

STATE OF IOWA

JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY
SERVICES REPORT

STATE FISCAL YEAR
2008



Prepared by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning,
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Preface

Delinquency services programs (also referred to as graduated sanctions) are available to youth across Iowa who have been adjudicated delinquent and/or placed into such programming by the Courts. Programming is provided through Juvenile Court Services across eight Judicial Districts and includes the following:¹

Tracking and Monitoring provides individualized and intensive one-to-one intervention to a child to help the child establish positive behavior patterns and to help the child maintain accountability in a community-based setting. This program was originally designed for medium to high risk youth.

Supervised Community Treatment provides supervised educational support and treatment during the day to children who are experiencing social, behavioral, or emotional problems that place them at risk of group care or state institutional placement. This program was originally designed for high risk youth.

Lifeskills services provide individual or group instruction which includes, but is not limited to, specific training to develop and enhance personal skills, problem solving, accountability, acceptance of responsibility, victim empathy, activities of daily living and job skills. This program was originally designed for low risk youth.

Data are provided to the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) through monthly discharge reports sent by the eight Judicial Districts across Iowa. Service information is only forwarded at the time the youth discharged from programming. Therefore, youth who received services during SFY08, but did not discharge by June 30, will not be included in this report.

Youth may have multiple records within the data set, as they may have either received a particular service multiple times or a combination of services. Where possible, unique counts of youth are provided. When reporting by program, counts will be unique within program. However, when reporting based on discharge status all records must be counted as status will vary by record.

There were 3,205 service records submitted to CJJP during SFY08. Of these records, there were 2,839 unique youth served. There were 651 records for youth who were served within the same service multiple times (127 youth) or across multiple services (171 youth). The following report will include data for total services delivered, unique population served, and unique count by program.

The following includes data for youth discharging from graduated sanctions programming between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008.

¹ These program definitions were established by the Iowa Department of Human Services.

I. Population Data

A. Total Service Delivery

The data here include all services delivered during SFY08; youth, therefore, may be included multiple times for the same service or for a combination of services. The counts include all 3,205 service records submitted.

Table 1. All Records - Gender

	N	%
Male	2,343	73.1%
Female	862	26.9%
Total	3,205	100.0%

Table 2. All Records – Age (at start date of service)

	N	%
<10	4	0.1%
10	10	0.3%
11	24	0.7%
12	86	2.7%
13	212	6.6%
14	446	13.9%
15	693	21.6%
16	890	27.8%
17	801	25.0%
18	38	1.2%
19	1	<.1%
Total	3,205	100.0%

Youth served ranged in age from 7 to 19, with an average age of 15.4 and a mode of 16.

Table 3. All Records - Gender by Race

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,356	73.5%	1,711	73.0%	645	74.8%
African-American	533	16.6%	382	16.3%	151	17.5%
Hispanic	195	6.1%	156	6.7%	39	4.5%
Native American	12	0.4%	9	0.4%	3	0.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	32	1.0%	27	1.2%	5	0.6%
Mixed/Other	77	2.4%	58	2.5%	19	2.2%
Total	3,205	100.0%	2,343	73.1%	862	26.9%

B. Unique Population Served

The data here represent a unique count of youth who received services during SFY08. If a youth received services multiple times within the same service or in a combination of services, he/she would be counted once in the three tables below. Unique records were determined by case identification number, last name, and date of birth.

Table 4. Unique Population Served - Gender

	N	%
Male	2,053	72.3%
Female	786	27.7%
Total	2,839	100.0%

Table 5. Unique Population Served – Age (at start date of service)

	N	%
<10	4	0.1%
10	10	0.4%
11	24	0.8%
12	81	2.9%
13	183	6.4%
14	388	13.7%
15	613	21.6%
16	769	27.1%
17	728	25.6%
18	38	1.3%
19	1	<.1%
Total	2,839	100.0%

Youth served ranged in age from 7 to 19, with an average age of 15.4 and a mode of 16.

Table 6. Unique Population Served - Gender by Race

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,090	73.6%	1,500	73.1%	590	75.1%
African-American	461	16.2%	327	15.9%	134	17.0%
Hispanic	182	6.4%	143	7.0%	39	5.0%
Native American	10	0.4%	7	0.3%	3	0.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	30	1.1%	26	1.3%	4	0.5%
Mixed/Other	66	2.3%	50	2.4%	16	2.0%
Total	2,839	100.0%	2,053	72.3%	786	27.7%

C. Program Type

Data presented in this section include a unique count of youth by program. A youth receiving services in the same program multiple times would be counted once. However, a youth receiving services across multiple programs would be counted once under each service received. Of the eight Judicial Districts, there were three districts that utilized funding for tracking and monitoring services only.

Table 7. Program Type by Gender

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tracking & Monitoring	2,272	75.4%	1,654	75.4%	618	75.4%
Supervised Community Treatment	291	9.7%	239	10.9 %	52	6.3%
Lifeskills	450	14.9%	300	13.7%	150	18.3%
Total	3,013	100.0%	2,193	72.8%	820	27.2%

While tracking and monitoring services were equally utilized for males and females, males were more likely than females to be placed in supervised community treatment programming and girls were more likely than boys to receive lifeskills training. Of the 291 youth in supervised community treatment programming, 82% were boys and 18% were girls. Of the 450 youth receiving lifeskills training, 33% were female, while females represented approximately 28% of the total population served.

Table 8. Program Type by Race

	TOTAL		Trk/Mon		SC Trmt		Lifeskills	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,209	73.3%	1,679	73.9%	190	65.3%	340	75.6%
African-American	504	16.7%	357	15.7%	75	25.8%	72	16.0%
Hispanic	188	6.2%	150	6.6%	15	5.2%	23	5.1%
Native American	10	0.3%	9	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Asian/Pac Islander	31	1.0%	26	1.1%	1	0.3%	4	0.9%
Mixed/Other	71	2.4%	51	2.2%	10	3.4%	10	2.2%
Total	3,013	100.0%	2,272	75.4%	291	9.7%	450	14.9%

Table 8 demonstrates that, compared to their Caucasian counterparts, African-American and multiracial youth were more frequently placed in supervised community treatment programming.

D. Multiple Services

Of the 2,839 youth served during SFY08, there were 127 youth who received the same programming multiple times and 171 youth who received a combination of services. Due to small counts for minorities, other than African-Americans, those youth are grouped in the tables below.

Table 9. Youth Receiving the Same Service Multiple Times

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	90	70.9%	69	71.1%	21	70.0%
African-American	24	18.9%	17	17.5%	7	23.3%
Other Minorities	13	10.2%	11	11.3%	2	6.7%
Total	127	100.0%	97	76.4%	30	23.6%

Compared to their percentage of the total population served, males were slightly overrepresented among those receiving a service multiple times.

Table 10. Youth Receiving a Combination of Services

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	122	71.3%	99	72.3%	23	67.6%
African-American	45	26.3%	34	24.8%	11	32.4%
Other Minorities	4	2.3%	4	2.9%	0	0.0%
Total	171	100.0%	137	80.1%	34	19.9%

African-Americans, particularly females, were overrepresented among those receiving a combination of services.

E. Discharge Status

At time of discharge from a program, the service provider (or the Juvenile Court Officer) determines whether or not a youth’s discharge is “successful” or “unsuccessful.” During SFY08, discharge status was redefined and an additional category of “Neutral” was added to encompass those youth who did not complete the program due to factors beyond their control. Since discharge status will vary by record, counts are based on total services delivered. Definitions for discharge status are as follows:

- ◆ Successful – Youth met all requirements and completed the program
- ◆ Unsuccessful – Youth did not meet requirements and/or did not complete the program
- ◆ Neutral – Youth did not complete the program due to extraneous circumstances (moved out of area or placed per case plan)

Table 11. Discharge Status – All Services

	N	%
Successful	2,291	71.5%
Unsuccessful	729	22.7%
Neutral	185	5.8%
Total	3,205	100.0%

As noted in Table 11, 71.5% of youth receiving services were considered to be successful in their programming. There were 729 (23%) youth considered unsuccessful due to the reasons presented in the tables below. These categories were also redefined in SFY08 as a result of a request by the judicial districts. Previous reasons for failure included youth on waiting lists for placement, moving out of the area, or youth requiring a higher treatment level. These categories were deleted as it was decided that waiting lists or relocation should not be considered failure reasons and higher treatment level was often misconstrued as the equivalent of the need for a more restrictive service.

Youth with multiple services were less successful than the overall population served during SFY08. Youth placed in the same program on multiple occasions throughout SFY08 discharged successfully 61.8% of the time, while youth receiving a combination of services discharged successfully 66% of the time.

Table 12. Reason For Failure by Gender

	TOTAL		Non Attendance		Program Requirements Not Met		More Restrictive Service Needed		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	729	100.0%	132	18.1%	75	10.3%	384	52.7%	138	18.9%
Male	554	76.0%	97	17.5%	57	10.3%	302	54.5%	98	17.7%
Female	175	24.0%	35	20.0%	18	10.3%	82	46.9%	40	22.9%

While males constitute 72% of the total population served, they represented 76% of those discharging unsuccessfully from programming. As noted in Table 10, there did not appear to be any significant differences between the reasons for failure of males versus those of females.

