Serving Iowa Youth and Families with a Positive Youth Development Approach

JJDP Act Formula Grant Application
and
Three-Year Comprehensive Plan

June 2012

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 2012 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), the state agency responsible for administering the JJDP Act in Iowa, wrote Iowa's Three-Year Plan. 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 October 27-28, 2011. 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, and Public Safety 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 October 2011 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 issue areas that they determined as most important to be a part of the plan. Eventually, the process of compiling individual issue areas identified the group 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 2012 meeting. With SAG approval, some final editing of the program description section was completed by the SPA thereafter.

ii. 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 Plans" 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 levels.

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 developing 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 affect 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 influence other areas.

iii. 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), included to provide an overall perspective of the youth population in Iowa. The OJJDP census data are for juvenile population (age 0 through 17) in the State of Iowa for the period 2003 through 2007.

Figure 1: Juvenile Population of Iowa

	2003		2005		2007		Change from 03 to 07	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	715,453	-	710,722	-	711,403	-	-4,050	-0.6%
Caucasian	667,469	93.3%	659,765	92.8%	656,994	92.4%	-10,475	-1.6%
African American	31,388	4.4%	33,513	4.7%	36,160	5.1%	4,772	15.2%
Native American	3,940	0.6%	4,132	0.6%	4,104	0.6%	164	4.2%
Asian / Pacific Islander	12,656	1.8%	13,312	1.9%	14,145	2.0%	1,489	11.8%
Hispanic / Latino ‡	38,510	5.4%	42,636	6.0%	47,404	6.7%	8,894	23.1%
Male	366,887	51.3%	364,171	51.2%	364,339	51.2%	-2,548	-0.7%
Female	348,566	48.7%	346,551	48.8%	347,064	48.8%	-1,502	-0.4%

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 remained stable since 2003.
- There are significant increases in Iowa's minority populations, particularly for Hispanic/Latino youth (23% since 2003), African-American (15.2% increase)), Asian/Pacific Islanders (11.8% increase).

1. PROJECT ABSTRACT

Most of the funding for Iowa's 2012 formula grant application will serve a population of delinquent youth. The Youth Development allocation effort (see Program Plan Issue One) is focused at infusing a youth development approach for planning and community-based service for a statewide allocation to Juvenile Court Services offices. The Youth Development allocation is supported with JJDP Act-related formula grant and JABG funding. The DMC Effort (see Program Plan Issue Three) will utilize formula funds to support Iowa's Detention Initiative. Detention reform is connected to DMC-related activities in three local sites. Iowa's DMC Resource Center effort (discussed in the Program Plan) is supported with JABG dollars. The Iowa Task Force for Young Women (ITFYM) (formerly the Gender Specific Services Task Force) will utilize 2012 formula funding to continue the efforts of its Task Force (see Program Plan Issue Four). ITFYM activities include: staff support for the task force, training for system officials, an annual conference, and the production/distribution of a variety of gender-related materials. The Program Plan section (Issue Two) of this report includes discussion of a mental health and substance abuse effort to be supported with formula grant funding.

2. DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM

A. STUCTURE 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.

In 2008 portions of the Iowa court system began implementing the one judge/one family model. This model provides consistency and continuity in decisions by having a single judge responsible for all decisions for a youth and family during the foster care process. This model allows a judge to have a greater opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with a youth and family's unique situation and to observe their behavior over time, and use this familiarity to make the most informed and best serving decisions for the youth and family. Ultimately the plan would be that all youth and family cases in the state be handled under this model and that the model would eventually expand to serve the youth and family regardless of the nature of the contact with the court; either CINA or delinquency proceedings.

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 funded through the state, 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 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 public defense for juvenile offenders is state funded. County attorneys (prosecutors) are elected county employees. Additional staff is hired based on specific needs 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. 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) are developed and funded through juvenile court, DHS, and the Department of Public Health (DPH) with state and federal funds.

Since 1992 the availability of out-of-home group care (congregate care) has been capped at the state level; however, at the same time the state increased funding for in-home community based services by millions. Iowa continues to strive to increase its capacity for youth services to be provided in the context of the child's home and local community.

In an effort to further assist local jurisdictions to stay within their child welfare budgets, specifically earmarked state funding is provided to local juvenile courts for the development of community based alternatives (i.e. day treatment, tracking and monitoring, school based supervision, 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.

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.

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 affect 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.

Decategorization - Created in 1987 as a pilot, decategorization (Decat) is an Iowa initiative that allows County Boards 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.

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 President's 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 Juvenile Justice Youth Development Allocation – The SPA and SAG allocate federal JJDP Act and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds based on a child population formula to regional juvenile court services (JCS). The effort allows regional and local planning for services for delinquency youth. The allocation process is discussed in some detail in the Program Plan under the issue of "Youth Development and District and Community 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 influence policies and procedures related to localized planning. Those efforts are briefly described below.

Iowa Youth Development State Collaboration (ICYD) - 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 2009 (October 2008 – September 2009) is the ninth 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.

- *Steering Committee* - Administrators from various youth-serving Executive Branch State Agencies (Human Services, Public Health, Workforce Development, Education, Office of Drug Control Policy, etc.) meet monthly to plan and coordinate youth development and related activities. Staff from the State Agency Work Group (discussed below) provides information and ideas to the Steering committee.

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

- *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 which 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 of 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* – After Iowa's being designated a *State of Promise* in 2004, ICYD members have since 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.

- *Iowa Dropout Prevention Leadership Summit (Destination Graduation)* – America's Promise Alliance awarded ICYD $25,000 to gather leaders from all sectors to rally around action plans that will both strengthen schools and help our young people graduate ready for college, careers, and active citizenship. The goal of the Summit was to discuss and guide policy around the disproportionate rate of minority youth dropping out of school in Iowa. A facilitated process was used to examine existing issues and policies, which then assisted in developing and recommending strategies and action plans to the Governor and State Legislature to prevent minority students from dropping out of school. Seventeen communities that were identified as having disproportionate minority dropout out rate participated. Mini-grants were awarded to the nine communities that developed Action Plans.

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.*

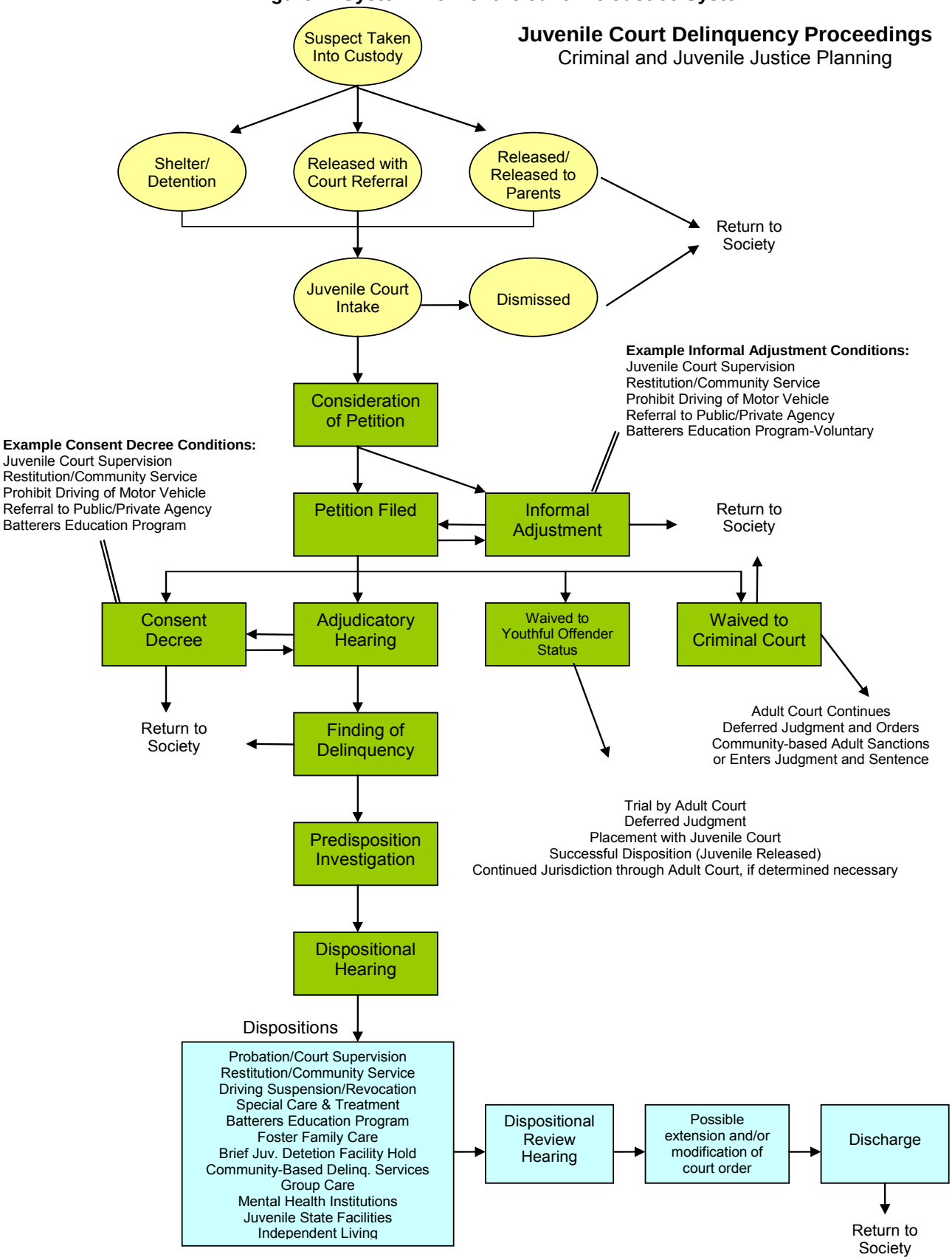
Delinquency Processing

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,

or 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 Chapter 232. Youth who 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 who require formal system processing have a delinquency petition filed and receive delinquency adjudication and dispositional hearings. A fairly extensive array of dispositional options is available for delinquent youth, including probation, day treatment, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, residential placement, etc.

Figure 2: System Flow of the Juvenile Justice System



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 reflect the health and social 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 involvement
- Mentori ng programs
- D rug testing
- Court diversion programs
- Group and individual counseling
- Re sidential/inpatient or outpatient services
- Substance abuse services in day treatment
- Group care or state institutional services
- Dru g courts
- Drug Abuse Resistance Education Officers (DARE)
- OWI - drunk drivers courses

Provided below is a discussion of the funding sources for a variety of 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, DPH administers over $9.2 million in state and federal funds in FY12 through the following types of contracts:

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

Comprehensive Substance Abuse Prevention – Federal Block Grant funds and 2.4% of Iowa General Funds are contracted to community-based agencies in 23 service areas 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.

Community Coalition Grants – Community coalitions may apply for up to $3,000.00 during FY12. The State of Iowa funds coalition work toward environmental and policy change focusing on underage alcohol use and/or binge drinking. Ten coalitions received this funding in FY12.

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 (County) to one (State) dollar match. Services provided may be any part of the substance abuse continuum of care except treatment. In FY12, 57 counties requested and received this funding.

Strategic Prevention Enhancement (SPE) - In September 2011, DPH received a one-year planning grant funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) in the amount of $600,000. The grant is assisting the state in strengthening and extending implementation of the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) and building the capacity of Iowa's current substance abuse prevention system.

Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) – This funding is a cooperative agreement with the SAMHSA in the amount of $2.135 million per year for five years and was awarded DPH in July of 2009. The SPF is a five-step process which assists states in developing a comprehensive plan for prevention infrastructure and supports selected local communities in implementing effective programs, policies and practices to reduce substance abuse and its related problems. Iowa's SPF SIG project focuses on reducing binge drinking, underage drinking, and related problems through a community-driven, data-supported and state-guided process. Iowa has directed funding to 23 "highest need" counties identified through data indicators focusing on underage drinking, adult binge drinking, and legal consequences. These counties are collaborating with coalitions to implement environmental strategies that focus on the SPF SIG priority issues.

Youth Mentoring and Prevention Through Mentoring – This funding promotes formal youth mentoring programs that support the State's goals to prevent 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 Effective Mentoring Practice for mentoring programs established by the National Mentoring Partnership. The Youth Mentoring programs are supported by State of Iowa Sunday beer and liquor permit revenue funds with a required two-to-one match of local funds. Currently, these grants support a total of 17 annual mentoring program contracts.

Tobacco Prevention Programming - Community Partnerships - The Division of Tobacco Use Prevention and Control supports county-level tobacco control programs, called Community Partnerships, with the goal of ensuring that all counties in Iowa have access to effective tobacco use prevention and cessation services. Community Partnerships maintain and collaborate with community coalitions which provide guidance and support for local tobacco control interventions and initiatives. Their activities include educating the community about the impact of tobacco use and the public and business communities about the requirements of Iowa's Smoke-free Air Act. They also promote and implement community interventions and policies to prevent the initiation of tobacco use by youth, reduce the exposure of individuals to secondhand smoke and encourage the cessation of tobacco use by youth and adults.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

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 Juveniles 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 is 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 American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) Placement Criteria.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE efforts not administered by the Department of Public Health

Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) - The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) provide funding to a number of juvenile justice programs through an allocation process to Iowa's eight Juvenile Court Districts called the Juvenile Justice Youth Development Program (JJYD). Funding for the JJYD is made up of federal Formula, JABG and EUDL funding streams. The allocation to the respective districts is based on the child population (age 5 – 18) of the district. EUDL supports and enhances efforts by states and local jurisdictions to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. (Minors are defined as individuals under 21 years of age). The EUDL funding for FY11/12 is $300,000, however, this funding stream will cease to exist in its current form as of September 30, 2012. It will instead be a competitive grant process, for which Iowa intends to apply. The EUDL programs are for the most part developed through a joint planning process involving officials of the juvenile court, local law enforcement, and prevention agencies. EUDL supports innovative practice (e.g. media campaigns), retail compliance checks, education, and enforcement.

Safe and Supportive Schools – Iowa received a four-year federal grant of approximately $14 million to develop a measurement system for Conditions for Learning and to implement strategies that will improve conditions for learning in those high schools demonstrating the highest need. Conditions for Learning include School Safety, Student Engagement and the School Environment. Reducing current alcohol use is one of four required grant performance measures. The measurement system is based on the Iowa Youth Survey and also includes parents and school staff.

Statistics Relative to Substance Abuse

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

Substance Abuse/Mental Health Data – In the following section (mental health) is information regarding substance abuse/mental health data provided by the Iowa Department of Public Health's (IDPH) Central data repository. The relative discussion provides basic information on a population of youth served with IDPH and Medicaid funding.

Youth Survey Substance Use - The figure below provides information taken from the 2010 Iowa Youth Survey (IYS). Every two years youth in 6th, 8th, and 11th grades in both public and non-public Iowa schools are surveyed. Surveys were completed in 307 of Iowa's 359 public school districts (86%) and in a minimum of 31 of 183 non-public schools (17%). A total of 78,382 public and non-public school students across the state completed the IYS, with each county represented by at least 200 students. The Youth Survey is conducted as part of a collaborative effort between the Iowa Department of Public Health, Division of Behavioral Health, Office of Gambling Treatment and Prevention, and Division of Tobacco Use Prevention and Control; Iowa Department of Education; Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal an Juvenile Justice Planning; Iowa Office of Drug Control Policy; and prepared by the Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation, University of Iowa. Iowa Youth Survey reports are now available online at www.iowayouthsurvey.org .The results in the figures below and from figures throughout this plan stem from questions in the 2010 Iowa Youth Survey.

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

Iowa Youth Survey • 2010 State of Iowa Results (weighted)												
Alcohol Use												
Any Alcohol Use	**6th Grade**			**8th Grade**			**11th Grade**			**All Grades**		
	TOTAL	**Male**	**Female**	**TOTAL**	**Male**	**Female**	**TOTAL**	**Male**	**Female**	**TOTAL**	**Male**	**Female**
Current	5%	6%	4%	13%	13%	14%	32%	33%	32%	17%	18%	17%
Ever	12%	15%	9%	27%	28%	25%	57%	56%	57%	32%	34%	31%
Tobacco Use												
Any Tobacco Use	**6th Grade**			**8th Grade**			**11th Grade**			**All Grades**		
	TOTAL	**Male**	**Female**	**TOTAL**	**Male**	**Female**	**TOTAL**	**Male**	**Female**	**TOTAL**	**Male**	**Female**
Current	2%	3%	1%	7%	8%	6%	22%	27%	17%	11%	13%	8%
Ever	4%	5%	3%	12%	13%	11%	32%	36%	28%	16%	18%	14%
Other Drug Use												
Any Other Drug Use	**6th Grade**			**8th Grade**			**11th Grade**			**All Grades**		
	TOTAL	**Male**	**Female**	**TOTAL**	**Male**	**Female**	**TOTAL**	**Male**	**Female**	**TOTAL**	**Male**	**Female**
Current	5%	5%	4%	9%	9%	10%	18%	20%	17%	11%	12%	10%
Ever	7%	8%	6%	14%	14%	14%	31%	33%	29%	18%	19%	17%
Marijuana												
Current	1%	1%	0%	4%	4%	4%	13%	15%	11%	6%	7%	5%
Ever	1%	2%	1%	7%	8%	6%	26%	28%	24%	12%	13%	11%

Source: Iowa Youth Survey – 2010

Remarks regarding figure:

- The drug of choice for Iowa youth is alcohol. Seventeen (17%) percent of females and eighteen (18%) of males reported current alcohol use, while 31% percent of females and 34% of males reported ever using alcohol.
- Eight percent of female and 13% of male respondents reported current tobacco use, while 14% of females and 18% of males reported ever using tobacco products.
- Only 11% of total respondents reported current use of drugs (e.g., amphetamines, cocaine, inhalants, marijuana, and steroids), while 18% reported ever using drugs.
    - Only six percent of respondents reported current use of marijuana, while 12% reported ever using marijuana.

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.

Total arrests in Figure 4 include juveniles and adults.

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

	Total Arrests	Rate (per 100,000)	Juvenile Arrests	Rate (per 100,000)
2007	12,396	420.2	1,824	265.0
2008	11,224	378.6	1,581	228.7
2009	11,522	386.4	1,472	210.4
2010	12,274	402.9	1,608	220.9

Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety – Uniform Crime Report

Remarks regarding figure:

- Juvenile drug arrests comprised 14% of the total such arrests for the report period.
- The figure shows a 1% decrease in the total number of arrests for drug offenses from 2007 to 2010, and a 12% decrease in the number of arrests for drug offenses for juveniles.

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
- Grou p 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)

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

SAG Mental Health Committee – Mental health and substance abuse issues relative to Iowa youth are priorities set by the SAG. As such, this committee, which has not been recently active, will be reconstituted with the intention of promoting timely and effective services for youth in the juvenile justice system. Other state agencies have primary responsibility for mental health and substance abuse services. The committee and SPA will partner with these agencies in existing mental health planning efforts for redesign, and to promote mental health screenings for juvenile offenders earlier in the juvenile court process. They will also partner with existing substance abuse planning committees in the Iowa Department of Public Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Education, Department of Public Safety, and Office of Drug Control Policy to advocate for evidence-based prevention and treatment programs and services.

Mental Health and Disability Service System Redesign – Legislation (SF 525) passed in the Iowa General Assembly created a framework for the Iowa Department of Human Services (DHS) to redesign mental health and disability services (MHDS). It calls for the development of services that implement the principles of the Olmstead Act. The DHS Plan spans five years (2011-2015) and was released in December of 2011.

The scope of the proposed initiatives is broad, touching on every aspect of the service system and public policies affecting people with mental illness or other disabilities. Psychiatric Medical Institutes for Children (PMIC) and

Transition Workgroups as well as other aspects of the larger redesign, have identified the following areas for further change over the next two-to-five years:

- Transition of the administration of PMIC services from a fee for service program administered by the Iowa Medicaid Enterprise (IME) to the Iowa Plan, through which the IME provides managed behavioral health care to its Medicaid enrollees.
- Identifying admission and continued stay criteria for PMIC providers.
- Evaluating changes in licensing standards for PMICs, as necessary.
- Evaluating and defining the standards for existing and new PMIC and other treatment levels.
- Development of specialized programs to address the needs of underserved children in need of more intensive treatment.
- Navigation, access and care coordination for children in need of services from the children's/youth's mental health system.
- Integrating children's/youth's mental health waiver services to ensure availability of choices for community placement.
- Evaluating alternative reimbursement and service models that are innovative and could support overall system goals.
- Evaluating the adequacy of reimbursement at all levels of the children's/youth's mental health system
- Developing profiles of the conditions and behaviors that result in a child's/youth's involuntary discharge or out-of-state placement.
- Evaluating and defining the appropriate array of less intensive services for a child/youth leaving a hospital or PMIC placement.

The Children's Workgroup of the MHDS has a two year charge which includes the submission a final report in December 2012 based on a legislative interim committee review of their initial recommendations (see below) in December 2011. The legislative interim committee provided the children's workgroup with the charge to "submit a proposal for an integrated children's system involving child welfare, juvenile justice, children's mental health, education, and the usage of the health home approach. In addition, it was recommended that cost estimates be developed for the workgroup proposals."

Initial Children's Workgroup recommendations:

- Roll out new and expanded core services necessary to bring children and youth home from out of state treatment centers and provide alternative services to keep children and youth from leaving Iowa.
- Develop a children/youth Health Home model for service delivery.
- Develop a short-term strategy to bring children and youth back to Iowa through a managed care plan that uses the Health Home model.
- Institute a Systems of Care Framework for Children's Services in Iowa.
    - Summary definition – A child and family driven, cross-system spectrum of effective, community-based services, supports, policies and processes for children and youth, from birth – young adulthood, with or at risk for physical, emotional, behavioral, developmental and social challenges and their families that is organized into a flexible coordinated network of resources, builds meaningful partnerships with families, children and young adults, and addresses their cultural and linguistic needs, in order for them to optimally live, learn, work, and recreate in their communities, and throughout life.

Note – Mental Health Bill - The Iowa Legislature, which is still in session (May 2, 2012), will likely pass one additional piece of legislation related to mental health services in Iowa. Although it deals with adults, it does have a provision for services to children in the three months prior to their 18th birthday, if they have already been receiving services as a child. The intent is to smooth the transition from children's to adult services.

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. Behavioral Health Intervention Services (BHIS), formerly known as remedial services, were added to the Iowa Plan coverage effective July 1, 2011.

An estimated 403,000 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. On July 1, 2010, the Iowa Plan also began covering members over 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 coverage 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 based on a sliding fee scale. Some families also may qualify to receive State Psychiatric services at the University of Iowa Psychiatric Hospital. Some children's services are provided through children's mental health "waivers" – although there is often a waiting list for the waiver program.

Psychiatric Mental Health Institutes for Children - Psychiatric Medical Institutions for Children (PMIC's) serve 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 were 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 released from these two facilities during the indicated calendar year. The collected data include admission 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 releases, by gender, by race/ethnicity, and by the manner in which they were committed.

Figure 5: Mental Health Institute Admissions

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	161	53.7%	178	51.6%	170	53.6%	136	51.7%	146	51.0%
Female	139	46.3%	167	48.4%	147	46.4%	127	48.3%	140	49.0%
Total	300		345		317		263		286	

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	261	87.0%	296	85.8%	260	82.0%	200	76.0%	235	82.2%
African American	16	5.3%	22	6.4%	32	10.1%	25	9.5%	19	6.6%
Hispanic	20	6.7%	20	5.8%	17	5.4%	31	11.8%	22	7.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.7%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	3	1.1%	0	0.0%
Native American	1	0.3%	5	1.4%	6	1.9%	4	1.5%	3	1.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	2.4%
Total	300		345		317		263		286	

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Involuntary	181	60.3%	242	70.1%	235	74.1%	216	82.1%	222	77.6%
Voluntary	49	16.3%	34	9.9%	35	11.0%	23	8.7%	37	12.9%
Juvenile Court	70	23.3%	69	20.0%	47	14.8%	24	9.1%	27	9.4%
Total	300		345		317		263		286	

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding figure:

- Over 72% of the admissions during the report years were involuntary commitments.
- Girls comprised an average of 47.7% of the admissions during the report years.
- Minority youth comprised approximately 17% of the admissions during the report years.
- Juvenile court admissions dropped significantly during the report years.

State Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services - The SPA contacted the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) for information related to substance abuse services for youth ages 10-17. IDPH maintains a Central Data Repository (CDR) which contains client data from licensed substance abuse provider which are either funded by IDPH or Medicaid for substance abuse services, or provide Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) evaluations. Client "counts" are based on those clients who received at least one service during calendar year (CY) 2011. However, it should be noted that in some cases a client may be counted in more than one funding source (clients may move between pay source during treatment). The CDR reflect just over 4,100 services provided to 10-17 year old youth from the various funding sources in CY '11.

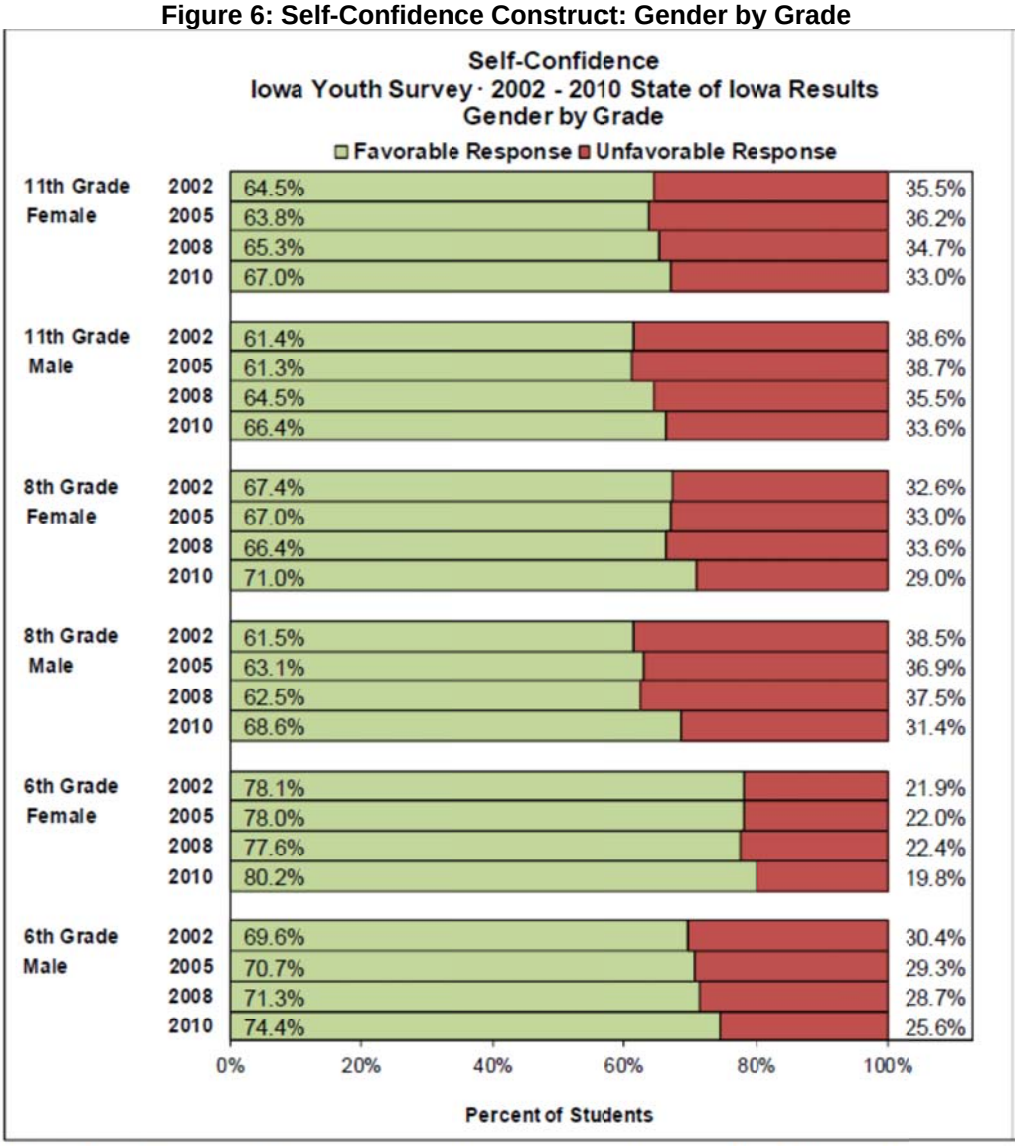
The CDR contains information on youth who self-report as having a mental health problem. Of the 4,100 services noted above, approximately 1,600 (approximately 40%) services were provided to youth who self-identified as having mental health issues.

