision of referral to juvenile court.
- "Informal Adjustment" – A significant number of youth referred to the juvenile court receive informal adjustments, which are contracts that youth enter into with JCS staff. Informal adjustment is an option for youth utilized (often for younger or less serious offenders) that have admitted their involvement in a delinquent act. The conditions of an informal adjustment can include juvenile court supervision, restitution/community service, prohibiting a youth from driving, referral to a private agency, voluntary participation in batterers' treatment, etc.

- “Petitions Filed” – JCS staff refer youth that require more serious court intervention to the county attorney. The county attorney may “file a petition” on any given offense. The filing of a petition constitutes the formal involvement of the court.
- “Consent Decree” – At any time after the filing of a petition and prior to an order of adjudication the juvenile court may enter a consent decree. Consent decrees are similar to informal adjustment agreements. Consent decrees are court orders that specify conditions and requirements for youth. The terms and conditions of consent decrees may include supervision of the child by the juvenile court or other designated agency, community service/restitution, prohibiting a youth from driving, participation in batterers’ treatment, etc.
- “Adjudications” - Adjudications are court hearings that provide a formal finding of guilt. A youth that is found guilty is “adjudicated a delinquent”.
- Dispositions – Dispositional hearings are provided for youth that have had a delinquency adjudication. Dispositional hearings are often conducted as part of the adjudication hearing. Dispositions for the juvenile court include probation/court supervision, restitution/community service, driving suspension/revocation, special care & treatment, batterers education, foster family care, brief juvenile detention facility hold, community-based delinquency services, group care, mental health institution placement, state training school placement, independent living, etc.
- “Waiver to Adult Court” – Youth are waived to adult court (placed under the jurisdiction of the district court) if they have committed certain serious offenses, and/or are older youth and are deemed as requiring additional court supervision, and/or it is determined that they can no longer benefit from the supervision or services of the juvenile justice system.

Provided below is a figure with information taken from Iowa’s Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) which is maintained by the SPA. The warehouse is a single repository of court information from Iowa’s 99 counties. The JDW is discussed in some detail in the “Plan for Reducing Disproportionate Minority Confinement” Section of this report.

It should be noted that the numbers reflected in the figure represent a count for a given decision point. The numbers do not represent individual youth. For example, the “Complaints to Juvenile Court” decision point in the figure reflects 27,592 “complaints” (not youth) referred to the juvenile court.

Figure 58: State-Wide Juvenile Justice System Flow (2005) By Gender

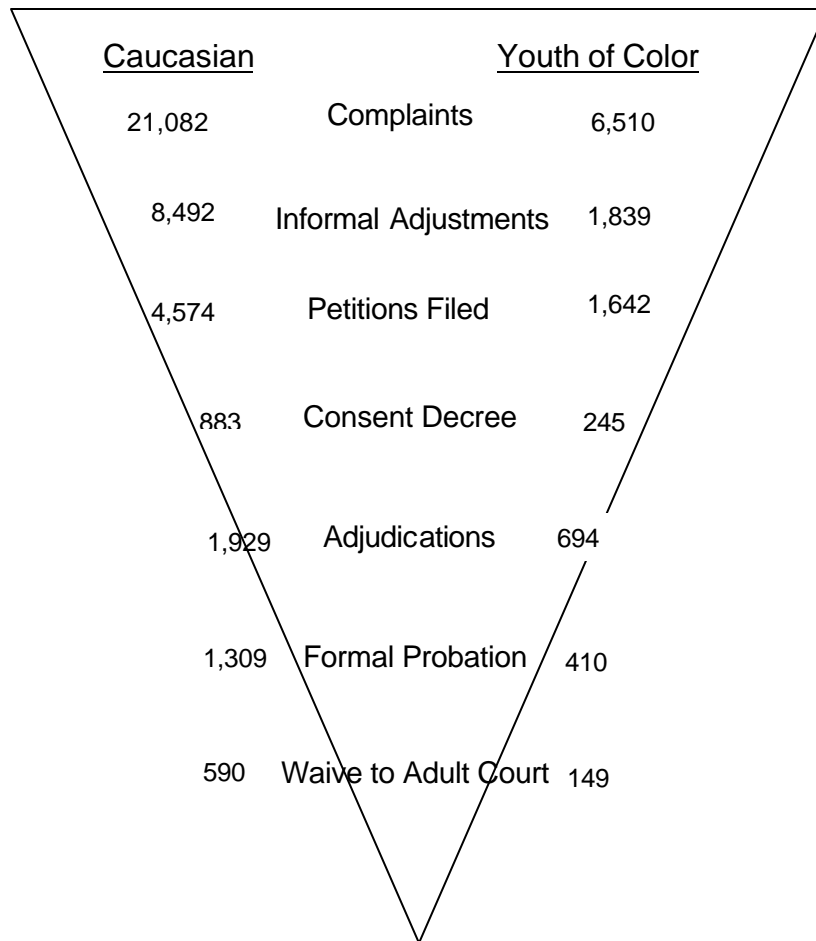


Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Note I: Youth with 'Unknown' gender classification are excluded from this table.

Note II: Waive to adult is a court count of orders for youth that the juvenile court has waived to adult court – youth placed under adult court jurisdiction due to statutory exclusion are not included in the above count.

Figure 59: State-Wide Juvenile Justice System Flow (2005) for Youth of Color



Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Note I: Youth with 'Other' or 'Unknown' race classification are included with the Youth of Color column.

Note II: Waive to adult court is a count of orders for youth that the juvenile court has waived to adult court – youth placed under adult court jurisdiction due to statutory exclusion are not included in the above count.

Remarks regarding the two figures above:

- Females comprise 31% of the population at the point of Complaint, their numbers increase to 38% for those that receive Informal Adjustments. Females comprise 22% of the petitions filed, 22% and 16% of the waivers to adult court.
- Youth of color represent 24% of the population at the point of Complaint, while their numbers decline to 18% for those that receive Informal Adjustments. Of the petitions filed and adjudication hearing held, 26% were for minority youth.
- As the formality of court involvement increases the numbers in a given decision point decrease.

Listed below are some of the more common decision making points for youth under juvenile court jurisdiction listed by gender and race.

Figure 60: Complaints Filed by Gender and Race

Gender/Race	2003				2004				2005			
	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total
Caucasian	7,012	16,987		23,999	6,952	15,008	2	21,962	6,600	14,477	5	21,082
African American	1,111	2,420		3,531	1,129	2,396		3,525	1,337	2,787	1	4,125
Native American	106	150		256	120	161		281	139	158		297
Asian/Pacific Islander	76	182		258	61	180		241	61	153		214
Hispanic	316	999		1,315	346	1,035		1,381	394	1,093		1,487
Other/Unknown	83	129	38	250	101	197	56	354	103	223	61	387
TOTALS:	8,704	20,867	38	29,609	8,709	18,977	58	27,744	8,634	18,891	67	27,592

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Figure 61: Informal Adjustments by Gender and Race

Gender/Race	2003				2004				2005			
	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total
Caucasian	3,380	6,055		9,435	3,244	5,137		8,381	3,242	5,250		8,492
African American	386	611		997	403	518		921	437	618		1,055
Native American	27	25		52	21	27		48	29	28		57
Asian/Pacific Islander	31	79		110	30	61		91	29	43		72
Hispanic	134	287		421	136	254		390	150	331		481
Other/Unknown	34	52	15	101	48	64	38	150	50	76	48	174
TOTALS:	3,992	7,109	15	11,116	3,882	6,061	38	9,981	3,937	6,346	48	10,331

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Figure 62: Delinquency Petitions Filed by Gender and Race

Gender/Race	2003				2004				2005			
	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total
Caucasian	1,013	4,161		5,174	1,023	3,860		4,883	965	3,609		4,574
African American	279	841		1,120	262	826		1,088	256	857		1,113
Native American	10	19		29	12	36		48	19	36		55
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	59		71	6	34		40	8	46		54
Hispanic	46	248		294	44	284		328	62	275		337
Other/Unknown	17	36	9	62	26	52	8	86	13	56	14	83
TOTALS:	1,377	5,364	9	6,750	1,373	5,092	8	6,473	1,323	4,879	14	6,216

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Figure 63: Youth Placed on Consent Decrees by Gender and Race

Gender/Race	2003				2004				2005			
	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total
Caucasian	253	788		1,041	248	604		852	231	652		883
African American	61	105		166	40	98		138	49	111		160
Native American	1	1		2	1	0		1	1	3		4
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	12		18	5	15		20	1	14		15
Hispanic	5	44		49	9	39		48	9	39		48
Other/Unknown	4	11	3	18	1	0	2	3	5	10	3	18
TOTALS:	330	961	3	1,294	304	756	2	1,062	296	829	3	1,128

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Figure 64: Youth Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender and Race

Gender/Race	2003				2004				2005			
	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total
Caucasian	337	1,730		2,067	386	1,566		1,952	378	1,551		1,929
African American	102	356		458	105	364		469	92	378		470
Native American	5	10		15	4	10		14	7	19		26
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	28		30	3	12		15	2	19		21
Hispanic	8	106		114	17	115		132	32	108		140
Other/Unknown	7	16	2	25	10	19	3	32	7	24	6	37
TOTALS:	461	2,246	2	2,709	525	2,086	3	2,614	518	2,099	6	2,623

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Figure 65: Youth Placed on Formal Probation by Gender and Race

Gender/Race	2003				2004				2005			
	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total
Caucasian	252	1,341		1,593	255	1,039		1,294	248	1,061		1,309
African American	50	210		260	80	227		307	65	217		282
Native American	3	3		6	1	10		11	6	10		16
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	9		9	1	6		7	3	7		10
Hispanic	4	61		65	9	53		62	16	66		82
Other/Unknown	2	9	3	14	4	15	3	22	2	15	3	20
TOTALS:	311	1,633	3	1,947	350	1,350	3	1,703	340	1,376	3	1,719

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Figure 66: Youth Waived to Adult Court by Gender and Race

Gender/Race	2003				2004				2005			
	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total	F	M	Unk	Total
Caucasian	128	580		708	129	546		675	88	502		590
African American	17	76		93	21	80		101	22	70		92
Native American	1	5		6	0	4		4	1	7		8
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	3		4	0	6		6	1	1		2
Hispanic	5	46		51	2	57		59	3	37		40
Other/Unknown	3	1	2	6	0	5	1	6	1	5	1	7
TOTALS:	155	711	2	868	152	698	1	851	116	622	1	739

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Remarks regarding the above figures:

- Between 2003 and 2004 there were reductions in the overall number of incidents in each decision point.
- Between 2003 and 2005 there were reductions in the overall number of incidents for complaints, petitions, and waiver to adult court.
- Adjudications for African Americans and Hispanic youth increased slightly during the report years.
- Complaints and informal adjustments were at three year highs for African American youth in the report year of 2005.
- Complaints for African American females increased from 2003 to 2005.
- During the report years the percentage of incidents for Caucasian youth receiving informal adjustment as calculated from the total number of complaints was 39%, while for African American youth it was 26%.
- During the report years the percentage of incidents for males receiving informal adjustment as calculated from the total number of complaints was 32%, while for females it was 45%.

d. Select Delinquency Services

It should be noted that many delinquent youth access family foster care, shelter care, and family centered services. Those services were described under “CINA” in the “Service Network” section of this report. Provided below is a variety of information related to court activities and other select delinquency services. It is not unusual for youth to receive more than one service/sanction as part of a single disposition. Included also in this area is a variety of information about youth under the jurisdiction of the adult court.

1. Probation/Court Supervision

A common disposition of the court is to place a youth on probation. Youth on probation are placed under the supervision of the court and must typically comply with a variety of court imposed sanctions/services such as curfew, apology letter, substance abuse testing, restitution, life skills classes, drivers license suspension, counseling, supervisory visits by court officials, etc.

2. Restitution/Community Service

Many youth under the supervision of the juvenile court are required to make restitution to victims, either through monetary repayment or through the performance of community services. The juvenile court assigns and tracks a specified monetary amount or number of hours for which community services shall be performed. In the 2002 Iowa legislative session, the state funding source for restitution/community services was eliminated. This has reduced the capacity of local courts to implement these services. The overall impact has varied by jurisdiction.

3. Community-Based Delinquency Services

In 1994 four new delinquency services were created for youth including community-based day treatment, tracking and monitoring, life skills and school-based supervision. The funding for the services was described briefly in the Structure and Function section earlier in this report. Provided immediately below are data and an overview of the services themselves.

Day Treatment Programs – are primarily non-residential treatment services for youth during most of their waking hours. Day treatment may include a variety of different services including education or tutoring, vocational training, substance abuse counseling, and group work. The below figure provides information regarding day treatment programming.

Figure 67: Community-Based Day Treatment

	2004	
	Number	Percentage
Caucasian	126	58.3%
African-American	62	28.7%
Hispanic	15	6.9%
Native American	2	0.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.9%
Mixed	9	4.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%
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Caucasian	126	58.3%
Youth of Color	90	41.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%
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Female	23	10.6%
Male	193	89.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%
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Total	216	100.0%

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Note: Youth of color Includes all youth that are not Caucasian.

Remarks regarding the figure:

- While Caucasians represent approximately 58% of the youth receiving Day Treatment, the rate for minorities receiving day treatment (42%) is higher than that of any of the three delinquency services.
- African American youth are overrepresented in such services.
- Males comprise nearly 90% of the population for the report period, while only 10% are females.

Tracking and Monitoring Services – are a form of intensive supervision/probation services performed in each of Iowa’s judicial districts. “Trackers” work under the supervision of local juvenile court officers and typically have small caseloads (5 or 6 youth). Trackers make multiple contacts with a given individual in a single day, and thereby make it possible for youth to be maintained in the community in situations where they might otherwise have to be placed in an out-of-home setting. The figure below figure provides information regarding tracking and monitoring services.

Figure 68: Tracking & Monitoring

	2004	
	Number	Percentage
Caucasian	1,766	82.7%
African-American	217	10.2%
Hispanic	74	3.5%
Native American	23	1.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	0.5%
Mixed	35	1.6%
Unknown	8	0.4%
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Caucasian	1,766	82.7%
Youth of Color	359	16.9%
Unknown	8	0.4%
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Female	518	24.3%
Male	1,608	75.4%
Unknown	7	0.3%
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Total	2,133	100.0%

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Note: Youth of color includes all youth that are not Caucasian.

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Caucasians represent nearly 83% of those youth receiving tracking and monitoring, while youth of color are represented only 17% of the time.
- Males comprise 75.4% of the population for the report period, while females number 24.3%.

Life Skills Services – are designed to provide interpersonal skills training and other competency development to delinquents in a small group or standardized setting. Life skills services seek to develop positive values as well as teach social skills.

Figure 69 below provides information regarding life skills services.

Figure 69: Life Skills

	2004	
	Number	Percentage
Caucasian	496	71.6%
African-American	154	22.2%
Hispanic	25	3.6%
Native American	1	0.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	1.7%
Mixed	5	0.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%
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Caucasian	496	87.9%
Youth of Color	197	11.7%
Unknown	0	0.4%
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Female	339	37.4%
Male	354	62.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%
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Total	693	100.0%

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Note: Youth of color includes all youth that are not Caucasian.

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Funding for life skills services is available across the state; however, 4 out of the 8 judicial districts do not utilize these services with their delinquent youth.
- Females more often receive life skills services (37.4%) as compared to tracking and monitoring (24.3%) or day treatment (10.6%).
- Minorities receive life skills services (11.7%) less than tracking and monitoring (41.7%) or day treatment (16.9%).