Table 13. Reason For Failure by Race

	TOTAL		Non Attendance		Program Requirements Not Met		More Restrictive Service Needed		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	729	100.0%	132	18.1%	75	10.3%	384	52.7%	138	18.9%
Caucasian	468	64.2%	73	15.6%	50	10.7%	249	53.2%	96	20.5%
African-American	186	25.5%	51	27.4%	18	9.7%	90	48.4%	27	14.5%
Hispanic	43	5.9%	5	11.6%	3	7.0%	25	58.1%	10	23.3%
Native American	2	0.3%	0	---	0	---	2	100.0%	---	0.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	8	1.1%	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	4	50.0%	1	12.5%
Mixed/Other	22	3.0%	2	9.1%	2	9.1%	14	63.6%	4	18.2%

African-Americans comprised 16% of the population served during SFY08, but represented nearly 26% of the population that failed in programming. This group tended to be much more likely to fail a program due to non-attendance, while Hispanics most often required a more restrictive service. Overall, regardless of gender or race, youth most often failed a program due to the need for a more restrictive placement.

F. Length of Service

The following table depicts the average number of days between start date of service and discharge date from program for youth in graduated sanctions programming during SFY08.

Table 14. Average Length of Service in Days – All Services

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	115.3	119.9	103.3
African-American	101.3	99.5	106.1
Hispanic	145.4	150.7	123.9
Native American	112.8	105.9	133.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	202.8	198.2	227.4
Mixed/Other	100.8	107.5	80.3
Total	115.3	119.1	105.0

Males, on average, remained in services longer than females. To a certain degree, this difference in length of service can be attributed to the type of programming most often associated with gender. Males more often receive tracking and monitoring and supervised community treatment, which tend to have longer service periods. Females most often receive lifeskills training, which typically has a shorter service period. Further data regarding length of service by program can be found in sections III, IV and V.

While the Asian/Pacific Islander population had the highest average service period, these youth also represented less than one percent of the population served.

Tables 15 and 16 below provide the average length of service based on discharge status. Since counts for some minority groups are very low, minorities (with the exception of African-Americans) are being grouped. As seen below, length of service for youth discharging successfully versus those discharging unsuccessfully did not vary to a great degree. The longest service periods were for “Other Minorities” discharging unsuccessfully, however, reliability is compromised due to small numbers.

Table 15. Average Length of Service in Days – Successful Discharge

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	119.5	124.4	107.1
African-American	105.7	103.8	109.7
Other Minorities	133.8	142.1	104.9
Total	119.2	123.9	107.3

Table 16. Average Length of Service in Days – Unsuccessful Discharge

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	106.7	110.7	94.6
African-American	106.8	105.4	111.3
Other Minorities	155.5	149.5	181.6
Total	111.8	113.6	105.9

II. Service Providers

Much of the data presented here are collected and reported by the agencies that actually provided graduated sanctions programming. Data are reported to the Accountant/Auditor in each of the eight judicial districts who verify the data and then forward them to CJJP. The table below presents the success rate by provider. Note that the majority of providers listed here would themselves have been responsible for determining the success or failure of youth in their programs.

As discharge status varies by record, the data below includes all 3,205 service records. As there is great variation in the number of youth served by individual agencies, one should be cautious in drawing conclusions as to the success or failure of any individual program. There may also be considerable variation in the types of youth served by the various programs.

Table 17. Success Rate by Service Provider and Program Type

<u>SERVICE PROVIDER</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Total Served</u>	<u>Success Rate</u>
Tracking & Monitoring:					
Avalon Center	1	0	0	1	100.0
Central Iowa Juvenile Detention	474	102	36	612	77.5
Children and Families of Iowa	126	79	26	231	54.5
Decatur County	112	45	9	166	67.5
Families Inc.	11	7	0	18	61.1
Family Service	197	67	13	277	71.1
First Resources	31	2	2	35	88.6
Four Oaks	224	107	48	379	59.1
Lutheran Service of Iowa	15	5	2	22	68.2
North Iowa Juvenile Detention	22	15	6	43	51.2
Northwest Iowa YES Center	94	19	2	115	81.7
Orchard Place	221	59	4	284	77.8
Rabiner	2	0	0	2	100.0
Visinet of Iowa	4	5	0	9	44.4
West Iowa Mental Health	74	26	0	100	74.0
Young House	92	29	1	122	75.4
Subtotal Tracking & Monitoring	1,700	567	150	2,417	70.3
Supervised Community Treatment:					
Avalon Center	1	0	2	3	33.3
Central IA Juvenile Detention	6	2	0	8	75.0
Children and Families of Iowa	1	0	0	1	100.0
Community & Family Resources	2	1	0	3	66.7
Families Inc.	1	0	0	1	100.0
Family Resources	16	18	2	36	44.4
Four Oaks	100	48	22	170	58.8
Francis Lauer	5	1	1	7	71.4
Lutheran Service of Iowa	1	0	0	1	100.0
North Iowa Juvenile Detention	0	1	0	1	0.0
Quakerdale	1	2	0	3	33.3
Rabiner	19	13	1	33	57.6
Young House	9	22	2	33	27.3
Youth and Shelter Services	4	3	1	8	50.0
Subtotal SCT	166	111	31	308	53.9

<u>SERVICE PROVIDER</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Total Served</u>	<u>Success Rate</u>
Lifeskills:					
Catholic Social Services	1	0	0	1	100.0
Central Iowa Juvenile Detention	76	3	0	79	96.2
Community and Family Resources	5	1	0	6	83.3
Families First	8	1	1	10	80.0
First Resources	67	4	0	71	94.4
Four Oaks	77	2	1	80	96.3
Francis Lauer	41	1	2	44	93.2
Mid-Iowa Family Therapy	2	0	0	2	100.0
Rabiner	4	4	0	8	50.0
Safer Foundation	41	20	0	61	67.2
Upper Des Moines Opportunity	97	14	0	111	87.4
Youth and Shelter Services	6	1	0	7	85.7
Subtotal Lifeskills	425	51	4	480	88.5
Total	2,291	729	185	3,205	71.5

III. Data By Program – Tracking and Monitoring

Tracking and monitoring (TM) services are defined by the Iowa Department of Human Services as follows:

“To provide individualized and intensive one-to-one intervention to a child to help the child establish positive behavior patterns and to help the child maintain accountability in a community-based setting.”

The following table includes a unique count of youth receiving tracking and monitoring services. The average age for youth in tracking and monitoring was 15.4 years, with a mode of 16 years.

A. Demographic Data – Tracking and Monitoring

Table 18. Unique Count - Race by Gender (TM)

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	1,679	73.9%	1,216	73.5%	463	74.9%
African-American	357	15.7%	251	15.2%	106	17.2%
Hispanic	150	6.6%	119	7.2%	31	5.0%
Native American	9	0.4%	6	0.4%	3	0.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	26	1.1%	23	1.4%	3	0.5%
Mixed/Other	51	2.2%	39	2.4%	12	1.9%
Total	2,272	100.0%	1,654	72.8%	618	27.2%

When comparing gender and race of the population served in tracking and monitoring, Caucasian and African-American females comprised a higher percentage of those served than their male counterparts, while Hispanic males were more often in tracking than Hispanic females.

The data above include a unique count of youth who received tracking and monitoring services during SFY08 - youth with multiple tracking and monitoring service periods during the fiscal year are only counted once. The remaining data in this section will be based on total count of records for youth discharging from tracking and monitoring since counts involving discharge status will vary by record.

B. Length of Service – Tracking and Monitoring

Table 19. Average Length of Service in Days (TM)

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	126.7	131.6	113.7
African-American	113.4	111.8	117.1
Hispanic	162.0	166.6	143.5
Native American	115.8	109.3	133.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	219.4	213.0	270.3
Mixed/Other	106.2	116.0	74.7
Total	127.4	131.7	115.7

While Asian and Hispanic populations were held in tracking and monitoring for a much longer period of time, they also comprise only 7% of the population of youth in tracking. Males, on average, were tracked approximately two weeks longer than females.

C. Discharge Data – Tracking and Monitoring

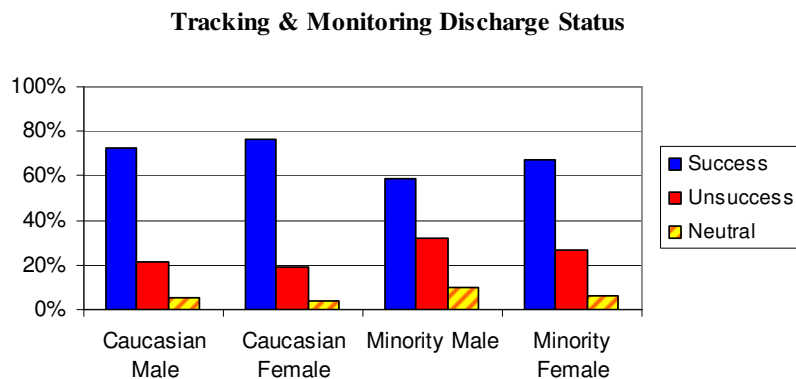
Table 20. Discharge Status (TM)

	N	%
Successful	1,700	70.3%
Unsuccessful	567	23.5%
Neutral	150	6.2%
Total	2,417	100.0%

Table 21. Status by Gender and Race (TM)

	Total		Successful		Unsuccessful		Neutral	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male								
Caucasian	1,301	73.6%	945	72.6%	282	21.7%	74	5.7%
African-American	268	15.2%	131	48.9%	100	37.3%	37	13.8%
Hispanic	125	7.1%	92	73.6%	27	21.6%	6	4.8%
Native American	8	0.5%	6	75.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%
Asian/Pac Islander	24	1.4%	17	70.8%	6	25.0%	1	4.2%
Other	42	2.4%	27	64.3%	14	33.3%	1	2.4%
Total	1,768	73.1%	1,218	68.9%	430	24.3%	120	6.8%
Female								
Caucasian	487	75.0%	373	76.6%	94	19.3%	20	4.1%
African-American	112	17.3%	71	63.4%	32	28.6%	9	8.0%
Hispanic	31	4.8%	24	77.4%	7	22.6%	0	0.0%
Native American	3	0.5%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	3	0.5%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
Other	13	2.0%	10	76.9%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%
Total	649	26.9%	482	74.3%	137	21.1%	30	4.6%

Figure 1. Tracking and Monitoring Discharge Status



When discharging from tracking and monitoring services, Caucasian females tend to be the most successful, while the group discharging unsuccessfully most often is minority males.