The data set contains information on "criminal justice" youth. At either placement screening (evaluation) or admission to services clients identify their referral source. Those youth served who are considered as criminal justice youth note one of the following referral sources: OWI, zero tolerance, drug court, state/federal probation, other criminal justice/court. Of the 4,100 services noted above, approximately 2,100 (approximately 50%) were noted as criminal justice referrals. Of the 2,100 services provided to youth who were criminal justice referrals, 660 (approximately 30%) self-identified as having mental health issues.

Positive Identity and Self-Confidence - Children who have a positive identity and self-confidence 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.

Four IYS questions are utilized in this construct: How much do you agree or disagree that each of the following statements is true: I accept responsibility for my actions when I make a mistake or get into trouble; I am good at making friends; when I have problems, I am good at finding ways to fix them; I think things through carefully before I make a decision? *Response coding:* "Strongly agree" or "agree" are coded as favorable and "strongly disagree" or "disagree" are coded as unfavorable.

Figure 6: Self-Confidence Construct: Gender by Grade



Note: Any difference of 1.9 percentage points or greater may be considered statistically significant.

Source: Iowa Youth Survey Trend Report 2002-2010

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Favo rable responses for the Self-Confidence construct have increased significantly for all groups from 2002 to 2010. Females report a higher percentage of favorable responses than males. 6th graders report a higher percentage of favorable responses than 8th graders, who report a higher percentage than 11th graders.

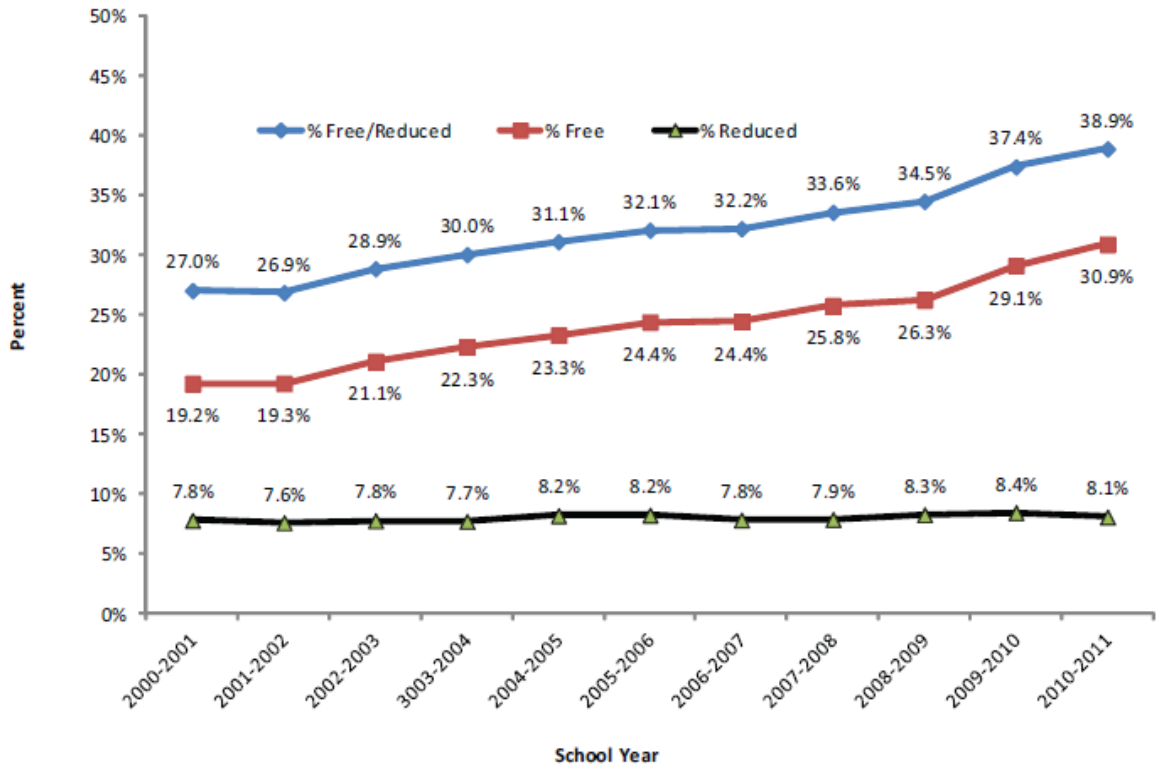
c. Other Health-related Services and Indicators

There are a variety of other health-related services for youth including pregnancy prevention efforts, free and 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 7: Free and Reduced Meal Eligibility

Percent of Public School K-12 Students are Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Meals 2000-2001 to 2010-2011



Source: Iowa Department of Education, Bureau of Information and Analysis, Basic Educational Data Survey and EASIER.

Remarks regarding the figure:

- The number of students eligible for free and reduced meals was at its lowest in 2001-2002.
- From 2001-2002 to 2010-2011 the number of eligible students increased from 19.3% to 38.9%.
- The increase during the period was nearly all in the free lunch group.

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

The data provided in the three figures below include an *average* count of monthly FIP, food assistance, and Medicaid recipients. The counts were calculated by obtaining a monthly count of actual recipients, summing each month for a year and dividing by 12.

Figure 8: Family Investment Program (FIP) Cases

Year	Average Monthly Cases	Average Monthly Recipients
2007	16,551	41,478
2008	15,573	38,967
2009	16,716	42,497
2010	17,364	45,481

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding the figure:

- The average monthly number of cases increased by 4.9% from 2007 to 2010.
- The average number of recipients increased 9.7% in 2007 from 2010.

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 9: Food Assistance Program

Year	Average Monthly Households	Average Monthly Recipients
2007	109,651	241,339
2008	120,979	263,988
2009	141,066	307,317
2010	159,781	346,554

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding figure:

- Between 2007 and 2010 there was a 44% increase in the average number of monthly recipients receiving food stamp assistance, and a 46% 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 10: Medicaid Assistance

Year	Average Monthly Recipients - Eligible	Average Monthly Recipients - Served
2007	350,894	334,215
2008	374,760	376,829
2009	414,778	381,459
2010	448,799	407,674

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding figure:

- There was a 28% increase in the number of Medicaid recipients eligible for services from 2007 through 2010.
- There was a 22% increase in the number of Medicaid recipients receiving services from 2007 through 2010.

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 11: Number of Births to Teens

	16 and Younger	17 Years Old	18 Years Old	19 Years Old	TOTAL
2007	449	572	980	1,552	3,553
2008	442	604	1,086	1,488	3,620
2009	397	595	951	1,508	3,451
2010	385	462	886	1,310	3,043

Source: Iowa Department of Public Health – Vital Statistics of Iowa, 2010

Remarks regarding figure:

- Overall births for mothers under 18 years of age were at four year high in 2008 (n=1,046) and at their lowest in 2010 (n=847). No specific trend is evident. Analysis for youth under 18 years of age is similar to that of overall teen births.

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 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 believe adults in their school care about them may feel more attached to their school and teachers, and therefore perform better academically. Preparation for adulthood can be determined by high school dropout rates and the percent of high school graduates pursuing further education.

a. Alternative Programs and other Supports 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. A sample of the noteworthy alternatives presently available for delinquent and at-risk youth is discussed below.

Education Reform – Incoming Governor Terry Branstad identified "world class schools" as one of four priorities for his administration. In July of 2011, Iowa hosted an Education Summit involving more than 1600 participants to discuss what it would take to lead the world in education. In October 2011, a blueprint for education reform was released by the Branstad-Reynolds administration. It outlined three areas - highly effective teachers and leaders, high expectations for all students with fair measures for results, and innovation that boosts learning. Key proposals included:

- Be more selective about who can become an educator by requiring a 3.0 grade-point average to gain admission into teacher preparation programs.
- Candidates for teaching licensure must pass a test demonstrating content-specific and teaching knowledge.
- Evaluate teachers annually instead of every three years, which is the current requirement. Principals and superintendents also would be evaluated each year.
- Widen the pathways to alternative teacher licensure with a number of quality assurance checks.
- Make seniority a minor factor in deciding which teachers are laid off by a school district faced with reducing the workforce. Annual evaluations based on performance should be the main factor.
- Establish state task forces to study important long-term issues, such as teacher leadership, compensation and questions about extending the school day or school year.
- Give all preschool students and enrolled 4-year-olds a kindergarten readiness assessment to determine early literacy and numeracy skills.
- High school students will take end-of-course exams in core academic areas of algebra, English, science and U.S. history to make sure they have a solid foundation before they graduate and to better align high school courses to the Iowa Core.

- All 11th grade students take a college entrance exam as a way to provide one of the keys needed for postsecondary education.
- Phase out the current 11th grade assessment, the Iowa Tests of Educational Development.
- Eliminate requirements around seat time for academic credit to accommodate school districts that choose to adopt a system of competency-based education, which advances students based on their mastery of subjects.
- Widen the pathway for starting charter schools by giving the State Board of Education authority to approve charter applications from universities, community colleges and nonprofit organizations, as well as collaborative efforts of all these groups. Iowa's current charter school law is restrictive in that it only allows existing school districts to establish charter schools.
- Give school districts greater flexibility to meet state requirements so that public schools can better apply innovative ideas to improve learning. School districts would have the same flexibility that charter schools have.

In January 2012, the Branstad-Reynolds administration released its "Recommendations for World-Class Schools" for the 2012 Iowa legislative session, which further detailed (using 26 different elements) education reform proposals. In February 2012, the State of Iowa applied for a waiver from the No Child Left Behind Act.

Note – Education Reform - At present (May 2, 2012), the Iowa Legislature remains in session beyond its scheduled end date. Education reform is one of the only remaining pieces of legislation still being actively debated. The reform, initially proposed by the Governor, has been scaled down and will likely include further changes prior to passage in both chambers. The latest version drops a proposed expansion to charter schools as well as language allowing school boards more latitude in deciding teacher layoffs. Among the remaining areas of disagreement is a retention provision. One version requires holding back illiterate third graders while the other defines retention as one of several options.

Alternative Programs/Schools - There are currently 215 districts in Iowa that have alternative programs/schools. These districts provide an alternative learning environment for students to continue school when they had previously dropped out of school, who were disconnected from the traditional school environment, had significant behavioral incidents, or had significant gaps in their education, making it difficult to graduate with peers. Alternative Programs can vary in scope and have specific programming based on the educational, behavioral and career/college ready services a youth may need. Specific programming provided for students with significant behaviors or the extended learning opportunities provided at the alternative programs/schools help to serve all students with multiple barriers to being successful in school.

The Iowa Department of Education continues to encourage the development and implementation of area-wide (regional) alternative programs/schools which offer a variety of pathways to graduation. The regional concept allows a number of school districts to work together to provide alternative school services. As an example, a regional alternative program in Urbandale is accessed by up to eight different school districts in the metropolitan area. Certainly not all of the youth attending these schools are delinquent or system involved youth, but such schools are a viable option for students who are transitioning back from placement at different times of the year, providing multiple pathways for students to earn a diploma.

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 affect achievement. The SAG will target some local learning supports sites with its School-to-Court: Local Strategies training effort (policy and practice activities). The School-to-Court effort is discussed in greater detail in the DMC Section of this report. The Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD) Steering Committee has been serving as the governing body to ensure all youth have the learning supports necessary across state systems 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 and as members of the Department of Education Learning Supports Advisory Team. The DOE's learning supports initiative is discussed in greater detail in the Structure and Function Section of this report.

21st Century Grant Learning Centers – With the enactment of the No Child Left Behind Act, 2001 (NCLB1), the distribution of funding for the 21st Century Learning Communities (21st CCLC) program has been delegated 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. Entities eligible to receive Iowa's grant funds for a period of three (3) 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 in Iowa (CCII) – The CCII's 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 involved 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. Housed at Drake University, the CCII 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 middle and high school youth. This effort comes as CCII has been named a Regional Center for the Institute for Excellence and Ethics. This provides a curriculum and the opportunity to help schools across the state incorporate positive youth development strategies into their regular programming in order to build a culture of excellence and ethics.

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

A variety of statistics are provided below 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 figure below ,public school enrollment in Iowa has been decreasing. The figure also reflects that non-public school enrollments have been decreasing as well, leading to a decrease in total school enrollments in Iowa over the past four school years.

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

School Year	Public	Non-Public	Total
2007-2008	480,609	34,138	514,747
2008-2009	477,019	33,897	510,916
2009-2010	474,227	33,435	507,662
2010-2011	473,493	33,804	507,297

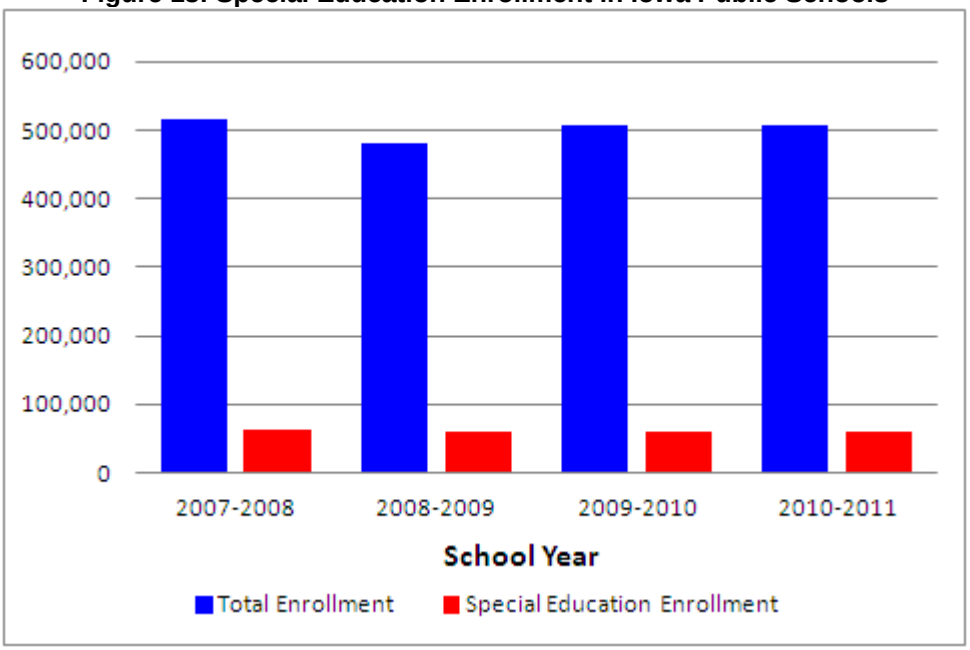
Source: Iowa Department of Education – Condition of Education Report

Remarks regarding figure:

- From the 2007-2008 to 2010-2011 school year, enrollment declined 1.4%.

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 13: Special Education Enrollment in Iowa Public Schools



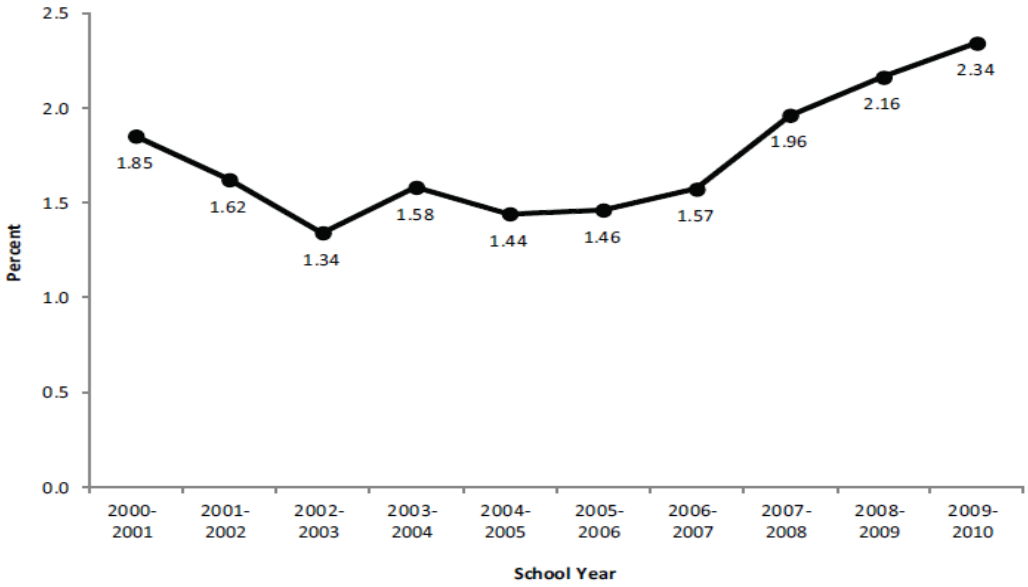
Source: Iowa Department of Education – Condition of Education Report

Remarks regarding figure:

- The number of children enrolled in special education decreased 2.6% during the report years.
- Youth enrolled in special education comprised approximately 12% of the total school enrollment in each of the report years.

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

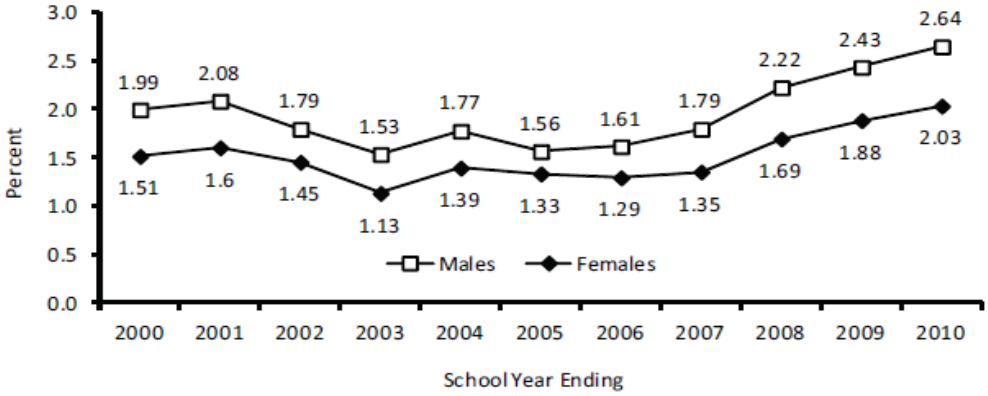


Source: Iowa Department of Education - Condition of Education Report

Remarks regarding figure:

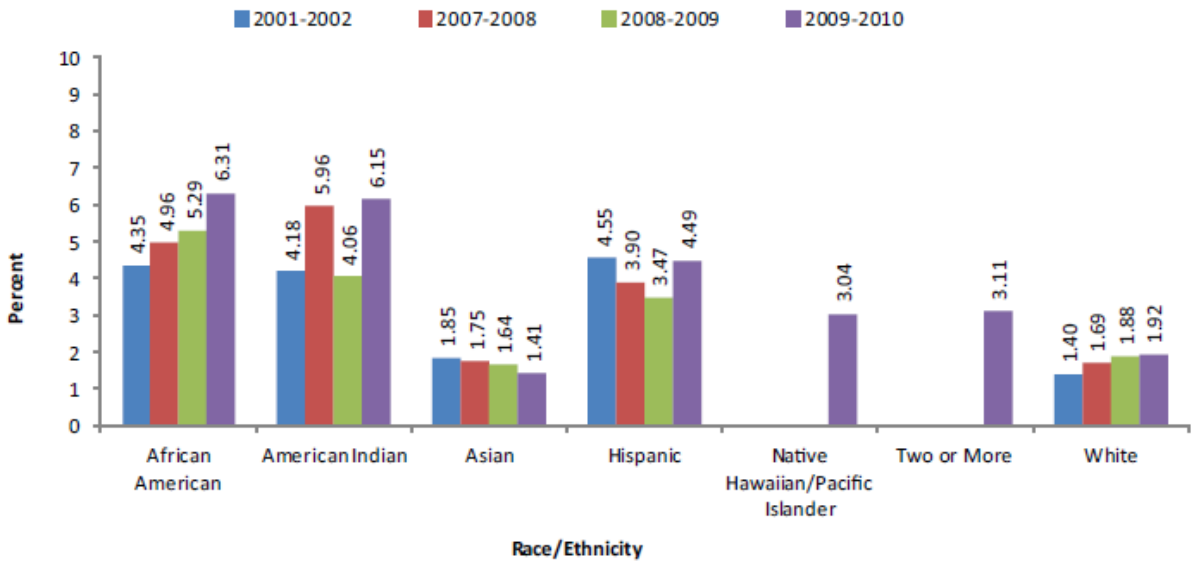
- The dropout percentage for 7th-12th graders has shown as steady increase from the 2004-2005 school years to the 2009-2010 school years.
- The dropout percentage was at a ten year low in 2002-03 (1.34%) and at a high in 2009-2010 (2.34%).
- Females show lower dropout rates than males, but show the same pattern from year-to-year.

Figure 15: Iowa Dropouts by Gender Grades 7-12



Source: Iowa Department of Education - Condition of Education Report

Figure 16: Iowa Dropouts by Race Grades 7-12



Source: Iowa Department of Education - Condition of Education Report

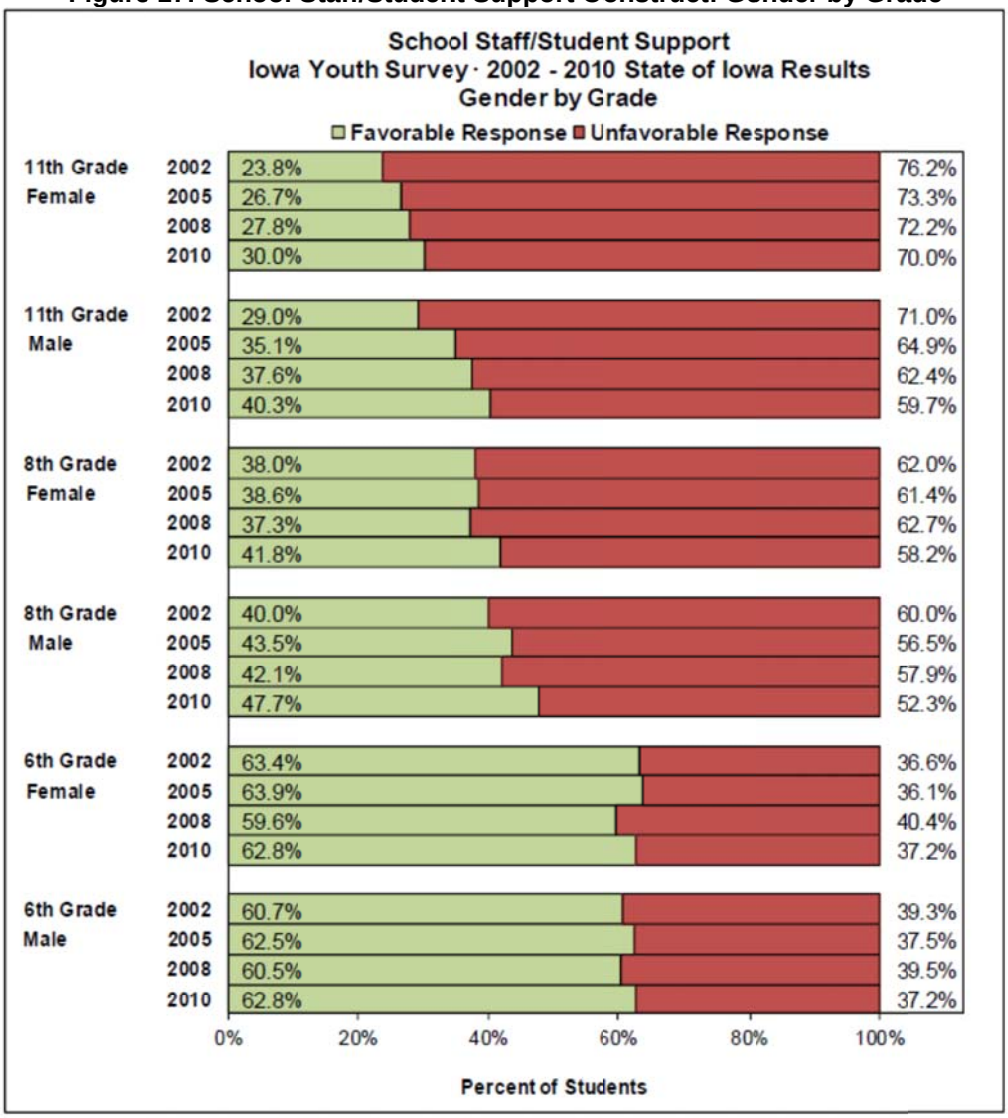
Remarks regarding figure:

- African-American (5.23), American Indian (5.09), and Hispanic (4.1) youth have the highest average dropout rates for the report years. Asian (1.66) and white (1.72) youth have the lowest average dropout rates.
- The relative rate of dropouts for African-American (3.04), American Indian (3) and Hispanic (2.39) youth is considerably higher than that of white youth for the report years.

Perception of School Climate/School Attachment – A number of factors related to academic performance take into consideration youths' perceptions that they are in a school environment that is safe, supportive and to which they feel a connection. Lack of attachment can greatly affect academic performance. Children who do not feel that teachers and peers care about and treat each other with respect or who do not feel that their teachers have contact with their parents do not perform as well as those who do.