School Based Supervision— provides on-site services to students at middle and high schools in order to keep them in school and prevent out-of-home placement. School based workers deal with misbehavior and truancy, perform court intake, provide family assistance, etc. During the 2004-2005 school year, there were 285 schools served by 126 juvenile court school liaisons. Local school districts contribute a minimum of 50% of the costs for this programming.

Figure 70: School Based Liaison Program

	2003-2004		2004-2005	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Caucasian	3,905	84.4%	3,762	83.3 %
African-American	338	7.3%	363	8.0%
Hispanic	222	4.8%	219	4.9%
Native American	19	0.4%	21	0.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	42	0.9%	43	1.0%
Mixed	97	2.1%	106	2.3%
Unknown	4	0.1%	1	0.0%
 				
Caucasian	3,905	84.4%	3,762	83.3%
Youth of Color	718	15.5%	752	16.7%
Unknown	4	0.1%	1	0.0%
 				
Female	1,615	34.9%	1,651	36.6%
Male	3,010	65.0%	2,864	63.4%
Unknown	2	0.1%	0	0.0%
 				
Total	4,627	100.0%	4,515	100.0%

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Note: Youth of color includes all youth that are not Caucasian.

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Caucasian youth receiving school based liaison supervision averaged 83.9% across both school years.
- African American youth are overrepresented in such services (8%).
- Males comprise approximately 65% of the population for the report period, while females remain around 35%.
- From the 2003 – 2004 school year to the 2004 – 2005 school year the number of cases dropped by 2.5%.

4. Group Care

Group care provides highly structured 24-hour treatment services and supervision for children who cannot be served at a less restrictive level of care due to the intensity or severity of their emotional/behavioral problems. Youth placed in group care have typically been adjudicated either as delinquent or as CINA. Group care also offers services to families of children in care in order to implement plans for permanent placement. Permanency goals for children in foster care include reunification with family, placement with a relative or guardian, adoption, independence and, very rarely, long-term care.

Group care services include counseling and therapy, social skills development, restorative living skills development, family skills development, and supervision. Associated activities include social work, case management, court involvement, licensing, payment and recovery. Group care services are purchased from private agencies. There are four levels of group care: community, comprehensive, enhanced, and highly structured.

In 1992, the Iowa General Assembly passed legislation to establish a group “cap” that placed increased emphasis on placement prevention services and limited the historical growth of group foster care and residential treatment expenditures. In fiscal year 1997 a new type of “cap” was established that put limits on the amount of funding (rather than the number of beds) available per DHS region. DHS and juvenile court officials, working in local collaborations with service providers and others, continue to develop plans for alternative services for youths who in the past would have been placed in group care. The planning process for group care was discussed earlier in the “Structure and Function of Juvenile Justice System” section of this report.

Current demands for group care often result in only children with the most severe emotional/behavioral problems being placed in that setting. A variety of alternatives have, in all likelihood, been attempted prior to a youth being placed in-group care.

Group Care - Listed in the figure below are data regarding group care. The data were provided by the Iowa Department of Human Services FACS system. A brief description of the FACS system is provided in the discussion of shelter care services earlier in this report. The statistics include youth that have been served in a variety of group care settings - community, comprehensive, and enhanced. The figures includes statistics on both CINA and delinquent youth.

Figure 71: Community Group Care (2003-2005)

	SFY03		SFY04		SFY05	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Caucasian	400	65.4%	458	67.2%	506	69.7%
African American	62	10.1%	76	11.1%	93	12.8%
Native American	26	4.2%	25	3.7%	22	3.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	1.3%	10	1.5%	6	0.8%
Hispanic	35	5.7%	37	5.4%	33	4.5%
Unknown	14	2.3%	14	2.1%	11	1.5%
Blank	67	10.9%	62	9.1%	55	7.6%
Female	191	31.2%	242	35.5%	286	39.4%
Male	421	68.8%	440	64.5%	438	60.3%
Total	612	100.0%	682	100.0%	726	100.0%

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Figure 72: Comprehensive Group Care

	SFY03		SFY04		SFY05	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Caucasian	842	71.1%	865	73.1%	921	71.4%
African American	115	9.7%	135	11.4%	166	12.9%
Native American	24	2.0%	21	1.8%	22	1.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	0.7%	13	1.1%	16	1.2%
Hispanic	33	2.8%	31	2.6%	32	2.5%
Unknown	25	2.1%	20	1.7%	26	2.0%
Blank	137	11.6%	99	8.4%	107	8.3%
Female	433	36.6%	399	33.7%	427	33.1%
Male	749	63.3%	782	66.0%	861	66.7%
Total	1,184	100.0%	1,184	100.0%	1,290	100.0%

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Figure 73: Enhanced Group Care (2003-2005)

	SFY03		SFY04		SFY05	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Caucasian	462	70.3%	444	70.0%	471	71.5%
African American	72	11.0%	86	13.6%	91	13.8%
Native American	7	1.1%	9	1.4%	10	1.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.6%	10	1.6%	10	1.5%
Hispanic	16	2.4%	11	1.7%	8	1.2%
Unknown	13	2.0%	11	1.7%	13	2.0%
Blank	83	12.6%	63	9.9%	56	8.5%
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Female	146	22.2%	148	23.3%	121	18.4%
Male	511	77.8%	485	76.5%	537	81.5%
<hr/>						
Total	657	100.0%	634	100.0%	659	100.0%

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding the above figures on group care:

- Minorities are served more often in a community group care setting as opposed to a comprehensive or enhanced level of group care.
- The numbers of Caucasians in community and comprehensive care increased in each of the report years.
- The numbers of African American youth in all levels of group care increased in each of the report years.
- The number of males in comprehensive group care increased from 749 in SFY 03 to 861 in SFY 05.
- The number of females in community group care increased from 191 in SFY 03 to 286 in SFY 05
- Females comprise, on average, 39% of the community group care population. However, females comprise only 18% of the population receiving enhanced level group care.

5. Juvenile State Institutions

Iowa has two state institutions for delinquent youth, the Boys State Training School in Eldora and the Iowa Juvenile Home in Toledo. A variety of out-of-home settings have in all likelihood been attempted prior to sending a youth to one of the state institutions.

The Boys State Training School (STS) in Eldora is a locked state institution for delinquent boys. The STS is campus style and youth live in locked cottages on the institution grounds. The facility is considered by many to be an end of the line placement for *delinquent boys*. Juvenile offenders that fail at STS that then reoffend would probably face waiver to adult court as their next most serious sanction, although some youth may have multiple admissions to STS.

The Iowa Juvenile Home (IJH) is a coed state institution that provides treatment for Children in Need of Assistance (CINA) and is the state training school for delinquent girls. There are 100 beds at the IJH with 68 designated for delinquent or CINA females and 32 designated for CINA males. The number of delinquent or CINA females depends upon the needs of the referring counties. *Iowa Juvenile Home data presented in this section will be for delinquent girls only.*

CJJP maintains a database of holds for youth in STS and delinquent girls at IJH. The figures presented in this section are based on the state fiscal year (SFY). Figure and analysis are provided below.

The following figures show information regarding boys confined at the State Training School.

Figure 74: State Training School Admissions by Race and Ethnicity

	SFY01		SFY02		SFY03		SFY04		SFY05	
Caucasian	304	75%	329	75%	267	69%	268	70%	263	68%
Youth of Color	101	25%	112	25%	121	31%	117	30%	123	32%
Totals:	405		441		388		385		386	

Source: Iowa State Training School for Boys at Eldora

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Admissions for the reported years were at their highest (441) in SFY02 and at their lowest in SFY04 (385).
- While youth of color only comprise approximately 10% of the juvenile population in the state they account for 28.6% of the population at the State Training School during the report years.

Figure 75: State Training School Admissions by Offense Type

	SFY01		SFY02		SFY03		SFY04		SFY05	
Person	133	33%	127	29%	115	30%	121	31%	113	29%
Non-Person	272	67%	314	71%	273	70%	264	69%	273	71%
Totals:	405		441		388		385		386	

Source: Iowa State Training School for Boys at Eldora

Note -Offense information in the boys state training school is maintained by the most serious offense for which the youth is admitted.

Remarks regarding juveniles that were detained at the STS:

- The percentage of boys held on person offenses has averaged approximately 30 percent over the report years.

The following figures show information regarding girls confined at the Iowa Juvenile Home.

Figure 76: Iowa Juvenile Home Admits by Race and Ethnicity

	SFY01		SFY02		SFY03		SFY04		SFY05	
Caucasian	30	64%	30	65%	34	79%	26	62%	25	64%
Youth of Color	17	36%	16	35%	9	21%	16	38%	14	36%
Totals:	47		46		43		42		39	

Source: Iowa Juvenile Home at Toledo

Remarks regarding delinquent girls that were at the IJH:

- The overall numbers of delinquent girls admitted to the IJY are small – under 50 for each of the report years.
- The number of delinquent girls admitted to the juvenile home declined during the past 5 report years – from 47 in SFY 01 to 39 in SFY 05.
- While youth of color only comprise approximately 10% of the juvenile population in the state, they account for 33% of the population at IJH during the report years.

Figure 77: Iowa Juvenile Home Offense Information

The juvenile home maintains information on all offenses for which youth are admitted. It is common for youth to be admitted on multiple offenses. Consequently, offenses do not equal admits. Fewer than 50 girls were held each report year.

	SFY01		SFY02		SFY03		SFY04		SFY05	
Person	69	43%	71	42%	60	37%	100	62%	98	49%
Non-Person	91	57%	98	58%	103	63%	62	38%	104	51%
Totals:	160		169		163		162		202	

Source: Iowa Juvenile Home

Remarks regarding the figure:

- As is reflected in the above, the number of youth held during each report year declined. Despite the decline in the number of youth held, the overall number of offenses for which youth were admitted was fairly consistent - it averaged 164 offenses per year from SFY01 to 04.
- There was an increase in the number of offenses for youth held between SFY04 (162) and SFY05 (202).
- In SFY 04 and 05 IJH the highest percentages of offenses for person offenses.

6. Services Targeting Older Youth

In January 2002, the Iowa Department of Human Services awarded a contract to a collaboration of ten social service agencies (the Iowa Aftercare Services Network) to provide services and support to youth who "age out" of foster care in Iowa. DHS combined federal funds from the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program and the Mental Health Services Block Grant to assist former foster care youth between the ages of 18 and 21 become self-sufficient. Case management services based on individual self-sufficiency plans have been provided to approximately 633 youth since the services began in April 2002 through December 2005. Goals related to stable housing, education, employment, health care, life skills, parenting, and community supports, among others are addressed in the plans. Cash assistance via "vendor payments" is also available to meet short-term or emergency needs of eligible youth. Involvement of youth with the aftercare services is voluntary.

The aftercare services complement the transition planning activities currently provided by DHS staff. These activities include a life-skills assessment, transition plan development, and a "transition information packet" that is provided to all youth in foster care age 16 or older. A second-year modification to the aftercare contract now also allows DHS to refer youth who will be aging out of foster care and who are likely to have problems on their own to the Iowa Aftercare Services Network three months prior to their exit from foster care to assist the youth in making the transition.

Transition issues for youth in foster care continue to be under scrutiny of the Iowa Legislature. Past legislative sessions have required the involvement of adult service providers in transition planning for youth in Iowa's child welfare system who will likely need adult services was enacted, and expanded the requirements for the transition of youth from the child welfare system to adulthood and adult services. The current Legislature is considering measures that are supported by the Department of Human Services that would allow the continuance of youth in foster care up to their 21st birthday. In addition, Medicaid coverage for youth that were in foster care at 18, could be continued until they are 21 years of age. Both of these measures would be voluntary for the youth.

7. Juveniles in the Adult System

This section describes juveniles who are waived from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to the jurisdiction of the adult court. Once under the jurisdiction of the adult court a juvenile can generally be given any sentence that an adult could receive for the same offense. Among these sentences are both probation and prison sentences. This section will address persons that were juveniles at the commission of their offenses and have been given either prison sentences or were placed on adult probation.

There are a number of ways in which a juvenile may end up under the jurisdiction of the adult court. They are either formally waived by the juvenile court or are statutorily excluded from the juvenile court jurisdiction.

Effective in SFY96 Iowa Code (232.8(1c)) provides that juvenile offenders aged 16 and 17 are automatically under the adult court jurisdiction for forcible felonies and certain other felonies. See Appendix D to determine the list of forcible and other felonies that are defined by 232.8(1c).

The SPA reviewed information obtained from the Iowa Corrections Offender Network database. The review was conducted to learn more about youth placed under the jurisdiction of the adult court. Analysis was conducted regarding new adult probation and prison entries of offenders who were either under age 18 at arrest or on the date the offense was committed. Provided below is information from these systems.

It should be noted that the reporting format for the system that maintains the prison and probation data has changed since our last report. Consequently, it is not possible to provide updated numbers for fiscal years 2001 and 2002. The figures provided below are from fiscal years 2003-2005. As the charts below reflect, the SPA was able to provide updated information from ICON (the system that provides data on admissions to Iowa prisons). Youth in Prison - The following figure shows the number of juveniles in prison at one of Iowa's adult prisons.

Figure 78: Juveniles Admitted to Prison – Person vs. Property Offenses

	SFY 03	SFY 04	SFY 05
Person	17	12	10
Property	20	17	8
Totals:	37	29	18
Percent Change from Previous Year		- 22 %	- 38 %

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Remarks regarding juveniles that are serving time in state prisons:

- There are low numbers of Iowa youth in Iowa's prisons.
- There were 36 youth admitted to prison SFY03 and that number had decrease to 18 in SFY05.
- Nearly 55% of youth in prison during the report years are there for person offenses.

Youth in Prison for Certain Serious Offenses -The following figure compares the number of juveniles sentenced to prison that were waived to adult court from juvenile court with the number of such juveniles in adult court through the automatic waiver provisions as defined in Iowa Code 232.8(1c).

Figure 79: Juvenile Court Waiver Youth versus Statutorily Waived Youth

	SFY03	SFY04	SFY05
Waived by Juvenile Court	24	20	10
Waived by Iowa Code 232.8(1c)	13	9	8
Totals	37	29	18

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Remarks regarding the manner in which juveniles were waived to the adult court:

- 46% of the youth admitted to prison during the report year were for statutory exclusion in accordance with Iowa Code Section 232.8(1c).

Youth Prison Admissions by Gender - The following figure shows the number of juveniles committed to Iowa's prisons by gender:

Figure 80: Juveniles Prisons Admissions by Gender

	S F Y 0 3		S F Y 0 4		S F Y 0 5	
F e m a l e	5	14 %	1	3 %	2	11 %
M a l e	31	86 %	28	97 %	16	89 %
T o t a l	36		29		18	

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Remarks regarding the figure.

- Males comprise the majority of juveniles admitted to Iowa's prisons during the report years. The overall number of juvenile female offenders admitted to Iowa's prisons is low.
- Females comprised approximately 10% of the juveniles admitted to prison during the report years.