Table 22. Reason For Failure by Gender and Race (TM)

	TOTAL		Non Attendance		Program Requirements Not Met		More Restrictive Service Needed		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	567	100.0%	83	14.6%	67	11.8 %	322	56.8 %	95	16.8%
Male										
Caucasian	282	65.6%	37	13.1%	32	11.3%	168	59.6%	45	16.0%
African-American	100	23.3%	22	22.0%	12	12.0%	52	52.0%	14	14.0%
Hispanic	27	6.3%	1	3.7%	2	7.4%	18	66.7%	6	22.2%
Native American	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	6	1.4%	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%
Other	14	3.3%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	10	71.4%	2	14.3%
Subtotal-Male	430	75.8%	61	14.2%	50	11.6%	252	58.6%	67	15.6%
Female										
Caucasian	94	68.6%	13	13.8%	13	13.8%	49	52.1%	19	20.2%
African-American	32	23.4%	8	25.0%	3	9.4%	16	50.0%	5	15.6%
Hispanic	7	5.1%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%
Native American	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Other	2	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
Subtotal-Female	137	24.2%	22	16.1%	17	12.4%	70	51.1%	28	20.4%

As with the total population served during SFY08, the most prevalent reason for failure for those receiving tracking and monitoring is the need for a more restrictive setting. This is especially true for Hispanic and multiracial (Other) males.

A discharge categorized as “Other” often indicates that the youth aged out of services and was either waived into the adult system or terminated. It also may indicate that a youth obtained new charges and was sent to placement or another program.

IV. Data By Program – Supervised Community Treatment

Supervised community treatment (SCT) services are defined by the Iowa Department of Human Services as follows:

“To provide supervised educational support and treatment during the day to children who are experiencing social, behavioral, or emotional problems that place them at risk of group care or state institutional placement.”

The following data include a unique count of youth discharging from supervised community treatment services during SFY 2008. The average age for youth in SCT was 15.2 years, with a mode of 15 years.

A. Demographic Data – Supervised Community Treatment

Table 23. Race by Gender (SCT)

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	190	65.3%	154	64.4%	36	69.2%
African-American	75	25.8%	63	26.4%	12	23.1%
Hispanic	15	5.2%	13	5.4%	2	3.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.3%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Mixed/Other	10	3.4%	8	3.3%	2	3.8%
Total	291	100.0%	239	82.1%	52	17.9%

During SFY08, supervised community treatment services were utilized more often for males and minority youth. Minority youth were more likely to receive Supervised Community Treatment (35% of the total) than they were tracking and monitoring services (26%). There were 17 youth who discharged from SCT multiple times.

B. Length of Service – Supervised Community Treatment

Table 24. Average Length of Service in Days – SCT

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	111.9	113.9	103.7
African-American	85.4	80.7	109.1
Hispanic	120.4	153.1	23.5 ¹
Asian/Pacific Islander	178.0 ²	178.0 ²	----
Mixed/Other	95.0	108.6	54.3
Total	105.1	106.4	99.4

¹ = 2 youth served

² = 1 youth served

As with tracking and monitoring, males (on average) were served in supervised community treatment programs longer than females. While African-Americans were frequently placed in SCT, they remained in the program an average of 30 days less than Caucasians.

C. Discharge Data – Supervised Community Treatment

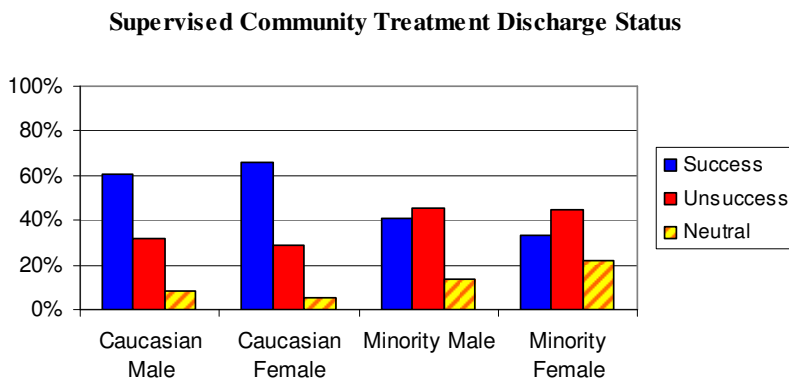
Table 25. Discharge Status (SCT)

	N	%
Successful	166	53.9%
Unsuccessful	111	36.0%
Neutral	31	10.1%
Total	308	100.0%

Table 26. Status by Gender and Race (SCT)

	Total		Successful		Unsuccessful		Neutral	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male								
Caucasian	162	64.3%	98	60.5%	51	31.5%	13	8.0%
African-American	66	26.2%	25	37.9%	31	47.0%	10	15.2%
Hispanic	14	5.6%	7	50.0%	6	42.9%	1	7.1%
Asian/Pac Islander	1	0.4%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	9	3.6%	4	44.4%	4	44.4%	1	11.1%
Total	252	81.8%	135	53.6%	92	36.5%	25	9.9%
Female								
Caucasian	38	67.9%	25	65.8%	11	28.9%	2	5.3%
African-American	13	23.2%	3	23.1%	6	46.2%	4	30.8%
Hispanic	2	3.6%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Other	3	5.4%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
Total	56	18.2%	31	55.4%	19	33.9%	6	10.7%

Figure 2. Supervised Community Treatment Discharge Status



Success rates for youth discharging from supervised community treatment services were much lower than those for youth in the other two graduated sanctions programs. Moreover, while minorities were more likely to be placed in SCT, they also more often discharged unsuccessfully.



Caucasians discharged successfully 62% of the time, while the combined success rate for minorities was only 40%. Minority males discharged unsuccessfully 46% of the time.

Table 27. Reason For Failure by Gender and Race (SCT)

	TOTAL		Non Attendance		Program Requirements Not Met		More Restrictive Service Needed		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	111	100.0%	33	29.7%	7	6.3%	55	49.5%	16	14.4%
Male										
Caucasian	51	55.4%	12	23.5%	3	5.9%	25	49.0%	11	21.6%
African-American	31	33.7%	11	35.5%	3	9.7%	16	51.6%	1	3.2%
Hispanic	6	6.5%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	4	66.7%	0	0.0%
Other	4	4.3%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%
Subtotal-Male	92	82.9%	26	28.3%	6	6.5%	47	51.1%	13	14.1%
Female										
Caucasian	11	57.9%	3	27.3%	1	9.1%	6	54.5%	1	9.1%
African-American	6	31.6%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	1	16.7%
Hispanic	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Other	1	5.3%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal-Female	19	17.1%	7	36.8%	1	5.3%	8	42.1%	3	15.8%

Nearly half of the youth discharging from supervised community treatment failed the program due to a need for a more restrictive placement. There was also a higher percentage of youth failing due to non-attendance as compared to the overall population. African-American youth were particularly likely to fail due to non-attendance. Overall, the rate of non-attendance for youth in supervised community treatment was 29.7%, while across all three programs 18.1% of youth failed due to non-attendance.

V. Data By Program – Lifeskills

Lifeskills (LS) programming is defined by the Iowa Department of Human Services as follows:

“To provide individual or group instruction which includes, but is not limited to, specific training to develop and enhance personal skills, problem solving, accountability, acceptance of responsibility, victim empathy, activities of daily living and job skills.”

The following data include a unique count of youth discharging from lifeskills programming during SFY 2008. The average age for youth in lifeskills was 15.4 years, with a mode of 16 years.

A. Demographic Data – Lifeskills

Table 28. Race by Gender (LS)

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	340	75.6%	227	75.7%	113	75.3%
African-American	72	16.0%	46	15.3%	26	17.3%
Hispanic	23	5.1%	17	5.7%	6	4.0%
Native American	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.9%	2	0.7%	2	1.3%
Mixed/Other	10	2.2%	7	2.3%	3	2.0%
Total	450	100.0%	300	66.7%	150	33.3%

Compared to the other two graduated sanction programs, a higher percentage of females received lifeskills programming. Females comprised 33% of the population in lifeskills, while 27% of the youth in tracking and monitoring and only 18% in supervised community treatment were female. This suggests that females in the juvenile justice system are generally perceived as lower risk than males. There were 30 youth who discharged from lifeskills training multiple times.