Six IYS questions are utilized in this construct: How much do you agree or disagree that each of the following statements is true: my teachers care about me; my teachers are available to talk with students one-on-one; my teachers notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it; students in my school treat each other with respect; my school lets a parent/guardian know if I'm doing a good job; there is at least one adult at school that I could go to for help with a problem? *Response coding:* "Strongly agree" or "agree" are coded as favorable and "strongly disagree" or "disagree" are coded as unfavorable.

Figure 17: School Staff/Student Support Construct: Gender by Grade



Note: Any difference of 1.9 percentage points or greater may be considered statistically significant.

Source: Iowa Youth Survey Trend Report 2002-2010

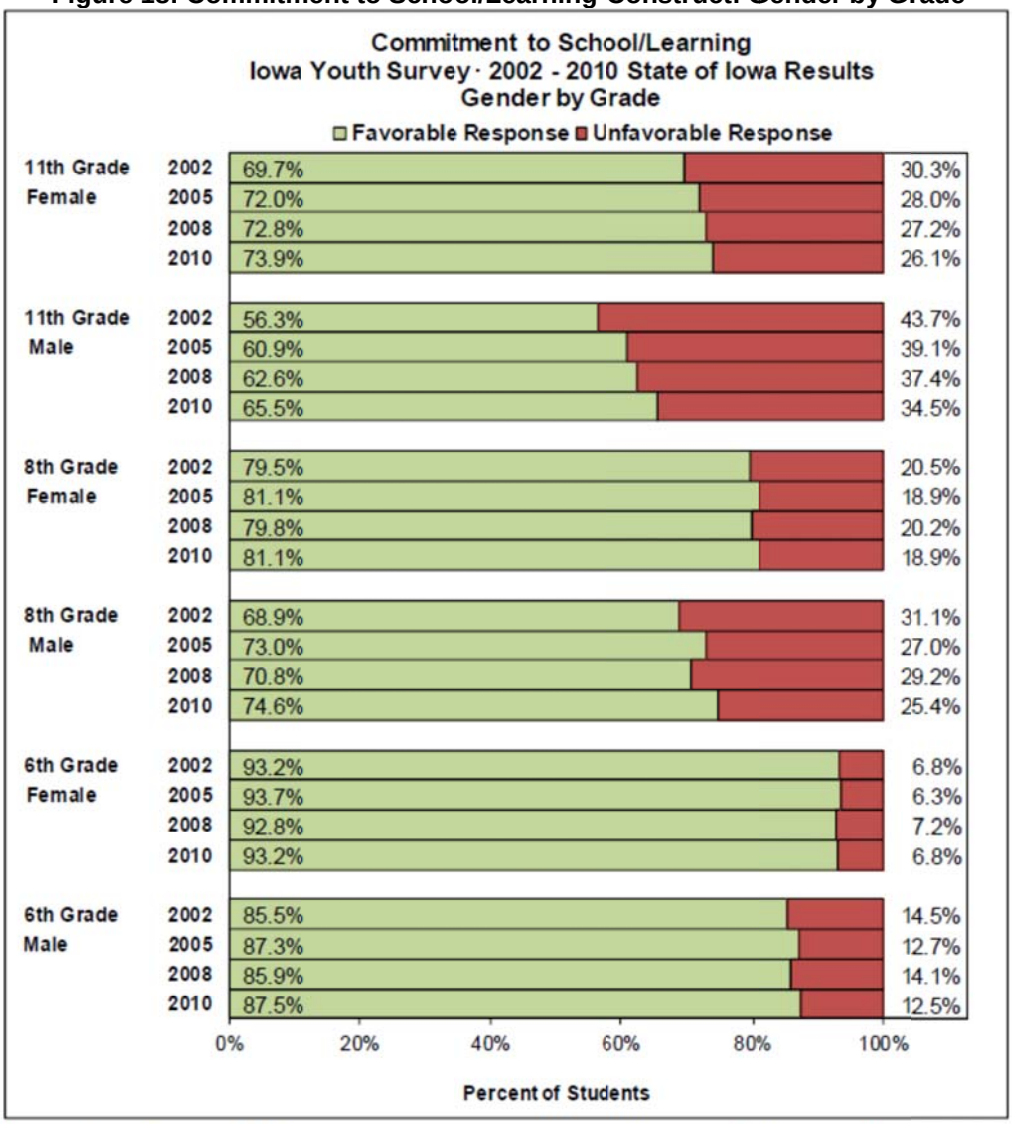
Remarks regarding figure:

- The state trend is positive for the School Staff/Student Support construct; this is true for males and females, as well as both 8th and 11th graders.
- From 2002 to 2010, the largest increase (11.3 percentage points) in favorable responses occurred among 11th grade males.
- From 2002 to 2010, the disparity between male and female favorable responses has steadily increased, with males reporting more favorable responses.
- In all survey years, students in grade 6 report much higher favorable responses than students in grades 8, who report higher favorable responses percentages than students in grade 11.

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.

Four IYS questions are utilized in this construct: How much do you agree or disagree that each of the following statements is true: I care about my school; I try to do my best in school; I plan to finish high school; I do the homework that is assigned? *Response coding:* "Strongly agree" or "agree" are coded as favorable and "strongly disagree" or "disagree" are coded as unfavorable.

Figure 18: Commitment to School/Learning Construct: Gender by Grade



Note: Any difference of 1.9 percentage points or greater may be considered statistically significant.
Source: Iowa Youth Survey Trend Report 2002-2010

Remarks regarding figure:

- A positive trend to Commitment to School/Learning is shown for all students in 8th and 11th grades from 2002 to 2010.
- Favorable responses from students of both genders in 6th grade remained steady from 2002 to 2010.
- In all survey years, females reported significantly more favorable responses for this construct than males.
- In all survey years, Commitment to School/Learning drops as students move into higher grades.

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 is an array of state services and initiatives that focus on preparing youth for adulthood.

a. Job Training and Development

An assortment of options is 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
- Grou p 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, accompanied by 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 fifteen Regional Workforce Investment Boards (RWIBs). Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) is the grantee of WIA funds in Iowa. 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 fifteen 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 (e.g., 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 on July 1, 2000.

A new service provided by IWD is the Virtual Access Points (VAPs) program. An access point is a virtual desktop located in hundreds of sites across Iowa. It offers job seekers, youth, employers, and others the opportunity to access workforce services online in a user-friendly format. There is a special VAP ICON for students to facilitate a job search, create a resume, conduct a skills assessment, take practices tests, locate resources, etc. Virtual access points can be found at community colleges, private colleges, community action agencies, libraries, schools, government offices, churches, extension offices, etc. A map to find an individual's closest VAP is available at http://www.iowaworkforce.org/accesspoints/

Iowa Jobs for America's Graduates (iJAG) – iJAG is a non-profit organization specifically created as a public/private partnership to assist students with multiple educational barriers to graduate from high school and successfully transition to continued education and/or careers. The 15-member Board of Directors is appointed by the Governor to oversee iJAG implementation in Iowa. That board has a 50% private sector representation. Based on the model Jobs for America's Graduates (JAG) and recognized by the National Dropout Prevention Center, iJAG provides evidence-based career preparation. School districts across the state utilize it as a strategy in their efforts to increase graduation rates, decrease dropout rates, and increase educational attainment for students. iJAG has 26 Programs dedicated to preparing students for graduation and future success. Since 1999, iJAG has worked to graduate over 7,000 at-risk youth and guide them to continued education and careers. State agencies supporting the initiative include the Department of Education, Economic Development, and Workforce Development.

Statistics Relative to Youth Preparedness for Adulthood

An assortment of statistics is provided below relative to youth preparedness for adulthood. The indicators presented include youth graduating high school, percentage of gradates pursuing further education, and voter registration and turnout.

Graduation Rates - The number of youth graduating high school is both an indicator of student commitment to completing school and future plans. Data relative to the issue is provided in the figure below.

Figure 19: Graduation Rates

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	All Students
Class of 2009	89.10%	72.10%	68.80%	87.00%	68.10%	87.30%
Class of 2010	90.50%	72.00%	76.50%	89.80%	73.30%	88.80%
Class of 2011	90.20%	73.20%	75.20%	88.50%	79.20%	88.30%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks regarding figure:

- The percentage of youth graduating increased from 87.3% in 2009 to 88.3% in 2010.
- There was a slight dip from 2010 to 2011 in the graduation rate.
- All groups increased graduation rates from 2009 to 2011.

Not all students are able to complete high school in four years; however, they still graduate. The following table shows the rate of youth graduating in either four or five years.

Figure 20: Five-Year Graduation Rates

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	All Students
Class of 2009	91.90%	77.90%	76.40%	91.10%	76.80%	90.50%
Class of 2010	93.00%	79.00%	83.40%	94.30%	77.80%	91.80%

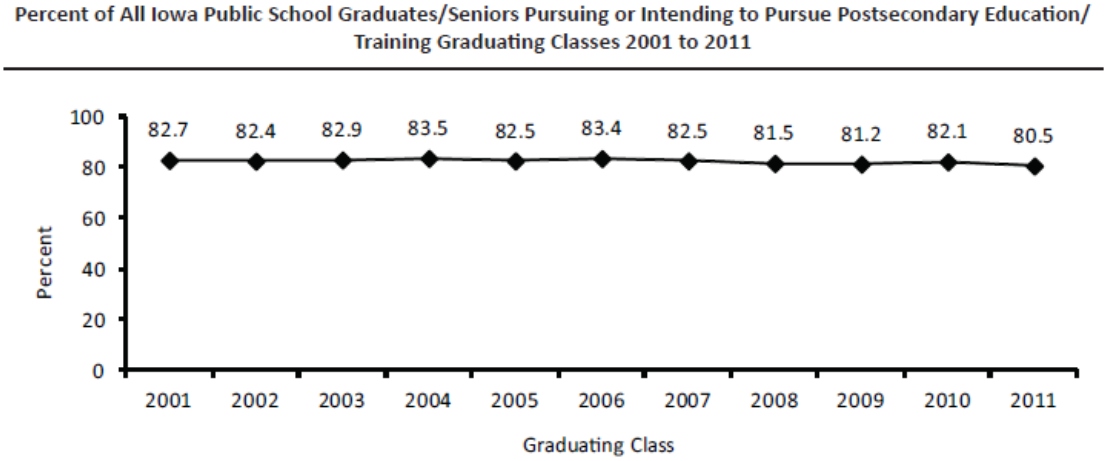
Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks regarding figure:

- The percentage of youth graduating improves when those who take five years are included.

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



Source: Iowa Department of Education – Condition of Education Report, 2011

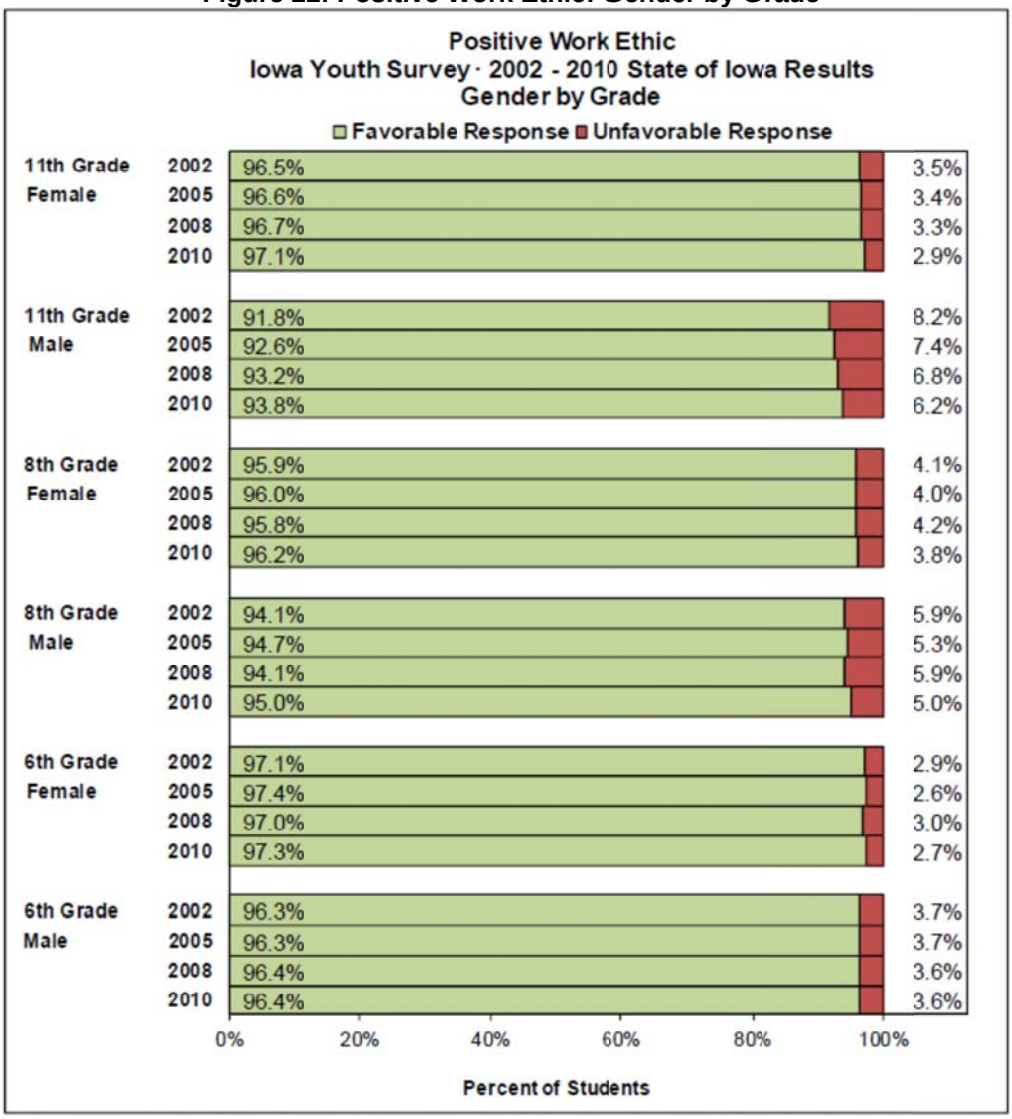
Remarks regarding figure:

- The percent of high school graduates seeking further education has averaged about 82% during the report years.
- The lowest percentage of those planning continued education was found in 2011.

Positive Work Ethic – Receiving a high school diploma and following through with pursuit of further education or training require a positive work ethic. Students who are determined to work hard at attaining their future goals have a better chance of succeeding than those who are apathetic.

One IYS question is utilized in this construct: How much do you agree or disagree that the following statement is true: I believe that working hard now will make my life successful in the future? *Response coding:* "Strongly agree" or "agree" are coded as favorable and "strongly disagree" or "disagree" are coded as unfavorable.

Figure 22: Positive Work Ethic: Gender by Grade



Note: Any difference of 1.9 percentage points or greater may be considered statistically significant.

Source: Iowa Youth Survey Trend Report 2002-2010

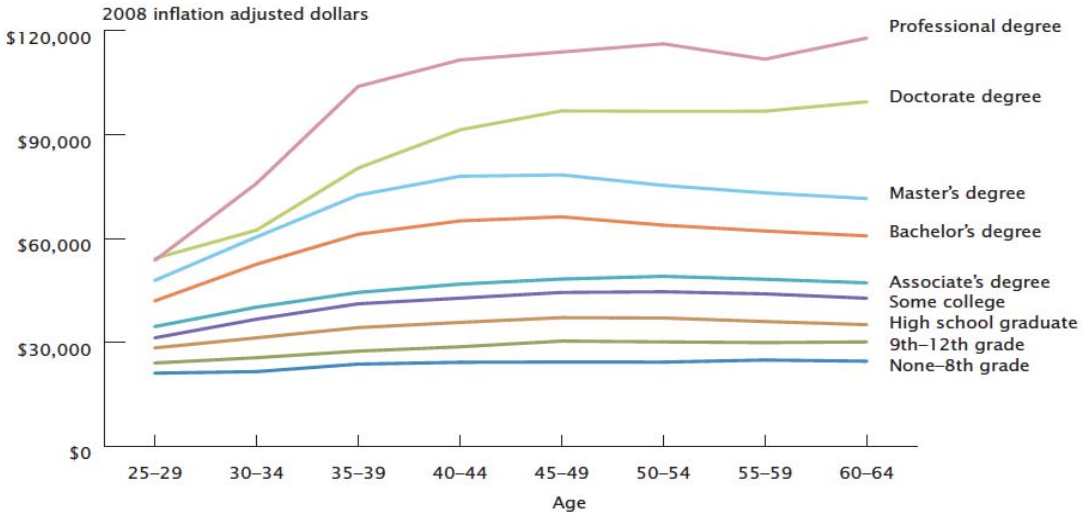
Remarks regarding figure:

- The favorable response percentages have remained high during each survey year with no significant change from year to year for the Positive Work Ethic construct.

- It is important to note that over 95% of all students in Iowa responded favorably to this construct in all survey years.

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 23: Median Annual Earnings by Age and Educational Attainment (full-time, all year workers)

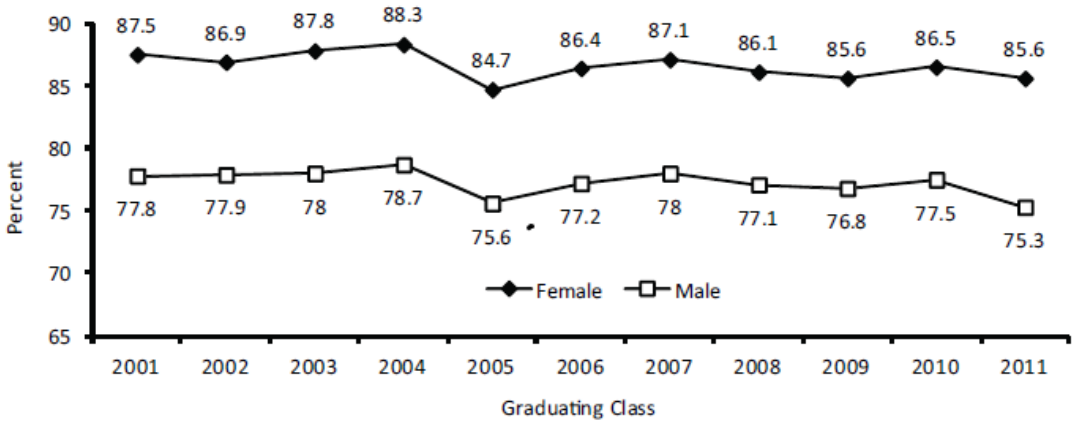


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006–2008.

Remarks regarding figure:

- All levels of educational attainment below a four year Bachelor's degree hover around or below half of what a person with a Bachelor's degree earns.
- Those with a professional degree have double the income of those with a Bachelor's degree.

Figure 24: Percent of Iowa High School Graduates Pursuing or Intending to Pursue Postsecondary Education by Gender Graduating Classes of 2001 to 2011

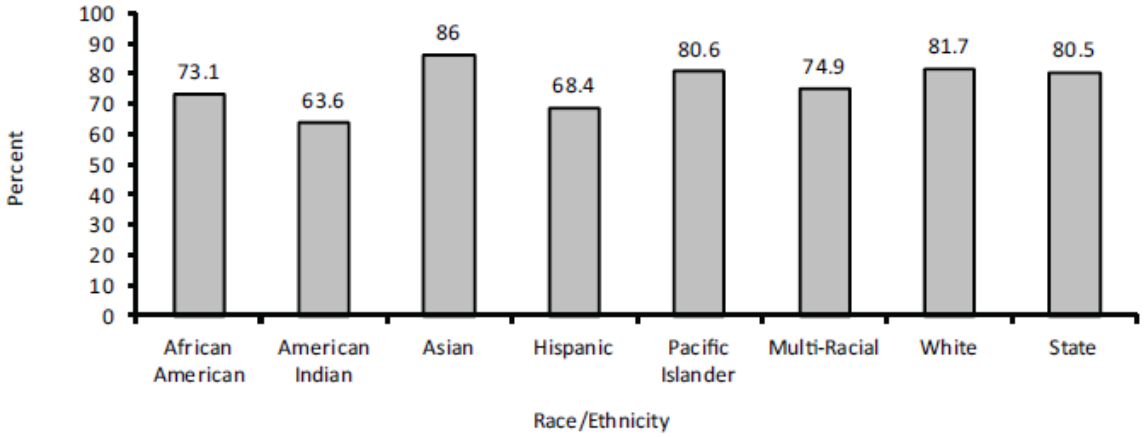


Source: Iowa Department of Education – Condition of Education Report, 2011

Remarks regarding figure:

- There is consistently about a 10 point difference between the number of girls that are planning to pursue a postsecondary education/training over boys.

Figure 25: Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing or Intending to Pursue Further Education by Race/Ethnicity Graduating Class of 2011



Source: Iowa Department of Education – Condition of Education Report, 2011

Remarks regarding figure:

- The three racial/ethnic groups with the lowest intent to pursue postsecondary education/training (African American, Native American and Hispanic) are the same racial/ethnic groups with the highest dropout rates.

Voter Registration and Turnout - Youth who are involved in their communities and who care about the decisions being made are more likely to be politically involved as adults. Voter registration and turnout figures in Iowa for the 2008 Presidential Election reflect the efforts of countless individuals and organizations to educate voters. However, voter turnout among 18-24 year olds remains low.

Figure 26: Voter Registration and Turnout

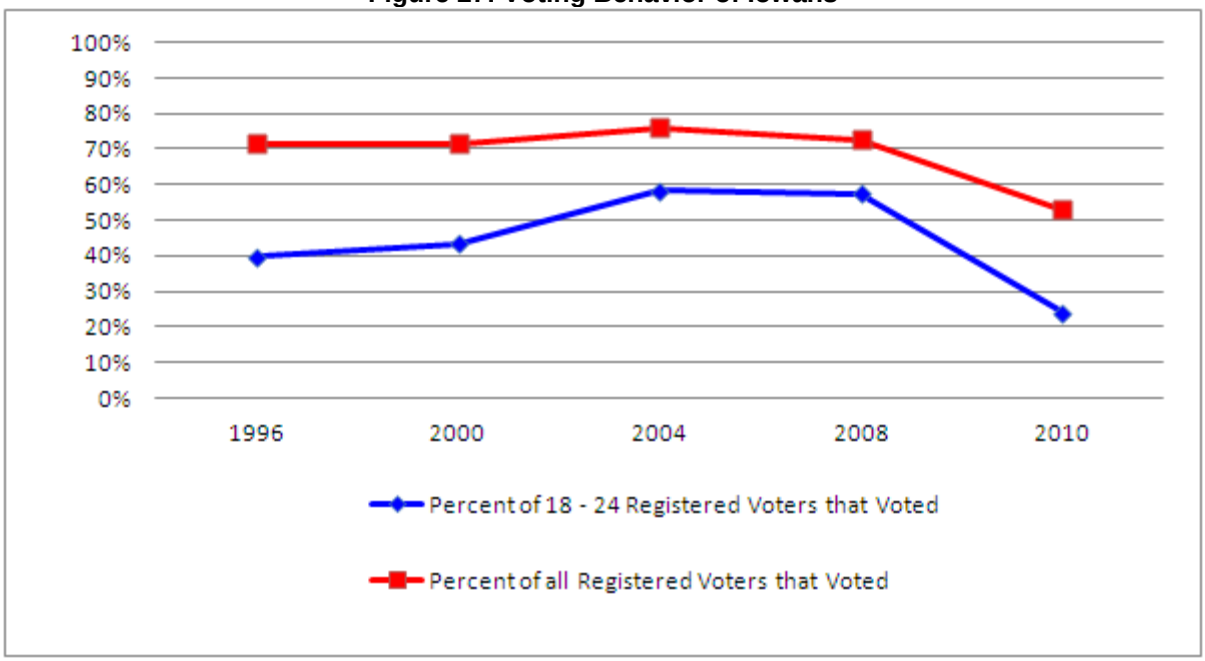
	1996	2000	2004	2008	2010*
Registered: 18 - 24	198,919	206,344	272,655	274,288	248,766
Voted: 18 - 24	79,250	89,644	159,145	157,845	59,861
Percentage of Registered that Voted: 18 - 24	40%	43%	58%	58%	24%
Registered: All Ages	1,726,383	1,700,941	1,971,735	2,105,534	2,124,116
Voted: All Ages	1,233,261	1,214,913	1,497,741	1,528,715	1,125,386
Percentage of Registered that Voted: All Ages	71%	71%	76%	73%	53%
Percentage 18 - 24 make up of all registered voters:	12%	12%	14%	13%	12%
Percentage 18 - 24 make up of all those voting:	6%	7%	11%	10%	5%

Source: Iowa Secretary of State
* 2010 was a mid-term election, which historically have low turn-outs for voting.

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 about 8% of the total population voting.
- The percentage of voters in the 18 – 24 year old age bracket (57% in 2008), is considerably less than voters from all other age groups (71% 2008).

Figure 27: Voting Behavior of Iowans



Source: Iowa Secretary of State
* 2010 was a mid-term election, which historically have low turn-outs for voting.

Remarks regarding figure:

- Between 1996 and 2008, 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. There was no significant change from 2004 to 2008.

IV. SAFETY

This result area section contains a discussion of services and a mixture of indicators that reflect whether or not "Youth Have the Benefit of a Safe and Supportive Family, School, and Community". 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 a discussion relative to child in need of assistance (CINA) proceedings – the discussion and information relates to the safety of youth in their families and within the community. The following section of this report, "Updated Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems" also organizes an assortment 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 who are provided with leadership opportunities have a greater chance to become productive adults. Any number of youth development opportunities which connect youth to adults or provide leadership opportunities are offered 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, girl scouts and boy 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 Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD) Council. Although not an exhaustive listing, the Guide provides information on many state and national leadership development opportunities for middle and high school youth throughout Iowa. Contact information for each program is included in the Guide.

State of Iowa Youth Advisory Council (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 between the ages of 14-21 and reside in Iowa. Youth are selected through a recruitment, screening and interview process. Members serve two-year terms and are expected to solicit opinions of other youth and community members in their hometowns, provide information to their community about SIYAC, and engage in service learning opportunities, along with prioritizing youth issues and presenting SIYAC positions on these issues with legislators and state-level policymakers. SIYAC members (up to 21 youth) meet quarterly as a group and between meetings have conference calls to conduct their business. Throughout the year, SIYAC members receive ongoing training on the process of policy development, youth/adult partnerships, and special leadership training. The Iowa Department of Human Rights - Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, through the work of the ICYD Council, serves as the lead agency for SIYAC and its activities, pursuant to §216A.140 of the Iowa Code.

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) -Th*e IAA is a statewide coalition of networks and interest groups that 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 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.