Youth Prison Admissions by Race and Ethnicity -The following figure shows the number of juveniles committed to Iowa's prisons by race and ethnicity:

Figure 81: Juveniles Prison Admissions by Race and Ethnicity

	S F Y 0 3		S F Y 0 4		S F Y 0 5	
Caucasian	20	54 %	14	48 %	8	44 %
African American	11	30 %	13	45 %	5	28 %
Native American	0	0 %	0	0 %	0	0 %
Asian	0	0 %	0	0 %	1	6 %
Hispanic	6	16 %	2	7 %	4	22 %
Unknown	0	0 %	0	0 %	0	0 %
Total	37		29		18	

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Remarks regarding the figure:

- The percentage of youth of color being committed to Iowa's prisons averaged 52% during the report years. This percentage is significantly higher than the percentage of youth of color in the state.
- African Americans represent 34% and Hispanics represented 15% of all youth admitted to prison for the report years.

Youth on Probation in the Adult System - Data regarding the number of juveniles under the adult court that are on probation was only obtained for SFY 03-05 through ICON.

Figure 82: Juveniles Placed on Probation under the Adult Court Jurisdiction

	S F Y 0 3	S F Y 0 4	S F Y 0 5
Person	36	43	30
Non-Person	105	106	83
Totals:	141	149	113

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Remarks regarding juveniles that are on probation under the adult court jurisdiction:

- Small numbers of juveniles were placed on probation in adult court during the report years.
- Approximately 27% of juveniles were placed on probation in adult court for person offenses.

Youth on Probation in the Adult System by Gender— Provided below is information regarding youth on probation in the adult system broken down by gender.

Figure 83: Juveniles Placed on Probation under Adult Court Jurisdiction by Gender

	S F Y 0 3		S F Y 0 4		S F Y 0 5	
Female	20	14 %	17	11 %	21	19 %
Male	121	86 %	132	89 %	92	81 %
Total	141		149		113	

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Remarks regarding figure 83:

- Females comprise 14% of the juveniles placed on probation under the adult court jurisdiction during the report years.

Youth on Probation in the Adult System by Race/Ethnicity - The following figure shows the number of juveniles placed on probation under the jurisdiction of the adult court by race and ethnicity:

Figure 84: Juveniles Placed on Probation under Adult Court Jurisdiction by Race and Ethnicity

	S F Y 0 3		S F Y 0 4		S F Y 0 5	
Caucasian	9 6	6 8 %	9 7	6 5 %	8 0	7 1 %
African American	2 8	2 0 %	3 6	2 4 %	1 6	1 4 %
Native American	2	1 %	1	1 %	0	0 %
Asian	0	0 %	1	1 %	1	1 %
Hispanic	1 4	1 0 %	1 4	9 %	1 6	1 4 %
Unknown	1	1 %	0	0 %	0	0 %
Total	1 4 1		1 4 9		1 1 3	

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Minority youth are significantly overrepresented in each of the report years.
- The number of youth on probation was at a three year low (n=113) in SFY 05.

B. LIST OF STATE’S PRIORITY JUVENILE JUSTICE NEEDS/PROBLEM STATEMENTS

The opening section of this report, “State Process Relative to the Development of Iowa’s Three-Year Plan” overviewed the SAG’s process for creation of the plan. Essentially, SAG members voted for program issues through a prioritization process. The issues for the program plan are listed in order of priority below.

1. Despite extensive effort, youth of color continue to be over-represented in Iowa’s secure facilities. Additionally, local and state officials have specific needs related to training, best practices information and support for local planning to impact the issue, and specific approaches to divert youth from secure settings. There is a need as well for system data to better track the extent and overall progress of DMC.
2. As analysis reflects, there are multiple state agencies and departments in Iowa that administer programs for youth – each of these initiatives requires localized community planning and collaboration. Across most of these state programs there has been a loss of prevention funding in recent years. Although youth development approaches are being advanced by a number of these state departments, efforts tend to be fragmented and confined to relatively small programs. In the past three years 39 local Decats advanced their knowledge and ability to incorporate youth development into their local process. There is a need to further develop understanding of youth development and the importance of prevention at the state and local level.
3. Research conducted by the SAG and its Mental Health Committee have identified mental health to be a major issue for youth in the juvenile justice system. Juvenile detention facilities and juvenile shelter care facilities are two of the primary care services for youth in Iowa’s juvenile justice system. Youth served in those settings experience a great deal of emotional stress, and are prone to mental health related problems. There is lacking a format to share information with staff in those settings.
4. Despite the significant efforts of the SAG, SPA, and Iowa’s Gender Specific Services Task force there is still much work to be done regarding the issues of gender in the juvenile justice system. State officials and communities have a need to understand the issues relative to planning for girls. State and local officials still have a need to learn more of innovative gender-specific approaches, and to engage and re-engage key officials who can impact on these issues.
5. Iowa continues to maintain an excellent system to monitor compliance with the JJDP Act. However, the reduction of JJDP Act funding and the related administrative funding has made support for various compliance monitoring activities a challenge. Without the use of formula grant program funds Iowa would be able to maintain its compliance and research functions at their existing levels.

3. PLANS FOR COMPLIANCE - FIRST THREE REQUIREMENTS

A. Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

Iowa is in full compliance with section 223 (a) (12) (A) of the JJDP Act. The SPA's Compliance Monitor for the State of Iowa collects data on all juveniles held in facilities in the state that confine juveniles in a secure manner including juvenile correctional facilities, juvenile detention facilities, city lock-ups, county jails, secure juvenile mental health institutes and secure juvenile residential treatment facilities. These data are gathered for a state fiscal year and compiled in a number of databases maintained by the Compliance Monitor. These data are then examined for any instances of non-compliance, and these instances are further investigated to determine whether the incident was a non-compliant hold, or whether there was an error in the way the data was reported. Through the SAG's allocation process of formula grant funds, many communities support programs that have the potential to impact the deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

B. Plan for Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders

Iowa has been found to be in compliance with Section (a) (13) of the JJDP Act. The State of Iowa has historically had low numbers of non-compliant holds. These non-compliant holds have historically been isolated instances, and have not indicated a pattern or practice. These non-compliant holds are in violation of Iowa Code Section 356.3. Iowa does not certify youth as adults to circumvent the separation mandate. Strict guidelines for waiver of youth to adult criminal court and separation requirements for youth held in jails/lockups exist in Iowa Code Sections 232.22, 232.45, 232.45A and 356.3.

C. Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups

Iowa is in full compliance with Section 223 (a) (14) of the JJDP Act. The plans to reduce jail removal violations and maintain compliance with the jail removal mandate of the JJDP Act have involved intensified monitoring and development of alternatives. The plan continues to be effective. In December of 1992, CJJP staff began training presentations at Iowa's Law Enforcement Academy regarding the JJDP Act mandates, relevant state statutes and jail alternatives. These trainings have grown to include presentations at the Sheriff and Deputy's Association Training, the Jail Administrator's Training and specialized trainings at county jails. The CJJP staff will continue to make such presentations as requested by these professional organizations or by facilities. CJJP also continues to work with the State Jail Inspector to identify and reduce violations. Finally, CJJP continues to work with the state legislature and juvenile justice policy makers on any proposed changes in policies and procedures relating to Iowa's participation in the JJDP Act.

D. Plan for Compliance Monitoring

Below are listed details of Iowa's monitoring plan. Discussion is provided in each of the subheadings to explain Iowa's monitoring process.

1. Identification of the Monitoring Universe

Identification of the monitoring universe for the jail removal mandate is completed utilizing lists provided from the State Jail Inspector's Office of the Iowa Department of Corrections (DOC). That department is statutorily required to inspect state jails/lockups. Iowa's guidelines for non-secure juvenile holdovers are also detailed in DOC administrative rules. CJJP staff maintains regular contact with the Jail Inspector's Office to keep jail/lockup monitoring lists updated. The State Jail Inspector's Office does have the capability to close jail/lockup facilities.

The SPA also works closely with DHS to identify and monitor other secure facilities that can hold juveniles.

To determine if Iowa has Native American tribes with law enforcement capabilities CJJP contacts Martin Hansford of the Bureau of Indian Affairs District 1 Office, 115 4th SE, Aberdeen, SD 57501, phone (605) 226-7347. According to that office Iowa has no tribe located in the state's boundaries that provide law enforcement capabilities for residential areas. However, two tribes located in Nebraska operate casinos in Iowa, and provide

security at their respective casinos. These tribes do not provide law enforcement for any residential areas in the State of Iowa. Iowa's tribes are presently covered under Public Law 280 which allows them to utilize other law enforcement assistance as provided by state, county or city entities.

Iowa's Department of Human Services is the licensing agency for residential facilities and other out-of-home placements for youth (i.e., juvenile detention facilities, State Training School, group foster care, State Mental Health Institutions, etc.). Monitoring lists are provided from that department.

2. Classifications of Facilities

The State Jail Inspector's Office has a process which facilities must utilize in order to be certified to hold juveniles. That certification document differentiates those facilities that 1) can not provide sight and sound separation and thus are not certified to detain youth, 2) through administrative processes choose not to hold youth, and 3) can provide sight and sound separation and become certified to hold youth. Certification documents are provided to CJJP for all inspected facilities. The Iowa State Code and administrative rules provide licensure requirements for both secure and non-secure facilities for youth. Those same requirements prohibit 1) the placement of status and non-offender youth in secure juvenile facilities and 2) the placement of adult criminal offenders in secure juvenile facilities. Iowa's Department of Inspections and Appeals (DIA), which is the licensing agent for the Department of Human Services, assist in assuring that facilities comply with the Iowa State Code and administrative rules. CJJP maintains regular correspondence with DIA.

3. Inspection of Facilities

The State Jail Inspector's Office certifies all state jails/lockups to hold youth. Authority to inspect these facilities is granted by Chapter 291-50.4 (356,356A) of the Administrative Code. As was mentioned previously, copies of the inspection report document utilized to certify facilities to hold youth are provided to CJJP.

The Department of Inspections and Appeals routinely inspects secure and non-secure juvenile facilities. The inspections involve a physical inspection of the facility, interviews with staff and children, review of facility records, etc. The Department of Inspections and Appeals provides information to the Department of Human Services which then licenses facilities. Inspections and Appeals routinely shares information with CJJP on facilities which could potentially be violating the mandates of the JJDP Act.

4. Data Collection and Verification

The State Jail Inspector's Office and CJJP collect data on all youth securely held in jails and lockups. Those data are maintained and analyzed by CJJP through a variety of software packages. Hard copy data are also maintained. Those data are collected on at least a quarterly basis.

During state fiscal year 1992 CJJP established a database containing information for all youth held in juvenile detention facilities. Data had historically been collected from the detention facilities to determine if holds were being done compliant with the mandates of the JJDP Act. Present data collection activities provide CJJP with name, age, committing offenses, legal status, disposition, etc. on all youth held in juvenile detention facilities. CJJP now routinely receives hard copy data from each of Iowa's ten juvenile detention facilities, which is then loaded, sorted and analyzed utilizing a variety of software packages. Those data are received on a quarterly basis. CJJP receives similar types of data for youth held in the State Training School and in-patient holds at state mental health institutes.

Role of the State Advisory Group-One of the primary functions of Iowa's SAG in monitoring for the JJDP Act involves the SAG's grant committee. That committee reviews and approves applications for formula grant funding which are submitted utilizing a competitive RFP process. The SAG also receives updates on the status of Iowa's monitoring visits and the compliance with the JJDP Act. Those updates include discussions on the compliance monitoring report, CJJP planning reports, legislative issues, training, etc.

4. PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH DMC REQUIREMENT

The below information serves as the DMC section of Iowa’s application for federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act formula grant funding (JJDP Act). A subgroup of the SAG that assisted in the development of the DMC Section of the Iowa Plan is the Disproportionate Minority Contact Committee – **DMC Committee** (the DMC Committee is discussed in some detail later in this DMC plan).

Matrices - The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) requires states to submit matrices with their annual JJDP Act formula grant application. **The matrices are included as attachments at the end of this plan.** The matrices examine major court decision points and compare “relative rates” for minority youth based on comparison with incidence for White youth through calculation of a relative rate index (RRI) – the relative rate index is discussed below.

Relative Rate Index - The matrix uses RRI to compare processing rates of minority youth to White youth. The formula and an example from which the relative rate index was obtained is presented below:

Rate of Occurrence	divided	Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate
(Afr. Amer. Youth)	by	(White Youth)	=
221.35/1000 arrests	divided by	54.67/1000 arrest	=
			4.06 RRI

In the example above, a relative rate index of 4.06 is obtained for arrests of African American youth. The data were taken from the arrests for African American youth reflected in the state level matrix (the state level matrix is included at the end of the section). *The RRI from the statewide data reflect that for every “1” arrest report filed for White youth, “4.06” arrest reports are filed for African American youth.* The arrest report rate for African Americans youth is considerably higher than that of White youth.

Individual Pages of the Matrices – The following pages are included in a single matrix (see below).

- **Date Entry Page** - The first page in each of the matrices at the end of this section provides data (annualized data counts) for some of the major juvenile court decision making phases as well as data for some secure settings (juvenile detention & boys state training school), census data, and arrest data from the Iowa Uniform Crime Reports.
- **Race Specific Pages** - Additional pages of the matrix calculate the RRI by race/ethnicity (one page for each race/ethnicity White, African American, Hispanic/Latino, Asian, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Native American, Other/Mixed).
- **All Minority Population Page** - Another page of the matrix calculates the relative rate index for a combined population of “all minority” youth.
- **Summary Page** - A summary page lists RRI’s for all the different races at all of the different decision points.
- **Population Based Rates**- The final matrix page shows the cumulative effect of multiple decisions as the population based relative rate index.

Different Rates at Different Stages – *The matrices calculate rates per thousand at some of the initial decision making stages (“arrest” and “referral to juvenile court”) because the numbers are sufficiently large at those points in the process. Rates per 100 are calculated for some of the deeper end system processing points such as “finding of delinquency” because relatively few youth advance to those points in the system.*

Statistical Significance - The matrices also include a column related to statistical significance of the RRI - “YES” in the column indicates that the difference in rates between the groups is large enough to be statistically significant; “NO” indicates that there is no statistical significance between the groups. Due to the problem of small numbers, there are cases where a “NO” may appear in the significance column simply because the number of minority youth are insufficient to calculate statistical significance. Analysis performed in the matrices later in this plan generally address those data elements found to be of statistical significance.

Identification Tool - It should be noted that OJJDP officials view the matrix as an identification tool. It identifies differential processing rates. **It does not explain the reasons for differential rates (e.g. differential offending versus system bias).** It is a tool that Iowa's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council and DMC Committee can utilize to help identify potential areas of focus for DMC related efforts.

Iowa's Completion of the Matrices - Provided below is a brief discussion related to information Iowa utilized to complete its matrices, as well as potential issues related to the use of that information.

The majority of the data utilized for Iowa's completion of the matrices is from calendar year 2005 and was taken from its Justice Data Warehouse (JDW – JDW is discussed below). CJJP staff included only JDW decision making data that was the result of a complaint that occurred in CY 2005. For example, the matrices data for the decision making points of "referral", "diversion", "petition", "delinquency finding", "probation", "juvenile correctional facility", and transfer" have only been included if they are related to a "complaint" that occurred in CY 2005. State training school holds exclude those youth sent for 30 day evaluations – only boys state training school holds were included. Data for the decision points of "arrest" and "juvenile detention" were not taken from JDW - further discussion of the data from those decision points is included below.

Justice Data Warehouse - Information to complete the matrices was taken, in large part, from Iowa's Justice Data Warehouse (**JDW**). JDW is a central repository of key criminal and juvenile justice information. Information for the warehouse is taken from the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS). ICIS is operated on 100 local data bases and is comprised of subsystems: juvenile court services, consolidated case processing, financial reporting, jury selection, appellate records management, scheduling, tickler system administration, etc. The overall mission of the JDW is to provide the judicial, legislative and executive branches of state government, and other entities, with improved statistical and decision support information pertaining to justice system activities.