B. Length of Service – Lifeskills

Table 29. Average Length of Service in Days – LS

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	61.7	62.0	61.0
African-American	56.5	56.1	57.2
Hispanic	49.7	47.3	56.3
Native American	79.0 ¹	79.0 ¹	---
Asian/Pacific Islander	96.5	30.0 ²	163.0 ²
Mixed/Other	77.8	55.1	130.7
Total	61.0	60.0	62.8

¹ = 1 youth served

² = 2 youth served

Lifeskills training has a much shorter span of service delivery as it involves direct training to lower risk youth as opposed to the longer term supervision component typically provided by tracking and monitoring and day treatment programs.

C. Discharge Data – Lifeskills

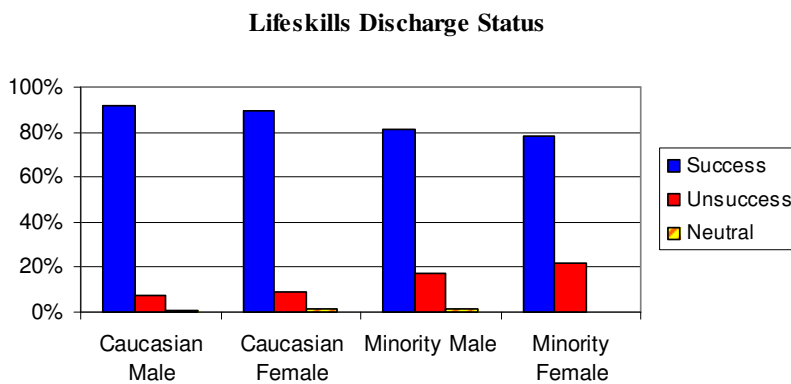
Table 30. Discharge Status (LS)

	N	%
Successful	425	88.6%
Unsuccessful	51	10.6%
Neutral	4	0.8%
Total	480	100.0%

Table 31. Status by Gender and Race (LS)

	Total		Successful		Unsuccessful		Neutral	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male								
Caucasian	248	76.8%	228	91.9%	19	7.7%	1	0.4%
African-American	48	14.9%	38	79.2%	10	20.8%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	17	5.3%	14	82.4%	2	11.8%	1	5.9%
Native American	1	0.3%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	2	0.6%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	7	2.2%	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%
Total	323	67.3%	289	89.5%	32	9.9%	2	0.6%
Female								
Caucasian	120	76.4%	107	89.2%	11	9.2%	2	1.7%
African-American	26	16.6%	19	73.1%	7	26.9%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	6	3.8%	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	2	1.3%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Other	3	1.9%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	157	32.7%	136	86.6%	19	12.1%	2	1.3%

Figure 3. Lifeskills Discharge Status



Success rates reported for youth discharging from lifeskills programming were significantly higher than the success rates for the other graduated sanctions. Caucasians tended to be more successful in lifeskills, with a success rate of 91%, as compared to minorities who had a success rate of 80.3%.



While the overall rate of youth discharging unsuccessfully was 10.6%, minority females discharged unsuccessfully 21.6% of the time.

Table 32. Reason For Failure by Gender and Race (LS)

	TOTAL		Non Attendance		Program Requirements Not Met		More Restrictive Service Needed		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	51	100.0%	16	31.4%	1	2.0%	7	13.7%	27	52.9%
Male										
Caucasian	19	59.4%	4	21.1%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	14	73.7%
African-American	10	31.3%	5	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	3	30.0%
Hispanic	2	6.3%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%
Other	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal-Male	32	62.7%	10	31.3%	1	3.1%	3	9.4%	18	56.3%
Female										
Caucasian	11	57.9%	4	36.4%	---	---	1	9.1%	6	54.5%
African-American	7	36.8%	2	28.6%	---	---	2	28.6%	3	42.9%
Asian/Pac Islander	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	---	---	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal-Female	19	37.3%	6	31.6%	---	---	4	21.1%	9	47.4%

Lifeskills is the only graduated sanctions program addressed here in which the most prevalent reason for failure for those discharging is not the need for a more restrictive placement, which can likely be contributed to the low-risk nature of these youth. Non-attendance for youth in lifeskills was 31%, while nearly 53% did not complete the program due to the youth absconding or closing of their case.

VI. Trend Data

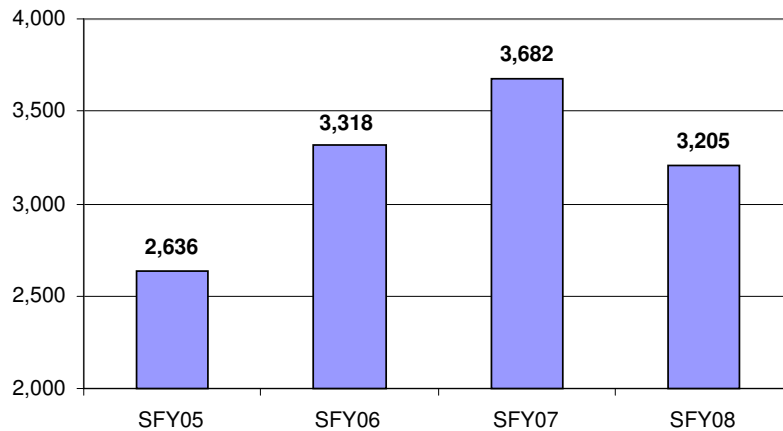
While delinquency services data have been reported to CJJP over the last seven years, data comparable to those presented in this report have been reported over the past four years. Therefore, the trend data presented here were extracted from data reported during state fiscal years 2005 through 2008. All data, with the exception of Figure 4, are reported as percentages. All service records are included in the counts.

A. Demographic Trend Data

1. Total Service Count

The total number of delinquency services delivered declined slightly during SFY08, as noted in Figure 4. (Note-These are a count of services, not individual youth served.)

Figure 4. Services – Four-Year Trend

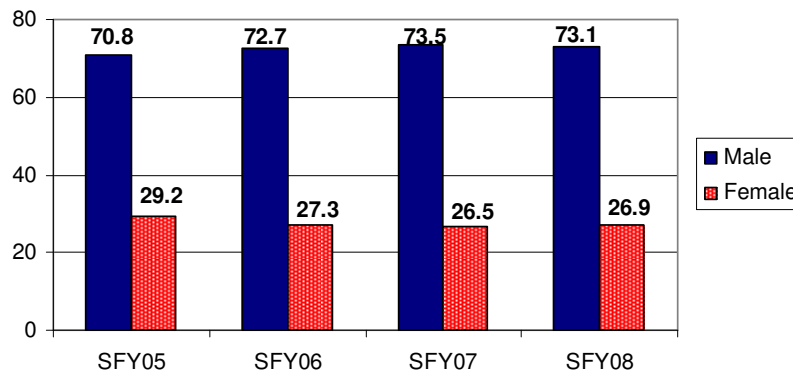


Between 2005 and 2007 there was a 39.7% increase in the number of services delivered to youth, however service count declined 13% in SFY08. This reduction in services can likely be attributed to major flooding across Iowa during 2008 which would have created some unavoidable service interruptions.

2. Gender

The number of youth served by gender remained stable between SFY07 and SFY08.

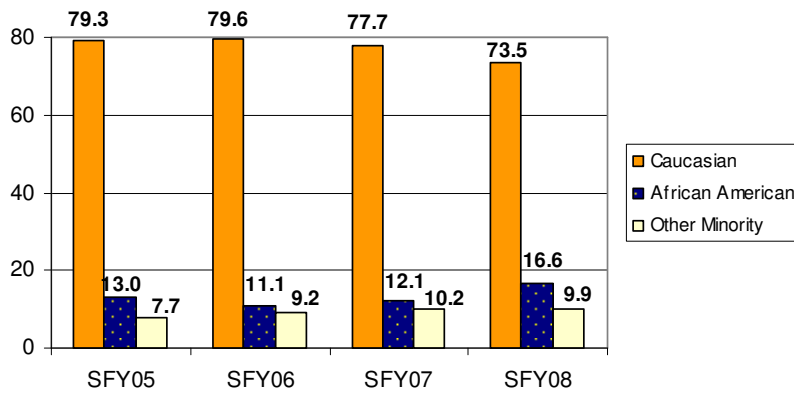
Figure 5. Gender – Four-Year Trend



3. Race

As noted in Figure 6, the percentage of African-Americans served increased between SFY07 and SFY08. While African-American females represented 12% of the population served during SFY07, they comprised nearly 18% of the population in SFY08. Although there was an increase in the number of Hispanic youth served between SFY05 (3.7%) and SFY07 (6.1%), Hispanics served between SFY07 and SFY08 remained stable.

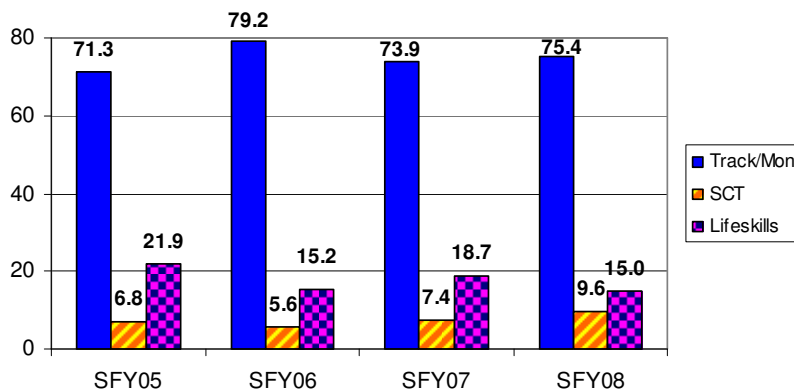
Figure 6. Race – Four-Year Trend



B. Program Trend Data

Of the eight Judicial Districts across Iowa, not all districts serve youth in all three graduated sanctions programs. During SFY08, there were three judicial districts that utilized only tracking and monitoring services. Between SFY05 and SFY07, there were four districts that did not place youth in lifeskills programming.