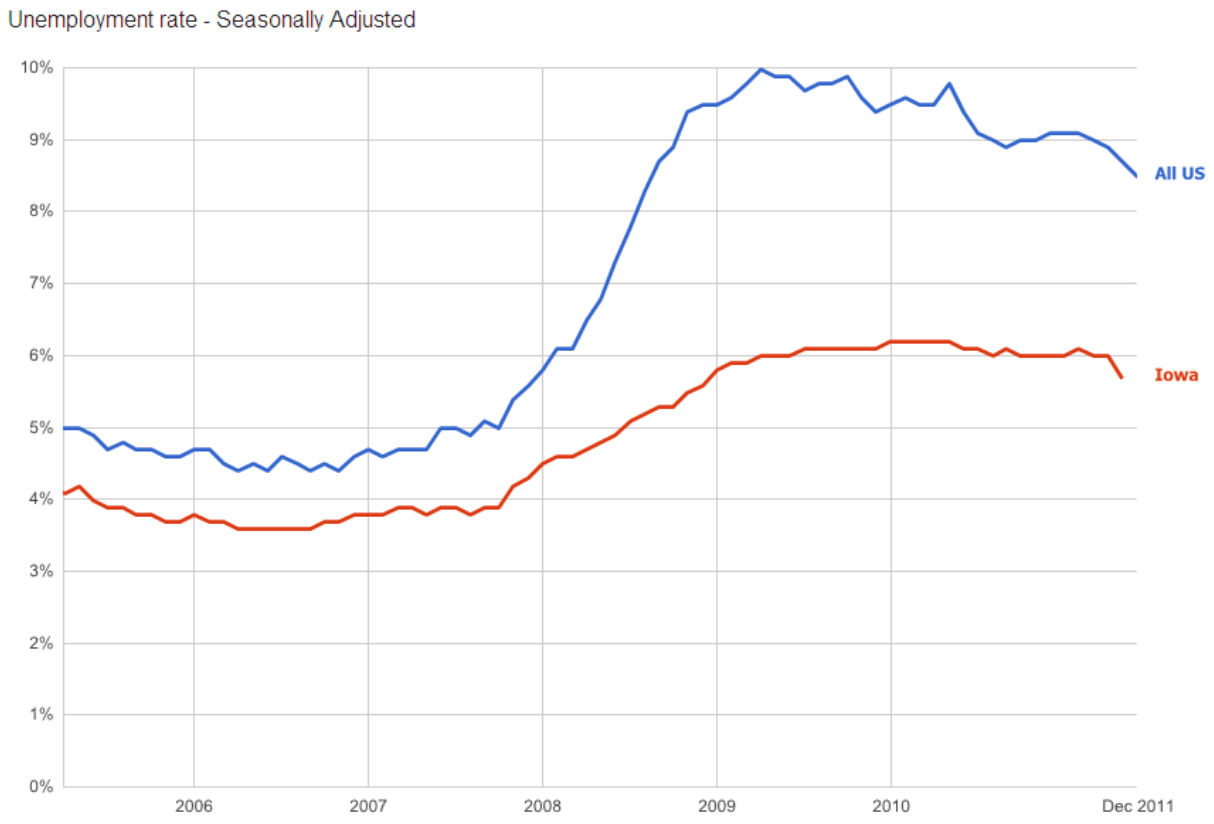
Youth Leadership Training- Through the support of the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD), the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning has been integral in the development and presentation of youth leadership training. Cities and non-profits starting youth advisory councils, state-level 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.

b. Economic Security and Related Indicators

There are a number of factors that can affect the safety of families, communities, and schools. One 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 28: Unemployment in Iowa and the United States



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Remarks regarding the two above figures:

- The unemployment rate in Iowa consistently remains below the national unemployment rate.
- Iowa reached a low unemployment rate in 2006 and a high in 2010. However, while the Iowa unemployment rate was at a high in 2010 it remained much lower than the national employment rate.

Poverty - Family income has the potential to adversely 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 is a mixture of indicators relative to poverty.

The figure below 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, increasing 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 2007 was $17,170. That amount increased to $19,090 in 2012 to reflect changes in the cost of living.

Figure 29: National Poverty Guidelines

Calendar Year	Family Size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2007	$10,210	$13,690	$17,170	$20,650	$24,130	$27,610	$31,090	$34,570
2008	$10,400	$14,000	$17,600	$21,200	$24,800	$28,400	$32,000	$35,600
2009	$10,830	$14,570	$18,310	$22,050	$25,790	$29,530	$33,270	$37,010
2010	$10,830	$14,570	$18,310	$22,050	$25,790	$29,530	$33,270	$37,010
2011	$10,890	$14,710	$18,530	$22,350	$26,170	$29,990	$33,810	$37,630
2012	$11,170	$15,130	$19,090	$23,050	$27,010	$30,970	$34,930	$38,890

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Figure 30: Percentage of People in Poverty

	2007	2008	2009	2010
United States	12.5%	13.3%	14.3%	15.3%
Iowa	11.0%	11.3%	11.8%	12.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Figure 31: Percentage of Children in Poverty

	2007	2008	2009	2010
United States	18.0%	18.2%	20.0%	21.6%
Iowa	13.6%	14.4%	15.7%	16.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Remarks regarding the previous three figures relative to poverty:

- Poverty rates for Iowans are lower than those experienced nationally.
- The percentage of children in poverty in the State of Iowa is lower than the percentage of children in poverty across the nation.
- The State of Iowa, like the rest of the nation, has a greater percentage of children in poverty than the overall population.
- Iowa's position relative to national figures improved on both measures from 2007 to 2011.

c. Child In Need of Assistance

The safety of youth within their families or the community is a major indicator of their potential for success as adults. 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 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, which would assess the family for strengths and needs, determine eligibility, and plan for services.

Typical CINA proceedings begin with a complaint made to the juvenile court. Complaints can be provided to the court by mandatory reporters (e.g., 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 his or her 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

Minority Over-Representation in the Child Welfare System - The DHS Division Adult, Children and Family Services (ACFS) addresses disproportionate minority contact within the child welfare system. Initially, the Minority Youth and Family Initiative (MYF) and Breakthrough Series Collaborative (BSC) programs took on this task. They have since been folded into a larger process. ACFS has contracted with University of Northern Iowa (UNI) to assess current practices and policies, identify successful implementation strategies, provide organizational technical assistance and training, and develop a framework for a statewide systemic approach.

ACFS efforts will include “Learning Sessions” involving community teams addressing minority over-representation in the child welfare system. These teams will include the two MYFI and eight BSC sites with the possibility of adding more teams in the future. UNI will also provide other training and technical assistance in the form of web posting of key decision-point data for each site and in-person individualized technical assistance including but not limited to: strategic planning, training, presentations, facilitation, and assessment tools and approaches.

It has long been recognized that many youth who become involved with the juvenile justice system as delinquents were first involved with the system in a CINA case.

Statistics Relative to the Child In Need of Assistance (CINA) System (Shelter, Family-Centered, Family Foster)

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

Children that have are adjudicated as CINA 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, and social development. The seriousness of these effects varies with the type, severity, and frequency of the abuse.

The below figure provides information regarding the number and disposition of maltreatment reports assessed by DHS. In addition to determining if abuse occurred, the assessments examine the family’s strengths and needs in order to support the families’ efforts to provide a safe home environment of r their children. A single report may include multiple children, and each child may have multiple types of alleged maltreatment. If any of these allegations for any child is confirmed, the entire report is counted as a confirmed report. If any of the confirmed allegations conclude that the perpetrator should be placed on the child abuse registry, the report is counted as founded.

Figure 32: Child Abuse & Neglect Cases

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Unconfirmed Reports	14,712	15,255	16,947	17,432	21,035
Confirmed Reports	1,990	1,840	1,856	2,187	2,593
Founded Reports	7,096	6,141	7,011	6,794	7,119
Abuse Reports	23,798	23,236	25,814	26,413	30,747

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding the figure:

- The total number of Abuse Reports were at a five year high in 2011. DHS officials indicate the increases are due to a policy clarification regarding confidentiality.
- The total percentage of confirmed report and founded reports (resulting in a finding of abuse) ranged between 32% to 38% of all reports from 2007 to 2011
- The total percentage of unconfirmed reports (resulting in a finding of "no abuse") ranged from 62% to 68% of all reports from 2007 to 2011.
- DHS officials report that percentages of abuse (confirmed and founded) vs. no abuse (not confirmed) findings continue to be consistent with national abuse trends.

Shelter Care – When necessary children adjudicated as a CINA system (and also children who have been adjudicated for committing a delinquent act) experience a stay in an emergency juvenile shelter care facility. Shelter care provides 24-hour temporary, emergency care for children in a physically unrestricting facility at any time between a child's initial contact with juvenile authorities and the final judicial disposition of the child's case. 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 who are arrested by law enforcement are taken to juvenile shelter care facilities if they cannot be reunited with their family. Youth may be placed in shelter care by order of the court. Emergency juvenile shelter care is not considered suitable for children under age 12 unless appropriate alternatives are first sought and determined to be unavailable.

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

- The child has 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. 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 Family And Children Services system (FACS). 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 33: Shelter Care Placements

Shelter Care Placements	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Caucasian	1,911	73.6%	1,659	71.4%	1,664	72.5%	1,390	73.6%
African American	348	13.4%	328	14.1%	309	13.5%	279	14.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	30	1.2%	18	0.8%	43	1.9%	33	1.7%
Native American	64	2.5%	86	3.7%	81	3.5%	50	2.6%
Multi-Racial	57	2.2%	57	2.5%	54	2.4%	48	2.5%
Unknown	186	7.2%	174	7.5%	145	6.3%	88	4.7%
TOTAL	**2,596**		**2,322**		**2,296**		**1,888**	
Hispanic	178	6.9%	223	9.6%	225	9.8%	193	10.2%

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services (table includes information on services for delinquents)

Remarks regarding the table:

- The Hispanic category is an ethnicity, and the numbers under this ethnicity are included in the racial counts.
- The number of shelter care holds decreased by 27.3% from SFY2008 through SFY2011.
- Minority youth comprise 27.2% 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 who have been adjudicated as a CINA, families that have been adjudicated as a family in need of assistance (FINA), or youth who have been involved in a founded child abuse or neglect case that are eligible for services. There are varying levels of intervention with these options that range from the child or family receiving family centered child welfare services to services that remove the child from the home. Family Safety, Risk, and Permanency Services (FSRP) are the primary family centered intervention funded through DHS and promote the following:

- Achievement of child safety;
- Preservation of the family unit;
- Strengthening the protective capacities of the children's parents or caretakers;
- Reduction of threats of maltreatment to the children;
- Placement prevention; and
- Achievement of permanency for children in placement through safe reunification with their family, permanent placement with a relative, placement in an adoptive or guardianship arrangement, or movement toward Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA).

Foster family care provides, 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 34: Family Centered Services

Family Centered Services	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Caucasian	10,036	75.1%	11,025	75.3%	11,787	77.2%	11,215	77.7%
African American	1,504	11.3%	1,668	11.4%	1,703	11.2%	1,588	11.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	142	1.1%	162	1.1%	175	1.1%	185	1.3%
Native American	225	1.7%	259	1.8%	260	1.7%	208	1.4%
Multi-Racial	348	2.6%	464	3.2%	529	3.5%	525	3.6%
Unknown	1,100	8.2%	1,071	7.3%	815	5.3%	706	4.9%
TOTAL	**13,355**		**14,649**		**15,269**		**14,427**	
Hispanic	980	7.3%	1,218	8.3%	1,316	8.6%	1,288	8.9%

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services (Table includes information on services for delinquents)

Remarks regarding the figure:

- The Hispanic category is an ethnicity, and the numbers under this ethnicity are included in the racial counts.

- An average of approximately 14,425 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.
- Total services increased by 8% during the report years.
- Minority youth comprise 23.6% of the youth receiving family centered services during the report period.

Figure 35: Family Foster Care

Family Foster Care	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Caucasian	3,382	72.3%	3,296	71.2%	3,284	73.1%	3,187	74.5%
African American	715	15.3%	713	15.4%	663	14.8%	582	13.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	57	1.2%	45	1.0%	55	1.2%	70	1.6%
Native American	112	2.4%	136	2.9%	127	2.8%	108	2.5%
Multi-Racial	158	3.4%	217	4.7%	249	5.5%	221	5.2%
Unknown	254	5.4%	222	4.8%	113	2.5%	112	2.6%
TOTAL	**4,678**		**4,629**		**4,491**		**4,280**	
Hispanic	425	9.1%	500	10.8%	537	12.0%	487	11.4%

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services (Table includes information on holds for delinquents)

Remarks regarding the figure:

- The Hispanic category is an ethnicity, and the numbers under this ethnicity are included in the racial counts.
- The number of family foster care services provided declined by 8.5% from SFY2008 through SFY2011.
- Minority youth comprise 27.3% of the youth receiving family centered services during the report period.

3. JUVENILE 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), “pre-dispositional services/sanctions”, “overview of basic delinquency decision points”, and “select delinquency services”. The discussion focuses primarily on delinquents (youth who have committed criminal-related acts); many of the services or related processing also affect CINA youth, however. The discussion regarding taking youth into custody includes information from Iowa’s Uniform Crime Reports and the Iowa Missing Persons Information Clearinghouse. 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. 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 focusing on public safety to the extent that their primary purpose 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 Report. 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:

- By order of the court;
- For delinquent acts pursuant to the laws relating to arrest;
- If there is reason to believe the child has run away and to reunite with family or place in a shelter facility;
- Or for material violation of a dispositional order.

1. Arrests for Acts of Delinquency

For completion of this report the SPA and the SAG conducted extensive research on the Department of Public Safety’s arrest statistics. Those statistics reflect information on Iowa youth arrested as described above. Data presented cover calendar years 2007 through 2010. The section covers the number of juveniles arrested, juvenile arrest rates, and 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 "2010 Iowa Uniform Crime Report" for more information on this topic.

Figure 36: Juvenile Arrests

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Person	3,695	3,515	3,260	3,066
Percentage	16%	16%	17%	17%
Non-Person	19,008	17,861	16,234	14,998
Percentage	84%	84%	83%	83%
TOTALS:	22,703	21,376	19,494	18,064
Percentage change from previous:	--	-6%	-9%	-7%

Source: Iowa Uniform Crime Reports

Remarks regarding the number of arrest of juveniles:

- Juvenile arrests have reduced by 20% from 2007 to 2010.
- Approximately 83% of juvenile arrests are for non-person crimes.

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 2007 through 2010.

Figure 37: Arrest Rates

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Juvenile Arrest Rate	3,298.1	3,037.3	2,735.7	2,447.7
Total Arrest Rate	4,162.0	3,951.2	3,864.4	3,752.0

Source: Iowa Uniform Crime Reports

Figure 38: Juvenile Arrests as Percentage of Total Arrests

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Juvenile Arrests	22,703	21,001	19,144	18,064
Total Arrests	122,781	117,127	115,233	114,299
Percentage	18%	18%	17%	16%

Source: Iowa Uniform Crime Reports

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

- Arrests for juveniles and adults have decreased between 2007 and 2010.
- While the number of arrests for adults decreased by 7%, for juveniles it was 20%.
- Juvenile arrest rates were lower than adults for all of the report years.
- Juveniles accounted for, on average, 17% 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 39: Arrest Rates for Person Offenses

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Murder	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.9	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Negligent Manslaughter	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Kidnapping	0.9	5.1	1.0	2.7	1.1	2.7	0.4	2.6
Forcible Rape	7.1	4.5	5.4	4.3	6.0	4.0	4.8	4.6
Forcible Sodomy	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.0
Sexual Assault with Object	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Forcible Fondling	5.1	3.1	5.9	3.4	4.7	3.3	3.4	2.7
Robbery	16.1	13.6	14.9	14.1	15.0	15.0	10.9	10.0
Aggravated Assault	105.0	142.0	96.2	130.6	91.0	133.7	72.8	127.4
Simple Assault	384.4	343.0	358.4	334.7	322.7	339.0	307.8	330.8
Intimidation	29.9	28.2	29.8	29.8	23.9	30.7	15.5	25.5
Extortion/Blackmail	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Incest	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8
Statutory Rape	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.1	3.6
Prostitution	0.3	6.5	0.3	4.4	0.3	4.6	0.3	4.0
Family Offenses	1.3	36.1	1.7	27.9	0.6	32.7	0.5	37.8

Source: Iowa Uniform Crime Reports

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 is lower than the rate for adults in all the report years. The juvenile rate of simple assault is higher than the rate of adults for two of the four report years.
- The arrest rate for sex crimes was generally higher for juveniles than for adults.

Figure 40: Juvenile Arrest Rates per 100,000 population

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Murder	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.0
Negligent Manslaughter	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kidnapping	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.4
Forcible Rape	7.1	5.4	6.0	4.8
Forcible Sodomy	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.8
Sexual Assault with Object	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Forcible Fondling	5.1	5.9	4.7	3.4
Robbery	16.1	14.9	15.0	10.9
Aggravated Assault	105.0	96.2	91.0	72.8
Simple Assault	384.4	358.4	322.7	307.8
Intimidation	29.9	29.8	23.9	15.5
Arson	12.9	13.0	7.7	10.0
Extortion/Blackmail	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0
Burglary	124.4	108.8	101.7	122.0
Larceny	628.0	614.2	618.0	542.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	40.7	34.0	26.2	21.4
Theft by Fraud	16.3	14.5	12.0	9.9
Stolen Property Offense	11.2	12.4	11.0	7.4
Vandalism of Property	262.9	233.4	215.4	167.4
Drug/Narcotic Violation	210.4	178.6	161.0	177.1
Drug Equipment Violation	54.6	50.0	49.3	43.8
Incest	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4
Statutory Rape	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.1
Pornography	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.4
Gambling Offenses	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Prostition	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bribery	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Weapons Law Violations	22.2	24.0	16.7	17.6
Bad Checks	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1
Curfew/Loitering	140.0	1114.1	92.6	85.6
Disorderly Conduct	366.8	333.2	290.1	284.3
Driving Under Influence	36.6	33.1	26.6	22.7
Drunkenness	57.5	52.1	35.9	36.7
Family Offenses	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.5
Liqour Law Violation	317.4	292.1	241.6	190.9
Runaway	99.8	78.7	58.6	49.2
Trespass	59.7	62.0	64.3	56.6
All Other Offenses	280.1	267.6	235.5	213.1

Source: Iowa Uniform Crime Reports

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

- The four offenses with the highest rate of occurrence (excluding the category All Other Offenses) were larceny, simple assault, disorderly conduct, and liquor law violations.
- The arrest rate for disorderly conduct decreased 82 points from 2007 to 2010.

Figure 41: Top 10 Arrests by Gender

FEMALES 2010 Arrests	Number	% of All Female Juvenile Arrests
Shoplifting	1,323	23.3%
Disorderly Conduct	724	12.8%
Simple Assault	705	12.4%
Liquor Law Violations	614	10.8%
All Other Offenses	425	7.5%
All Other Larceny	389	6.9%
Curfew Violations	238	4.2%
Drug Violations	209	3.7%
Vandalism	186	3.3%
Runaway	184	3.2%
MALES 2010 Arrests	**Number**	**% of All Male Juvenile Arrests**
Simple Assault	1,536	27.1%
Disorderly Conduct	1,346	23.7%
All Other Offenses	1,126	19.8%
Drug Violations	1,080	19.0%
Vandalism	1,033	18.2%
Shoplifting	1,029	18.1%
Burglary	830	14.6%
Liquor Law Violations	776	13.7%
All Other Larceny	709	12.5%
Aggravated Assault	395	7.0%

Source: Iowa Uniform Crime Reports

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 23% of all offenses for girls. The top offense for boys, simple assault, represents 27% of all offenses for boys.

Figure 42: Juvenile Arrests by Gender and Offense Type

2010	Female		Male	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Person	876	15.4%	2,190	17.7%
Property	2,215	39.0%	4,588	37.0%
Public Order	1,712	30.2%	2,966	23.9%
Drug	265	4.7%	1,343	10.8%
Other	609	10.7%	1,300	10.5%

Source: Iowa Uniform Crime Reports

Remarks regarding offenses by gender and arrest type:

- Girls comprise 31% of arrests for juveniles.
- The percentage of girls arrested for public order (30.2%) is over 6 percentage points higher than arrests for such offenses for boys (23.9%).
- The percentage of arrests for drug offenses for boys (10.8%) is more than twice as high as the percentage of such arrests for girls (4.7%).

Figure 43: Juvenile Arrests by Race and Offense Type

2010	Caucasian		African American		Hispanic		Asian		Native American	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Person	1,809	15.3%	961	23.5%	221	13.3%	18	13.6%	22	13.8%
Property	4,279	36.3%	1,649	40.4%	634	38.2%	69	52.3%	73	45.6%
Public Order	3,153	26.7%	895	21.9%	506	30.5%	25	18.9%	44	27.5%
Drug	1,183	10.0%	242	5.9%	147	8.9%	5	3.8%	12	7.5%
Other	1,372	11.6%	336	8.2%	153	9.2%	15	11.4%	9	5.6%

Source: Iowa Uniform Crime Reports
Note: The Department of Public Safety counts Hispanics as an ethnicity, not a race – therefore, the Hispanic category above includes youth of the four racial categories.

Remarks regarding offenses by race and arrest type:

- Minority youth comprise 34% of all arrests. African-American youth comprise 23% of juvenile arrests.
- The percentage of arrests for African American youth for person offenses (23.5%) is significantly higher than that of Caucasian youth (15.3%).
- Caucasian and Hispanic youth have a higher arrest percentage for drug offenses (10% and 8.9% respectively) than the other racial/ethnic groups (African-American 5.9%, Asian 3.8%, and Native American 7.5%).

Figure 44: Top 5 Juvenile Offenses by Race

CAUCASIAN 2010 Arrests	Number	% of All Caucasian Juvenile Arrests
Shoplifting	1,421	12.0%
Simple Assault	1,322	11.2%
Liquor Law Violations	1,183	10.0%
All Other Offenses	1,111	9.4%
Disorderly Conduct	1,106	9.4%
AFRICAN AMERICAN 2010 Arrests	**Number**	**% of All African American Juvenile Arrests**
Simple Assault	702	17.2%
Disorderly Conduct	663	16.2%
Shoplifting	570	14.0%
All Other Larceny	309	7.6%
All Other Offenses	283	6.9%
HISPANIC 2010 Arrests	**Number**	**% of All Hispanic Juvenile Arrests**
Disorderly Conduct	254	15.3%
Shoplifting	224	13.5%
Simple Assault	162	9.8%
Trespass	124	7.5%
Drug Violations	121	7.3%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER 2010 Arrests	**Number**	**% of All Asian/Pacific Islander Juvenile Arrests**
Shoplifting	42	31.8%
Simple Assault	14	10.6%
All Other Offenses	14	10.6%
Disorderly Conduct	12	9.1%
Burglary	11	8.3%
NATIVE AMERICAN 2010 Arrests	**Number**	**% of All Native American Juvenile Arrests**
Shoplifting	40	25.0%
Simple Assault	17	10.6%
Vandalism	17	10.6%
Drunkenness	17	10.6%
Disorderly Conduct	16	10.0%

Source: Iowa Uniform Crime Reports

Remarks regarding offenses by race:

- Shoplifting is the offense for which Caucasians (12%), Asian (31.8%) and Native American (25%) are most frequently arrested. Simple Assault is the highest such offense for African-Americans (17.2%), and Hispanic youth are most often arrested for Disorderly Conduct (15.3%).
- Disorderly conduct, shoplifting, 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 run away 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. Their lives are 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 in 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 who 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 the 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, immediate radio notification is sent 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 who run away return home within days.*

Regardless, once a law enforcement agency receives information on runaways (a description of the child and circumstances surrounding his or her disappearance), that information is to be immediately input on the Iowa On-Line Warrants and Articles (IOWA) System. The entry of the information in 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 used by local law enforcement agencies in 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 un-emancipated 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 Unspecified:	A person who is missing and declared un-emancipated 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 45: Number of Missing Juveniles

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	N	%								
Disability	8	0.1%	7	0.1%	8	0.2%	8	0.2%	5	0.1%
Endangered	11	0.2%	14	0.3%	24	0.5%	16	0.4%	22	0.5%
Involuntary	8	0.1%	3	0.1%	2	0.0%	3	0.1%	2	0.0%
Catastrophe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Familial Kidnapping	20	0.4%	3	0.1%	7	0.2%	17	0.4%	6	0.1%
Lost/Wandered Away	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Juvenile Unspecified	5,634	99.2%	5,377	99.5%	4,513	99.1%	4,179	98.9%	4,556	99.2%
TOTAL	**5,682**		**5,406**		**4,556**		**4,225**		**4,593**	

Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety-Missing Persons Clearinghouse

Remarks regarding the number of reported missing youth:

- As the above figure reflects, the Juvenile Unspecified category accounts for about 99% of all missing persons in the state of Iowa for 2007 through 2011. This category is comprised primarily of juvenile runaways.

The following figure gives the number of juveniles who were taken into custody by law enforcement agencies in the state for the calendar years 2007 - 2010.

Figure 46: Runaways Taken Into Custody by Law Enforcement

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number	693	548	413	358

Source: Iowa Uniform Crime Reports

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 46) is significantly lower than the number of missing juveniles reported to DPS (see figure 45).
- The number of missing juveniles taken into custody decreased by 48% from 2007 to 2010.

The numbers represented in the above figure reflect only the number of missing juveniles actually taken into custody or transferred by law enforcement. Those juveniles who returned voluntarily are not included in these numbers. The number of juveniles returning 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. Pre-dispositional Services

What follows is a discussion of select pre-dispositional 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 who 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 schools (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 the youth resides in his or her home). A number of communities support intake centers - these centers are often located in juvenile detention facilities and are nonresidential settings where youth can be taken for transitional holds prior to moving them to another setting.

2. Juvenile Detention Services

A youth arrested by law enforcement for the commission of a violent offense is often referred directly to a juvenile detention facility. Indeed, youth who commit *any delinquent act* can be held in juvenile detention facilities. 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 disposition. Holds are typically pre-dispositional 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.

It should be noted as well that administrative rules require juvenile detention facilities to include an education component. These education services are provided by Area Education Agencies (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 a 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. 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 alleged to have been committed by the youth. The figures in 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 47: Juvenile Detention Holds

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TOTALS	4,392	3,744	3,297	2,870	3,132
Percentage change from previous year	--	-17%	-14%	-15%	8%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

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

- The number of juveniles detained decreased by 29% from 2007 to 2011.
- There was an increase of 9% from 2010 to 2011.

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

Figure 48: Detention Holds by Gender

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Female	898	20.4%	696	18.6%	633	19.2%	453	15.8%	588	18.8%
Male	3,494	79.6%	3,048	81.4%	2,664	80.8%	2,417	84.2%	2,544	81.2%
TOTAL	4,392		3,744		3,297		2,870		3,132	

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Females accounted for approximately 19% of the holds during the report years.