For purposes of administration relating to Iowa's court system, Iowa's 99 counties are organized into eight judicial districts. Presently all eight judicial district are inputting and utilizing information from the ICIS. Information from each of those districts is available for analysis from the SPA's JDW.

The SPA has concluded work on a Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) grant. The project assisted in providing information to enhance Iowa's assessment and monitoring capabilities for the JJDP Act's DMC core requirement. Over the past four years the SPA has worked with a juvenile court services committee (ICIS User Group) and Iowa's Chief Juvenile Court Officers to create agreed upon procedures for data entry and analysis. Juvenile court officials have also provided feedback on design for a variety of standardized reports. The activities associated with the JRSA grant enhanced Iowa's ability to provide juvenile court processing and monitoring information that is being used for completion of OJJDP's DMC Matrices.

Data Reconciliation - Each month the SPA works with ICIS User Group staff to validate JDW data against county reports. The data used to complete the below matrices have been through that validation process. **Despite the validation efforts there are still data entry inconsistencies in certain jurisdictions for certain decision points.** Training efforts have continued to improve the quality of the data, and have targeted that specific issue. The SPA will continue discussions with local officials, particularly in those judicial districts where additional data verification is necessary, to determine if any additional training or technical assistance is needed.

Adult Court Waiver – The adult court waiver data reflected on the DMC matrices includes those incidents where the juvenile court has waived youth from the juvenile court to the jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. **The adult court waiver data in the matrices does not include information on those 16 and 17-year-old youth that end up under adult court jurisdiction due to statutory exclusion from juvenile court jurisdiction for the commission of certain serious offenses** (forcible felony offenses; certain drug, weapon or gang related offenses) – such statutory exclusion is detailed in Iowa Code Section 232.8(3).

Arrest Data - Data for completion of the matrices was taken from the Iowa Uniform Crime Report (UCR). The UCR is generated by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) from law enforcement agencies throughout Iowa that supply information to DPS regarding the numbers and types of arrests that they make every year.

DPS officials note that not all Iowa law enforcement agencies report arrest information, and that some agencies that are presently reporting arrest information under-report juvenile arrest statistics. It is important to note that the arrest rates reported by DPS are adjusted rates and were based on age-specific populations of those law

enforcement jurisdictions reporting any data to DPS. If a law enforcement agency underreported data, but reported at least some data, both the arrest and population numbers from that jurisdiction were included in the calculation of the statewide rates reported by DPS. Assuming that the population numbers for given jurisdictions are accurate, and the number of arrests are less than what actually occurred, the actual statewide arrest rate would be greater than that reported below. Given current and past underreporting of juvenile arrests by some jurisdictions, CJJP believes that the arrest rates discussed below are lower than would be seen if all juvenile arrests were reported. The reader is strongly urged to refer to DPS's "2004 Iowa Uniform Crime Report" for more information on this topic.

Other Data Sources – As was mentioned briefly above, additional information for completion of the matrices was taken from a juvenile detention facility database that is maintained by the SPA for compliance monitoring for the JJDP Act. Additionally, information was provided from census sources maintained by OJJDP and its contractors. The data sources are noted at the bottom first page of each matrix.

Incident Based data – In large part the data reflected in the report are “incident-based,” not “youth-based.” For example, the statewide matrices reflect 19,915 “incidents” of arrest during the report period. That does not mean that there were 19,915 youth arrested; it means there were that many arrests reported. It is likely that an individual youth could have been reported through multiple arrests. Therefore, the number of youth who have been arrested is lower than the number of incidents reported – the data in the matrices reflect the number of incidents. Similarly, a single arrest incident for a given youth could include multiple offenses. The matrices reflect the number of arrests, not the number of offenses.

Population Reflected on Matrix – Report Period - The population group represented in the matrices is youth ages 10-17 (except for STS – only youth from 12-17 are admitted to that institution). The time period reflected for most of the decision points is calendar 2005 (1/1/05 thru 12/31/05). *Juvenile detention facility data has a report period of state fiscal year 7/1/04 through 6/31/05. Arrest data are from the Iowa 2004 Uniform Crime Reports.* Explanations at the bottom of the individual data entry sheets reflect the data source.

Census Data (Estimates) - When the SPA completed matrices for submission of its previous 3 year plan, the 2005 JJDP Act formula grant update, official census data from 2000 was used for completion of the matrices. Since then OJJDP officials have provided a variety of census estimate data. The SPA is resubmitting the matrices submitted with the 2005 three year plan utilizing 2003 census estimates. For completion of the matrices submitted with this plan the SPA is utilizing 2004 census estimate. *The matrices revised from the 2005 three year plan will hereafter be referred to as the 2005 matrices. The new matrices completed for submission of this plan will hereafter be referred to as the 2006 matrices.* OJJDP officials indicate it will be a while before 2005 census estimates are available.

Geographic Area Targeted with the Matrices - Much of Iowa's DMC effort focuses on providing technical assistance to three sites with high minority populations. The technical assistance sites include the following counties: Black Hawk, Polk, and Woodbury. The technical assistance is provided by the University of Iowa School of Social Work, National Resource Center for Family Centered Practice - the University serves as the state's DMC Resource Center (Resource Center). The Resource Center's efforts are discussed later in this plan. DMC Matrices have been completed for each of Resource Center's TA sites.

B. DMC Data Discussions (see E - STATE and F - LOCAL DMC sections)

Iowa's DMC Approach is focused at both the “state” and “local” level. This DMC report is organized accordingly. The following state and local sections include information regarding (1) DMC Data Discussions, (2) Progress Made in FY 2005, and (3) DMC-reduction Plan for FY 2006-2008.

C. Progress Made in FY 2005 (see E - STATE and F - LOCAL DMC sections)

Iowa's DMC Approach is focused at both the “state” and “local” level. This DMC report is organized accordingly. The following state and local sections include information regarding (1) DMC Data Discussions, (2) Progress Made in FY 2005, and (3) DMC-reduction Plan for FY 2006-2008.

D. DMC-Reduction Plan for FY 2006-2008 (see “E” STATE and “F” LOCAL DMC sections)

Iowa’s DMC Approach is focused at both the “state” and “local” level. This DMC report is organized accordingly. The following state and local sections include information regarding (1) DMC Data Discussions, (2) Progress Made in FY 2005, and (3) DMC-reduction Plan for FY 2006-2008.

E. State Level DMC Plan

This section is Iowa’s state level DMC plan. See also the Section 6, the program plan section of this report. The state-level matrices for [2005](#) and [2006](#) (click year to access matrices).

1. State DMC Data Discussions

Quantifiable Documentation

Adequate documentation exists for the development/maintenance of the state DMC plan.

Discussion of State Relative Rate Indexes

Provided below is analysis of Iowa’s statewide matrices ([2005](#) and [2006](#) statewide matrices). *It should be noted that in Iowa the overall numbers of minority youth are small – the number has been listed for all analyses where the RRI is calculated on a number of less than 20. Analysis performed in the matrices discussed for local jurisdictions below references only those data elements found to be of statistical significance. It should be noted that analysis is provided on changes observed in the matrices between their submission with the prior 2005 three year plan and with this 2006 plan – the analysis only comments on changes of .5 or more. Analysis comparing changes between the 2005 and 2006 matrices submissions has not been provided in those circumstances where there were fewer than 25 cases for a given decision phase in a report year.*

- Based on the data in 2006 matrices, the RRI’s for African American youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of “arrest” (4.05), “referral” (4.53), “detention” (1.71), and “petitioned” (1.63). The RRI’s for African American youth at “arrest” and “referral” are higher than for any individual race/ethnicity category. The RRI’s for African American youth are lower than those of White youth at the decision points of “diversion” (.68), “delinquency finding” (.96), “probation” (.93), and “transfer to adult court” (.57).
 - Between 2005 and 2006 the RRI’s for African American youth decreased at the following decision making phases including “arrest” (2005=4.73 to 2006=4.05), “diversion” (2005=1.24 to 2006=.68), “delinquency finding” (2005=2.10 to 2006=.96), “transfer to adult court” (2005=1.43 to 2006=.57).
 - Between 2005 and 2006 the RRI’s for African American youth increased for the following decision making phases including “referral” (2005=3.91 to 2006=4.53), and “petition” (2005=.85 to 2006=1.63).
- Based on the data in the 2006 matrices, the RRI’s for Hispanic/Latino youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of “arrest” (1.4), “referral” (1.36), “detention” (1.67), and “petitioned” (1.04). The RRI for Hispanic/ Latino youth are lower than those of White youth at the decision points of “diversion” (.85), and “probation” (.79).
 - There were no changes of .5 for Hispanic youth between the 2005 and 2006 and or the overall number were less than 25 for a given year.
- Based on the data in the 2006 matrices, the RRI’s for Asian youth are higher than White youth at the decision point of “detention” (1.45). The RRI’s for Asian youth are lower than that of White youth at the decision point of “arrest” (.61), “referral” (.62), “diverted” (.84), “delinquency finding” (.80), “probation” (.57, n=9) and “transfer to adult court” (.21, n=1).
 - There were no changes of .5 for Asian youth between the 2005 and 2006 and or the overall number were less than 25 for a given year.
- Based on the data in the 2006 matrices, the RRI’s for Native American youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of “arrest” (2.15), “referral” (2.23), “detention” (2.77), “delinquency finding” (1.64) and “confinement in correctional facility” (4.18, n=7), and “transfer to adult court” (1.26, n=5). The RRI’s

for Native American youth at “secure correctional facility” and “detention” are higher than for any individual race/ethnicity category. The RRI’s for Native American youth are lower than White youth at the decision points of “diversion” (.43), “petitioned” (.69), and “probation” (.79).

- Between 2005 and 2006 the RRI’s for Native American youth increased for the following decision making phases including delinquency finding (2005=.79 to 2006=1.64) (2005 n=46 and 2006 n=25).
- Based on the data in the 2006 matrices, the RRI’s for all minorities are higher than White youth at the decision points of “arrest” (2.33), “referral” (2.61), “detention” (1.64), “petitioned” (1.38), and “juvenile correctional facility” (1.40). The RRI’s for “all minorities” are lower than White youth at the decision making points of “diversion” (.73), “delinquency finding” (.98), “probation” (.88), and “transfer to adult court” (.66).
 - Between 2005 and 2006 the RRI’s for all minorities decreased at the following decision making phases including delinquency finding (2005=1.59 to 2006=.98) and transfer to adult court (2005=1.25 to 2006=.66).

2. Progress Made at the State Level in 2005

Listed below is an overview of Iowa’s existing efforts to impact DMC. *The activities outlined below have been approved by the DMC Committee and the SAG.* It should be noted that the activities as well as specific goals and objectives are discussed as well in the section 6 of this plan.

DMC Committee - Iowa continues to maintain an active DMC Committee. The group has met approximately every other month for the past 6 years. The group includes members of the minority community, a broad base of juvenile justice system related staff, local planners, researchers, community activists, etc. The DMC Committee is a subgroup of the SAG, but many of its members are not on the SAG. The SPA provides the staff support for Iowa’s DMC Committee.

DMC Committee Activities Implemented

- Provide oversight for all the DMC related activities of the SAG.
- Assist in the planning and implementation of the DMC Resource Center
- Involved in the planning of Iowa’s DMC Conferences in November 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005.
- Involved in providing a variety of information to local media.
- Involved in feedback and review of DMC Matrices.

DMC Committee Activities Not Implemented

- Planned activities were implemented – committee continues to look for ways to modify efforts regarding use of information to broader audiences.

DMC Resource Center - In January of 2002 Iowa initiated its DMC Resource Center effort with the University of Iowa School of Social Work, National Resource Center for Family Centered Practice. The University has established a DMC Resource Center (Resource Center). The Resource Center concept was developed with consultation from OJJDP staff (Heidi Hsia) and technical assistance consultant (Randy Thomas). The Resource Center effort is considered one of Iowa’s major DMC-related achievements. **The SAG has approved \$70,000 from this 2006 three year plan update funding (see budget section below) to continue its DMC Resource Center effort.**

DMC Resource Center Activities Implemented

- Implementation support for annual DMC Conference. The annual conference averages 250 persons attending the late fall conference, which will be held this year on November 30 - December 1, 2006. The conference attracted attendees from at least 15 states and the District of Columbia including Midwest DMC Coordinators from surrounding states.
- Technical assistance to three local Iowa Sites – planning assistance, data analysis, training, local event facilitation, etc. (see detailed information regarding efforts in sites later in this report).
- Receive feedback from local DMC sites, DMC Committee and SPA to monitor the effectiveness of their efforts.
- Maintenance of State DMC Website - website contains information relevant to DMC (http://www.uiowa.edu/~nrcfcp/index_dmcrc.htm).
- Work with state DMC Committee on various DMC-related activities.

DMC Resource Center Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

Other State Level Efforts Implemented Related to DMC – List below are a variety of other state activities with direct relevance to DMC.

- *Justice Data Warehouse* – An extensive discussion of the justice data warehouse (JDW) was provided at the beginning of the DMC plan. *JDW will continue to be a critical tool as Iowa moves forward with implementation of its DMC efforts.* It is a tool that will be accessed as Iowa updates its assessment process in select counties and works to develop a state detention risk assessment tool. Those efforts are discussed below in section 6.
- *Community Allocation Process* - As described earlier in the “three year program plan” section of this report, the SAG and the SPA are now in the fifth year of a process that utilizes a significant portion of JJDP Act Title II and V funds, enforcing underage drinking funds, and JAIBG funds through a community allocation process. The funds are allocated to local Decat Governance boards. Through the Decat process communities are allowed to prioritize funding to locally address the child welfare/juvenile justice issues of greatest importance. Some of the types of programming funded through the local allocation process with the potential to impact DMC include local conferences, substance abuse prevention activities, after school or summer school programs, specialized curriculum, tracking and monitoring, school based liaisons, day treatment, aftercare, etc. The allocation process has helped move decision making to the local level where it is believed that there is ultimately the greatest potential for impacting DMC. A vital role for the SPA staff and the DMC Resource Center will be to serve as a resource to assist local planning entities with information, training, local planning tools, programmatic information etc. *Over the upcoming year the DMC Committee and the Gender Specific Services Task Force will be meeting with Chief Juvenile Court Officers and Department of Human Services Service Area Administrators to encourage Decats to expand local analysis to more fully include the needs of minority youth and girls. The SPA will also work with the DMC Resource Center to consider ways that they can assist the local planning and programming taking place with the allocation process.*
- *JJDP Act Secure Facility Compliance Monitoring* - A significant part of Iowa’s compliance monitoring for the JJDP Act DMC requirement relates to its secure facility monitoring for other JJDP Act requirements such as jail removal, sight and sound separation, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders. As was described earlier in this report, the SPA has a fairly extensive compliance monitoring system. Virtually all of the state’s compliance monitoring information is collected by race. *Iowa will continue to maintain that system.*
- *Updated Assessment Activities* – For over a year Michael Leiber, chair of Iowa’s DMC Committee and a professor and researcher at the University of Northern Iowa, has been involved in a project that will allow for case specific tracking on a sample of youth in four Iowa counties, Black Hawk, Linn, Johnson and Scott. Dr. Leiber is utilizing information provided from JDW as he completes his assessment process. The effort has the goal of allowing the DMC Committee, the SPA, and the SAG to revisit an earlier assessment on juvenile court decision making that Leiber conducted in the early 90’s. Leiber has concluded collection of data in those counties and is presently cleaning (verifying for accuracy) that data. It is anticipated that Dr. Leiber will have preliminary study information available to share with the SPA in the Spring of 2006. Dr. Leiber is performing the research with his own resources.
- *Local Assessment Study* – During the past year Michael Leiber collected information on a sample of cases for youth held in detention in Black Hawk County’s juvenile detention facility. He has begun analysis and is expecting to release preliminary finding in the spring of 2006. He will work with the SPA for the release of that information.
- *Information Effort with the Iowa Department of Human Services* – In the spring and summer of 2004 and 2005 the DMC Committee and the Gender Specific Services Task Force released reports that provided county level state service and decision making information. Data from those reports are available on the SPA’s website

(http://www.state.ia.us/dhr/cjip/juve_delinq_data/juve_data.html). Fairly extensive court processing/service information is provided by race and gender. The effort provides information regarding a variety of state DHS services (i.e. group care, family foster care, family centered services, shelter care, detention, state training school admission, etc.), and court decision making phases (referral, diversion, petition, consent decree, adjudication, etc.). The information has assisted a variety of state and local officials in their planning efforts.