Figure 7. Program Type – Four-Year Trend



While there have not been any substantial changes in the number of youth in a given service over the past four years, there has been a steady increase in youth placed in Supervised Community Treatment, while a decline in the percentage of youth in lifeskills took place during SFY08.

1. Gender

Figure 8a. Program Type by Gender – Males

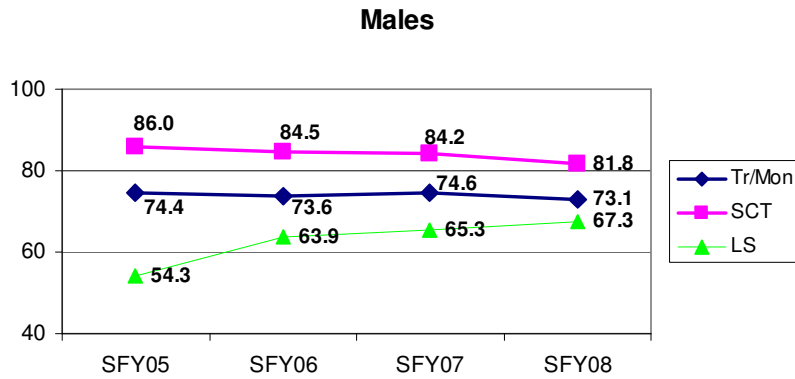
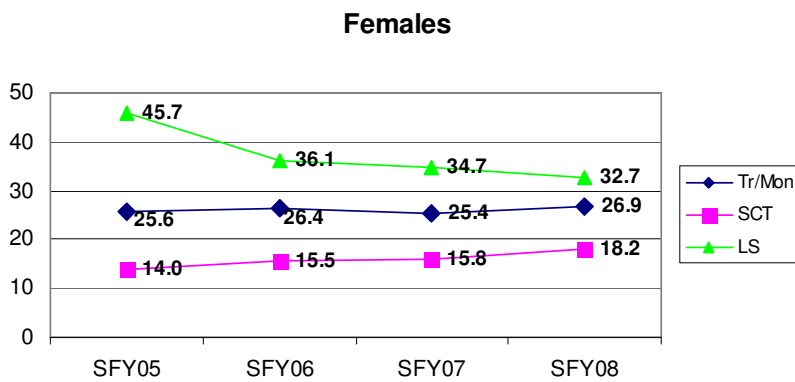


Figure 8b. Program Type by Gender - Females



There has been a considerable increase in the percentage of males receiving lifeskills programming during this four-year period, while the percentage of females placed in supervised community treatment has also steadily increased.

2. Race

Figure 9a. Program Type by Race – Caucasians

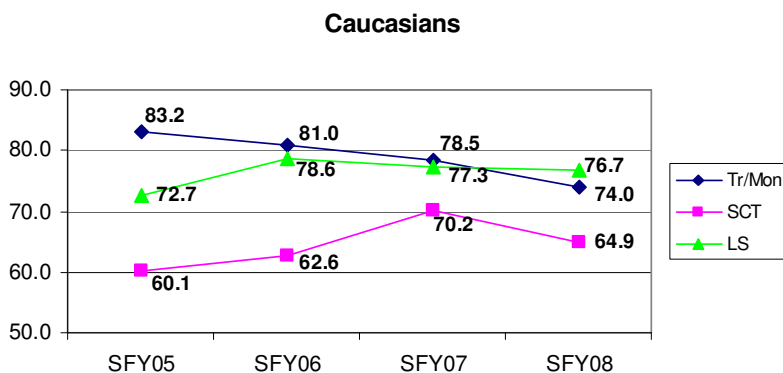
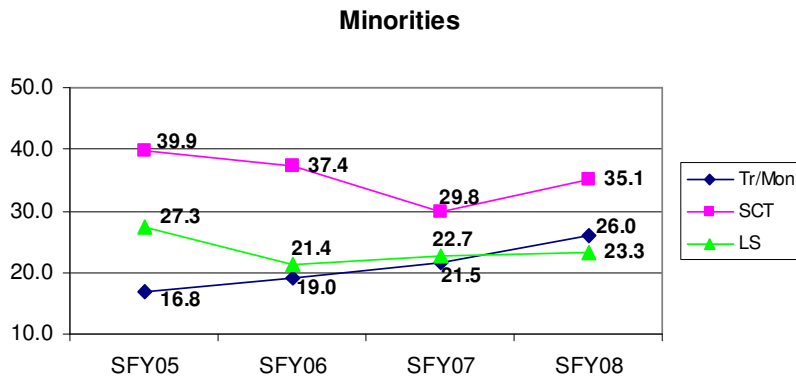


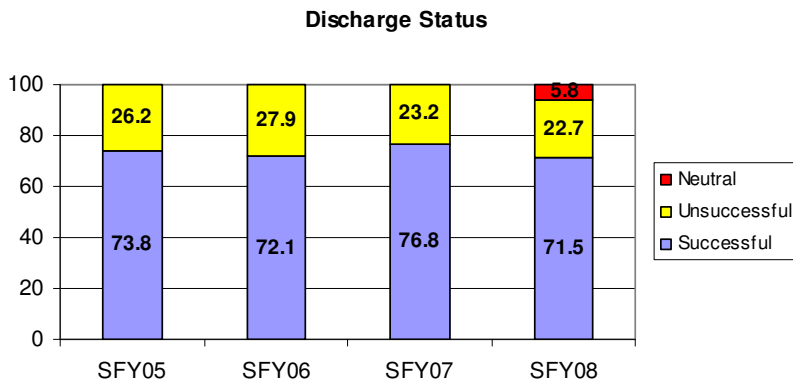
Figure 9b. Program Type by Race – Minorities



While there was a sharp decline in the percentage of minorities in supervised community treatment between SFY05 and SFY07, their numbers saw a considerable increase during SFY08. African-Americans served in SCT rose from 19.5% in SFY07 to 25.6% in SFY08, while Hispanics served also increased slightly from 4.4% to 5.2% during this same timeframe. The most linear trend over the period was steadily increasing percentages of minority youth in tracking and monitoring.

C. Discharge Status Trends

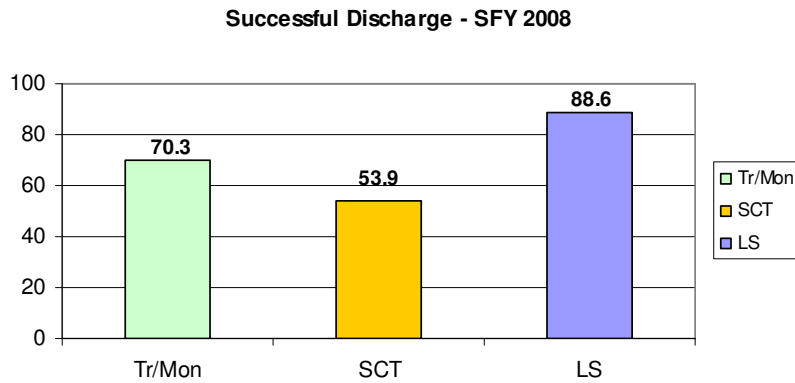
Figure 10. Discharge Status – Four-Year Trend



Beginning in 2008, the category of “neutral” was added to include those youth who did not complete a program due to circumstances beyond their control. Due to this modification, no comparison to historical data is provided above. Youth now categorized as a neutral discharge could have once been considered a successful or unsuccessful discharge depending upon the party reporting.

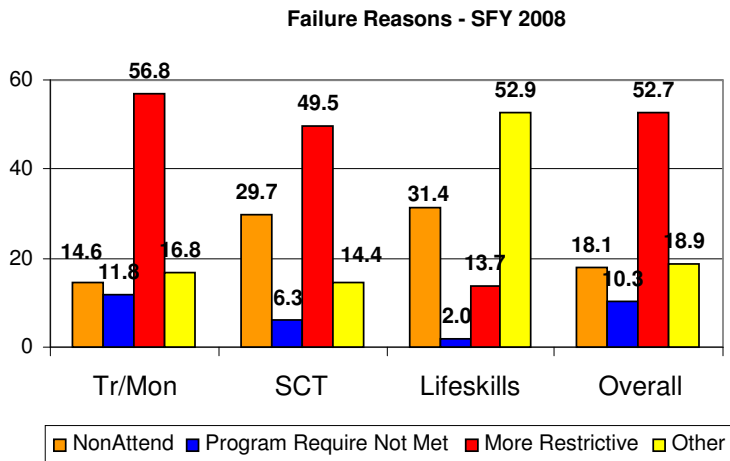
Figure 11. Successful Discharges – SFY 2008

Since data collection procedures regarding discharge status of youth were modified during 2008, only SFY08 data are presented below.



Of the three graduated sanctions programs, success rates for youth discharging from lifeskills continue to be the highest and rates for those who were in SCT remain the lowest. This can be attributed to the fact that most youth in lifeskills are considered to be low risk, while those in supervised community treatment are considered to be at higher risk of re-offending. These rates of success suggest that the “right” youth are being placed in the “right” program, as the program designed for the lowest-risk youth shows the highest rate of success, and the program designed for high-risk youth has the lowest rate.