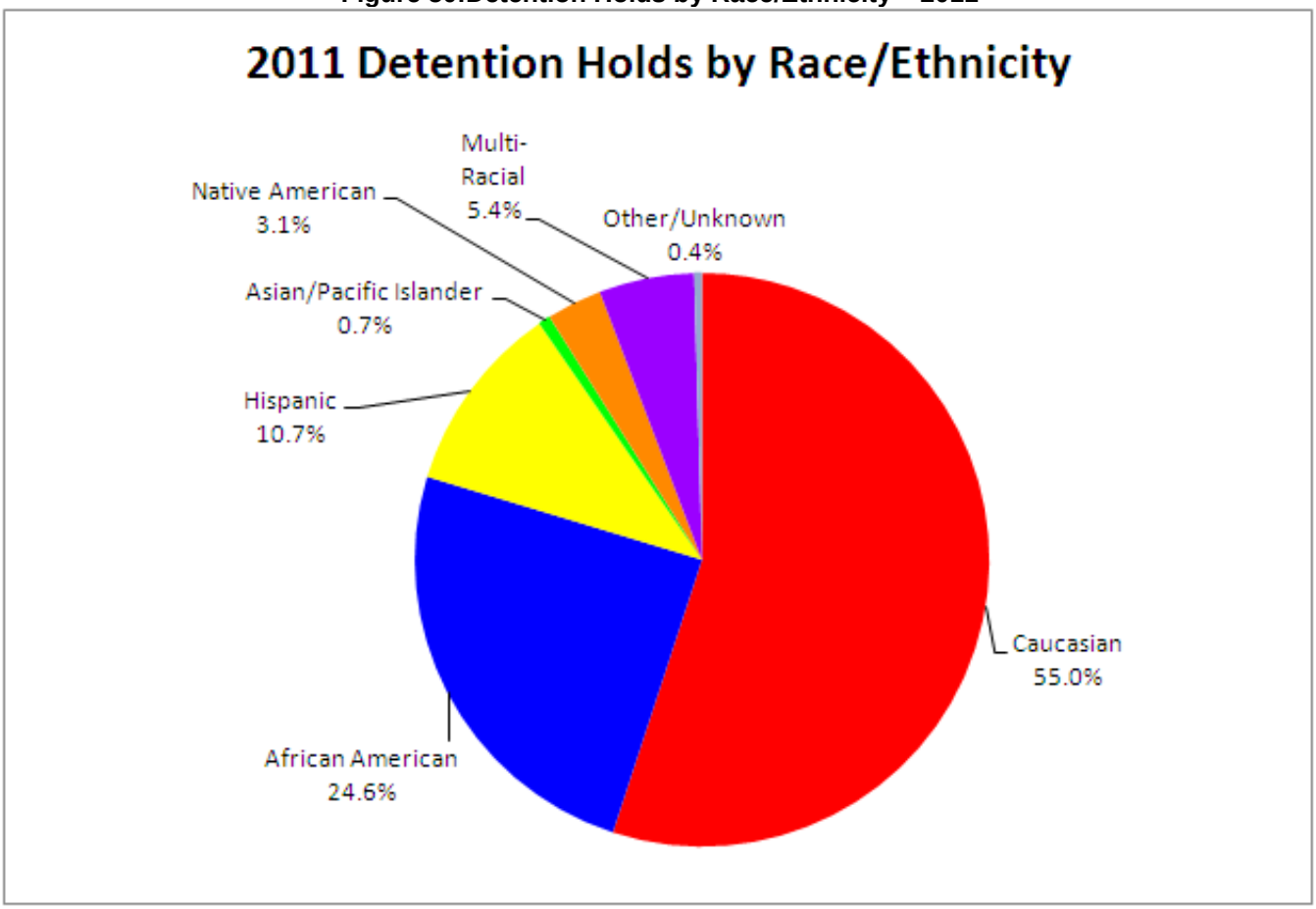
Holds by Race - The following figure examines the use of detention facilities by race and ethnicity. It should be noted that the category for local facilities to provide data changed in 2009 to allow for reporting on "multi-racial" youth. That racial group was not a reporting option in 2007 and 2008.

Figure 49: Detention Holds by Race and Ethnicity

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Caucasian	2,639	60.1%	2,225	59.4%	1,887	57.2%	1,640	57.1%	1,724	55.0%
African American	1,254	28.6%	993	26.5%	862	26.1%	699	24.4%	771	24.6%
Hispanic	347	7.9%	388	10.4%	353	10.7%	324	11.3%	336	10.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	40	0.9%	40	1.1%	20	0.6%	12	0.4%	21	0.7%
Native American	102	2.3%	84	2.2%	64	1.9%	62	2.2%	98	3.1%
Multi-Racial	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	105	3.2%	131	4.6%	168	5.4%
Other/Unknown	10	0.2%	14	0.4%	6	0.2%	2	0.1%	14	0.4%
TOTAL	4,392		3,744		3,297		2,870		3,132	

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Figure 50:Detention Holds by Race/Ethnicity – 2011



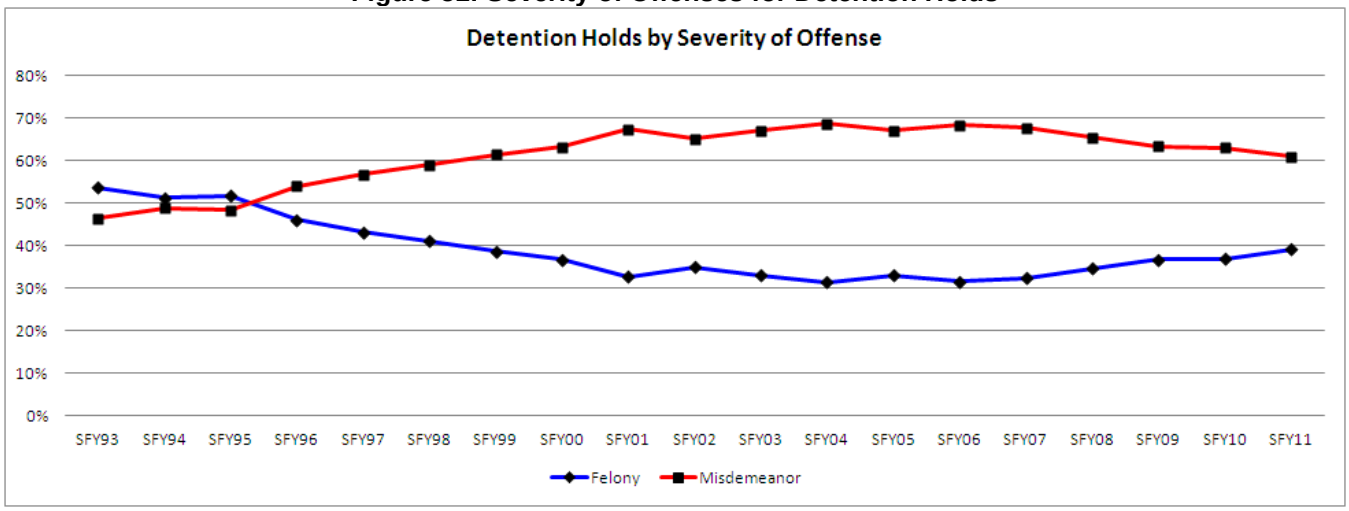
Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Remarks regarding above figures/graphs:

- The number of holds for Caucasian youth declined 35% during the report years.
- The number of holds for minority youth declined 20% during the report years.
- Minority youth comprised 40% of all detention holds in 2007, and 45% in 2011.

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

Figure 51: Severity of Offenses for Detention Holds



Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

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

- As the number of detention hold decreased from 2007 to 2011, the percentage of holds for felonies increased.
- Fifty-five percent of holds from SFY93 to SFY95 were for felons.
- From SFY96 through SFY11 the majority of holds were for misdemeanants.
- From SFY01 through SFY07 misdemeanants comprised nearly 70% of all holds.

Since SFY93 Iowa has increased from nine juvenile detention facilities to the current 10. Additionally, during this time period the number of juvenile detention beds in Iowa has grown from 126 beds to 268 beds 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 52: Detention Beds Available - Average Use – Average Length of Stay

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Detention Beds Licensed for Use	278	288	275	275	268
Detention Bed Days Available	101,470	105,408	100,375	100,375	97,820
Detention Bed Days Used	55,735	46,016	39,670	40,867	44,201
Average Use	54.9%	43.7%	39.5%	40.7%	45.2%
Number of Detention Holds	4,392	3,744	3,297	2,870	3,132
Average Daily Population	152.7	125.7	108.7	112.0	121.1
Average Length of Stay in Days	12.7	12.3	12.0	14.2	14.1

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 beds available was at a period low in 2011 (n=268) and at a high in 2008 (n=288). From 2007 to 2011 the days available for detention decreased by 4%.
- The number of bed days used was at a high in 2007 (n=55,735), and declined 29% to a period low in 2009 (n=39,670), but has since risen 11%.
- The average use was at a high in 2007 (55%) and declined to a low in 2009 (40%).
- The number of holds was at high in 2007 (n=4,392) and declined 35% by 2010 (n=2,870).
- The average length of stay (ALOS) increased by a day and one-half between 2007 (12.7) and 2010 (14.2).

When this figure is compared to the figure showing the severity of the crimes for which juveniles are detained, it would appear that, as the number of beds available in the state increases, so does 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 a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and non-MSA by the federal Office of Budget and Management.

Figure 53: Rural and Metropolitan County Use of Juvenile Detention

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
MSA	2,974	67.7%	2,432	65.0%	2,072	62.8%	1,808	63.0%	1,921	61.3%
Rural (non-MSA)	1,418	32.3%	1,312	35.0%	1,225	37.2%	1,062	37.0%	1,211	38.7%
TOTAL	4,392		3,744		3,297		2,870		3,132	

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Detention center holds in MSA's counties declined 35% from 2007 to 2011; however, the lowest year for MSA county holds was in 2010.
- From 2007 to 2011 holds in non-MSA counties declined 15%, and also had the low year in 2010.
- In 2007 non-MSA county holds comprised 32% of all holds, by 2011 non-MSA holds comprised nearly 39% of all holds.

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 who are processed "through" court decisions. Delinquency processing was described as well in the "System Flow" section of this report.

1. Delinquency Processing

Narrative and data for select decision points have been provided in this section. 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 to refer 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 who 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 who 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 (and may be compared to deferred judgments in the adult system). 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 who is found guilty is "adjudicated a delinquent".

- Dispositions – Dispositional hearings are provided for youth who 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 are tables 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 tables 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 26,341 "complaints" (not youth) referred to the juvenile court.

Figure 54: Complaints Filed by Gender and Race

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Caucasian	5,937	12,963	18,900	5,681	12,474	18,155	4,656	10,472	15,128	4,586	10,138	14,724
African American	1,421	3,321	4,742	1,538	3,114	4,652	1,382	3,030	4,412	1,292	2,971	4,263
Hispanic	428	1,477	1,905	438	1,314	1,752	423	1,422	1,845	430	1,289	1,719
Asian/Pacific Islander	81	132	213	46	106	152	70	111	181	64	102	166
Native American	98	215	313	111	190	301	106	148	254	94	147	241
Other/Unknown	61	207	268	60	178	238	49	156	205	72	199	271
Totals	8,026	18,315	26,341	7,874	17,376	25,250	6,686	15,339	22,025	6,538	14,846	21,384

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Figure 55: Diversions by Gender and Race

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Caucasian	4,645	8,240	12,885	4,597	8,165	12,762	4,040	7,243	11,283	4,003	7,162	11,165
African American	919	1,479	2,398	1,100	1,616	2,716	1,074	1,632	2,706	1,014	1,703	2,717
Hispanic	312	779	1,091	332	806	1,138	332	797	1,129	378	848	1,226
Asian/Pacific Islander	62	76	138	42	70	112	60	89	149	55	75	130
Native American	73	92	165	86	90	176	68	95	163	80	116	196
Other/Unknown	45	100	145	46	101	147	43	83	126	44	103	147
Totals	6,056	10,766	16,822	6,203	10,848	17,051	5,617	9,939	15,556	5,574	10,007	15,581

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Figure 56: Delinquency Petitions Filed by Gender and Race

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Caucasian	613	2,618	3,231	586	2,264	2,850	508	2,205	2,713	540	2,329	2,869
African American	204	812	1,016	236	860	1,096	211	837	1,048	266	1,028	1,294
Hispanic	46	311	357	51	322	373	31	291	322	53	316	369
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	23	32	2	12	14	8	4	12	10	29	39
Native American	9	49	58	12	44	56	12	26	38	12	26	38
Other/Unknown	9	49	58	5	39	44	4	43	47	18	77	95
Totals	890	3,862	4,752	892	3,541	4,433	774	3,406	4,180	899	3,805	4,704

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Figure 57: Youth Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender and Race

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Caucasian	218	1,144	1,362	191	1,007	1,198	191	863	1,054	168	862	1,030
African American	85	360	445	101	368	469	73	364	437	80	374	454
Hispanic	17	140	157	19	165	184	19	152	171	12	127	139
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	9	11	0	11	11	2	3	5	7	6	13
Native American	3	10	13	7	26	33	4	11	15	3	13	16
Other/Unknow n	1	20	21	1	24	25	2	18	20	3	25	28
Totals	326	1,683	2,009	319	1,601	1,920	291	1,411	1,702	273	1,407	1,680

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Figure 58: Youth Placed on Formal Probation by Gender and Race

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Caucasian	154	725	879	112	643	755	124	567	691	126	557	683
African American	58	222	280	72	226	298	57	173	230	52	226	278
Hispanic	10	88	98	11	90	101	15	87	102	15	103	118
Asian/Pacific slander I	0	7	7	0	5	5	0	1	1	2	4	6
Native mericanA	4	9	13	5	14	19	4	6	10	3	7	10
Other/Unknow n	0	12	12	0	12	12	1	12	13	1	13	14
Totals	226	1,063	1,289	200	990	1,190	201	846	1,047	199	910	1,109

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Figure 59: Youth Waived to Adult Court by Gender and Race

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Caucasian	62	315	377	70	299	369	38	281	319	37	247	284
African American	13	77	90	15	60	75	19	73	92	10	98	108
Hispanic	4	38	42	5	33	38	1	47	48	3	35	38
Asian/Pacific slander I	0	4	4	0	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
Native mericanA	0	4	4	1	5	6	1	3	4	1	3	4
Other/Unknow n	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	3	3	2	7	9
Totals	79	442	521	91	402	493	60	409	469	54	392	446

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Remarks regarding the above figures:

- From 2008 to 2011 there were reductions in the overall number of incidents in each decision point.
- The smallest reduction in court processing, 7.8%, was for Petitions Filed. At that decision point there was 22.3% reduction for Caucasian youth and a 0.7% decrease for African American, and a 20.4% increase for Latino youth.
- The largest reduction in court processing, 20.6% was for Youth Waived to the Adult Court. Adult Court Waivers for Caucasian youth declined 29.2%, and declined 15% for Hispanic youth, while it increased by 10% for African American youth.
- African American youth comprise 19% of Complaints Filed, 16.2% of Diversions, 24.6% of Petitions Filed, 24.7% of Adjudications, 23.4% of Formal Probations and 18.9% of Youth Waived to Adult Court.
- Petitions Filed decreased 14.8% for Caucasians, while increasing 10.3% for African American youth.
- Girls comprise 30.7% of Complaints Filed, 46% of Diversions, 19.1% of Petitions Filed, 16.5% of Adjudications, 27.5% of Formal Probations and 14.7% of Youth Waived to Adult Court.

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 are data 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 service. The juvenile court assigns and tracks a specified monetary amount or number of hours for which community service shall be performed. In the 2002 Iowa legislative session, the state funding source for restitution/community service 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 is 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 an assortment of different services including education or tutoring, vocational training, substance abuse counseling, and group work.

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.

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.

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. Local school districts contribute a minimum of 50% of the costs for this programming.

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 care "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 placement of only the children with the most severe emotional/behavioral problems. In all likelihood, a variety of alternatives have been attempted prior to a youth's being placed in group care.

Group Care **-** Listed in the figures below are counts of youth placed in 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 who have been served in a one or more group care settings - community, comprehensive, enhanced, and PMIC. The figures include counts for CINA and delinquent youth.

Figure 60: Out-Home-Placements

2011	Caucasian	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Multi-Racial	Unknown	TOTAL	Hispanic
Community Foster Group Care	471	116	9	20	13	45	674	71
	69.9%	17.2%	1.3%	3.0%	1.9%	6.7%		10.5%
Comprehensive Foster Group Care	701	148	6	8	11	43	917	41
	76.4%	16.1%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	4.7%		4.5%
Enhanced Residential Treatment	384	112	1	4	7	24	532	24
	72.2%	21.1%	0.2%	0.8%	1.3%	4.5%		4.5%
PMIC	316	44	1	9	6	10	386	26
	81.9%	11.4%	0.3%	2.3%	1.6%	2.6%		6.7%

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services
Note: Hispanic is an ethnic classification and all of the youth in this category are also counted in a race category.

Remarks regarding the above figures on group care:

- While the number of minority youth served in these out-of-home placements is small, they are still disproportionately served at these types of facilities.

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 who fail at STS who then reoffend would probably face waiver to adult court as their next 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 67 beds at the IJH with 45 designated for delinquent or CINA females and 12 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*.

The following figure shows information regarding boys confined at the State Training School.

Figure 61: State Training School Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Caucasian	222	65.9%	197	61.0%	176	59.1%	157	61.6%	107	50.0%
African American	76	22.6%	72	22.3%	75	25.2%	63	24.7%	79	36.9%
Hispanic	27	8.0%	40	12.4%	33	11.1%	25	9.8%	23	10.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	1.5%	5	1.5%	3	1.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Native American	5	1.5%	6	1.9%	9	3.0%	9	3.5%	5	2.3%
Multi-Racial	2	0.6%	3	0.9%	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTALS	**337**		**323**		**298**		**255**		**214**	

Source: Iowa State Training School for Boys at Eldora

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Admissions decreased 36% during the report years.
- Overall numbers of minority youth held in the State Training School are low (an average of 114).
  - While minority youth comprise approximately 10% of Iowa's juvenile population in the state, they account for about 40% of the population at the State Training School during the report years.
  - While Caucasian admissions dropped by 50% during the report years, African-American admissions have remained stable.

The following figure shows information regarding girls confined at the Iowa Juvenile Home.

Figure 62: Iowa Juvenile Home Admits by Race – Delinquents Only

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Caucasian	15	56%	18	64%	19	50%	14	58%	9	45%
Youth of Color	12	44%	10	36%	19	50%	10	42%	11	55%
Totals:	27		28		38		24		20	

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 40 for each of the report years.
- The number of delinquent girls admitted to the juvenile home declined by about 25% during the past 5 report years.
- While youth of color only comprise approximately 10% of Iowa's juvenile population, they account for over 45% of the population at IJH during the report years (there was an average of 12 minority girls admitted per year).

6. Services Targeting Older Youth

In January 2002, the Iowa Department of Human Services contracted with a collaboration of social service agencies (the Iowa Aftercare Services Network) to provide services and support to youth who "age out" of foster care in Iowa. DHS combines federal funds from the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program and state funding 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 are provided to over 700 youth each year. 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.

Below are the most recent initiatives that Iowa has instituted to address the needs of youth who are aging out of the juvenile justice and child welfare systems:

- **Iowa After Care Services:** Iowa's Aftercare Program serves former foster care youth between the ages of 18 and 21 who exited foster care to adoption at age 16 or older or who exited foster care at age 17 and one-half or older. Aftercare self-sufficiency advocates help youth develop goals and teach skills in the areas of education, housing, employment, health care, access to essential documents, basic day-to-day

living skills, transportation, access to community resources, and supportive relationships. Emphasis is placed on assuring youth develop permanent relationships with family, friends, and/or other adults in the community.

- **Preparation for Adult Living [PAL]:** Aftercare participants who left state paid foster care at age 18 or older and have a high school diploma or GED may be able to qualify for a monthly stipend to live in an approved living arrangement such as former foster parents, in an apartment, or a college dorm. PAL participants must be attending college, be in a work training program, or be working. Regular meetings with Self Sufficiency Advocates are required.

- **Post-Secondary Education & Training Assistance:** Tuition, books, and other related expenses may be covered by the federally funded Education and Training Voucher (ETV) or through the state-funded All Iowa Opportunity Foster Care Grant program – both administered by the Iowa College Student Aid Commission. College Aid is exploring on campus programs that enhance existing student services by connecting students with on campus mentors, tutors, and faculty and staff in addition to peer support.

- **Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative:** Iowa is currently one of 15 states implementing the Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative, a comprehensive set of strategies to help improve outcomes among youth transitioning from foster care to adulthood. The Youth Policy Institute of Iowa (YPII) is the lead agency for this work in Iowa. In an effort to improve the systems that support youth in out-of-home placements, the Jim Casey Initiative includes the following strategies: youth voice, community partnerships, research and evaluation, public policy, and the creation of a range of opportunities and economic supports for young people. The Youth Policy Institute is working with DHS and other stakeholders on statewide expansion of these strategies through Community Partnership sites.

- **Rural Homeless Youth Demonstration:** DHS has received a 5-year demonstration grant from the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and is partnering with the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD). The initiative focuses on a highly vulnerable population of youth – young people ages 16-21, in rural-central Iowa ,who are approaching independence and young adulthood, but who have few or no connections to supportive, family structures or to their surrounding communities.

  The overarching goal of the collaboration is to increase "connections" for youth in three critical areas of development – *Connections to Survival Support Services* (e.g., case managed connections to stabilize youth in housing and in service fields of: Healthcare, Substance Abuse, and/or Mental Health as needed); *Community Connections* (e.g., Connections to Community Service, Youth and Adult Partnerships, mentoring, Peer Support Groups, and/or PYD activities), and *Connections to Education/Employment:* (e.g., Connections for High School/GED completion, Post Secondary Education, Employment, Training, and/or Jobs).

- **Partnership of Iowa Foster Care Youth Councils/Achieving Maximum Potential (AMP):** Eight non-profit agencies, led by Youth & Shelter Services, have come together to create a statewide collaboration - the Partnership of Iowa Foster Care Youth Councils. The Partnership seeks to unleash the full potential of foster and adoptive youth in Iowa. Youth are trained to become advocates for themselves and others and also participate in valuable leadership opportunities. Youth share their personal stories, provide support for one another, gain life skills, and build partnerships with adults in the community.

  The program formerly known as Elevate is now known as AMP - a new name selected by foster care youth themselves. Ten AMP Youth Councils are funded through a grant from the Iowa Department of Human Services. The eight partner agencies raise local funds to enhance each local council. AMP offers leadership opportunities, service learning projects, speaking opportunities, and educational/vocational assistance to youth ranging from ages 13 and up who have been involved in foster care, adoption or other out-of-home placements. AMP is a youth engagement program summarized by the motto "nothing about us, without us." AMP involves young people as advocates for themselves and as a voice for system-level improvements in child welfare policies and practices. When supported through productive partnerships with adults, youth can be authoritative advocates for making foster care more responsive and effective.

The eight partner agencies include: Children's Square USA (Cherokee, Council Bluffs, and Sioux City), Family Resources (Davenport), Foundation 2 (Cedar Rapids), Four Oaks (Waterloo), Youth Shelter Care of North Central Iowa (Fort Dodge), as well as Youth & Shelter Services (Ames and Des Moines) and Community Circle of Care/University of Iowa (Dubuque). Educational and skill building services provided to AMP through a collaborative agreement with Children & Families of Iowa. Website: www.ampiowa.org

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 who 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 may be either formally waived by the juvenile court or 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 (ICON) database 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.

The figures provided below are from state fiscal years 2009-2011. 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 and probation).

Youth in Prison - The following figure shows the number of juveniles admitted to prison at one of Iowa's adult prisons.

Figure 63: Juveniles Admitted to Prison – Offense Type

	FY09	FY10	FY11
Drug	2	1	0
Other	2	0	0
Property	5	5	8
Public Order	2	0	2
Violent	18	16	12
TOTAL	**29**	**22**	**22**

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON)

Remarks regarding juveniles that are serving time in state prisons:

- There are low numbers of Iowa youth in Iowa's prisons.
- 63% (n=46) of youth in prison during the report years are there for violent offenses.

Youth in Prison for Certain Serious Offenses -The following figure compares the number of juveniles sentenced to prison who 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 64: Prison Admissions - Juvenile Court Waiver Youth versus Statutorily Waived Youth

	FY09	FY10	FY11
Waived by JCS	11	6	11
Waived by 232.8(1c)	18	16	11
TOTAL	**29**	**22**	**22**

Source: ICON

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

- 62% (n=45) of the youth admitted to prison during the report year were for statutory exclusion in accordance with Iowa Code §232.8(1c).

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

Figure 65: Juveniles Admitted to Prison by Gender

	FY09	FY10	FY11
Male	29	20	22
Female	0	2	0
TOTAL	**29**	**22**	**22**

Source: ICON

Remarks regarding the figure:

- There were two female youth 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 66: Juveniles Admitted to Prison by Race

	FY09	FY10	FY11
Caucasian	5	6	4
African-American	19	9	14
Asian	1	3	2
Hispanic	4	4	2
TOTAL	**29**	**22**	**22**

Source: ICON

Remarks regarding the figure:

- The percentage of youth of color being committed to Iowa's prisons was 79% (n=58) during the report years. This percentage is significantly higher than the percentage of youth of color in the state.
- African-Americans youth represent 58% (n=42) 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 who are on probation was only obtained for SFY 09-11 through ICON.

Figure 67: Juveniles Placed on Probation (New Admissions) under the Adult Court Jurisdiction

	FY09	FY10	FY11
Drug	10	5	7
Other	6	1	3
Property	36	31	36
Public Order	10	5	6
Violent	37	23	22
TOTAL	**99**	**65**	**74**

Source: ICON

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

- Small numbers of youth were placed on probation in adult court during the report years.
- 35% of youth placed on probation in adult court are for violent 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 68: Juveniles Placed on Probation (New Admissions) under Adult Court Jurisdiction by Gender

	FY09	FY10	FY11
Male	93	61	64
Female	6	4	10
TOTAL	**99**	**65**	**74**

Source: ICON

Remarks regarding figure 83:

- Females comprise just over 8% (n=20) of the youth placed on probation under 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 69: Juveniles Placed on Probation (New Admissions) under Adult Court Jurisdiction by Race

	FY09	FY10	FY11
Caucasian	63	42	40
African-American	19	13	23
Native American	2	0	1
Asian	1	0	2
Hispanic	14	10	8
TOTAL	**99**	**65**	**74**

Source: ICON

Remarks regarding the figure:

- Minority youth are significantly overrepresented in each of the report years. The extent of minority overrepresentation for youth on probation (39%, n=93), is considerably lower than the overrepresentation reflected in prison admissions (58%, n=42).