- *Juvenile Detention Risk Assessment Effort* – At the November 2003 Iowa DMC Conference a number of the Resource Center's local technical assistance sites vocalized a desire for state/federal level support for a localized juvenile detention risk assessment process. Heidi Hsia from OJJDP attended the conference and offered technical assistance to support the effort. The SPA has received technical assistance from a researcher from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy. The goal is to provide a state-level tool that can be operated on the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS – state level mainframe systems that provides information for JDW). The SPA is working with Iowa's Chief Juvenile Court Officers (juvenile probation officers – Iowa has 8 chiefs – one in each judicial district) to implement the activity. A pilot detention screening tool is being piloted presently in three judicial districts. Iowa will be requesting additional technical assistance from OJJDP to assist with data analysis and other related issues as this project moves forward
- *Iowa DHS Effort to Impact on Needs of Youth of Color in the Child Welfare System* - As part of the DHS child welfare system redesign there was a specific desire to increase statewide awareness, examine decision-making, provide more cultural responsive services and improve outcomes for children of color. The redesign was discussed in the "system description" section of the three year plan. The child welfare redesign related to youth of color calls for a two-pronged approach consisting of 1) the initiation of local demonstration projects to impact on positive outcomes for youth of color, and 2) and partnering with the existing efforts of the DMC Resource Center related to policy recommendations and site work (University of Iowa). Over the past 9 months the Resource Center has been involved in examining data on decision points (both quantitative data through the Child Welfare Information System and qualitative data collected through on-site shadowing at DHS offices), providing technical assistance to the two local sites involved in the DHS initiative (Woodbury and Polk Counties), and working to connect the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Both of the DHS sites are sites the Resource Center is working with for its juvenile justice related work with the SPA and the DMC Committee. The Resource Center has especially attempted to connect the DHS efforts with its juvenile justice related activities in those sites. DHS staff have also been serving on the SAG's DMC Committee. Funding from the DHS Children of Color effort helped support the DMC Committee's December 2005 DMC Conference.
- *Urban Children are Really Essential (U.C.A.R.E.)* – Urban Dreams, a local youth serving agency secured a federal grant that allows DMC related efforts in a number of Iowa communities. The DMC Committee is partnering with U.C.A.R.E. to target efforts in some of the communities in which the DMC Resource Center is working or in other areas of the state with high minority populations.

3. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2006-08

Provide below is the state level reduction plan related to DMC.

Overview of Activities, Timeline, & Identification of Efforts Supported with Formula Grant Related Funding

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Amount Formula \$</u>
<i>DMC Committee</i>		
• Continue Regular Meetings	Approx Every 2 Months	
• Assist w/ Resource Center	Progress Reports – Applications	
• Assist w/ Planning Conference	Meetings & Subcommittee Mtgs	
• Information to Media	Period Reports to Media	
• Feedback on Matrices	Annual Review of Matrices	

Activity	Timeline	Amount Formula \$
<i>DMC Resource Center</i>		\$70,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue TA – 3 sites • Continue Annual Conference • Continue to provide Info. 	Visit Sites Quarterly Late Nov./Early Dec. 06 DMC Mtgs. – Website Postings	
<i>Justice Data Warehouse</i>	Annual Updates Matrices & Reports	
<i>Community Allocation Process</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from prog rep. • Meet w/ Chiefs & SAMS 	Fall 2006 Spring 06	
<i>Compliance Monitoring</i>	Annual OJJDP Schedule	
<i>Updated Assessment</i>	Results - Spring/Early Summer 06	
<i>Local Detention Assmt. Study</i>	Results - Spring/Early Summer 06	
<i>DHS Information Effort</i>	Updated Report – Spring 06	
<i>Detention Risk Assmt.</i>	Study Findings – Fall/Early Winter 06	
<i>Youth of Color – DHS</i>	Continued Throughout 06	
<i>U.C.A.R.E.</i>	Continued Throughout 06	

F. Local Level DMC Plan

Local Interventions – Iowa has utilized a technical assistance effort which is being implemented through the DMC Resource Center. The Resource Center has in the past worked with at least nine Decat projects or other local planning entities to increase awareness and enhance their local data analysis, planning and policy efforts related to DMC. (Black Hawk, Polk, Woodbury, Hamilton/Humboldt/Wright, Muscatine, Scott, Webster, Linn and Johnson Counties). All of the sites have higher than average minority populations, express concern about over-representation and have significant over-representation related issues. Currently resources are only available to provide continuing targeted technical assistance to Black Hawk, Polk and Woodbury; however, contact is being maintained and some activity exists in the other sites Matrices have been completed for each of the three Counties and are included at the end of this report as attachments (Black Hawk County Matrices – Attachment F, Woodbury County Matrices – Attachment G, and Polk County Matrices – Attachment H).

It should be noted that DMC matrices have been completed for each of the above referenced target local intervention sites. Analysis performed in the matrices discussed for local jurisdictions below references only those data elements found to be of statistical significance. It should be noted that analysis is provided on changes observed in the matrices between their submission with the prior 2005 three year plan and with this 2006 plan – the analysis only comments on changes of .5 or more. Analysis comparing changes between the 2005 and 2006 matrices submissions has not been provided in those circumstances where there were fewer than 25 cases for a given decision phase in a report year.

A. BLACK HAWK COUNTY

A1. Black Hawk County DMC Data Discussions

Quantifiable Documentation

Adequate documentation exists for the development/maintenance of the state DMC plan. Matrices have been completed for Black Hawk County for 2005 and 2006 (Black Hawk County [2005](#) and [2006](#)).

Discussion of State Relative Rate Indexes (Black Hawk County [2005](#) and [2006](#))

- Black Hawk County has the highest percentage of African American youth (15%) in the state.

- Based on the data in the 2006 matrices, the RRI's for African American youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (3.75), "referral" (4.11), "detention" (1.64), "petitioned" (1.55), "delinquency finding" (1.09), "correctional facility" (2.62). The RRI's for African American youth are lower than those of White youth at the decision point of "diversion" (.66).
 - Between 2005 and 2006 the RRI's for African American youth increased for the following decision making phase: "referral" (2005=3.48 to 2006=4.11).

A2. Progress Made in Black Hawk County in 2005

Black Hawk County Site Activities Implemented

- Utilized visit by technical assistant/consultant Randy Thomas through OJJDP working in concert with Resource Center and SPA to build a coalition which remains intact and active.
- Continued efforts of local DMC Committee.
- Collected local data for use by Juvenile Court Services and the Committee analyzed by the DMC Resource Center.
- Actively participated in state DMC Conference, and state DMC Committee.
- Obtained staff support for local efforts through UCARE initiative sponsored by Urban Dreams, a non-profit agency in Des Moines, IA.
- With DMC Resource Center assistance identified funding opportunities.
- Actively participated in state DMC Conference, and state DMC Committee.

Black Hawk County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

A3. DMC-Reduction Plan for Black Hawk County - FY 2006-08

Overview of Activities, Timeline, & Identification of Efforts Supported with Formula Grant Related Funding

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Amount Formula \$</u>
<i>Participate in State DMC Committee</i>	Approx Every 2 Months	
<i>Continue Participation of State Conf.</i>	Late Nov./Early Dec. 06	
<i>Participate in Local DMC Committee</i>	Local Committee meets monthly	
<i>Utilize DMC Res. Cntr.</i>	Quarterly visits from Resource Center	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partic. of DMCR-Local Mtgs. • Analysis of UCARE Surveys • Analysis of JCS Data • Wraparound plan develop. • Info or UCARE – funding opps. • Support DMC Altern. 	Continue funding for JCS/Decat	

B. WOODBURY COUNTY

B1. Woodbury County DMC Data Discussions

Quantifiable Documentation

Adequate documentation exists for the development/maintenance of the state DMC plan. Matrices have been completed for Woodbury County for 2005 and 2006 (Woodbury County [2005](#) and [2006](#)).

Discussion of State Relative Rate Indexes (Woodbury County [2005](#) and [2006](#)).

- Woodbury County has the highest number of Native American youth (n=416 age 10-17) of all Iowa counties. It is one of Iowa's most diverse counties: Hispanic/Latino youth (14%), African American youth (4%), Native American youth (3%) and Asian youth (3%).
- Based on the data in the 2006 matrices, the RRI's for Native American youth are higher than White youth at the following decision points: "arrest" (3.01), "referral" (3.76), "secure detention" (1.80), "petitions" (1.08), "delinquency finding" (1.12). The RRI's for Native American youth are lower than White youth at the decision phase of "diversion" (.37).

- Between 2005 and 2006 the RRI's for Native American youth increased for the following decision making phase: "referral" (2005=3.21 to 2006=3.76).
- Between 2005 and 2006 the RRI's for Native American youth decreased at the following decision making phase: "arrest" (2005=4.02 to 2006=3.01).
- Based on the data in the 2006 matrices, the RRI's for African American youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (2.99), "referral" (3.21), "secure detention" (2.17), "cases petitioned" (1.05) "delinquent findings" (1.81) and "probation" (1.27). The RRI's for African American youth are lower than White youth at the decision phase of "diversion" (.61).
 - Between 2005 and 2006 the RRI's for African American youth increased for the decision making phase of "probation" (2005=.54 to 2006=1.27).
- Based on the data in the 2006 matrices, the RRI's for Hispanic youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (1.19), "referral" (1.71), and "secure detention" (1.49). The RRI's for Hispanic youth are lower than White youth at the decision phase of "petitioned" (.67).
 - Between 2005 and 2006 the RRI's for Hispanic youth increased for the decision making phase of "referral" (2005=1.07 to 2006=1.71).

B2. Progress Made in Woodbury County in 2005

Woodbury County Site Activities Implemented

- Conducted local level DMC Conference. Utilized federal TA providers as speakers at conference and for other local DMC issues.
- Actively participated in state DMC Conference, and state DMC Committee.
- Decat plans reflect that DMC is an issue facing community.
- Obtained staff support for local efforts through UCARE initiative sponsored by Urban Dreams, a non-profit agency in Des Moines, IA.
- Connected four local community groups targeting over-representation in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems and UCARE initiative.
- Conducted local training through DMC Resource Center and Minority Youth and Families Initiative - Iowa Department of Human Services.
- Actively participated in state DMC Conference, and state DMC Committee.

Woodbury County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

B3. DMC-Reduction Plan for Woodbury County - FY 2006-08

Overview of Activities, Timeline, & Identification of Efforts Supported with Formula Grant Related Funding

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Amount Formula \$</u>
<i>Participate in State DMC Committee</i>	Approx Every 2 Months	
<i>Continue Participation of State Conf.</i>	Late Nov./Early Dec. 06	
<i>Coordinate Local DMC Committees</i>	Dec. 06	
<i>Utilize DMC Res. Cntr.</i>	¼ ly visits from Resource Center	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coord. Local DMC Conf. ● Partic. of DMCR-Local Mtgs. ● Analysis of Local Data ● Coordinate w/ UCARE ● Provide CC Training 		

C. POLK COUNTY

It should be noted that in July of 2002 Iowa initiated a DMC Diversion effort with Polk County. The diversion effort was been supported with feedback and participation from the DMC Committee, SAG, SPA, and OJJDP staff (Heidi Hsia). Polk County is also one of the technical assistance sites of the Resource Center. **Funding to support the DMC Diversion effort ended July 1, 2005 (the project received grants for two consecutive years of JJDP Act formula grant funds at 80,000/yr). In the federal fiscal year 2005 application process the SAG made a decision to discontinue funding for the DMC Diversion effort.** Information is provided below in a format similar to that of the other technical assistance sites discussed above.

C1. Polk County DMC Data Discussions

Quantifiable Documentation

Adequate documentation exists for the development/maintenance of the state DMC plan. Matrices have been completed for Polk County for 2005 and 2006 (Polk County [2005](#) and [2006](#))

Discussion of State Relative Rate Indexes (Polk County [2005](#) and [2006](#))

- Polk County is the largest county in Iowa. It has the largest number of African American youth (age 10-17, n=3,222), Hispanic/Latino youth (age 10-17, n=2,884), and Asian youth (age 10-17, n=1,376) of any county in Iowa.
- Based on the data in 2006 matrices, the RRI's for African American youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (1.59), "referral" (3.97), "detention" (1.50), "petitioned" (1.40), and "delinquency finding" (1.22). The RRI's for African American youth are lower than those of White youth at the decision points of "diversion" (.84), "probation" (.98), "correctional facility" (.76) and "transfer to adult court" (.95).
 - Between 2005 and 2006 the RRI's for African American youth decreased at the decision making phase of "arrest" (2005=3.37 to 2006=1.59).
 - Between 2005 and 2006 the RRI's for African American youth increased for the decision making phase of "referral" (2005=3.21 to 2006=3.97).
- Based on the data in 2006 matrices, the RRI's for Hispanic youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "referral" (1.24), "detention" (1.46), and "petitioned" (1.82). The RRI's for Hispanic youth are lower than those of White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (.34), "diversion" (.85), and "delinquency finding" (.71).
 - Between 2005 and 2006 the RRI's for Hispanic youth decreased at the decision making phase of "arrest" (2005=1.01 to 2006=.34).
- Based on the data in 2006 matrices, the RRI's for Asian youth are lower than those of White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (.49), "diversion" (.83), and "detention" (.71).

C2. Progress Made in Polk County in 2005

Polk County Site Activities Implemented

- Actively participate in state DMC Conference, and state DMC Committee.
- *Detention Utilization Review Team (DRT)*- the review team has been meeting weekly since July of 2002 and meets specifically to review youth who have been detained for up to 7 days. Membership on the committee included the representatives from county attorney's office, Juvenile Court Services, juvenile detention, the schools, private providers, etc.
- *Diversion Programming* – Grant funding supported two diversion alternatives (tracking and monitoring and community service). Polk County also utilized or planned the use of a variety of other alternatives including shelter care, mentoring, school based services, intensive family foster care, aftercare, etc.
- *Implementation Support* - Assistance to implement the DMC effort was provided by the local Decat project and the DMC Resource Center. Polk County Decat is the major planning entity for the County's juvenile justice/child welfare initiatives. Decat's contribution to the DMC effort included staff participation at the Detention Utilization Review Team and other related meetings, grants administration and funding oversight, data collection and review, participation in the state-level DMC Committee, etc.
- *DMC Advisory Committee* – A local advisory Committee met a number of times following the conclusion of funding to provide general planning and direction for local efforts. The functional advisory Committee is now operated in conjunction with the UCARE project.