Figure 12. Reason For Failure – SFY 2008



As with discharge status, collection of data regarding reasons for failure was also modified during SFY 08, therefore, only SFY08 data are provided above. While the overall principal reason for failure given is the need to move a youth to a more restrictive service across all services, this is not true across all programs.

VII. Recidivism

For the purposes of this report, recidivists are youth who discharged from delinquency services during SFY08 with at least one new offense between date of discharge and September 30, 2008. Youth were matched to allegation records in the Justice Data Warehouse based upon last name and date of birth and recidivism was based on offense date.

A. Demographic Data for Recidivists

Table 33. Recidivists - Gender

	Unique Total Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%
Male	2,053	72.3%	618	30.1%
Female	786	27.7%	145	18.4%
Total	2,839	100.0%	763	26.8%

Data in tables 33-35 are unique counts of recidivists, as youth with multiple offense dates or multiple services were counted only once. Of the 2,839 unique youth served during SFY08, nearly 27% of the youth had at least one new charge between date of discharge from services and September 30, 2008. Females comprised 19% of the youth committing new offenses after discharge from services, while they were nearly 28% of the total population served during SFY08.

Table 34. Recidivists – Age at New Complaint

	Unique Total Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%
<12	38	1.3%	6	15.7%
12	81	2.9%	8	9.8%
13	183	6.4%	33	18.0%
14	388	13.7%	82	21.1%
15	613	21.6%	162	26.4%
16	769	27.1%	206	26.7%
17	728	25.6%	258	35.4%
18	39	1.4%	8	20.5%
Total	2,839	100.0%	763	100.0%

While the average age of all youth entering delinquency services during SFY08 was 15.4 years, the average age for those who recidivated (at time of offense) was 16.2 years. Of the total population served, 54% of the youth were above the age of 15. As for the recidivists, 62% were above the age of 15 at time of offense.

Compared to the total population of youth in graduated sanctions programming during SFY08, minorities had higher rates of new offenses after discharge. As Table 35 illustrates, minorities constituted 33.6% of the population of recidivists, while they comprised 26.4% of the total population served. Looking at African-Americans only, these youth comprised 16.2% of the total population served, yet represented 23.5% of the population of recidivists. This is consistent with earlier findings that minority youth were more likely to be discharged unsuccessfully from programming.

Table 35. Recidivists - Gender by Race

	Unique Total Population						Recidivists					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,090	73.6%	1,500	73.1%	590	75.1%	506	24.2%	409	27.2%	97	16.4%
African-American	461	16.2%	327	15.9%	134	17.0%	180	39.0%	139	42.5%	41	30.5%
Hispanic	182	6.4%	143	7.0%	39	5.0%	47	25.8%	43	30.0%	4	10.2%
Native American	10	0.4%	7	0.3%	3	0.4%	4	40.0%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%
Asian/PacIslander	30	1.1%	26	1.3%	4	0.5%	7	23.3%	7	26.9%	0	0.0%
Mixed/Other	66	2.3%	50	2.4%	16	2.0%	19	28.7%	16	32.0%	3	18.7%
Total	2,839	100.0%	2,053	72.3%	786	27.7%	763	26.8%	618	30.1%	145	18.4%

While the highest rate of recidivism was found among Native Americans, only 10 Native American youth were served during SFY08. Males had much higher rates of recidivism than females.

B. Recidivists by Program Type

The following tables depict services provided to recidivists during SFY08. Youth with multiple services were represented in the counts for each program from which they discharged, but youth who received the same service multiple times are counted in that service only once.

Note - Representation of some minority racial groups in the overall population is fairly small. Therefore, from this point forward, race will be categorized as Caucasian, African-American and Other Minorities.

Table 36. Recidivists – Program Type

	Total Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%
Tracking & Monitoring	2,272	75.4%	611	26.9%
Supervised Community Treatment	291	9.7%	117	40.2%
Lifeskills	450	14.9%	118	26.2%
Total	3,013	100.0%	846	28.1%

When referring to the overall population served during SFY08, youth receiving supervised community treatment programming exhibited the highest rate of recidivism. This is as expected since youth served in SCT programming tend to be higher risk youth, while lifeskills training tends to serve lower risk youth. Youth discharging from lifeskills and tracking and monitoring had very similar rates.

Table 37. Recidivists Discharged from Tracking and Monitoring

	Total Population						Recidivists					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	1,679	73.9%	1,216	73.5%	463	74.9%	411	24.5%	329	27.1%	82	17.7%
Af Amer	357	15.7%	251	15.2%	106	17.2%	138	38.7%	102	40.6%	36	34.0%
Oth Minor	236	10.4%	187	11.3%	49	7.9%	62	26.3%	57	30.5%	5	10.2%
Total	2,272	100.0%	1,654	72.8%	618	27.2%	611	26.9%	488	29.5%	123	19.9%

Table 38. Recidivists Discharged from Supervised Community Treatment

	Total Population						Recidivists					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	190	65.3%	154	64.4%	36	69.2%	73	38.4%	64	41.6%	9	25.0%
Af Amer	75	25.8%	63	26.4%	12	23.1%	34	45.3%	32	50.8%	2	16.7%
Oth Minor	26	8.9%	22	9.2%	4	7.7%	10	38.5%	9	40.9%	1	25.0%
Total	291	100.0%	239	82.1%	52	17.9%	117	40.2%	105	43.9%	12	23.1%

Table 39. Recidivists Discharged from Lifeskills

	Total Population						Recidivists					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	340	75.6%	227	75.7%	113	75.3%	79	23.2%	66	29.1%	13	11.5%
Af Amer	72	16.0%	46	15.3%	26	17.3%	30	41.7%	25	54.3%	5	19.2%
Oth Minor	38	8.4%	27	9.0%	11	7.3%	9	23.7%	8	29.6%	1	9.1%
Total	450	100.0%	300	66.7%	150	33.3%	118	26.2%	99	33.0%	19	12.7%

Males consistently had higher rates of recidivism than females. African-American males had the highest rates of recidivism regardless of the type of programming to which they were referred. African-American females showed higher recidivism rates than their white counterparts with the exception of those discharging from supervised community treatment.

C. Recidivists by Discharge Status

Status is defined as either a successful, unsuccessful or neutral discharge from programming. As stated earlier in this report, discharge status is determined by the agency providing the service or the juvenile court staff associated with the case. The data reported here include all services provided to recidivists during SFY08.

Table 40. Recidivists - Discharge Status

	Total		Recidivists		Non-Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Successful	2,291	71.5%	623	27.2%	1,668	72.8%
Unsuccessful	729	22.7%	257	35.3%	472	64.7%
Neutral	185	5.8%	66	35.7%	119	64.3%
Total	3,205	100.0%	946	29.5%	2,259	70.5%

As one might assume, recidivists more often discharged unsuccessfully from programming. Of those discharging successfully, 27% had a subsequent complaint, compared to nearly 35% of those unsuccessfully discharged.

1. Recidivists Successfully Discharging from Programming

The following tables depict the population of recidivists who discharged *successfully* from graduated sanctions programming. Offense information is also included for the subsequent complaints received after discharge.

Table 41. Recidivists – Successful Discharge

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	438	70.3%	359	82.0%	79	18.0%
Af American	124	19.9%	94	75.8%	30	24.2%
Other Minor	61	9.8%	56	91.8%	5	8.2%
Total	623	100.0%	509	81.7%	114	18.3%

The following tables include the offenses for youth receiving new complaints after they successfully discharged from one or more delinquency services during SFY08.

Table 42. Successful Discharge – Offense Type by Race and Gender

	TOTAL		Felony		Misdemeanor		Sched Viol		Other/Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	509	81.7%	49	9.6%	413	81.1%	40	7.9%	7	1.4%
Female	114	18.3%	2	1.8%	106	93.0%	5	4.4%	1	0.9%
Caucasian	438	70.3%	35	8.0%	358	81.7%	41	9.4%	4	0.9%
Af Amer	124	19.9%	12	9.7%	111	89.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Oth Minor	61	9.8%	4	6.6%	50	82.0%	4	6.6%	3	4.9%
Total	623	100.0%	51	8.2%	519	83.3%	45	7.2%	8	1.3%

Table 43. Successful Discharge – Offense Subtype by Race and Gender

	TOTAL		Violent		Property		Public Order		Drug		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	509	81.7%	115	22.6%	171	33.6%	168	33.0%	50	9.8%	5	1.0%
Female	114	18.3%	22	19.3%	44	38.6%	41	36.0%	6	5.3%	1	0.9%
Caucasian	438	70.3%	87	19.9%	156	35.6%	151	34.5%	42	9.6%	2	0.5%
Af Amer	124	19.9%	28	22.6%	42	33.9%	41	33.1%	12	9.7%	1	0.8%
Oth Minor	61	9.8%	22	36.1%	17	27.9%	17	27.9%	2	3.3%	3	4.9%
Total	623	100.0%	137	22.0%	215	34.5%	209	33.5%	56	9.0%	6	1.0%

2. Recidivists Unsuccessfully Discharging from Programming

The following tables depict the population of recidivists who discharged *unsuccessfully* from graduated sanctions programming during SFY08.