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. **Youth Development and District and Community Planning** - As analysis reflects, there are multiple state agencies and departments in Iowa that administer programs for youth – each of these initiatives requires local/regional community planning and collaboration. In October 2008 the SPA began a process of regional allocation of JJDP Act-related funding to the eight juvenile court services districts to coordinate services to youth in the juvenile court system, to enhance existing services, and to create new services. For the 2012-15 Three-Year Plan, the SAG has further defined the services provided with the allocation funds to community-based delinquency services and alternatives to detention at the state, regional, and local level.

2. **Mental Health / Substance Abuse** - 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. Legislation (SF 525) passed in the Iowa General Assembly created a framework for the Iowa Department of Human Services (DHS) to redesign mental health and disability services (MHDS). It calls for the development of services that implement the principles of the Olmstead Act. The DHS Plan spans five years (2011-2015) and was released in December of 2011. The SAG is monitoring the bill and related state activity. Many juvenile justice system youth that face mental health issues, similarly deal with substance abuse issues. The SAG will seat a Subcommittee to affect the various mental health/substance abuse issues facing juvenile justice system youth.

3. **Disproportionate Minority Contact -** Despite extensive effort, youth of color continue to be over-represented in Iowa's secure facilities. Data reflects as well high numbers of arrests for minority youth for public order offenses. Additionally, local and state officials have specific needs related to technical assistance, 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. There is also a desire by the SAG to better connect the separate, but sometimes similar/related, issues faced by girls and minority youth.

4. **Gender Initiative** - Despite the significant efforts of the SAG, SPA, and Iowa's Task Force for Young Women 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 gender 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 influence these issues. There is also a desire by the SAG to better connect the separate, but sometimes similar/related, issues faced by girls and minority youth.

5. **Transitioning Juvenile Offenders and Positive Youth Development** - Transitioning youth is loosely defined as planning, case management, and services that help youth under supervision of the juvenile court move into productive adult lives. The assumption that underlies this concept is that youth do not automatically achieve productive independence upon reaching 18 years of age. In Iowa, juvenile court jurisdiction and services end when a juvenile offender becomes 18 years of age. Over 50% of juvenile offenders that "age-out" of the juvenile court system from out-of-home placement re-offend in the adult system. Youth that age-out of the system are in need of additional skills, experiences, and positive supports in order to transition to adulthood successfully.

6. **Evaluation, Compliance Monitoring and Research** - Iowa continues to maintain an excellent system to monitor compliance with the JJDP Act. However, the reduction of JJDP Act funding, along with the related administrative funding, and the increased monitoring responsibilities for police lock-ups, has made support for various compliance monitoring activities a challenge. Without the use of JJDP Act-related funds Iowa would not be able to maintain its compliance and research functions at their existing levels.

4. PLANS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE FIRST THREE CORE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JJDP ACT AND THE STATE'S PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Starting with 2011 Iowa will move to monitoring for compliance with the JJDPA on a calendar year. The first calendar year report will be submitted prior to the June 30th, 2012 deadline.

A. Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

Iowa is in full compliance with section 223 (a) (12) (A) of the JJDPA. The SPA's Compliance Monitor for the State of Iowa collects data on all juveniles held in facilities in the state that have the potential to confine juveniles in a secure manner, including juvenile correctional facilities, juvenile detention facilities, city lock-ups, county jails, secure juvenile mental health institutions, secure juvenile residential treatment facilities, and non-secure law enforcement agencies. These data are gathered for each 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 were reported. Through on-site visits the Compliance Monitor verifies the data that are provided by these various agencies.

Through the SAG's allocation process of formula grant funds, many communities support programs that have the potential to affect the deinstitutionalization of status offenders. Iowa Code §232.22 defines when a juvenile can be securely detained in Iowa. This code section defines the requirements for a juvenile to be securely detained, which include an allegation or adjudication for a delinquent act.

While the Iowa Code defines underage possession of alcohol as a delinquent act, the Code then goes on to prohibit the secure detention of a youth accused or adjudicated for this offense, or for a violation of probation for underage possession of alcohol. So while under current federal interpretation the underage possession of alcohol is not a status offense, in Iowa it is still treated as a status offense.

Figure 70: Iowa DSO Violation Rates

SFY06	SFY07	SFY08	SFY09 *	SFY10 *	SFY11
2.98	1.64	1.94	5.37	2.38	1.10

Source: Iowa Compliance Monitoring Reports
* Adjusted rates after minors in possession of alcohol were removed.

B. Plan for Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders

Iowa has been found to be in compliance with Section(a)(12) of the JJDPA. 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 §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.

No instances of a separation violation have been found in Iowa since two were identified in the SFY2005 Compliance Monitoring Report. To continue maintaining either no separation violations or a low number of separation violations, education will continue with local law enforcement agencies.

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

Iowa is in full compliance with Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDPA. 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 Sheriffs' and Deputies' Association Training, the Jail Administrators' 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.

Iowa Code does permit the use of the Rural Removal Exception as defined in Iowa Code 232.22(5) - http://coolice.legis.state.ia.us/Cool-ICE/default.asp?category=billinfo&service=IowaCode&ga=83. Iowa currently has received permission from OJJDP for the use of the Rural Removal Exception in six counties – Carroll, Cerro Gordo, Kossuth, Osceola, Wapello and Worth.

The number of jail removal violations in Iowa continues to remain low. Efforts will continue to be made to ensure that these numbers remain low or are eliminated.

Figure 71: Iowa Jail Removal Violation Rates

SFY06	SFY07	SFY08	SFY09	SFY10	SFY11
1.64	1.64	2.53	1.19	0.56	1.51

Source: Iowa Compliance Monitoring Reports

D. Plan for Compliance Monitoring for the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act

Iowa's plan to maintain compliance with 223(a) sections 11, 12 and 13 includes the continued collection of data from all secure facilities across the state, including county jails, city lockups, collocated juvenile detention centers, juvenile correction facilities, juvenile detention centers, state mental health facilities, and secure residential treatment facilities. In addition to the data collection and review the state will continue to conduct on-site data verification at a minimum of one-third of each facility category. The state will also continue to perform on-site visits to agencies that have public authority to take a juvenile into custody to determine whether they have the capacity to securely detain juveniles. The SPA will continue to work with the state SAG by providing it with updates during its quarterly meetings regarding the progress of the compliance monitoring efforts, and if any problems do arise using the SAG as a resource to help correct the problem. The SPA will continue to provide training at the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, the Des Moines Regional Training Center, the Sheriff and Deputies Association, the Jail Administrators' training and localized training as requested. These trainings are vital in educating the many law enforcement officers and jail staff across the state regarding both the federal and state requirements pertaining to holding juveniles in secure or non-secure custody.

Iowa's Compliance Monitoring Policy and Procedures Manual can be accessed online at: http://www.humanrights.iowa.gov/cjjp/images/pdf/ComplianceMonitoringManual-MASTER.pdf.

1. Policy and Procedures

As set forth by executive order, Iowa Code and the Administrative Code of Iowa, the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning in the Iowa Department of Human Rights is the sole agency responsible for supervising the preparation and administration of State plan required by the JJDPA. It is the policy of CJJP to carry out this mission through staffing and working with the SAG, interagency agreements, authority provided by the Iowa Code and Administrative Code of Iowa, data collection and validation efforts, facility visits, and training and education of relevant authorities.

2. Monitoring Authority

The authority to monitor for compliance with the JJDPA rests in a number of different locations.

- An Executive Order placing monitoring authority with the SPA
- An MOU with the Department of Human Services
- An MOU with the Department of Corrections

- Iowa Code §216A.136, §216A.138, §232.147
- Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) 421.428

3. Monitoring Timeline

With the change from monitoring on a state fiscal year to a calendar year there has been a change in when many tasks are completed. This is reflected in the following monitoring timeline.

The following timetable delineates activities completed in the annual monitoring cycle. Certain activities are listed under a given month, but may take place before or after the listed month.

Monthly Activities

- Collect Monthly Statistical Reports and Jail & Lock-up Certification Reports from the Department of Corrections Jail Inspection Unit through their online reporting tool.

- Collect monthly juvenile detention hold statistics from juvenile detention centers through the online reporting tool.

- Contact facilities to determine accuracy and compliance on any questionable data.

January Activities

- Collect previous quarter statistics from enhanced residential treatment facilities and enter into databases.

- The legislative session begins and feedback is provided to the legislature on bills that could have JJDP Act compliance issues.

- Begin visiting county jails and city police departments to certify them for the use of the “Rural Exception”.

- Begin visiting county jails and city police departments to determine compliance with the core requirements of DSO, jail removal and sight and sound separation.

- Begin visiting juvenile detention centers, enhanced residential treatment facilities, mental health institutes and juvenile correctional facilities to determine compliance with DSO, jail removal and sight and sound separation.

- Collect vital data from mental health institutes.

- Collect vital data from city lock-ups.

February Activities

- The legislative session continues and feedback is provided to the legislature on bills that could have JJDP Act compliance issues.

- Continue facility visits to determine compliance with JJDP Act.

March Activities

- The legislative session continues and feedback is provided to the legislature on bills that could have JJDP Act compliance issues.

- Continue facility visits to determine compliance with JJDP Act.

April Activities

- The legislative session finishes and feedback is provided to the legislature on bills that could have JJDP Act compliance issues.
- Continue facility visits to determine compliance with JJDP Act.
- Collect previous quarter statistics from enhanced residential treatment facilities and enter into databases.

May Activities

- Continue facility visits to determine compliance with JJDP Act.

June Activities

- Continue facility visits to determine compliance with JJDP Act.
- Complete analysis of collected data, prepare annual Compliance Monitoring Report and submit report to OJJDP.

July Activities

- An overview of the monitoring report is provided to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (the State's SAG).
- Begin visiting city police departments not certified by the State Jail Inspection Unit to determine if they are maintaining non-certified holding cells in accordance with Iowa Administrative Code §201, Chapter 51.1.
- Collect previous quarter statistics from enhanced residential treatment facilities and enter into databases.

August Activities

- Continue visiting city police departments not certified by the State Jail Inspection Unit to determine if they are maintaining non-certified holding cells in accordance with Iowa Administrative Code §201, Chapter 51.1.

September Activities

- Continue August activities.

October Activities

- Continue August-September activities.
- Collect previous quarter statistics from enhanced residential treatment facilities and enter into databases.

November Activities

- Conclude visiting city police departments not certified by the State Jail Inspection Unit to determine if they are maintaining non-certified holding cells in accordance with Iowa Administrative Code §201, Chapter 51.1.

December Activities

- Develop list of facilities to make on-site data verification visits to during the next year.

4. Violation Procedures

In addition to reporting any violations of the JJDPA to OJJDP, violations of both state and federal violations are reported to the licensing agencies in the state. For juvenile serving agencies this is the Department of Human Services (DHS) and for adult facilities this is the Department of Corrections (DOC). The first step to stop violations is to work with the offending agency to educate the staff, administration and local officials why the violation was a non-compliant hold, how to avoid further violations, and the potential legal ramifications of non-compliant holds. If the agency continues to show a disregard for compliance with the requirements of the JJDP Act and state code, CJJP would work with the appropriate agency, either DHS or DOC, to ensure that the offending agency discontinued the non-compliant holds. This could include placing provisions on their operating licenses or suspending their operating licenses. There has been a tendency for agencies to want to comply with both federal and state requirements regarding the detention of juveniles; the first step has historically been sufficient to stop non-compliant holds at an agency.

5. Barriers and Strategies

One of the barriers that the state faces is turnover of facility staff. When experienced and educated staff leave a position and are replaced by inexperienced and uneducated staff, it creates the potential for violations of both the state code and the JJDP Act. The first strategy to prevent this is to continue providing training at any opportunity available. This helps to educate both front line workers about the requirements of state code and the JJDP Act and those in the position to make executive decisions for an agency regarding the secure confinement of youth. If the state has informed front line staff understanding the requirements of the state code and JJDP Act, and educated executive staff who are able to make well-informed decisions, it will reduce the number of violations in the state. The second strategy is to try to make sure agencies and facilities know where to turn to when they have questions. This ensures that they have the best information available to make decisions.

A second barrier is the small number of juveniles handled in small communities. This has both a positive and negative result. The positive is the small number of juveniles processed. The negative is that as these youth are not the typical inmate dealt with, and the facility staff lacks the experience on how to handle these youth. Once again the best strategy to overcome this barrier is continued education.

Yet another barrier is misconceptions of juvenile crime. Many hold perceptions not based on research, but on their observations, the perceptions of others, and what has been shown by the media. These perceptions may lead to beliefs such as “there is no difference between a juvenile and adult offender, other than their age”, “once a juvenile has started down the criminal path there is no turning back”, “the juvenile court is ineffective”, “today’s juveniles are completely out of control”, and the myth of the “Super Predator”. It is a potential risk that these types of perceptions will lead to violations of state code and the JJDP Act as youth are handled with a “heavy hand”. Once again the most effective tool to alleviate these potential situations is through education.

6. Definition of Terms

Iowa’s definitions don’t differ from the federal definitions. During the mid-80’s due to the case of Hendrickson v. Griggs, Iowa used the federal definitions as it reworked its juvenile code to get in compliance with the JJDPA. As was previously noted Iowa did have a difference regarding the definition of a juvenile in possession of alcohol, and the secure confinement of a juvenile for this offense is still prohibited in Iowa. This is defined in Iowa Code §123.47 and §232.22(8):

> **Iowa Code §123.47(3)(a) PERSONS UNDER LEGAL AGE -- PENALTY.**
> A person who is under legal age, other than a licensee or permittee, who violates this section regarding the purchase of or attempt to purchase alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer, or possessing or having control of alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer, commits the following:
> (1) A simple misdemeanor punishable as a scheduled violation under §805.8C, subsection 7.
> (2) A second offense shall be a simple misdemeanor punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars. In addition to any other applicable penalty, the person in violation of this section shall choose between either completing a substance abuse evaluation or the suspension of the person's motor vehicle operating privileges for a period not to exceed one year.

(3) A third or subsequent offense shall be a simple misdemeanor punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars and the suspension of the person's motor vehicle operating privileges for a period not to exceed one year.

Iowa Code §232.22(8)
Notwithstanding any other provision of the Code to the contrary, a child shall not be placed in detention for a violation of §123.47, or for failure to comply with a dispositional order which provides for performance of community service for a violation of §123.47.

7. Identification of the Monitoring Universe

The identification of agencies is a process that involves working with the Department of Human Services, Department of Corrections, Department of Public Safety, and surveying and contacting county and city government. The Department of Human Services is responsible for the licensing of youth serving agencies and provides an annual report of all youth serving agencies licensed within the state. The Department of Corrections is responsible for licensing county jails and city lock-ups and forwards copies of the licensing reports to the SPA. The Department of Public Safety is responsible for operating the State Patrol, and a listing of all field offices is available on their website. Police departments that do not maintain secure capacity are determined through surveys and directly contacting both county and city government. The three state universities are empowered by the state to maintain a public safety department that has all the rights and authority of a police department, and thus are included in the universe.

8. Classification of Monitoring Universe

All of the agencies determined during the identification process are then classified using the federal definitions.

9. Inspection of Facilities

The SPA will continue to annually perform on-site visits to a minimum of one-third of the facilities that have been identified and classified as facilities that have the potential for violations of the JJDPA. This inspection will include both an evaluation of the facility classification designation and verification of data that have been collected.

10. Data Collection and Verification

For county jails and city lock-ups, data are gathered monthly via an on-line data collection tool maintained by the Department of Corrections. For juvenile detention centers, data are likewise collected monthly via an on-line data collection tool maintained by the SPA. Data are collected from the secure juvenile residential treatment facilities quarterly, and from the mental health institutes and juvenile correctional facility annually. The data from all of these agencies are regularly reviewed and any records in question are further examined both through on-site data verification and queries made to the agencies.

The SPA will continue performing on-site data verification visits to a minimum of one-third of these agencies. In addition, classification visits will continue to those agencies that provide services to juveniles or have public authority to take juveniles into custody, to determine if their status as non-secure has changed.

Collocated Facilities

Iowa currently has one collocated facility in the Dubuque County Sheriff's Office/Jail. The detention section of this facility is licensed by the Iowa Department of Human Services (DHS), while the remainder of the jail is licensed by the Iowa Department of Corrections. This means that all of the staff that work in the detention center part of the facility need to have the same educational and training requirements as staff at all other juvenile detention centers. Like all detention facilities, this facility must go through an annual review and licensing procedure with the Department of Inspections and Appeals and DHS. In addition to these requirements, the facility is also required to maintain all jail standards that define separation of adult and juvenile inmates, as detailed in Iowa Code §356.3. Currently the facility is maintaining a different set of staff for the juvenile detention center and the jail.

Iowa Code §356.3 MINORS SEPARATELY CONFINED.

Any sheriff, city marshal, or chief of police, having in the officer's care or custody any prisoner under the age of eighteen years, shall keep such prisoner separate and apart, and prevent communication by such prisoner with prisoners above that age, while such prisoners are not under the personal supervision of such officer, if suitable buildings or jails are provided for that purpose, unless such prisoner is likely to or does exercise an immoral influence over other minors with whom the prisoner may be imprisoned.

A person under the age of eighteen years prosecuted under Iowa Code Chapter 232 and not waived to criminal court shall be confined in a jail only under the conditions provided in Iowa Code Chapter 232.

Any officer having charge of prisoners who without just cause or excuse neglects or refuses to perform the duties imposed on the officer by this section may be suspended or removed from office therefore.

5. PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC) CORE REQUIREMENT

The information below 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 Subcommittee – **DMC Subcommittee** (the DMC Subcommittee is discussed in some detail later in this DMC plan).

Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act of 2002 requires that states and territories address "specific delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system."

The purpose of this core requirement is to ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth, regardless of race or ethnicity, involved in the juvenile justice system. A state is considered to be in compliance with this core requirement when it meets the following requirements by addressing DMC in ongoing **identification, assessment, intervention, evaluation and monitoring**. DMC Identification Spreadsheets have been completed and are submitted as part of this DMC Compliance Plan of the 3-year plan, the 2010 update, and this 2011 update. Having determined that DMC exists, this 3-year plan and updates address the five phases of the DMC Reduction Cycle as described in the Disproportionate Minority Contact Technical Assistance Manual, 3rd Edition (see http://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/dmc_ta_manual/index.html). **The DMC Section of this report is organized according to the five phases of the DMC reduction cycle.**

Phase I: Identification

The identification phase is to determine whether and to what extent disproportionality exists. The RRI matrices provide this information at decision points in the juvenile justice system. Comparisons by race within targeted jurisdictions are made by collecting and examining data at decision points in the juvenile justice system to determine the degree to which disproportionality exists.

1. Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets

The most recently available statewide data and four targeted jurisdictions with focused DMC-reduction efforts can be accessed by contacting CJJP. OJJDP's matrices template was utilized at the state level for the preparation of this application.

Information regarding local matrices is available later in this report. 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**), which 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 the 2011 relative rate index are presented below:

Figure 72: Relative Rate Calculation

Rate of Occurrence **(Afr. Amer. Youth)**	divided **by**	Rate of Occurrence **(White Youth) =**		Relative Rate **Index**
245.06/1000 arrest	divided by	42.65/1000 arrest	=	5.75 RRI

In the example *above, a relative rate index of 5.75 is obtained for arrests of African-American youth. The data were taken from the arrests for African-American youth reflected in the 2011 state level matrix.* The RRI from the statewide data indicates that the African-American arrest rate is 5.75 times that for arrests of white youth. *The arrest rate for African-American youth is considerably higher than that of white youth.*

As is reflected above, the RRI compares the number (or rate) of minority youth entering each stage of the juvenile justice system to the number and rate of minorities of the previous stage**.**

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.
- **Volume Issues Page** – This new page list the raw numbers reflected on the matrices and also provides a chart which reflect the number of incidents that must change to have statistical parity between the various racial groups across the different decision points
- **Compare Counties Page –** These new matrices pages compare local relative rates against other jurisdictions contained in a 2007 national data set.
- **National Comparison Page -** These new matrices pages compare Iowa's state and local rates and relative rates against a combined national data set (2007 Data).
- **National Comparison Page -** This new matrices page compare Iowa's state and local rates and relative rates against a 2007 national data set.

Different Rates at Different Stages – The m*atrices 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 (at the .05 level); "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 is insufficient to calculate statistical significance. Analyses 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).** Further, for the purposes of identifying interventions, it is important to not only examine statistical significance and magnitude, but also the volume of activity, comparison with other jurisdictions, and important contextual considerations that must be taken into account. The tool is one that the JJAC, the DMC Subcommittee, and Implementation Committee 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.

Justice Data Warehouse - Information to complete the matrices was taken, in large part, from Iowa's Justice Data Warehouse (**JDW**). The JDW is a central repository of key criminal and juvenile justice information. Information for the warehouse is taken from several sources, including the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS). ICIS is operated on 26 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 districts are entering and utilizing information from ICIS. Information from each of these districts is available for analysis from the JDW.

In 2007 ICIS fields were modified with the implementation of ICIS II. The dramatic changes make comparison of JDW data prior to 2008 problematic. Thus, JDW data for the time period prior to 2008 is not contained in this report.

Labeling of Matrices – This plan is Iowa's 2012 grant plan. The most recently updated matrices are referred to as the "2011" matrices. **The time period reflected in the 2011 matrices is for the most recent full calendar year available, 1/1/11 through 12/31/11; the 2010 matrices are for the calendar year of 1/1/10 through 12/31/10, etc**.

Diversion – Inclusion of Additional Information – Prior to the 2011 three year update, the submission of data for the "diversion" decision point of the DMC matrices included only JDW information for the orders of informal adjustment (informal agreements signed by youth, their parents/guardian, and Juvenile Court Services - JCS staff). Informal adjustments are the diversion activity most uniformly being reported in JDW by the various districts. Through discussions with Iowa Chief Juvenile Court Officers one year ago, CJJP staff have amended the matrices in this application and the 2011 update (2007 – 2011) to include the multiple other diversion activities that should be included in diversion counts. A list of the other diversion codes is included as an attachment. The net result has been an increase in Iowa's DMC Matrices rate of diversion and a more accurate reflection of counts/system processing.

Other Data Source in Matrices - 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" were not taken from JDW - further discussion of the data from those decision points is included below.

Over the past nine years CJJP 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. Those reports have enhanced Iowa's ability to provide juvenile court processing and monitoring information that is used for completion of OJJDP's DMC Matrices.

Data Reconciliation - Each month CJJP works with ICIS User Group staff to validate JDW data against county reports. The data used to complete the 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. CJJP will continue discussions with local officials to determine if any additional training or technical assistance is needed.

Adult Court Waiver – The adult court waiver data reflected on the DMC matrices include 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 do not include information on those 16- and 17-year-old youth who 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 §232.8(3).

Arrest Data - Data for completion of this decision point in the matrices 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 they make every year.

- *Under-Reported Arrests - DPS officials note that not all Iowa law enforcement agencies report arrest information and that some reporting agencies under-report juvenile arrest statistics. It is important to note that the arrest rates reported by DPS are adjusted rates and are based on age-specific populations in those law enforcement jurisdictions reporting 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 is less than what actually occurred, the actual statewide arrest rate would be greater than reported. 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.*

- UCR Availability – At the time this report was written the most recently available UCR data was for 2010. As presented in this report and matrices, UCR data are matched with each respective report year's data. Matrices for 2011 are also included. As no UCR data are currently available for that period, 2010 UCR data are reflected in the 2010 and 2011 matrices. As the matrices are updated next year and 2011 UCR data are available, the 2011 data will be updated accordingly in the 2011 matrices.

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 CJJP for compliance monitoring for the JJDP Act. Additional 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 – Except for population information, all data reflected in the matrices are "incident-based," not "youth-based." For example, the statewide 2011 matrices reflect 21,384 "incidents" of referral during the report period. That does not reflect that there were 21,384 youth referred; it means there were that many referral incidents to Juvenile Court Services. It is possible that an individual youth could have experienced multiple referral incidents during a report year. Therefore, the number of youth who have been referred is lower than the number of referral incidents – the data in the matrices reflect the number of incidents. Similarly, a single referral incident for a given youth could include multiple offenses. The matrices reflect the number of referral incidents, 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 in the most current matrix is calendar 2011 (1/1/11 thru 12/31/11). *Arrest data are from the Iowa 2010 Uniform Crime Report.* Explanations at the bottom of the individual data entry sheets reflect the data source.

Geographic Area Targeted with the Matrices - Much of Iowa's DMC effort focuses on providing technical assistance to four sites with high minority populations. The technical assistance sites (TA sites) include Black Hawk, Johnson, Polk, and Woodbury counties. 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.

2. DMC Data Discussions

a. Discussion of State Relative Rate Indexes

State - Review of Matrices Numbers and RRI Trends

Iowa's DMC Approach is focused at both the state and local level. This section of the report includes discussion of the state-level information, followed by discussion of the four sites.

- *In its August 2007 meeting, the Governor's Youth Race and Detention Task Force (YRDTF) voted to focus its efforts at the decision making phases of* ***referral, diversion,*** *and* ***detention****. In its February 2009 meeting the YRDTF included in its findings specific information regarding increases in* ***arrests*** *for African-American youth. Based on that information, this section of the report includes state and local-level information specific to the noted decision points. The YRDTF issued a report to Governor Culver in May, 2009. The recommendation from that report reflects an ongoing desire to affect early court processing. In February 2010 an Implementation Committee was formed to "implement the recommendations of the YRDTF. Implementation Committee efforts are discussed later in this plan.*

The tables below were created to reflect Iowa's focus on arrest, referral, diversion, and detention.

State Level Matrix Data – Arrest Numbers

Below is a table with the state level numbers regarding arrest. The table is created with information from the DMC matrices. Additional tables provide information from the decision points of arrest, referral, diversion, and detention. State level matrices are available for the period of 2008 through 2011 by clicking on the respective year in blue (2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008).