- *Special Technical Assistance* – Polk County has utilized federal technical assistance on a number of occasions to help further their DMC efforts and has engaged in intensive TA from the DMC Resource Center.
- *Data Assistance* – Polk County has worked with the DMC Resource Center for assistance on the collection and analysis of data related to their implementation effort and continues to provide data from the detention center for analysis.

Polk County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

C3. DMC-Reduction Plan for Polk County - FY 2006-08

Overview of Activities, Timeline, & Identification of Efforts Supported with Formula Grant Related Funding

Activity	Timeline	Amount Formula \$
<i>Participate in State DMC Committee</i>	Approx Every 2 Months	
<i>Continue Participation of State Conf.</i>	Late Nov./Early Dec. 06	
<i>Utilize DMC Res. Cntr.</i>	¼ ly visits from Resource Center	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA to DMPS • Data Analysis – Schools & UCARE • Coord. w/ UCARE • Coord. w/ MYFI 		

5. COORDINATION OF ABUSE AND DELINQUENCY RECORDS

A. Reducing the Caseload of Probation Officers

Although the SAG has not set aside a specific amount for incentive grants to impact the caseload size of juvenile court officers, a fairly significant amount of JJDP Act formula grant funding is presently being utilized through local decision making processes to impact specifically on that issue. As described in the program section above, the majority of Iowa’s JJDP Act formula grant, Title V, Juvenile Accountability Block grant and Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws funding is allocated to local planning entities through a child population formula. The effort is Iowa’s Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Youth Development Allocation (CW/JJYD). Local decisions dictate the expenditure of the funds. In many jurisdictions the expenditure of funds is connected to services that impact on the effectiveness of the juvenile delinquency system. Allocation funding is currently being utilized to support tracking and monitoring services, day treatment, life skills, drug testing, other substance abuse services, juvenile detention alternatives, etc. A budget for the CW/JJYD allocation is included above in the program section of this application.

B. Sharing Public Child Welfare Records With the Courts

Included with this plan are flow charts of Iowa’s CINA and juvenile justice systems. Included as well is discussion of the structure and function of those systems. Provided below is a brief summary explaining Iowa’s system to share relevant information regarding CINA and delinquency proceedings.

System to Insure Child Welfare Information is Shared in Delinquency Cases - Iowa has a unified court system, under the Judicial Branch, and all clerks of court and juvenile court services personnel, including probation services, are funded by the state. Judges are state employees. According to Iowa Code Section 602.7101 a juvenile court is established in each county. The juvenile court is within the district court and has the jurisdiction provided in Iowa Code Chapter 232. The chief judge designates district judges and district associate judges to act as judges of the juvenile court for a county. Juvenile court judges hear both child in need of assistance cases

(CINA), and delinquency cases. The structure of the court clearly allows judges access to CINA and delinquency information.

According to Iowa Code Section 602.7102, Iowa's juvenile court is a court of record, and its proceedings, orders, findings, and decisions must be entered in books that are kept for that purpose and that are identified as juvenile court records. The clerk of the district court is the clerk of the juvenile court for the county. Section 602.7102 clearly establishes a system of record for CINA and delinquency juvenile court proceedings.

In Iowa, Juvenile Court Officers (JCO's) supervise cases for delinquent youth. As was indicated above, JCO's are included in the judicial branch of government. They are agents of the court. According to Iowa Code Section 602.7202 juvenile court officers have the powers of a peace officer while engaged in the discharge of their duties. JCO's have the duties prescribed in the juvenile section of Iowa's Code (Section 232), which are subject to the direction of the judges of the juvenile court. JCO's clearly have access to court information on delinquent youth, and also, as "court officers", information on CINA cases.

Iowa Code Section 232.48 requires a predisposition investigation prior to adjudication hearings for delinquent youth. The investigation shall require the following: a) *the social history, environment and present condition of the child and child's family*, b) the performance of the child in school, c) *the presence of child abuse and neglect histories*, learning disabilities, physical impairments and past acts of violence. The Section 232.48 predisposition investigation report requirement provides the structure for child welfare information to be incorporated into delinquency proceedings and case planning. Included below is information regarding the various case planning and review requirements for CINA and delinquency cases.

C. Policies and Systems to Incorporate Child Protective and JJ Records

Policies and Systems to Incorporate Child Protective Records in Delinquency Plans - In the preceding section explanation is provided that insures that child protective information is part of case planning for delinquency cases. It should be noted that the juvenile justice section of the Iowa Code, Sections 232.1 through 232.57, outlines the processing, planning, and review requirements for delinquent youth in Iowa's System. Those sections are the statutory requirements related to Iowa's efforts to insure safeguards for youth in its delinquency system. Provided below is specific information (both statutory and administrative rule) relative to those safeguards.

Assurance for Case Plan and Review for Juvenile Offender Placements – A variety of safeguards exist to insure that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through 42 U.S.C. 672 receive statutorily defined protections. An interagency agreement between Juvenile Court Services and the Iowa Department of Human Services has been established to assure that all IV-E requirements are met when IV-E funds are used for delinquent children placed out of the home. Under this agreement Juvenile Court Services is responsible for case management, including the provision of the protections mandated under Title IV-E, and the Iowa Department of Human Services monitors these activities and determines the delinquent child's eligibility for IV-E funding.

Iowa Administrative Code 441, Chapter 202.2(3) requires a social history to be completed on all (CINA's and Delinquent) children at the time of placement in a foster care setting. Iowa Code Section 232.2(52) defines a social investigation as an investigation conducted for the purpose of collecting information relevant to the court's fashioning of an appropriate disposition for a CINA case. The information collected is utilized for the development of a social report and a social history. Iowa Administrative Code 441, Chapter 202.6(1) requires a case permanency plan at the time of out-of-home placement for both CINA and delinquent youth. Iowa Code Section 232.97 prohibits disposition of CINA petitions until two days after the social report has been submitted to the court. As was mentioned above, Iowa Code Section 232.48 requires that predisposition investigation reports for delinquent youth include social history and child abuse information. Iowa's administrative Code and State law insure that child welfare information must be a part of case planning for all delinquent youth in an out-of-home setting.

Iowa Code 232.21 requests the court to determine whether it is contrary to the welfare of the child to remain home and to determine whether reasonable efforts have been made to prevent the need for removal before a child (CINA or Delinquent) is placed in Shelter. Iowa Code Section 232.22 provides the same protection for children

placed in Detention. Additionally, Iowa Code Section 232.52 requires the court to address the child's best interests and to assess the efforts made to prevent removal when a delinquent child is removed from the home at a delinquency dispositional hearing.

Iowa Code Section 232.53 requires that any agency, facility, institution, with custody of a delinquent juvenile file a written report with the court every six months concerning the status and progress of the child. Chapter 202.9(2)(6) Iowa Administrative Code 441, Chapter 202.6 requires that case permanency plans be reviewed and submitted to the court every six months. Iowa Administrative Code and state law clearly require case plan review at the required intervals.

6. Program Descriptions

ISSUE ONE: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT & LOCAL PLANNING

Standard Program Area Code and Title:

19 Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Program Problem Statement:

There are more than a half million school-age youth, ages 6 – 17, in the state of Iowa. Most are doing well; but, as the Crime Analysis section of this report reflects, some do not have the advantages of safe and supportive families and communities. Too many youth are engaging in unhealthy and dangerous behaviors and are doing poorly academically, socially, and emotionally. If Iowa is to maintain safe and caring communities and make progress on a variety of youth-related issues, including delinquency, disproportionate minority confinement, substance abuse and the academic achievement gap, it is essential to invest in programs that address the causes of crime and violence and stress protection rather than restoration.

At the same time there has been a positive trend in Iowa to provide services for delinquent and non-delinquent youth in their community. The move of funding, services, and decision making to the local level has greatly increased the need for community planning. Communities need training and technical assistance to deal with the various aspects of planning including engagement, mobilization, data collection, resource assessment, plan development, implementation etc. The local skills that are necessary for community planning are “trainable” and have practical application for multiple uses - the sophistication level in local planning processes varies by community.

Local officials vocalize frustration over the need to go through similar planning processes for different state agencies (SPA, Health, Human Services, Education, Workforce Development, Early Childhood, etc.) that have separate requirements. Locals speak of the need for state officials to coordinate application and reporting requirements. The challenge at a local level is coordinating the various requirements of these multiple prevention and planning initiatives - it could be greatly aided with a common understanding of youth development.

The SAG and SPA are particularly interested in coordinated local planning and prevention service provision for court involved youth. There is also recognition that the most effective policies and programs are those that comprehensively address the full range of developmental needs of youth. Research has demonstrated that investments in youth development and prevention-oriented strategies return multiple dividends in reduced demand for more costly services and sanctions and greater likelihood of school success, employability and economic productivity. Indeed, a recent study of youth development by the National Academy of Sciences concluded that youth who experience a variety of developmental opportunities in their communities are at less risk and show evidence of higher rates of positive development.

With the exception of education, state resources for youth programs are concentrated primarily in services that respond to problems after they occur. While these are necessary and important programs, they represent only a portion of the continuum of services, opportunities and supports that are critical to ensuring the positive development of all youth. In order to reverse the increasing demand for costly, high-end services and sanctions that are designed to respond to problems, it is critical to invest in prevention and youth development programs and strategies that have proven effective in improving outcomes for youth and reducing problem behaviors. Similarly, services and sanctions for system-involved youth must be directly linked to their developmental needs in order to be effective.

Program Goal – State Policy:

- 1) Work toward the adoption of a consistent state youth policy based on prevention, positive youth development and results accountability.

Program Objective – Allocation Effort:

- A) The SAG and the SPA will continue to provide a state-wide process to allocate formula grant dollars to local Decat initiatives utilizing youth development as the vehicle to plan a local continuum of services ranging from prevention to sanction. **The SAG has approved the use of \$409,744 in formula grant funding from this 2006 three year plan for the allocation effort to local Decats.**

Activities and Services Planned – Allocation Effort:

- Provide administrative and financial reports to SPA and SAG that document performance of local Decats.
- Maintain documentation of correspondence regarding efforts to coordinate with state DHS officials to continue allocation and expenditure of funding to local Decats.
- Document community planning training and technical assistance to local Decat officials, private providers, and representatives from local units of governments, etc. to enhance planning capabilities.
- Maintain copies of progress reports and other reporting and administrative materials provided by local Decats.

Program Objective – Youth Involvement:

- B) Identify opportunities for increasing meaningful involvement of youth in state policy-making.

Activities and Services Planned – Youth Involvement:

- Document through minutes youth participation in SAG activities.
- Documentation of coordination activities related to youth involvement between SAG and ICYD.
- Document involvement of members of Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development Involvement in State of Iowa Youth Action Committee.

Program Objective – Youth Development:

- C) Continue efforts to facilitate an “Iowa Youth Development Policy” for planning and programming among the various audiences (legislature, state agencies, advocacy groups, communities, etc) on issues related to prevention and youth development.

Activities and Services Planned – Youth Development:

- Maintain state planning structure of the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (steering committee, state agency group, youth involvement committee, etc.).
- Utilize lessons learned from ICYD pilot communities to impact state policies regarding administration of various state funding sources.
- Continue youth development trainings provided by ICYD.
- Document common data or management information systems, joint planning, and joint or coordinated funding processes for youth services.
- Document efforts by communities to develop integrated youth service plans and single application for support, as well as recommended appropriate action for state agencies.

- D) Support increased knowledge of cultural competency in state and local youth development activities.

- Utilize DMC Committee members to review allocation programs funded for youth of color.
- Initiate a dialogue with Chief Juvenile Court Officers and Department of Human Services Service Area Managers to discuss programs funded for youth of color.

Program Goal – Capacity Building for Communities:

- 2) Build the capacity of local communities to use a prevention and youth development approach in providing youth services.

Program Objective – Training and TA for Communities Regarding Youth Development:

- A) Increase awareness and understanding of prevention and youth development approaches among youth serving agencies operating at the community level through development and support of training and technical assistance opportunities.

Activities and Services Planned – Training and TA

- Documentation of efforts to assist communities to utilize a youth development approach in the delivery of youth services and in creating opportunities for youth empowerment.
- Document information sharing, training and technical assistance, the use of the ICN, creation of a web page, etc.
- Utilize lessons learned from ICYD pilot communities in youth development related training performed at local level.

Program Objective – Youth Development in Programs Developed at Local Level

- B) Incorporate a youth development approach into guidance on State initiatives that allow planning and implementation of youth programs to be determined at the local level.

Activities and Services Planned – Programs Developed at Local Level

- Document the coordination of the participating state agencies participating on the Youth Development State Collaboration to ensure that a youth development approach is included in any state guidelines or requirements as appropriate.
- Documentation of the state agencies' efforts to work with local sites in a coordinated approach to integrate the principles of prevention and youth development.
- Utilize lessons learned from ICYD pilot communities in youth development related training performed at local level.

Program Objective – Youth Involvement at the Local Level

- C) Promote increased opportunities for youth involvement at the local level.

Activities and Services Planned - Youth Involvement at the Local Level:

- Document technical assistance and state programs that encourage creation of local youth advisory boards and other new opportunities for youth involvement.
- Utilize lessons learned from ICYD pilot communities in youth development related training performed at local level.

Performance Measures:

Mandatory Outputs:

- 1) FG funds awarded for system improvement.
- 2) Number of programs implemented.
- 3) Number of program youth served.

Non-mandatory Outputs:

- 1) Number of planning activities conducted.
- 2) Number of funded programs evaluated.

Mandatory Outcomes:

- 1) Number and percent of youth completing program requirements.
- 2) Number and percent of program youth exhibiting a desired change in targeted behaviors.

Non-mandatory Outcomes:

- 1) Family relationships.
- 2) Antisocial behavior.
- 3) Substance use/abuse.

ISSUE TWO: TREATMENT AND ASSESSEMENT OF MENTALLY ILL YOUTH

Standard Program Area Code and Title:

20 - Mental Health Services

Program Problem Statement:

Iowa's Mental Health Access Plan (MHAP) operates with a managed care organization providing the management of the program. The intent of the program is to expand the access and range of appropriate mental health services and to help contain federal, state and county expenditures for mental health services. Mental Health services provided include inpatient, partial hospitalization, day treatment, residential, intensive outpatient, outpatient (individual, marital and family, group), crisis intervention, targeted case management, mobile treatment.

A requirement to access some of the various services of the MHAP system is a diagnosis of the mental health problems for the persons involved - the diagnosis is necessary to engage the system. System officials indicate the process creates access issues for delinquent youth, who because of justice system involvement, may not have a mental health diagnosis or simply be diagnosed youth presenting acting-out or violent behavior that cause them to be placed in the Juvenile Justice system because the behavioral aspects of their treatment "override" the mental health issues.

The SPA and the SAG identified a number of specific issues relative to mental health in their analysis process for the development of this plan. They include

- Duration of services in a mental health or hospital setting especially for delinquent youth.
- The ability to serve delinquent youth with mental health issues in typical residential, institutional or community based settings.
- Inability to use federal Medicaid funding for eligible recipients being held in county operated juvenile detention facilities or state operated training schools (such mental health costs must presently be paid either by the county, the state or the youth's family).