Table 44. Recidivists – Unsuccessful Discharge

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	159	61.9%	130	81.8%	29	18.2%
Af American	71	27.6%	59	83.1%	12	16.9%
Other Minor	27	10.5%	25	92.6%	2	7.4%
Total	257	100.0%	214	83.3%	43	16.7%

The following includes offenses for youth receiving new complaints after they unsuccessfully discharged from one or more delinquency services during SFY08.

Table 45. Unsuccessful Discharge – Offense Type by Race and Gender

	TOTAL		Felony		Misdemeanor		Sched Viol		Other/Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	214	83.3%	31	14.5%	167	78.0%	13	6.1%	3	1.4%
Female	42	16.7%	3	7.0%	36	83.7%	3	7.0%	1	2.3%
Caucasian	159	61.9%	18	11.3%	126	79.2%	12	7.5%	3	1.9%
Af Amer	71	27.6%	12	16.9%	56	78.9%	2	2.8%	1	1.4%
Oth Minor	27	10.5%	4	14.8%	21	77.8%	2	7.4%	0	0.0%
Total	257	100.0%	34	13.2%	203	79.0%	16	6.2%	4	1.6%

Table 46. Unsuccessful Discharge – Offense Subtype by Race and Gender

	TOTAL		Violent		Property		Public Order		Drug		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	214	83.3%	45	21.0%	67	31.3%	61	28.5%	39	18.2%	2	0.9%
Female	42	16.7%	17	39.5%	11	25.6%	11	25.6%	3	7.0%	1	2.3%
Caucasian	159	61.9%	33	20.8%	51	32.1%	42	26.4%	31	19.5%	2	1.3%
Af Amer	71	27.6%	17	23.9%	22	31.0%	22	31.0%	9	12.7%	1	1.4%
Oth Minor	27	10.5%	12	44.4%	5	18.5%	8	29.6%	2	7.4%	0	0.0%
Total	257	100.0%	62	24.1%	78	30.4%	72	28.0%	42	16.3%	3	1.2%

As seen in the above tables, youth who discharged unsuccessfully from programming were more likely to obtain a more serious subsequent charge than youth who discharged successfully from programming. The percentage of youth with a subsequent felony charge was 13.2% for those discharging unsuccessfully versus 8.2% for youth discharging successfully. Females discharging unsuccessfully had a violent offense rate of 39.5% as compared to girls discharging successfully, who had a violent offense rate of 19.3%. Only 66 recidivists had a “neutral” discharge from services. Of these youth, 33% committed new property offenses and 20% committed violent offenses.

D. Recidivism Period

The following includes the period of time (in days) between earliest discharge from service and the first subsequent offense(s) for recidivists, occurring on or before September 30, 2008. Average Number of Days indicates an average number of days between discharge and the first new offense.

If youth had multiple discharges and/or multiple new offenses, records were counted based on earliest discharge date from services and first subsequent offense date.

Table 47. Recidivism Period – Discharge from All Services

ALL SERVICES (in days)

	TOTAL		Avg # Days	<= 90		91-120		121-150		151-180		> 180	
	N	%		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	618	81.0%	112.8	314	50.8%	60	9.7%	57	9.2%	51	8.3%	136	22.0%
Female	145	19.0%	114.2	72	49.7%	21	14.5%	7	4.8%	9	6.2%	36	24.8%
Caucasian	504	66.3%	113.7	254	50.4%	58	11.5%	35	6.9%	40	7.9%	117	23.2%
Af American	180	23.6%	113.1	90	50.0%	14	7.8%	21	11.7%	14	7.8%	41	22.8%
Other Minor	79	10.1%	109.1	42	53.2%	9	11.4%	8	10.1%	6	7.6%	14	17.7%
Successful	511	67.0%	117.1	244	47.7%	61	11.9%	44	8.6%	42	8.2%	120	23.5%
Unsuccessful	207	27.1%	108.2	116	56.0%	15	7.2%	14	6.8%	16	7.7%	46	22.2%
Neutral	45	5.9%	89.5	26	57.8%	5	11.1%	6	13.3%	2	4.4%	6	13.3%
Total	763	100%	113.1	386	50.6%	81	10.6%	64	8.4%	60	7.9%	172	22.5%

Table 48. Recidivism Period – Discharge from Tracking & Monitoring

TRACKING & MONITORING (in days)

	TOTAL		Avg # Days	<= 90		91-120		121-150		151-180		> 180	
	N	%		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	453	79.1%	112.8	222	49.0%	48	10.6%	45	9.9%	36	7.9%	102	22.5%
Female	120	20.9%	114.2	59	49.2%	20	16.7%	5	4.2%	7	5.8%	29	24.2%
Caucasian	381	66.5%	114.5	187	49.1%	47	12.3%	28	7.3%	27	7.1%	92	24.1%
Af American	131	22.9%	105.8	66	50.4%	12	9.2%	15	11.5%	12	9.2%	26	19.8%
Other Minor	61	10.6%	118.9	28	45.9%	9	14.8%	7	11.5%	4	6.6%	13	21.3%
Successful	374	65.3%	121.1	165	44.1%	51	13.6%	34	9.1%	29	7.8%	95	25.4%
Unsuccessful	163	28.4%	101.8	95	58.3%	12	7.4%	11	6.7%	12	7.4%	33	20.2%
Neutral	36	6.3%	79.0	21	58.3%	5	13.9%	5	13.9%	2	5.6%	3	8.3%
Total	573	100.0%	112.9	281	49.0%	68	11.9%	50	8.7%	43	7.5%	131	22.9%

Table 49. Recidivism Period – Discharge from Supervised Community Treatment

SUPERVISED COMMUNITY TREATMENT (in days)

	TOTAL		Avg # Days	<= 90		91-120		121-150		151-180		> 180	
	N	%		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	78	90.7%	111.2	45	57.7%	5	6.4%	4	5.1%	7	9.0%	17	21.8%
Female	8	9.3%	135.5	4	50.0%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	37.5%
Caucasian	53	61.6%	113.9	29	54.7%	6	11.3%	2	3.8%	3	5.7%	13	24.5%
Af American	24	27.9%	125.5	14	58.3%	0	0.0%	1	4.2%	2	8.3%	7	29.2%
Other Minor	9	10.5%	79.2	6	66.7%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%
Successful	51	59.3%	99.3	32	62.7%	4	7.8%	2	3.9%	4	7.8%	9	17.6%
Unsuccessful	26	30.2%	135.1	12	46.2%	2	7.7%	1	3.8%	3	11.5%	8	30.8%
Neutral	9	10.5%	131.4	5	55.6%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	3	33.3%
Total	86	100.0%	113.5	49	57.0%	6	7.0%	4	4.7%	7	8.1%	20	23.3%

Table 50. Recidivism Period – Discharge from Lifeskills

LIFESKILLS (in days)

	TOTAL		Avg # Days	<= 90		91-120		121-150		151-180		> 180	
	N	%		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	87	83.7%	114.0	47	54.0%	7	8.0%	8	9.2%	8	9.2%	17	19.5%
Female	17	16.3%	104.1	9	52.9%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	2	11.8%	4	23.5%
Caucasian	70	67.3%	109.4	38	54.3%	5	7.1%	5	7.1%	10	14.3%	12	17.1%
Af American	25	24.0%	135.2	10	40.0%	2	8.0%	5	20.0%	0	0.0%	8	32.0%
Other Minor	9	8.7%	72.7	8	88.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Successful	86	82.7%	109.3	47	54.7%	6	7.0%	8	9.3%	9	10.5%	16	18.6%
Unsuccessful	18	17.3%	127.1	9	50.0%	1	5.6%	2	11.1%	1	5.6%	5	27.8%
Neutral	0	0.0%	---	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%
Total	104	100.0%	112.4	56	53.8%	7	6.7%	10	9.6%	10	9.6%	21	20.2%

The overall average recidivism period was 113 days between date of discharge from service and subsequent date of offense. Regardless of program, over half of the recidivists obtained new charge(s) within 90 days of discharge from services. Youth discharging *successfully* from supervised community treatment or lifeskills programming committed new offenses in a shorter timeframe than youth who discharged *unsuccessfully* from these programs. Neither race nor gender seemed to have a significant impact on the timeframe between discharge from service and acquiring a new offense.

VIII. Recidivism in the Adult System

There were 2,941 youth who discharged from delinquency services during state fiscal year 2006, extending from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006. The data in this section indicate whether or not these youth entered the adult justice system for an indictable misdemeanor or higher offense at any time between date of discharge from graduated sanctions and August 31, 2008 (providing for more than a three-year period for entry into the adult system). No charges were included for minor traffic violations, consumption/possession of alcohol, or failure to pay fines. Local ordinance and curfew violations were also not included.

Data reported here include only those youth with convictions in the adult system and do not include any subsequent adjudicated charges in the juvenile system. Records were matched based upon last name, first name and date of birth. Therefore, matches are dependent upon the accurate entry of data in both the juvenile and adult court systems.

The data included were taken from the Judicial Branch's Iowa Court Information System (ICIS). The data are a reflection of the official records contained in ICIS at the time the information was extracted to the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse. Some edits to these records may have occurred within ICIS after the extraction and such updates would be made in the data warehouse during the next monthly extraction.