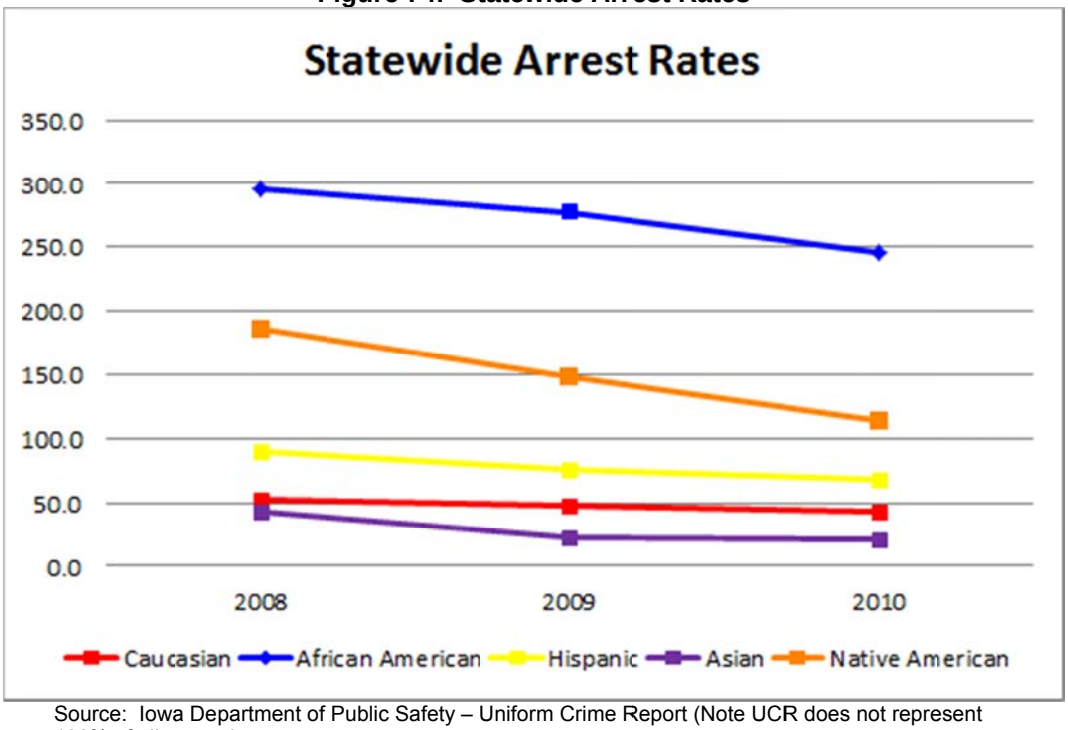
Figure 73: Statewide Arrest Numbers

State of Iowa				Percent Change
Arrests	2008	2009	2010	(2008 - 2010)
Caucasian	14,443	13,262	11,796	-18.3%
Percent Change	–	-8.2%	-11.1%	
African American	4,286	4,127	4,083	-4.7%
Percent Change	–	-3.7%	-1.1%	
Hispanic	1,740	1,556	1,661	-4.5%
Percent Change	–	-10.6%	6.7%	
Asian	245	129	132	-46.1%
Percent Change	–	-47.3%	2.3%	
Native American	267	212	160	-40.1%
Percent Change	–	-20.6%	-24.5%	

Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety – Uniform Crime Report (Note UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

State Level Matrix Data – Arrest Rates

Figure 74: Statewide Arrest Rates



Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety – Uniform Crime Report (Note UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The rate of arrest for all racial/ethnic groups dropped during from the 2008 to 2010 report years.
- Average arrest rates for African-American (273.1), Native American (149.2), and Hispanic (78.3) youth are higher than the rates of Caucasian (47.7) youth for the 2008 – 2010 period.
  - The average rate of arrest for African-American youth is 5.7 times higher than that of Caucasian youth during the report years.
  - The average rate of arrest for Native American youth is 3.1 times higher than that of Caucasian youth.

State Level Matrix Data – Referral Numbers

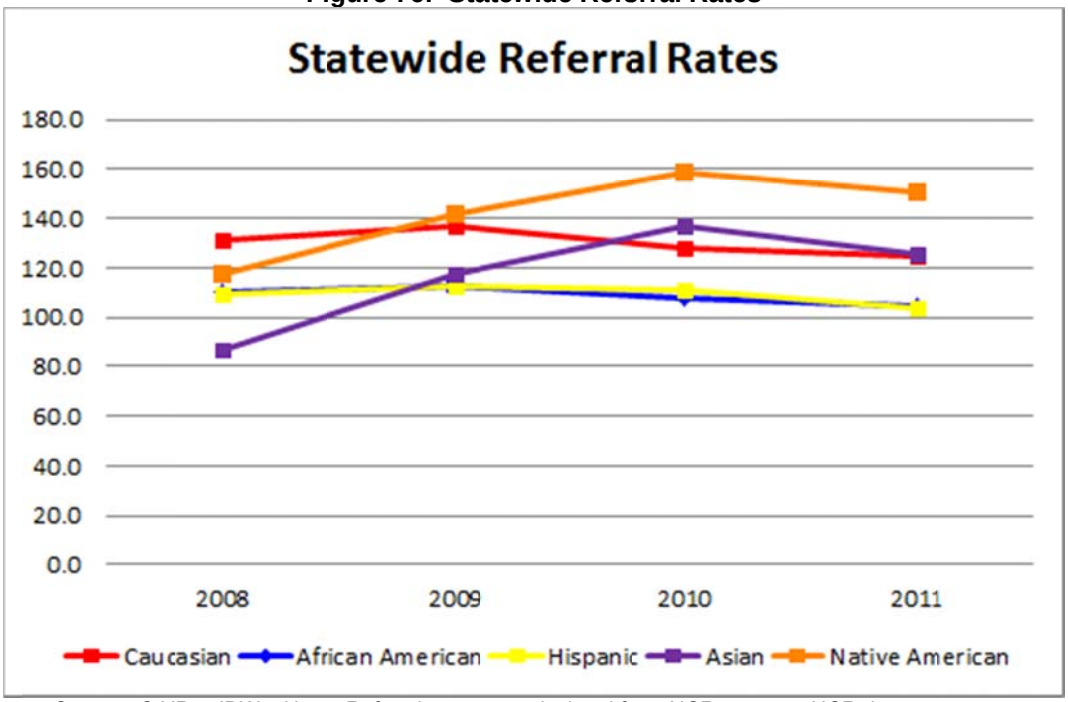
Figure 75: Statewide Referral Numbers

State of Iowa					Percent Change
Referrals	2008	2009	2010	2011	(2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	18,900	18,155	15,128	14,724	-22.1%
Percent Change	–	-3.9%	-16.7%	-2.7%	
African American	4,742	4,652	4,412	4,263	-10.1%
Percent Change	–	-1.9%	-5.2%	-3.4%	
Hispanic	1,905	1,752	1,845	1,719	-9.8%
Percent Change	–	-8.0%	5.3%	-6.8%	
Asian	213	152	181	166	-22.1%
Percent Change	–	-28.6%	19.1%	-8.3%	
Native American	313	301	254	241	-23.0%
Percent Change	–	-3.8%	-15.6%	-5.1%	

Source: CJJP - JDW

State Level Matrix Data - Referral Rates

Figure 76: Statewide Referral Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW . Note: Referral rates are calculated from UCR arrests. UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The combined number of referrals declined 19% during the report years.
- The average referral rates for the racial/ethnic groups are as listed:
  - Native American 142.1, Caucasian 130.2, Asian 116.9, Hispanic 109.2, and African-Americans 109.

State Level Matrix Data – Diversion Numbers

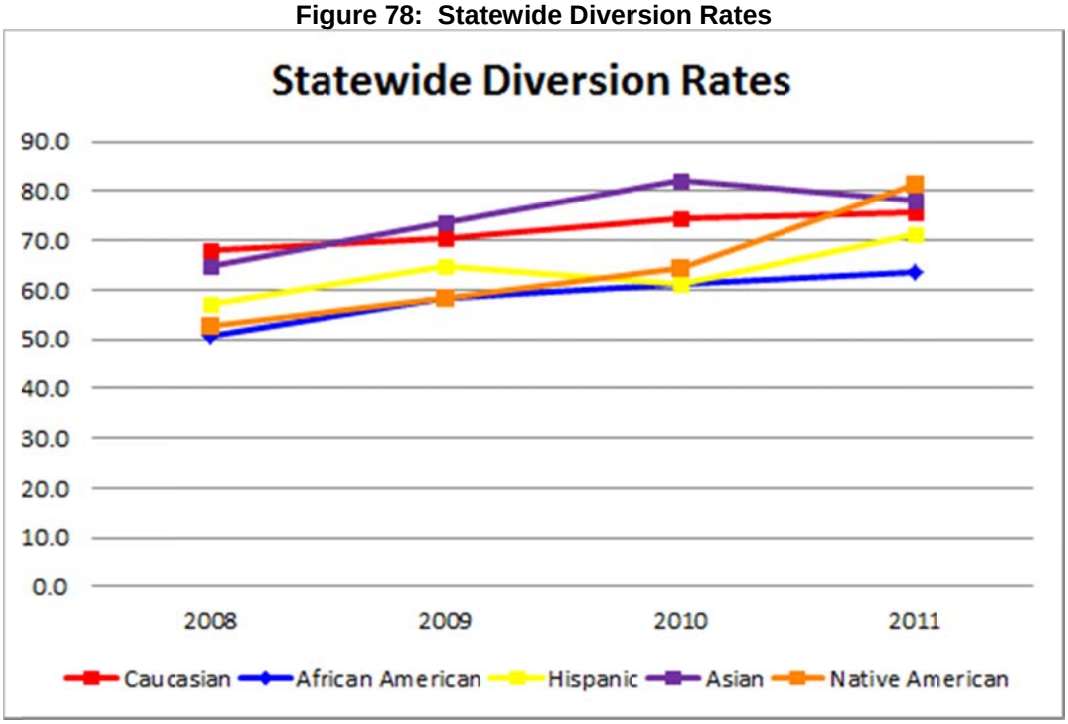
Figure 77: Statewide Diversion Numbers

State of Iowa Diversions	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	12,885	12,762	11,283	11,165	-13.3%
Percent Change	–	-1.0%	-11.6%	-1.0%	
African American	2,398	2,716	2,706	2,717	13.3%
Percent Change	–	13.3%	-0.4%	0.4%	
Hispanic	1,091	1,138	1,129	1,226	12.4%
Percent Change	–	4.3%	-0.8%	8.6%	
Asian	138	112	149	130	-5.8%
Percent Change	–	-18.8%	33.0%	-12.8%	
Native American	165	176	163	196	18.8%
Percent Change	–	6.7%	-7.4%	20.2%	

Source: CJJP - JDW

State Level Matrix Data – Diversion Rates

Figure 78: Statewide Diversion Rates



Source: CJJP - JDW

Remarks regarding figure:

- The rate of diversion for all racial ethnic groups increased during the report years.
- The average diversion rates for the racial/ethnic groups are as listed:
  - Asian 74,8, Caucasian 72.2, Native-American 64.2, Hispanic 63.7, and African-American 58.5.

State Level Matrix Data – Juvenile Detention Numbers

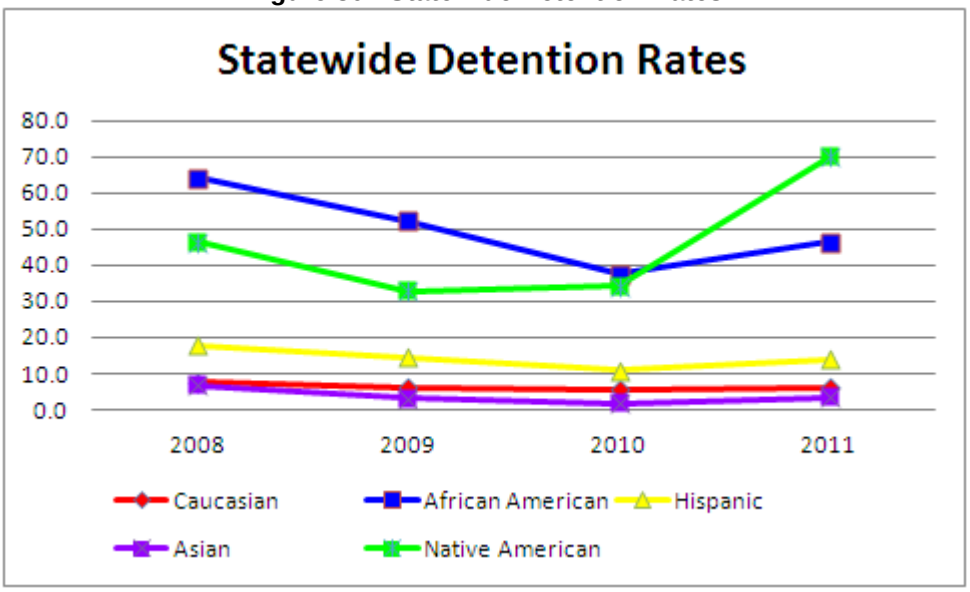
Figure 79: Statewide Detention Numbers

State of Iowa					Percent Change
Detention Holds	2008	2009	2010	2011	(2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	2,096	1,725	1,532	1,724	-17.7%
Percent Change	–	-17.7%	-11.2%	12.5%	
African American	926	777	627	771	-16.7%
Percent Change	–	-16.1%	-19.3%	23.0%	
Hispanic	345	293	263	336	-2.6%
Percent Change	–	-15.1%	-10.2%	27.8%	
Asian	38	19	11	21	-44.7%
Percent Change	–	-50.0%	-42.1%	90.9%	
Native American	67	47	48	98	46.3%
Percent Change	–	-29.9%	2.1%	104.2%	

Source: CJJP - JDW

State Level Matrix Data – Juvenile Detention Rates

Figure 80: Statewide Detention Rates



Source: CJJP - JDW

Remarks regarding figure:

- Detention rates in 2010 were at a four year low for all minority groups.
- Detention rates for all racial ethnic groups increased from 2010 to 2011.
- The average detention rates for all minority groups are higher than that of Caucasians and are as follows:
  - Native American 24.2, Hispanic 17.2, African-American 17.1, Asian 12.28, and Caucasian 10.61.
  - The average rate of detention for Native American youth is 2.3 times higher than that of Caucasian youth during the report years.
  - The average rate of detention for Hispanic and African-American youth is 1.6 times higher than that of Caucasian youth.

b. Discussion of County Relative Rate Indexes

Discussion - Black Hawk County Matrices Numbers and Rates

Black Hawk County Matrix Data – Arrest Numbers

Below is a table with information on Black Hawk County arrests. The table is created with information from the DMC matrices. Additional tables are included that provide information from the decision points of arrest, referral, diversion, and detention. Black Hawk County matrices are available for the period of 2008 through 2011 by clicking on the respective year in blue (2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008).

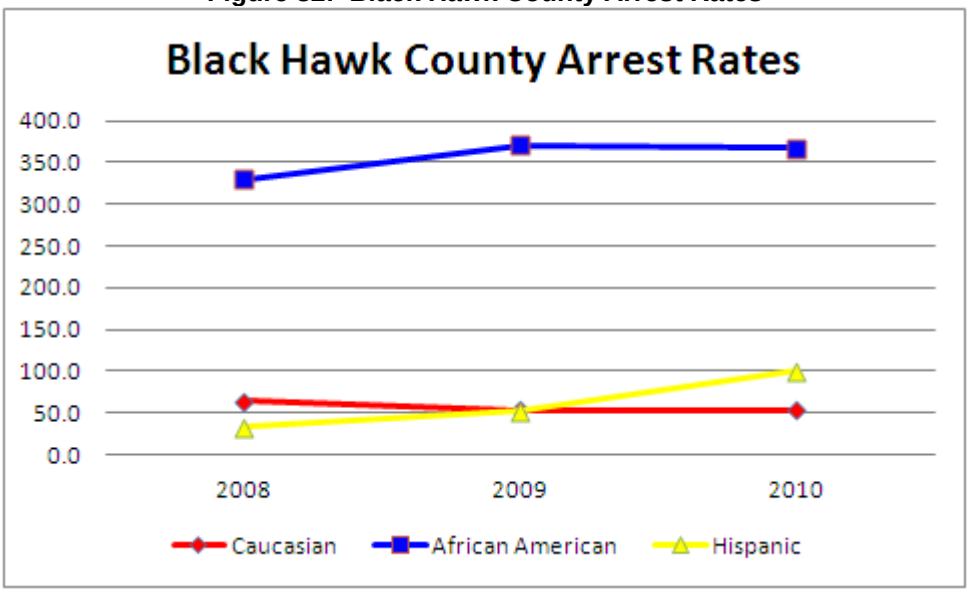
Figure 81: Black Hawk County Arrest Numbers

Black Hawk County				Percent Change
Arrests	2008	2009	2010	(2008 - 2010)
Caucasian	600	490	496	-17.3%
Percent Change	–	-18.3%	1.2%	
African American	613	677	695	13.4%
Percent Change	–	10.4%	2.7%	
Hispanic	18	30	78	333.3%
Percent Change	–	66.7%	160.0%	

Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety – Uniform Crime Report (Note UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Black Hawk County Matrix Data – Arrest Rates

Figure 82: Black Hawk County Arrest Rates



Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety – Uniform Crime Report (Note UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The arrest rate for African-American (average 356.2), is considerably higher than the rate for Hispanic (average 62.02) and Caucasian youth (average 56.9) for the 2008 – 2010 report period.
  - The average rate of arrest for African-American youth is 6.3 higher than that of Caucasian youth during the report years.

Black Hawk County Matrix Data – Referral Numbers

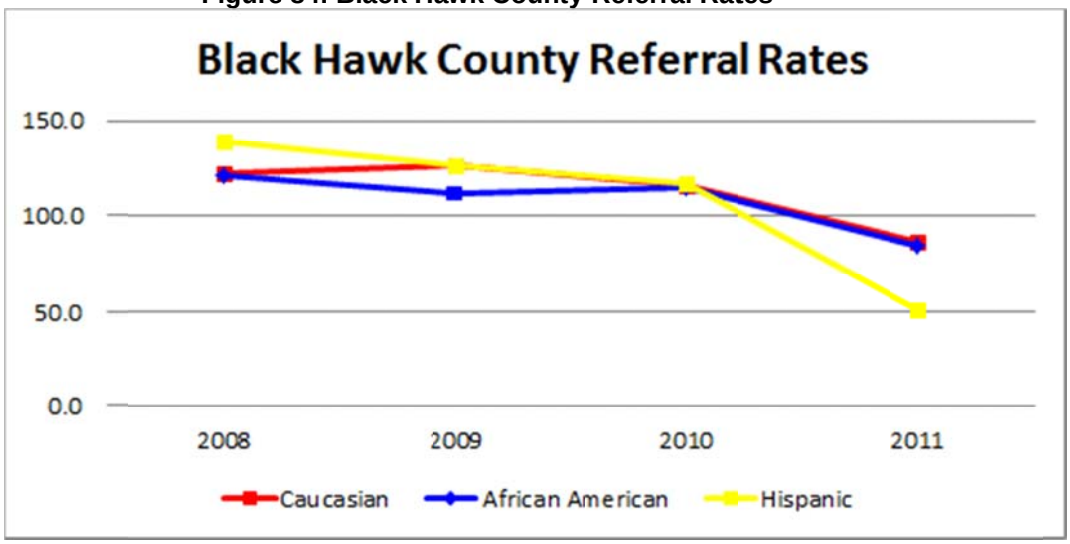
Figure 83: Black Hawk County Referral Numbers

Black Hawk County Referrals	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	736	618	575	432	-41.3%
Percent Change	–	-16.0%	-7.0%	-24.9%	
African American	744	756	802	588	-21.0%
Percent Change	–	1.6%	6.1%	-26.7%	
Hispanic	25	38	91	40	60.0%
Percent Change	–	52.0%	139.5%	-56.0%	

Source: CJJP – JDW

Black Hawk County Matrix Data - Referral Rates

Figure 84: Black Hawk County Referral Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW . Note: Referral rates are calculated from UCR arrests. UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Remarks regarding figure:

- Overall referral numbers have dropped 41% for Caucasian and 21% for African-American youth.
- The average referral rate during the report years was as follows: Caucasian youth 113, Hispanic 108.3, and African-American youth 108.4.

Black Hawk County Matrix Data – Diversion Numbers

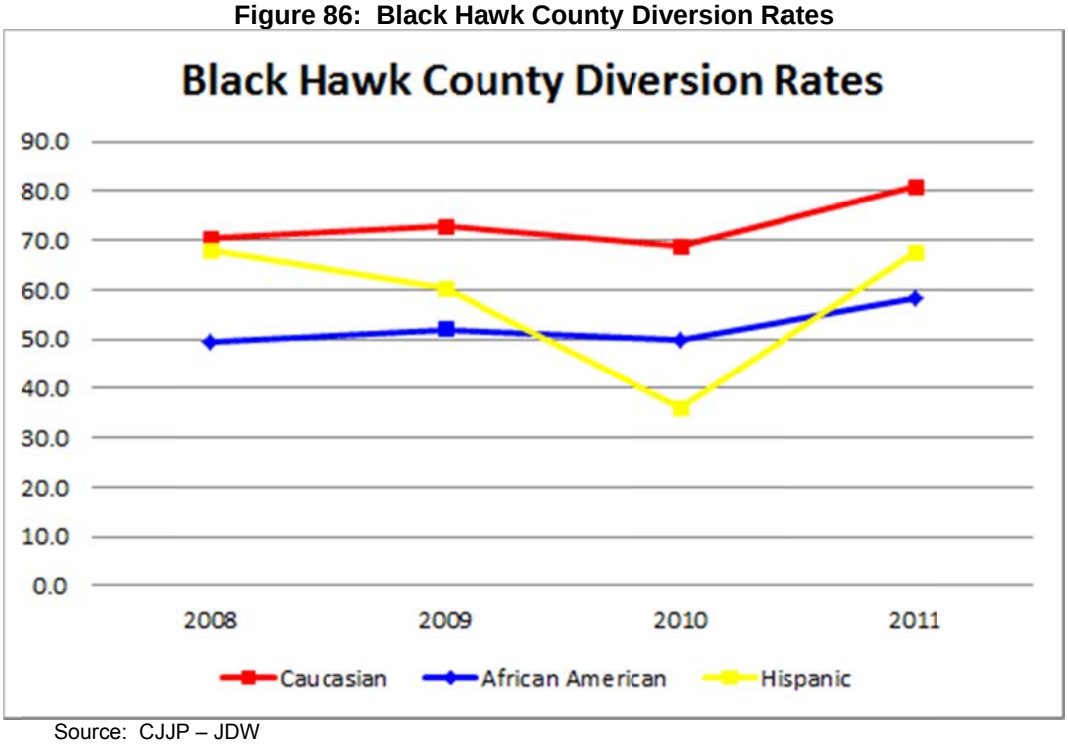
Figure 85: Black Hawk County Diversion Numbers

Black Hawk County Diversions	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	519	451	397	349	-32.8%
Percent Change	–	-13.1%	-12.0%	-12.1%	
African American	368	393	400	342	-7.1%
Percent Change	–	6.8%	1.8%	-14.5%	
Hispanic	17	23	33	27	58.8%
Percent Change	–	35.3%	43.5%	-18.2%	

Source: CJJP – JDW

Black Hawk County Matrix Data – Diversion Rates

Figure 86: Black Hawk County Diversion Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW

Remarks regarding figure:

- The rate of diversion increased for Caucasian and African American youth during the report years.
- The average diversion rate during the report years was as follows: Caucasian youth 73.3, Hispanic 58.1, and African-American youth 52.38.

Black Hawk County Matrix Data – Juvenile Detention Numbers

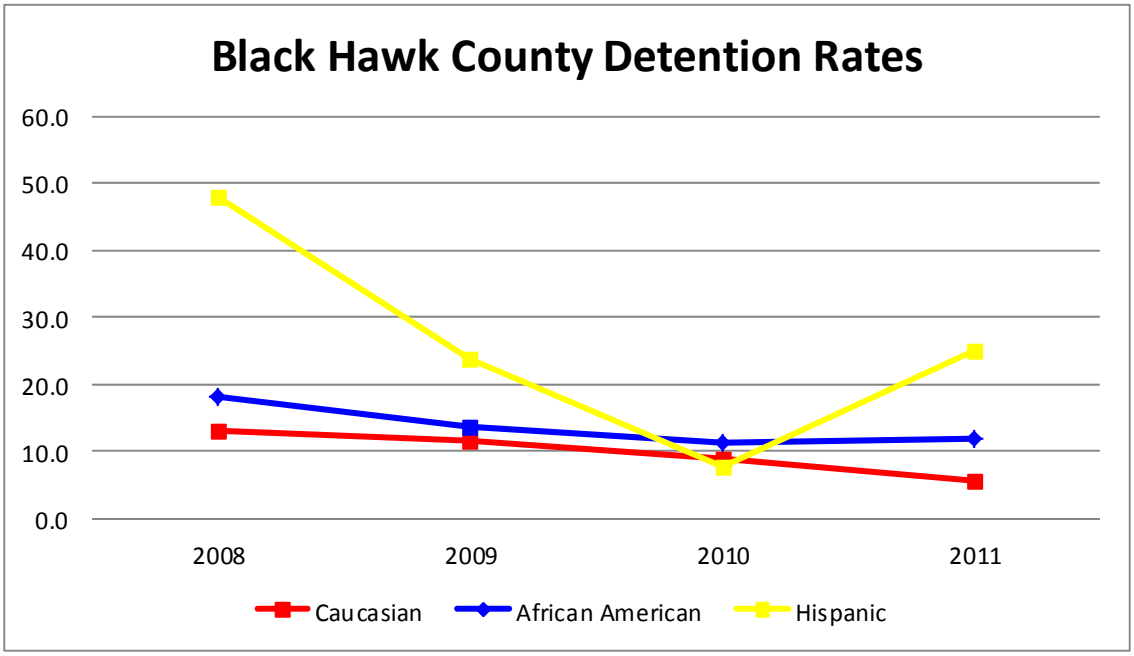
Figure 87: Black Hawk County Detention Numbers

Black Hawk County Detention Holds	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	96	72	51	24	-75.0%
Percent Change	–	-25.0%	-29.2%	-52.9%	
African American	135	103	91	70	-48.1%
Percent Change	–	-23.7%	-11.7%	-23.1%	
Hispanic	12	9	7	10	-16.7%
Percent Change	–	-25.0%	-22.2%	42.9%	

Source: CJJP – JDW

Black Hawk County Matrix Data – Juvenile Detention Rates

Figure 88: Black Hawk County Detention Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW

Remarks regarding figure:

- The number of detention holds declined for all racial/ethnic groups from 2008 through 2011.
- The average detention rate during the report years for African-American youth and Caucasian youth was 13.8, and 9.3 respectively.
- The detention rate for African-American and Caucasian youth decreased each year during the report period.
- The detention rate for Caucasian youth reduced 57% and for African American youth 34.4% during the report years.

Black Hawk – Comparative RRI Data

OJJDP maintains a data set that includes DMC matrix information from a significant number (in excess of 700) of local jurisdictions – http://web.pdx.edu/~feyerhw/RRIComparisons.xls. This data set allows for the comparison of relative rates for local jurisdictions to similar-sized jurisdictions from across the nation. A comparative data table for all of Iowa's DMC technical assistance sites is included as an attachment separate from this application. To access Black Hawk County's information for the table please click on (in blue) the words Black Hawk County. Data and analysis are provided below.

Interpreting comparative data - The percentile value of specific decision points in OJJDP's comparative data base reflects a given jurisdiction's RRI rank against other local jurisdictions.