Program Goal – Improve the "system" response to youth with mental health issues

To learn more about the mental health issues of youth involved in the juvenile justice system; provide support for these issues through the establishment of the "Mental Health Issues in Detention/Shelter" sub-committee of the JJAC; and continue to advocate for identified changes in the mental health system to enhance necessary services to youth and the families of youth with mental health issues in the juvenile justice system.

Program Objective – SAG Presentations:

- A) Provide presentations to the SAG regarding mental health issues for system youth.

Activities and Service Plan - SAG Presentations:

Document presentations to SAG from DHS, DPH, mental health, state institutions, residential treatment, and others. **The SAG has approved \$15,680 for Iowa's Mental Health Effort.**

Program Objective – Share Materials:

- B) Access and share with the SAG relevant materials relating to mental health issues.

Activities and Service Plan - SAG Presentations:

- Documentation and utilization of relevant information from the National Coalition for Juvenile Justice – the topic for their 2001 annual report is "Mental Health Impact on Juvenile Offenders".
- Document other materials related to mental health issues produced through the Mental Health Issues in Detention/Shelter sub-committee and as a part of the service contract with the University of Iowa Department of Rehabilitative Therapies.
- Insure that the SPA and SAG are represented through the participation of CJJP staff in the MHDD system redesign efforts that remain a stated goal for the Governor on the Legislature of Iowa.

Program Objective – Change to Impact Problems:

- C) Through learning more about the mental health system and the identification of problems affecting youth and the families of youth with mental health disorders in the juvenile justice system, the SAG will advocate for changes to impact the problems.

Activities and Service Plan - Change to Impact Problems:

- Document identified problem areas of the mental health system, based on the education process conducted in Objectives A and B of this issue.
- Document steps taken by the SAG (i.e. establishment of the MH Issues in Detention/Shelter sub-committee and the contract for services with the University of Iowa) to advocate for necessary changes in mental health services for juveniles in the juvenile justice system.

Performance Measures

Mandatory Outputs:

- 1) Formula funds awarded for services.
- 2) Number program youth served.

Non-Mandatory Outputs:

- 1) Number of program materials developed.
- 2) Number and percent of program staff trained.

Mandatory Outcomes:

- 1) Number and percent of youth completing program requirements.

Non-mandatory Outcomes:

- 1) Number and percent of youth satisfied with program.
- 2) Number of program staff with increased knowledge of program area.

ISSUE THREE: DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONFINEMENT

Standard Program Area Code and Title:

10 Disproportionate Minority Confinement

Problem Statement:

Approximately a third of the youth held in juvenile detention facilities and state training schools in Iowa are minority. Minority youth comprise just 11 percent of Iowa's youth population. Clearly minority youth are overrepresented. Research as well reflects non-whites perceive court decision-making to be biased against non-white youth. Lack of respect for the system—because minorities think it is discriminatory—leads to lack of cooperation with juvenile justice system personnel, and also leads to recidivism. Additional information regarding research conducted in Iowa relative to DMC is provided in Section 4 of this plan.

In the late 90's Iowa was one of the pilot states for OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy process. The Comp. Strategy process helped illustrate the power of local planning to impact on unique issues and problems locally. Indeed, a number of local Comprehensive Strategy plans had fairly specific mention of the needs of minority youth. As a result of the Comp. Strategy, Iowa initiated an effort to allocate a significant portion of its JJDP Act Title II & V, and JAIBG funds to local planning entities (Decats). One of the lessons learned from the Comprehensive Strategy process, however, relates to the difficulty to engage minority persons in participatory local planning processes. Indeed there is a need to continually engage and reengage communities of color in local planning processes. There is additionally a need to provide information to insure that the majority community has a knowledge of the issues relating to DMC. Finally, there is a need to provide to local planning entities training, assistance, and tools that assist them to better meet the needs of minority youth and families.

Provided immediately below is a list of some of the major efforts Iowa has underway to assist in impacting on the problems and issues associated with DMC.

Program Goal – DMC Knowledge:

- 1) Maintain an environment that furthers the knowledge of DMC related issues for juvenile justice system officials and other selected audiences.

Program Objective - DMC Committee:

- A) Maintain the efforts of Iowa's DMC Committee to share information relative to DMC.

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Committee:

- Provide oversight and input regarding the overall efforts for Iowa's DMC initiative.
- Assist in planning the annual DMC Conference - largely self-supporting – except scholarships.
- Provide direction regarding secure facility and court processing data re: DMC.
- Review and approve proposal re: DMC Related funding.
- Provide information newspaper articles, publications, reports re: DMC.
- Utilize the DMC Committee to get input from youth in the juvenile justice system.

- B) Support increased knowledge of cultural competency in state and local youth development activities.

- Utilize DMC Committee members to review allocation programs funded for youth of color.
- Initiate a dialogue with Chief Juvenile Court Officers and Department of Human Services Service Area Managers to discuss programs funded for youth of color.

Program Objective – DMC Resource Center:

- C) Maintain the efforts of the DMC Resource Center that has in its mission the specified activity to inform, educate, and provide basic information relative to DMC.

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Resource Center:

The SAG has approved \$70,000 for the DMC Resource Center – it will be expended during the period of 1/1/07 thru 12/31/07.

- Implementation support for annual DMC Conference.
- Maintenance of State DMC Website - website contains various information relative to DMC (http://www.uiowa.edu/~nrcfcp/index_dmcrc.htm).
- Work with state DMC Committee for various DMC related activities.

Program Goal – Policy and Planning Efforts to Impact DMC:

- 2) Implement policy and planning efforts, programmatic efforts, or other activity that will specifically prevent and reduce the percentages of minority youth confined in secure settings.

Program Objective – Juvenile Detention Screening Tool:

- A) Continue efforts to Pilot Iowa's Juvenile Detention Screening Tool.

Activities and Services Planned – Juvenile Detention Screening Tool:

- Provide technical support to Chief Juvenile Court Officers (JCO's) to provided analysis on the pilot tool.
- Work with Chief (JCO's), the DMC Committee, and local sites regarding the potential to implement the tool in select sites.

Program Objective – DMC Resource Center:

- B) Maintain the efforts of the DMC Resource Center that has in its mission the specified activity to assist local planning and policy efforts related to DMC.

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Resource Center:

- Provide technical assistance to three local Iowa Sites – planning assistance, training, local event facilitation, etc (due to federal reductions in funding only three sites will be served during calendar 2005).
- Coordinate Resource Center site activities with minority youth serving effort - Urban Children are Really Essential (U-CARE).

Program Objective - DMC Committee:

- C) Maintain the efforts of Iowa's DMC Committee to impact on the issues of DMC.

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Committee:

- Provide oversight and input regarding the overall efforts for Iowa's DMC initiative.
- Direct and monitor activities of DMC Resource Center in its work in local sites.
- Initiate discussions with Chief JCO's and Iowa Department of Human Services Service Area Managers regarding issues related to funding for DMC related programming in Iowa's CW/JJYD allocation effort.

Performance Measures:

Mandatory Outputs:

- 1) Formulas grants allocated or awarded for DMC at the state and local levels.
- 2) Number of hours of training provided.
- 3) Number of personnel trained.

Non-mandatory Outputs:

- 1) Number of planning activities conducted.
- 2) Number of assessment studies conducted.

Mandatory Outcomes:

- 1) Percent of contact points reporting reduction in disproportionality at the state level.
- 2) Percent of contact points reporting reduction in disproportionality at the local level.

Non-mandatory Outcomes:

- 1) Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area.
- 2) Number and percent of non-program personnel with increased knowledge of program area.

ISSUE FOUR: GENDER-SPECIFIC SERVICES

Standard Program Area Code and Title:

13 Gender Specific Services

Problem Statement

The Juvenile Justice And Delinquency Prevention Act requires states to conduct an analysis of gender-specific services that are intended to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency in females. States are also required to develop a plan for providing these needed services.

To address the Act's requirement, the Iowa Juvenile Justice Advisory Council developed a task force to oversee the Division of Criminal & Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) and the State Advisory Group's (SAG) activities as well as make recommendations related to gender-specific services. The Iowa Gender-Specific Services Task Force involves key stakeholders in Iowa's juvenile justice system, particularly service providers who want comprehensive system change that reflects gender equity for girls and young women.

The SAG approved the use of Challenge Grant funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to address gender equity in Iowa's juvenile justice system. An intra-agency agreement/contract between the Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning and the Iowa Division on the Status of Women provided staff support through a Program Planner to the Iowa Gender-Specific Services Task Force from May 1998 through September 2005. This agreement, now funded through Formula grant funds alone has allowed continued support of Task Force meetings and activities.

Major activities of the Task Force have included the annual "Whispers & Screams" conference for girl-serving professionals; publication and distribution of Female Juvenile Justice, a study that provides a snapshot of female offenders in the state's juvenile justice system; publication and distribution of Providing Gender-Specific Services for Adolescent Female Offenders: Guidelines & Resources, a desk protocol that outlines the gender-specific philosophy; Promising Directions: Programs that serve girls in a single-sex environment, a guide to programs in the state; a community planning initiative, funding provided to communities to infuse intentional planning for young women into already existing community planning processes; an evaluation project to study two programs using the gender-specific approach; a study creating an internal evaluation tool; numerous trainings on the gender-specific philosophy and its implementation attended by hundreds of juvenile justice system professionals and

made online information available through the Iowa Division on the Status of Women web site at www.state.is.us/dhr/sw/girls.html. Further, due largely to the advocacy of the Task Force, the 1999 Iowa Legislature allocated funding for day treatment and aftercare services for young women and mandated that the gender-specific services approach should be used whenever possible.

Due to funding limitations, Task Force activities in the immediate future will encompass items identified as priorities and areas where the Task Force can have the most impact: support of the annual conference; distribution of all existing publications and reports; advocacy; development of a community assessment tool and resource guide; and other training and technical assistance provided around the state.

Juvenile Justice Youth Development Allocation Funding – A few communities are utilizing the funding provided from the Juvenile Justice Youth Development allocation process through Decats to support services for girls for after school programming, mentoring, aftercare services, and group activities. It is anticipated that the Juvenile Justice Youth Development allocation will be a vehicle to further efforts for locals to provide gender specific services. The Gender Task Force has assisted with the provision of products and trainings to local officials in order that they might better plan for the needs of girls. In 2005, the *Promising Directions* publication (listing programs that serve girls in a single-sex environment) was updated. Over 50% of the programs that identified themselves in the 1999 survey were discontinued or did not otherwise respond to the survey by 2005. Although the guide did not provide a complete accounting of new programs developed during the same time frame, the Gender Specific Services Task Force is troubled by the significant loss of programs surveyed between the 1999 and 2005 reports.

Although Iowa has not historically placed emphasis on providing gender-responsive services for females, since the formation of the Iowa Gender-Specific Services Task Force there has been increased discussion and action toward this end. Across the continuum of the Iowa juvenile justice system, service providers and system officials have been educated on female development and the need for more gender-responsive services that utilize the gender-specific services philosophy in programs that serve adolescent females. Encouragingly, there has been change in the way services are provided in various programs. However, a comprehensive change across the juvenile justice system has not occurred. Change must occur on a more fundamental level within the system to facilitate utilization of innovative gender-specific approaches in all programs and services as well as adequate funding of these services. Further, those involved in the planning of our efforts must expand to include a wider representation of players in the juvenile justice system. Both measures are necessary for Iowa to truly provide equitable services within its juvenile justice system.

Program Goal – Gender Responsive Programs and Services:

Facilitate a comprehensive fundamental change in the juvenile justice system that will enhance the understanding and utilization of innovative gender-responsive approaches in all programs and services, particularly those that serve the adolescent female population of Iowa's juvenile justice system.

Program Objective – Disseminate Information:

- A) Update and disseminate information concerning female development and the gender-specific services philosophy to girl-serving professionals using print media and website.

Activities and Services Planned – Disseminate Information:

- Distribute "The Girl Connection" newsletter bimonthly.
- Distribute Providing Gender-Specific Services for Adolescent Female Offenders: Guidelines & Resources as needed and requested.
- Distribute Female Juvenile Justice as needed and requested.
- Distribute Promising Directions: Programs that Serve Iowa Girls in a Single Sex Environment as needed and requested.

Program Objective – Training Regarding Female Development:

- B) Provide training regarding adolescent female development, the gender-specific program philosophy and component implementation and related topics to professionals in the juvenile justice system and related fields. **The SAG has approved the use of \$2,000 for training from 2006 formula grant funds.**

Activities and Services Planned – Training Regarding Female Development:

- Training and technical assistance provided by Coordinator and Task Force members to local communities/regions.
- Coordinate Whispers & Screams annual conference.
- Coordinate annual retreat/intensive training.
- Provide justice system participants scholarships to attend the Whispers & Screams conference.
- Maintain Speakers' Bureau information on web and in print.

Program Objective – Participate and Assist in Community Planning:

- C) Participate and assist in the community planning processes across the state to ensure that the unique needs of girls involved with or at risk for involvement with the juvenile justice system are addressed.

Activities and Services Planned - Participate and Assist in Community Planning:

- Complete and distribute "Community Assessment Tool and Resource Guide".
- Distribute "DHS Select Service Data" and "Juvenile Delinquency Statistical Report" to community planning entities.
- Distribute Providing Gender-Specific Services for Adolescent Female Offenders: Guidelines & Resources to community planning groups.
- Task Force members serve in community planning initiatives.
- Clearly stated intentions to address the unique needs of girls in community plans across the state.
- Training and technical assistance visits to local entities.

Program Objective – Education and Secure Wider Representation on Task Force:

- D) Educate legislators regarding the importance of gender-specific services and secure a wider representation of professionals on the Task Force.

Activities and Services Planned

- Testify at the legislative hearings of the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women and any other entities as opportunities arise.
- Work with the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women and other advocacy groups as they push for legislative change that supports gender-responsive efforts.
- Add representatives from Juvenile Court; DECAT committees; the Departments of Public Health, Human Services, Education, and Management as well as from other girl-serving programs to the membership of the Task Force.
- Support efforts of local gender task forces with training and technical assistance and other resources as able.

Performance Measures:

Required Outputs:

1. Formula funds awarded for services.
2. Number of program youth served.

Suggested Outputs:

- 1) Number of FTEs funded by formula funds.
- 2) Number of program materials developed.
- 3) Number and percent of program staff trained.
- 4) Number of hours of program staff training provided.
- 5) Number of planning activities conducted.

Required Outcomes:

- 1) Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.

Suggested Outcomes:

- 1) Number and percent of youth charged with formal probation violations.
- 2) Number and percent of youth committed to correctional facility.

ISSUE FIVE: COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Standard Program Area Code and Title:

06 Compliance Monitoring

Problem Statement:

Iowa continues to maintain an excellent system to monitor compliance with the JJDP Act. That system is described in some detail in Section 3 of this report, in the 2004 update, and in the 2003 Three Year Plan. However, the reduction of JJDP Act funding and the related administrative funding has made support for various compliance monitoring activities a challenge. Iowa has long utilized its compliance monitoring function as a tool to gather juvenile justice system related data. Collected data are compiled, analyzed, and supplied to system officials. The compliance monitoring function has resulted in activities related to research and assessment for system officials. **The SAG has approved \$12,576 for the compliance monitoring and a research/assessment function.** A separate attachment details the output/outcome measures for this program area.

Program Goal - Insure Compliance and Research Mechanism :

To ensure that Iowa continues to comply with all JJDP Act core requirements and all federal administrative requirements while providing a mechanism for juvenile justice planning research and system improvement.