A. Adult Convictions

When matching the 2,941 youth who discharged from delinquency services during SFY06 to adult records in the ICIS system, the following results were obtained:

Table 51. Youth with Adult Convictions

Total Number of Matches	775
# Matches w/Convicted Charges	651
Total Number of Charges	3,734
Dispositions (Based on Charges):	
Convictions	1,740
Dismissed/Not Guilty	1,199
Withdrawn/Waived/Not Filed	100
Other	93
Unknown/In Process	602

Out of 2,941 youth receiving delinquency services during SFY06, 651 (22.1%) of them were convicted in the adult system by August 31, 2008. A total of 775 (26.4 %) youth had contact with the adult system between date of discharge from graduated sanctions and August 31, 2008. The remainder of the data reported will focus only on the 651 individuals with 1,740 convicted charges in adult court. Any local ordinances, curfew violations or simple traffic violations were not included.

B. Demographics

Table 52. Adult Convictions – Gender

	Juvenile Population Served		Adult Convictions	
	N	%	N	%
Male	2,128	72.4%	540	25.4%
Female	813	27.6%	111	13.7%
Total	2,941	100.0%	651	22.1%

Table 53. Adult Convictions – Race

	Juvenile Population Served		Adult Convictions	
	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,339	79.5%	530	22.7%
African-American	328	11.2%	69	21.0%
Hispanic	146	5.0%	15	10.3%
Native American	22	0.7%	9	40.9%
Asian/Pac Islander	19	0.6%	4	21.1%
Mixed/Other	87	3.0%	24	27.6%
Total	2,941	100.0%	651	22.1%

Table 54. Adult Convictions – Age at Disposition

	N	%
15	5	0.8%
16	5	0.8%
17	49	7.5%
18	327	50.2%
19	225	34.6%
20	39	6.0%
>20	1	0.2%
Total	651	100.0%

The age reported above is age at first disposition occurring between date of discharge from delinquency services and August 31, 2008. The data reflect that males were more likely than females to have a new conviction in the adult justice system. They also show relative consistency among the races in recidivism rates except for a low rate for Hispanics and a high rate for Native Americans (whose small number makes their high rate of new convictions unreliable). While one might have expected a high rate of recidivism among African-Americans based upon other data presented in this report, their rate was slightly lower than the Caucasian rate.

C. Charges

As stated above, there were 651 youth receiving delinquency services during SFY06 who were subsequently convicted in the adult system. These 651 individuals had a total of 1,740 charges, averaging 2.7 charges per individual.

Table 55 below demonstrates that of the youth subsequently convicted in the adult system, approximately 15% were charged with violent crimes. Of the 256 violent charge convictions, 226 (88%) were assault charges. While there were no considerable differences between gender in regards to convictions, minorities were more likely than Caucasians to enter the adult system on public order charges. Of the 145 convictions on public order charges for minorities; 17% were for disorderly conduct, 19% were for interference and 15% were for violation of probation. Of the public order convictions for Caucasians; 12% were for disorderly conduct, 20% were for interference and 6% were for probation violation.

Table 55. Adult Convictions – Charges

	TOTAL		Violent		Property		Public Order		Drug		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	1,520	87.4%	228	15.0%	502	33.0%	452	29.7%	191	12.6%	147	9.7%
Female	220	12.6%	28	12.7%	77	35.0%	71	32.3%	29	13.2%	15	6.8%
Caucasian	1,345	77.3%	198	14.7%	465	34.6%	378	25.9%	169	12.6%	135	10.0%
Minority	395	22.7%	58	14.7%	114	28.9%	145	36.7%	51	12.9%	27	6.8%
Total	1,740	100.0%	256	14.7%	579	33.3%	523	30.1%	220	12.6%	162	9.3%

D. Programming Received as a Juvenile

There were 651 youth who discharged from one or more delinquency services during the period of July 1, 2005 and June 30, 2006 who were later convicted in the adult system during the tracking period. The information in this section includes the service(s) from which they discharged as juveniles and whether or not they were considered successful or unsuccessful in their programming. While there were 2,941 unique youth served during SFY06, there were a total of 3,318 services delivered, as youth may have discharged from multiple services. As noted in Table 56 below, the 651 youth with adult convictions received 723 services.

Table 56. Juvenile Programming of Adult Recidivists

	Juvenile Population Served		Adult Convictions	
	N	%	N	%
Tracking & Monitoring	2,627	79.2%	574	21.9%
Supervised Community Treatment	187	5.6%	59	31.6%
Lifeskills	504	15.2%	90	17.9%
Total	3,318	100.0%	723	21.8%

Table 57. Discharge Status in Juvenile Programming

	Tracking & Monitoring			Supervised Comm Treatment			Lifeskills		
	Juv Pop Served	Adult Conv	%Recid	Juv Pop Served	Adult Conv	%Recid	Juv Pop Served	Adult Conv	%Recid
Successful	1,880	359	19.1%	79	26	32.9%	434	68	15.7%
Unsuccessful	747	215	28.8%	108	33	30.6%	70	22	31.4%
Total	2,627	574	21.9%	187	59	31.6%	504	90	17.9%

When reviewing the overall population of juveniles served during SFY06, the juveniles who moved on to the adult system tended to be less “successful” in their programming compared to the juveniles who did not enter the adult system. Failure in juvenile programming was, therefore, a predictor of later involvement in the adult justice system.

Of the youth discharging from supervised community treatment programming during SFY06, nearly one-third of them entered the adult system within the next two years regardless of whether they were successfully or unsuccessfully discharged from programming as a juvenile. Thus successful completion of SCT does not necessarily predict whether a youth will be subsequently convicted in the adult justice system.

IX. Summary and General Observations

The following includes a summary of highlights from the data and some general observations regarding the youth who received delinquency services programming during SFY08. No true statistical analysis was conducted, so only general conclusions are drawn from the data presented.

Gender:

- ✓ Males comprised 72% of population served, but constituted 76% of the population discharging unsuccessfully and 82% of the population in supervised community treatment.
- ✓ On average, males remained in services two weeks longer than females.
- ✓ Minority males discharged unsuccessfully from programming more frequently than any other group:
 - Of the 1,711 services delivered to Caucasian males, they discharged unsuccessfully 21% of the time
 - Of the 382 services received by African-American males, they discharged unsuccessfully 37% of the time
- ✓ The number of African-American males receiving services in SFY08 increased nearly 18% from SFY07 – African-American females served increased nearly 25% from SFY07.
- ✓ Females comprised 28% of the population served during 2008 and 33% of the youth in lifeskills.

Race:

- ✓ The percentage of Caucasians receiving services during SFY08, 73.6%, declined from 77.7% during SFY07. African-Americans served increased from 12% during SFY07 to 16% in SFY08.
- ✓ Of the Caucasians in services; 76% were placed in tracking and monitoring, 9% were placed in SCT and 15% received lifeskills.
- ✓ Of the minorities in services; 74% were placed in tracking and monitoring, 13% were placed in SCT and 13% received lifeskills. African-Americans were placed in SCT 15.5% of the time.
- ✓ Of all youth served, Caucasians discharged unsuccessfully from programming nearly 20% of the time, while African-American youth discharged unsuccessfully nearly 35% of the time.
- ✓ Caucasian females were successful more than 78% of the time across all three graduated sanctions programs, while African-American females were successful only 61% of the time.
- ✓ Caucasian females were more likely than African-American females to receive lifeskills training, while the African-American girls were more likely than the Caucasians to be placed in supervised community treatment – these African-American girls discharged unsuccessfully from SCT nearly 45% of the time.

Recidivism in the Juvenile System:

- ✓ The rate of recidivism for youth served during SFY08, 26.8%, was down slightly from the SFY07 rate of 27.5%.
- ✓ The highest rate of recidivism for any one group was 57.1% for Native American males, however, there were only 10 Native American youth served (4 were recidivists) during SFY08. The next highest rate was that of African-American males at 42.5%.
- ✓ As is typically the case, youth discharging from supervised community treatment exhibited the highest rates of recidivism – this was expected as youth served in SCT tend to be high risk youth.

- ✓ As with African-American males, African-American females also have higher rates of recidivism (30.5%) as compared to their Caucasian counterparts (16.4%).
- ✓ Of the 2,291 youth discharging *successfully* from programming, 623 (27.2%) had new offenses over the next 18-month period. Of the 729 youth discharging *unsuccessfully* from programming, 257 (35.3%) had new charges.
- ✓ The majority of youth, nearly 51%, obtained new charges within 90 days of discharge from services.

Recidivism in the Adult System:

For the second year, data pertaining to youth discharging from delinquency services and entering the adult system are included in this report. Following is a summary of the findings:

- ✓ Of the 2,941 youth receiving juvenile delinquency services in SFY06, 22.1% were convicted in the adult system on or before August 31, 2008.
- ✓ Males were more likely to have a subsequent conviction in the adult system compared to females; the recidivism rate for males was 25.4% versus 13.7% for females.
- ✓ Native Americans had the highest recidivism rate in the adult system, at 41%. This figure is compromised somewhat by the low numbers of Native American youth in services.
- ✓ The largest percentage (63%) of subsequent convictions involved property and public order offenses.
- ✓ There were 185 (10.6%) felony convictions, mostly for property crimes (burglary/theft).
- ✓ Failure in delinquency service programs was related to subsequent involvement in the adult justice system. The success rate for all youth discharging from services during SFY06 was 72.1, while the success rate for youth eventually entering the adult system was 62.7.

Concerning recidivism, either within the juvenile system or in the adult system, youth who discharged from programming unsuccessfully are more likely to be later charged with a new crime. This pattern was not shown for youth leaving Supervised Community Treatment, however, as there was little difference in recidivism among SCT successes and failures.