Program Objective – Maintain Monitoring System:

A) To maintain a monitoring system that allows Iowa to continue its compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

Activities and Service Plan - Maintain Monitoring System:

- Provide all necessary reports to OJJDP, specifically the annual monitoring report.

Program Objective – Training:

B) To provide training and information sharing functions for the SAG, law enforcement, juvenile justice system officials, private youth serving agencies, etc.

Activities and Service Plan - Training:

- Continue compliance related training and information sharing capabilities;

Program Objective – Research and Assessment:

C) Assist system officials with various research and assessment activities.

Activities and Service Plan – Research and Assessment:

- Continue the existing planning, research, assessment , program development, technical assistance, and training capabilities.

Performance Measures:

Required Outputs:

1) Funds allocated to adhere to Section 223(A)(14).

Suggested Outputs:

- 1) Number of hours of program staff training provided.
- 2) Number of activities that address compliance with Section 223(A)(14).

Required Outcomes:

1) Submission of complete annual monitoring report to OJJDP

Suggested Outcomes:

1) Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area.

ISSUE SIX: STATE ADVISORY GROUP ALLOCATION

Standard Program Area Code and Title:

31 State Advisory Group Allocation

Problem Statement:

The SPA continues to provide staff support to Iowa's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council and its related Committees. As the SAG attachment reflects, we comply with related membership requirement, and have an active and engaged group. Issues are actively debated – and funding decisions reflect the SAG's priorities. **The 2006 SAG allocation is \$30,000.**

Program Goal – Assistance with Overall SAG Function:

To provide an advisory body capable of assisting in the dissemination of information concerning juvenile justice problems, providing input into the allocation of federal funding for programming, and evaluating the adequacy of the juvenile justice system and planning for its improvement.

Program Objective – Information for Governor and Legislature:

- A) Submit to the Governor and the Legislature recommendations with respect to matters relating to its functions, including State compliance with the requirements of the JJDP Act.

Activities and Service Plan – Information for Governor and Legislature:

- Disseminate information concerning juvenile justice issues and/or initiatives.

Program Objective – Information for Governor and Legislature:

- B) Engage the SAG and its Committees to development of the three year plan and its budget as well as the annual updates.

Activities and Service Plan – SAG Review:

- Utilize the SAG to review and update the Three-Year Plan to maintain a current priority of problems and areas for funding.

Program Objective – Compliance Monitoring:

- C) Monitor State compliance with the requirements of the JJDP Act.

Activities and Service Plan – Compliance Monitoring:

- Review monitoring data collected for the purposes of assessing JJDP Act compliance, as well as other related information to evaluate progress in addressing Plan goals.
- Review and respond to State legislative proposals that affect the policies and procedures related to the jailing and detention of juveniles.

Program Objective – Progress Reporting and Visits:

- D) Review the progress and accomplishments of formula grant projects funded under the State plan.

Activities and Service Plan – Progress Reporting and Visits:

- Conduct site visits of funded programs for "first-hand" review of implementation problems and procedures.
- Review subgrantee submitted fiscal and programmatic reports.

Program Objective – Input from Youth in the Juvenile Justice System:

- E) Regularly seek comments and opinions from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

Activities and Service Plan – Input from Youth in the Juvenile Justice System:

- Utilize the DMC Committee to get input from youth in the juvenile justice system.

Performance Measures:*Required Outputs:*

- 1) Number of grants funded with FG funds.
- 2) Number of grant applications reviewed and commented on.

Suggested Outputs:

- 1) Number of SAG committee meetings held.
- 2) Number and percent of activities/meetings that involve youth.

Required Outcomes: (There are only 3 measures, and all must be selected).

- 1) Number and percent of plan recommendations implemented.
- 2) Number of FG-funded programs sustained after 3 years.
- 3) Number and percent of SAG members show increased knowledge of their program areas (for which they have oversight).

ISSUE SEVEN: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION**Standard Program Area Code and Title:**

23 Planning and Administration

Problem Statement:

Iowa continues to maintain a comprehensive system to administer JJDP Act related funding, provide fiscal oversight, and staff the SAG and its related committees. "P and A" funding is critical to the maintenance of that system. **The allowable funding level for the "P and A" function is \$60,000.**

Program Goal:

To ensure that Iowa continues to comply with all JJDP Act core requirements and all federal administrative requirements while providing a mechanism for juvenile justice planning research and system improvement.

Program Objective – Administrative, Planning and Reporting Functions:

- A) To provide administrative, planning, and reporting functions required by the JJDP Act, which are beyond the state requirements of the SPA.

Activities and Service Plan – Administrative, Planning and Reporting Functions:

- Provide all necessary reports to OJJDP, including the annual monitoring report, the annual performance report, and the three-year plan annual updates.

Program Objective – System to Allocate Funds:

- B) Maintain a financial assistance mechanism to state agencies, local government and private non-profit organizations utilizing OJJDP formula funds to address the problems identified in our plan.

Activities and Service Plan – System to Allocate Funds:

- Maintain a system for allocating federal funds to state juvenile justice agencies and localities.
- Employ the present financial accounting system to ensure accurate and speedy records of financial transactions involving federal and state funds.

Program Objective – Staff Support to SAG:

- C) To provide staff support to enable the State Advisory Group (SAG) to function in an effective and efficient manner.

Activities and Service Plan – Staff Support to SAG:

- Staff SAG and SAG Committee meetings including providing information for SAG planning and oversight functions.
- Attend and participate in various state planning functions on behalf of the SAG.

Program Objective – Research and Assessment:

- D) Assist system officials with various research and assessment activities.

Activities and Service Plan – Research and Assessment Activities

- Continue the existing planning, research, assessment , program development, technical assistance, and training capabilities.

Performance Measures:

Required Outputs:

3. FG funds awarded for planning and administration.
4. # of subgrants awarded.

Suggested Outputs:

1. Number of FTEs funded with FG\$.
2. Number of subgrantee technical assistance events.

Required Outcomes:

1. Number and percent of programs funded directly in line with the 3-year plan.

Suggested Outcomes:

1. Number of FG-funded programs sustained after 3 years
2. Average time from receipt of subgrant application to date of award.

APPENDIX A

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT RESULTS, INDICATORS & STRATEGIES

RESULTS			
All youth have the benefit of safe and supportive families, schools and communities.	All youth are healthy and socially competent.	All youth are successful in school.	All youth are prepared for productive adulthood.
INDICATORS			
Founded child abuse rate of school-age children.	Alcohol, tobacco and other drug use among youth. (IYS)	ITBS/ITED proficiency levels in math and reading among 4 th , 8 th and 11 th grade students.	Graduation rate (when available)
Youth perceptions of positive family attributes. (IYS composite score)	Percentage of youth engaged in regular physical activity (YRBS)	Youth reports of commitment to learning (IYS composite score)	Participation in post-secondary education or training.
Out of home placement rate	Percentage of youth overweight (YRBS).	Average daily attendance.	Teen birth rate.
Youth perceptions of school climate. (IYS composite score)	Number of youth attempting suicide. (YRBS)	Suspensions and expulsions from school.	Juvenile arrest rate.
Youth perceptions of student norms (IYS composite score)	Proportion of youth reported to be sad, unhappy, or depressed. (YRBS)	Drop out rate	Unemployment rate among young adults.
Number of juvenile victims of crime.	Youth reports of positive values and character (IYS composite score)		Youth volunteerism.
Youth access to ATOD (IYS composite score)			
Youth reports of supportive neighborhood (IYS composite score)			
CROSS CUTTING YOUTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES			
<p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">ENVIRONMENTAL & SYSTEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt consistent and coordinated state youth policy based on positive youth development and results accountability. Work with communities, schools, local organizations, parents, and youth to collaboratively plan for and implement a coordinated service delivery system for youth. Assess and revise relevant state licensing standards and training activities to incorporate youth development principles. Increase capacity of youth serving systems and organizations and enhance professional development of youth workers to improve youth services and supports. Counteract negative or mixed messages received by youth with social marketing and other environmental approaches. Increase broad public support for investment in youth development. 	<p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">SERVICES, OPPORTUNITIES & SUPPORTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for youth to be engaged in and contribute to their communities and the state. Support and foster positive youth-adult relationships (e.g., mentoring). Provide a broad range of “opportunities to learn” during the school and non-school hours through a variety of recreational, enrichment, and leadership activities and academic support. Increase utilization of effective methods and research-based practices in education, prevention, and intervention programs and services. Encourage and promote the involvement of parents and other family members in education and other youth serving systems and services. Provide effective interventions to maintain youth within their communities and to support youth through transitions. Involve multiple sectors in offering community-based youth development opportunities and supports. 		

APPENDIX B

Iowa Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program (JABG)

FY 06 Analysis of Financial Burden

Date: 2-24-06

Purpose Area 1: Developing, implementing, and administering graduated sanctions			
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<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Family Centered/Family Pres/Life Skills	\$1,098,832		
Juvenile restitution expenses		\$950,140	
Juvenile tracking and monitoring	\$2,072,709		
Supervised community treatment (day treatment)			
Out-of-home placements	\$16,151,616		
Total	\$19,323,157	\$950,140	

Purpose Area 2: Building, expanding, renovating, or operating juvenile correction, detention facilities			
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<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Boys' State Training School	\$12,257,658		
Girls' State Training School	\$7,269,836		
Training school and AEA education costs	\$6,212,788		
Juvenile Detention Costs	\$3,702,377	\$10,000,222	All detention and intake centers are included
Total	\$29,442,659	\$10,000,222	

Purpose Area 3: Hiring juvenile judges, probation officers, defenders, special advocates, and pre-trial services			
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<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Indigent Juvenile Defense Costs	\$8,225,404	\$3,319,468	
Public Defender for Juveniles	\$2,496,282		
Juvenile Court Operations (includes pre-trial)	\$18,439,048		
Court Reporters -- Juvenile court	\$863,424		
Clerks of Court -- Juvenile expenses	\$1,945,053		4.9% of total costs (4.9% of all filings are Juvenile Filings)
Juvenile Court Judges	\$1,141,149		4.9% of total costs (4.9% of all filings are Juvenile Filings)
Total	\$33,110,360	\$3,319,468	

Purpose Area 4: Hiring additional prosecutors.			
<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Total	\$0	\$0	

Purpose Area 5: Prosecution expenses to combat drugs, gangs and youth violence.			
<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
County Attorney juvenile adjudication expenses		\$3,438,109	Based on survey of County Attorneys, 8.73% of total County Attorney costs are juvenile expenditures.
Total	\$0	\$3,438,109	

Purpose Area 6: Juvenile Justice training programs for law enforcement and other court personnel			
<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Juvenile Justice training for Law Enforcement		\$14,781	
Total	\$0	\$14,781	

Purpose Area 7: Expenditures for juvenile gun courts.			
<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
No juvenile gun courts in Iowa			
Total	\$0	\$0	

Purpose Area 8: Expenditures for juvenile drug courts.			
<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Polk County Juvenile Drug Court	\$20,000	\$70,000	
Marshall County Juvenile Drug Court		\$64,000	
Woodbury County Juvenile Drug Court		\$70,000	
Total	\$20,000	\$204,000	

Purpose Area 9: Maintaining juvenile records system designed to promote public safety.			
<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Total	\$0	\$0	

Purpose Area 10: Interagency information sharing expenses.			
<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Law enforcement IOWA & UCR Systems	\$55,903	\$64,348	Juvenile portion of System is 7.16%
State Court Information System	\$140,423		Juvenile portion of Information System
Total	\$196,326	\$64,348	

Purpose Area 11: Accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism, referred by law enforcement.			
<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Accountability based community programs	\$ 78,914	\$ 70,988	Match for Byrne Grants
Total	\$78,914	\$70,988	

Purpose Area 12: Risk and need assessments, including mental health and substance abuse treatment.			
<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Substance Abuse Treatment (Inpatient / Out patient)	\$4,932,486		Includes State Training Schools' expenditures for SA counseling
Total	\$4,932,486	\$0	

Purpose Area 13: Accountability-based programs designed to enhance school safety.			
<u>Activity</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Local funding</u>	<u>Comments</u>
School-based juvenile court supervision	\$1,045,478		
School resource officers (law enforcement)		\$3,381,593	
Other local law enforcement programs		\$15,500	
Local school-based accountability programs			
Total	\$1,045,478	\$3,397,093	

Purpose Area 14: Restorative Justice Programs			
<u>Activity</u>			
Total	\$0	\$0	

Purpose Area 15: Juvenile court and probation expenses to be more efficient in holding offenders accountable.

Activity	State Funding	Local funding	Comments
Court-ordered services	\$2,220,127		
Total	\$2,220,127	\$0	

Purpose Area 16: Hiring correction personnel and training expenses for correction personnel.

Total	\$0	\$0	

Total	\$90,369,507	\$21,459,149	\$111,828,656
Percentage	81%	19%	

Prepared by CJJP. 2-24-06

APPENDIX C

Person

Murder
Negligent Manslaughter
Kidnapping
Sexual Assault
Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Simple Assault
Intimidation
Extortion/Blackmail
Incest
Statutory Rape
Prostitution
Family Offenses

Non-Person

Arson¹
Burglary²
Larceny
Motor Vehicle Theft
Theft Fraud
Stolen Property Offense
Vandalism of Property
Drug Offenses
Pornography
Gambling Offenses
Bribery
Weapons Law Violations
Bad Checks
Curfew/Loitering
Disorderly Conduct
Driving Under the Influence
Drunkenness
Liquor Law Violation
Runaway
Trespass
All Other Offenses

¹ Arson is defined in the UCR's as: *To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.* While arson was included under the non-person category it should be noted that under Iowa Code Section 712.2, 1st degree Arson, is an offense against a person.

² Burglary is defined in the UCR's as: *The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.* While burglary was included under the non-person category it should be noted under Iowa Code Section 713.3, 1st degree Burglary, is an offense against a person.

APPENDIX D

<u>FORCIBLE FELONIES AND EXCLUSION FELONIES</u>	<u>IOWA CODE</u>
Administering Harmful Substances	708.5
Arson 1st Degree	712.2
Assault in a Felony - Injury	708.3
Assault in a Felony - No Injury	708.3.A
Attempt to Commit Murder	707.11
Burglary 1st Degree	713.3
Child Endangerment - Serious Injury	726.6.2
Conspiracy to Commit a Forcible Felony	706.3.A
Criminal Gang Participation	723.A.2
Involuntary Manslaughter in a Public Offense	707.5.1
Kidnapping 1st Degree	710.2
Kidnapping 2nd Degree	710.3
Kidnapping 3rd Degree	710.4
Manufacture, Delivery, Possess w/ Firearm/OW	204.401.1E/1F
Manufacture, Import, Storage of Explosives	101A.2/3
Murder 1st Degree	707.2
Murder 2nd Degree	707.3
Murder of Fetus Aborted Live	707.9
Nonconsensual Termination - Attempted	707.8.2
Possession of Explosive/Incendiary Devices	712.6
Purchase/Possession of Explosive Devices	101A.3/4
Receipt, Transportation, Possession of Weapons - Felon	724.26
Robbery 1st Degree	711.2
Robbery 2nd Degree	711.3
Sexual Abuse 1st Degree	709.2
Sexual Abuse 2nd Degree	709.3
Sexual Abuse 3rd Degree	709.4
Terrorism	708.6
Unauthorized Possession of Offensive Weapon	724.3
Voluntary Manslaughter	707.4
Willful Injury	708.4