- *OJJDP instructions require states to identify those jurisdictions with elevated RRI's (RRI value higher than "1") for the decisions points of arrest, referral, detention, petitions, delinquency adjudication, placements in juvenile correctional facilities, and transfer to adult court.* ***For such decision points an RRI value at "1" (or lower than "1") will result in percentile rank higher than other comparative jurisdictions.***
- *RRI values for diversion and probation are the reverse (RRI value lower than "1"); a lower value typically means under-utilization.* ***For such decision points an RRI value at "1" (or higher than "1") will result in percentile rank higher than other comparative jurisdictions.***

It should be remembered that comparisons between and among jurisdictions should be made with care. A host of variables may influence system involvement with youth, many of which are beyond the control

of the juvenile justice system. Data below reflect Black Hawk County's comparative RRI for African-American youth at petition is higher than 99% of the reporting jurisdictions. Black Hawk County's petition rates for Caucasian and African-American youth in 2011 were considerably lower than the national average. Thus, the RRI alone does not present a complete picture of what is taking place in the local jurisdiction (see below).

Black Hawk County *Petition RRI - African-American youth 2.2
National **Petition RRI - African-American youth 1.1

Black Hawk County *Petition Rate – Caucasian youth - 11.34, African-American youth – 25.34
National **Petition Rate- Caucasian youth – 53.3, African-American youth 59.6
** Source: CJJP – JDW Calendar 2011 Petitions*
*** Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice – 2007 Petitions – See attached 20011 Black Hawk County DMC matrices.*

Black Hawk County Comparative RRI Data and Analysis: Provided in the below chart and analysis (by racial/ethnic group) related to Black Hawk County's Comparative RRI. **For analysis and a copy of the full table see also "interpreting comparative data" (above).** The information provided is based on the following:

- **The basis for the Comparative RRI is the creation of a "relative rate index (RRI)" which assigns to Caucasian youth a numeric value of "1".** The logic for calculation of the RRI is discussed in some detail on page 72 of this report.
- The Comparative RRI allows for jurisdictions to determine whether their RRI's for respective decision points are "higher", or "lower" than the RRI's of other like-sized jurisdictions. The below chart is organized to demonstrate the following:
  - "Higher" – The classification of higher reflects that, for a given decision point, Black Hawk County has a higher comparative RRI rank than 75% or more of the other reporting jurisdictions.
  - "Lower" - The classification of lower reflects that, for a given decision point, Black Hawk County has a lower comparative RRI rank than 75% or more of the other reporting jurisdictions.
  - "Median" – The classification of median reflects that, for a given decision point, Black Hawk County is up to 25 percentage points above or below 50% of the other reporting jurisdictions.
- The below analysis includes only those RRI decision points of statistical significance, or of some relevant magnitude and volume.
- Included in the analysis are numerical counts (n) for the given decision points, and, for decision points where a jurisdiction has a lower rank, the number (n) of incidents (+ or -) for statistical parity.

Figure 89: Black Hawk Comparative RRI

Relative Rates and Comparativative Rank - CY 2011
Black Hawk County

	Cauc.	Afri.-Amer.	Comp. Rank	Hisp.	Comp. Rank
Arrest	1.00	6.88	lower	1.89	lower
Referral	1.00	0.97	median	0.59	higher
Diversion	1.00	0.72	lower	0.84	median
Detention	1.00	2.14	lower	4.50	lower
Petition	1.00	2.23	lower	2.20	lower
Adjudication	1.00	0.63	higher	**	**
Probation	1.00	**	**	**	**
Trng. Sch. Pla	1.00	**	**	**	**
A.C. Waiver	1.00	**	**	**	**

Source: OJJDP's 2007 Comparative data set (website above), and the 2011 DMC Matrices.

At which decision points are RRI's for Black Hawk County's minority youth higher than the rankings of 75% or more of the reporting jurisdictions (as compared to the RRI's for Caucasian youth)?

> *African American Youth – Black Hawk –adjudication: RRI .63 (n=46). Data reflect that Black Hawk County has a comparative RRI for African American youth at adjudication that is higher in rank than 90% of the other reporting local jurisdictions.*
>
> *Hispanic Youth – Black Hawk –referral: RRI .59 (n=40). Data reflect that Black Hawk County has a comparative RRI for Hispanic youth at referral that is higher in rank than 85% of the other reporting local jurisdictions.*

At which decision points are RRI's for Black Hawk County's minority youth lower than the rankings of 75% or more of the reporting jurisdictions (as compared to the RRI's for Caucasian youth)?

> *African-American Youth – Black Hawk – arrest: RRI=6.88 (n=695) (n for statistical parity -594), diversion: RRI=.72 (n=342) (n for statistical parity +133), detention: RRI=2.14 (n=70) (n for statistical parity -37), and petition: RRI=2.23 (n=149) (n for statistical parity -82). Data reflect that Black Hawk County has a comparative RRI for African-American youth at arrest that is lower in rank than 95% of the other reporting local jurisdictions, for diversion and detention at 80%, and for petition at 99%.*
>
> *Hispanic Youth – Black Hawk – arrest: RRI=1.89 (n=78) (n for statistical parity -37), detention: RRI=4.50 (n=10) (n for statistical parity -8), and petition RRI=2.20 (n=10) (n for statistical parity -5). Data reflect that Black Hawk County has a comparative RRI for Hispanic youth at arrest that is lower in rank than 75% of the other reporting local jurisdictions, for detention and petition at 99%.*

Potential of jurisdiction to affect DMC for target population

- Black Hawk County has DMC and JDAI Committees which involve the Chief Juvenile Court Officer, prosecution, defense, a juvenile court judge, schools, key minority leaders from the African-American Community, the detention facility director, etc. In recent years the group has looked closely at detentions and arrests for African-American youth. The community will continue to work to affect detention reform.
- A training instrument is being finalized to assist local planning of strategies/policies regarding misbehavior for youth in school. The instrument has a specific emphasis on reducing school incidents, arrests, and referrals to juvenile court for all youth, but specifically for minority youth. CJJP is interested in the potential of the instrument to assist in local efforts and is seeking to provide training to officials in schools, Juvenile Court Services, and law enforcement in Black Hawk County. Local officials have expressed their interest.
- Black Hawk County is one of four local sites targeted to work specifically with Iowa's DMC Resource Center. Its local committees are already working to reduce arrests for African-American youth. It is expected that the specified technical assistance will further assist the local efforts under way.
    - Black Hawk County Officials have signed an agreement with the SPA that allows the sharing of school incident data (office referrals and removals). The school incident data will be linked with school arrest and Juvenile Court Services referral data in a study the SPA is conducting in that jurisdiction and four other metro districts in the state.
- Key individuals from Black Hawk County are participating in a state-level committee, the Implementation Committee, which is looking closely at the use of detention and school-related arrests in select local jurisdictions.

    - Key individuals from Black Hawk county are serving on a detention screening tool committee (Subcommittee of the Implementation Committee). The screening tool committee designed a detention screening instrument which is in its third pilot in Black Hawk, Polk, and Woodbury Counties. Each of the local jurisdictions is actively involved (submitting screening instruments to CJJP) in the pilot process.

Additional information related to specific local activity to reduce minority overrepresentation is provided later in this section (see Intervention III).

Discussion - Johnson County Matrices - Numbers and Rates

Johnson County Matrix Data – Arrest Numbers

Below is a table with the information on Johnson County arrests. The table is created with information from the DMC matrices. Additional tables are included that provide information for the decision points of arrest, referral, diversion, and detention. Johnson County matrices are available for the period of 2008 through 2011 by clicking on the respective year in blue (2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008).

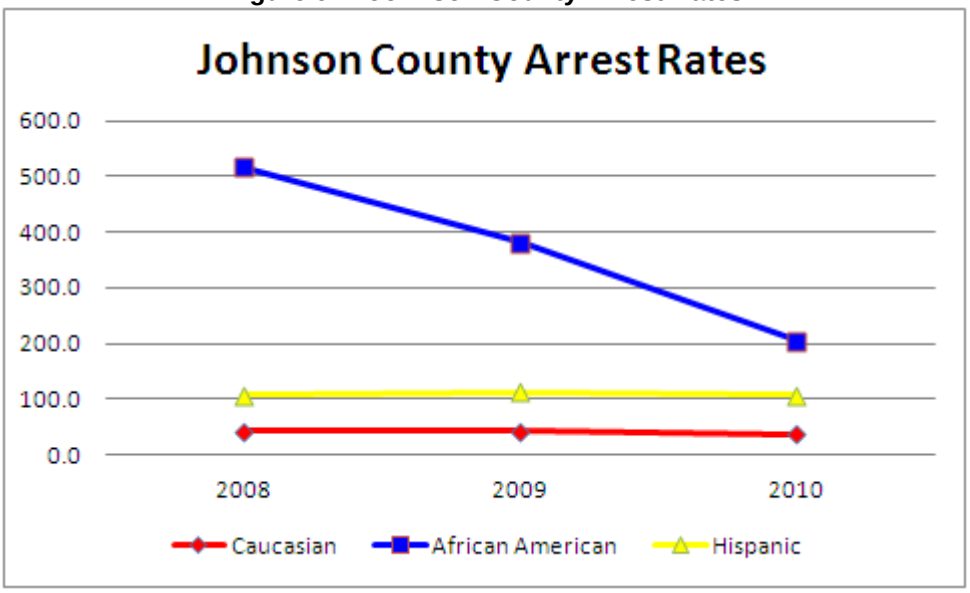
Figure 90: Johnson County Arrest Numbers

Johnson County Arrests	2008	2009	2010	Percent Change (2008 - 2010)
Caucasian	354	354	303	-14.4%
Percent Change	–	0.0%	-14.4%	
African American	359	267	217	-39.6%
Percent Change	–	-25.6%	-18.7%	
Hispanic	50	56	72	44.0%
Percent Change	–	12.0%	28.6%	

Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety – Uniform Crime Report (Note UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Johnson County Matrix Data – Arrest Rates

Figure 91: Johnson County Arrest Rates



Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety – Uniform Crime Report (Note UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The arrest rate for African American youth declined 60.5% from 2008 to 2010 (2008 rate=517.3, 2010 rate=204.1).
- The average arrest rate for African-American (367.8) and Hispanic youth (108.7) is considerably higher than the rate for Caucasian youth (40.5) for the 2008 – 2010 periods.
  - The average rate of arrest for African-American youth is nearly 9.1 times higher than that of Caucasian youth during the report years.
  - The average rate of arrest for Hispanic youth is 2.7 times higher than that of Caucasian youth during the report years.

Johnson County Matrix Data – Referral Numbers

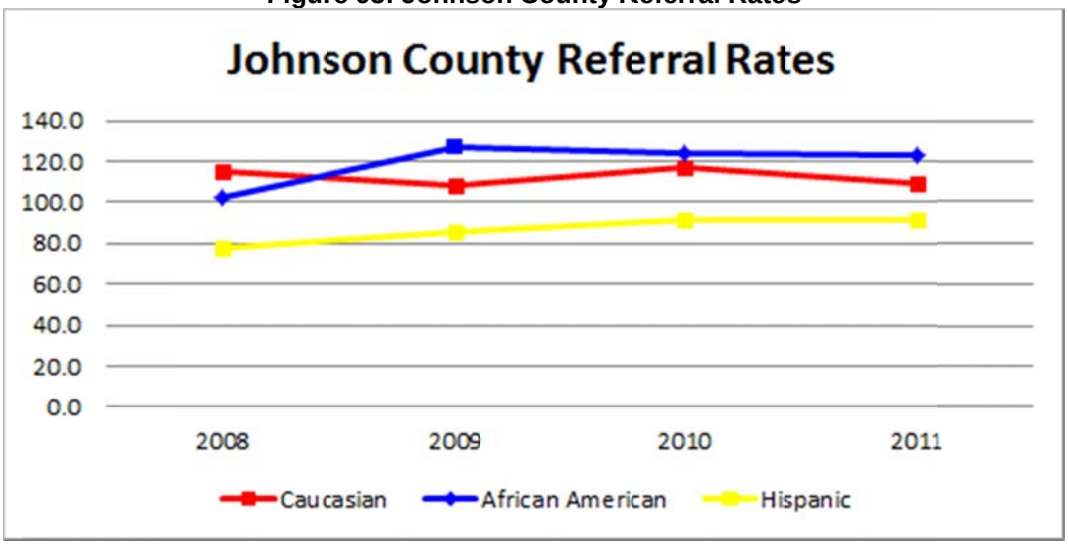
Figure 92: Johnson County Referral Numbers

Johnson County Referrals	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	407	382	354	332	-18.4%
Percent Change	–	-6.1%	-7.3%	-6.2%	
African American	369	340	268	266	-27.9%
Percent Change	–	-7.9%	-21.2%	-0.7%	
Hispanic	39	48	66	66	69.2%
Percent Change	–	23.1%	37.5%	0.0%	

Source: CJJP – JDW

Johnson County Matrix Data - Referral Rates

Figure 93: Johnson County Referral Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW . Note: Referral rates are calculated from UCR arrests. UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The number of referrals decreased significantly for Caucasian and African-American youth form 2008 to 2011, and increased significantly for Hispanic youth.
- The average referral rate for the various racial/ethnic groups is as follows: African-American (119.06), Caucasian (112.33), and Hispanics (85.77).

Johnson County Matrix Data – Diversion Numbers

Figure 94: Johnson County Diversion Numbers

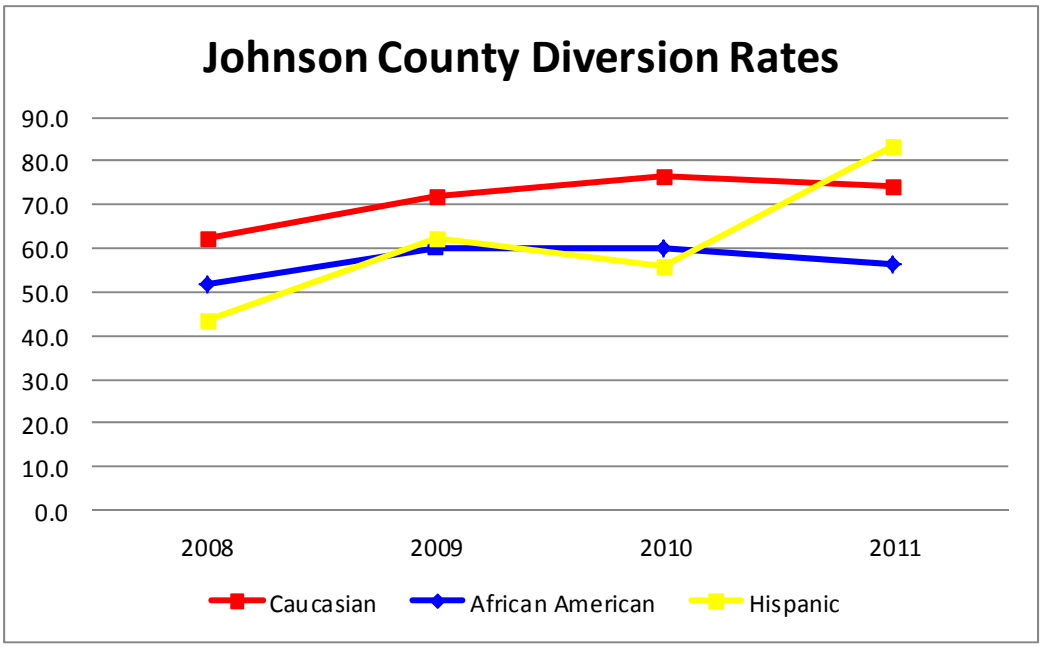
Johnson County Diversions	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	253	275	270	247	-2.4%
Percent Change	–	8.7%	-1.8%	-8.5%	
African American	191	204	161	150	-21.5%
Percent Change	–	6.8%	-21.1%	-6.8%	
Hispanic	17	30	37	55	223.5%
Percent Change	–	76.5%	23.3%	48.6%	

Source: CJJP – JDW

Johnson County Matrix Data – Diversion Rates

Below is a table that details diversion rates for Johnson County.

Figure 95: Johnson County Diversion Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW

Remarks regarding figure:

- Diversion rates for all racial/ethnic groups were higher in 2010 than in 2008.
- The average diversion rate for the various racial/ethnic groups is as follows: Caucasians (71.2), Hispanics (61.36), and African-Americans (57.1).

Johnson County Matrix Data – Juvenile Detention Numbers

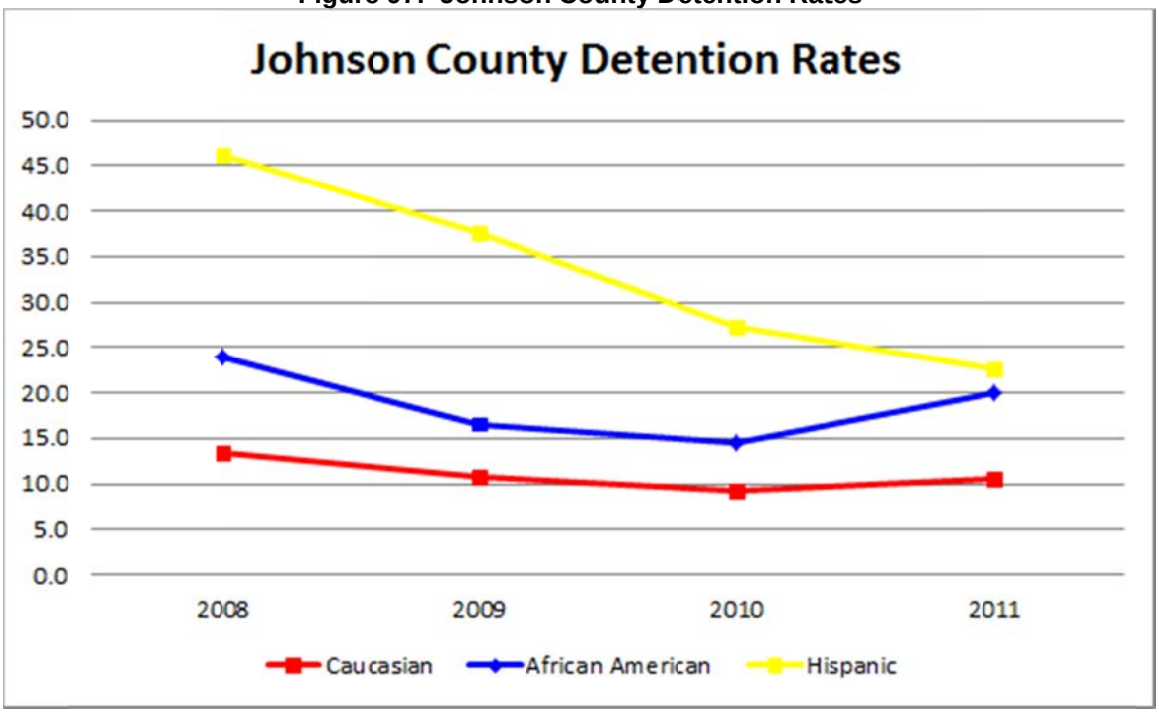
Figure 96: Johnson County Detention Numbers

Johnson County Detention Holds	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	55	41	33	35	-36.4%
Percent Change	–	-25.5%	-19.5%	6.1%	
African American	88	56	39	53	-39.8%
Percent Change	–	-36.4%	-30.4%	35.9%	
Hispanic	18	18	18	15	-16.7%
Percent Change	–	0.0%	0.0%	-16.7%	

Source: CJJP – JDW

Johnson County Matrix Data – Juvenile Detention Rates

Figure 97: Johnson County Detention Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW

Remarks regarding figure:

- Det ention numbers and rates for all racial/ethnic groups were lower in 2010 than in 2008. The number of African-American and Caucasian youth declined significantly during that period.
- The average detention rate for the various racial/ethnic groups is as follows: Hispanics (33.4), African-Americans (19.8), and Caucasians (11).
  - The average rate of detention for Hispanic youth is 3 times higher than that of Caucasian youth during the report years.
  - The average rate of detention for African-American youth is 1.8 times higher than that of Caucasian youth during the report years.

Johnson – Comparative RRI Data

The OJJDP maintains a data set that includes DMC matrix information from a significant number (in excess of 700) of local jurisdictions – http://web.pdx.edu/~feyerhw/RRIComparisons.xls. This data set allows for the comparison of relative rates for local jurisdictions to similar-sized jurisdictions from across the nation. To access

Johnson County's information for the table please click on (in blue) the words Johnson County. Data and analysis are provided below. Data and analysis are provided below.

Interpreting comparative data - The percentile value of specific decision points in OJJDP's comparative data base reflects a given jurisdiction's RRI rank against other local jurisdictions.

- *OJJDP instructions require states to identify those jurisdictions with elevated RRI's (RRI value higher than "1") for the decisions points of arrest, referral, detention, petitions, delinquency adjudication, placements in juvenile correctional facilities, and transfer to adult court.* ***For such decision points an RRI value at "1" (or lower than "1") will result in percentile rank higher than other comparative jurisdictions.***
- *RRI values for diversion and probation are the reverse (RRI value lower than "1"); a lower value typically means under-utilization.* ***For such decision points an RRI value at "1" (or higher than "1") will result in percentile rank higher than other comparative jurisdictions.***

It should be remembered that comparisons between and among jurisdictions should be made with care. A host of variables may influence system involvement with youth, many of which are beyond the control of the juvenile justice system. Data below reflect Johnson County's comparative RRI for African-American youth at petition is higher than 99% of the reporting jurisdictions. Johnson County's petition rates for Caucasian and African-American youth in 2011 were considerably lower than the national average. Thus, the RRI alone does not present a complete picture of what is taking place in the local jurisdiction (see below).

Johnson County *Petition RRI - African-American youth 1.6
National **Petition RRI - African-American youth 1.1

Johnson County *Petition Rate – Caucasian youth – 24.4, African-American youth – 39.5
National **Petition Rate- Caucasian youth – 53.3, African-American youth 59.6
** Source: CJJP – JDW Calendar 2011 Petitions*
*** Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice – 2007 Petitions – See attached 20011 Johnson County DMC matrices.*

Johnson County Comparative RRI Data and Analysis: Provided in the below chart and analysis (by racial/ethnic group) related to Johnson County's Comparative RRI. **For analysis and a copy of the full table see also "interpreting comparative data" (above).** The information provided is based on the following:

- **The basis for the Comparative RRI is the creation of a "relative rate index (RRI)" which assigns to Caucasian youth a numeric value of "1".** The logic for calculation of the RRI is discussed in some detail on page 72 of this report.
- The Comparative RRI allows for jurisdictions to determine whether their RRI's for respective decision points are "higher", or "lower" than the RRI's of other like-sized jurisdictions. The chart below is organized to demonstrate the following:
  - "Higher" – The classification of higher reflects that, for a given decision point, Johnson County has a higher RRI rank than 75% or more of the other reporting jurisdictions.
  - "Lower" - The classification of lower reflects that, for a given decision point, Johnson County has a lower RRI rank than 75% or more of the other reporting jurisdictions.
  - "Median" – The classification of median reflects that, for a given decision point, Johnson County is up to 25 percentage points above or below 50% of the other reporting jurisdictions.
- The below analysis includes only those RRI decision points of statistical significance, or of some relevant magnitude and volume.
- Included in the analysis are numerical counts (n) for the given decision points, and, for decision points where a jurisdiction has a lower rank, the number (n) of incidents (+ or -) for statistical parity.

Figure 98: Johnson Comparative RRI

Relative Rates and Comparativative Rank - CY 2011

Johnson County

	Cauc.	Afri.-Amer.	Comp. Rank	Hisp.	Comp. Rank
Arrest	1.00	5.57	lower	2.90	lower
Referral	1.00	1.12	median	0.84	higher
Diversion	1.00	0.76	lower	1.08	higher
Detention	1.00	1.89	lower	2.16	lower
Petition	1.00	1.62	lower	1.12	median
Adjudication	1.00	1.47	lower	**	**
Probation	1.00	**	**	**	**
Trng. Sch. Plac't.	1.00	**	**	**	**
A.C. Waiver	1.00	**	**	**	**

Source: OJJDP's 2007 Comparative data set (website above), and the 2011 DMC Matrices.

At which decision points are RRI's for Johnson County's minority youth higher than the rankings of 75% or more of the reporting jurisdictions (as compared to the RRI's for Caucasian youth)?

Hispanic Youth – Johnson –referral: RRI .84 (n=66), and diversion: RRI 1.08 (n=55). Data reflect that Johnson County has a comparative RRI for Hispanic youth at referral that is higher in rank than 80% of the other reporting local jurisdictions, and for diversion at 75%.

At which decision points are RRI's for Black Hawk County's minority youth lower than the rankings of 75% or more of the reporting jurisdictions (as compared to the RRI's for Caucasian youth)?

African-American Youth – Johnson – arrest: RRI=5.57 (n=217) (n for statistical parity -178), diversion: RRI=.76 (n=150) (n for statistical parity +48), detention: RRI=1.89 (n=53) (n for statistical parity -25), petition: RRI=1.62 (n=105) (n for statistical parity -40), and adjudication: RRI 1.47 (n=42) (n for statistical parity -13). Data reflect that Johnson County has a comparative RRI for African-American youth at arrest and adjudication that is lower in rank than 95% of the other reporting local jurisdictions, for diversion and detention at 75%, and for petition at 99%.

Hispanic Youth – Johnson – arrest: RRI=2.90 (n=72) (n for statistical parity -47), and detention RRI=2.16 (n=15) (n for statistical parity -8). Data reflect that Johnson County has a comparative RRI for Hispanic youth at arrest and detention that is lower in rank than 99% of the other reporting local jurisdictions.

Potential of jurisdiction to affect DMC for target population

- Johnson County is one of four local sites targeted to work specifically with Iowa's DMC Resource Center. Its local committees are already working to reduce arrests for African-American youth. It is expected that the specified technical assistance will further assist the local efforts under way.
  - Johnson County Officials are considering the potential of signing an agreement with the SPA that allows the sharing of school incident data (office referrals and removals). The school incident data would be linked with school arrest and Juvenile Court Services referral data in a study the SPA is conducting in that jurisdiction and four other metro districts in the state.
- A training instrument is being finalized to assist local planning of strategies/policies regarding misbehavior for youth in school. The tool has a specific emphasis on reducing school incidents, arrests, and referrals to juvenile court for all youth, but specifically for minority youth. CJJP is interested in the potential of the instrument to assist in local efforts and is seeking to provide training to officials in schools, Juvenile Court Services, and law enforcement in Johnson County. Local officials have noted their interest.

- Key individuals from Johnson County are participating in a state-level committee, the Implementation Committee, which is looking closely at the use of detention and school-related arrests in select local jurisdictions.

Additional information related specific local activity to reduce minority overrepresentation is provided later in this section (see Intervention III).

Discussion - Polk County Matrices – Numbers and Rates

Polk County Matrix Data – Arrest Numbers

Below is a table with the information on Polk County arrests. The table is created with information from the DMC matrices. Additional tables are included that provide information for the decision points of arrest, referral, diversion, and detention. Polk County matrices are available for the period of 2008 through 2011 by clicking on the respective year in blue (2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008).

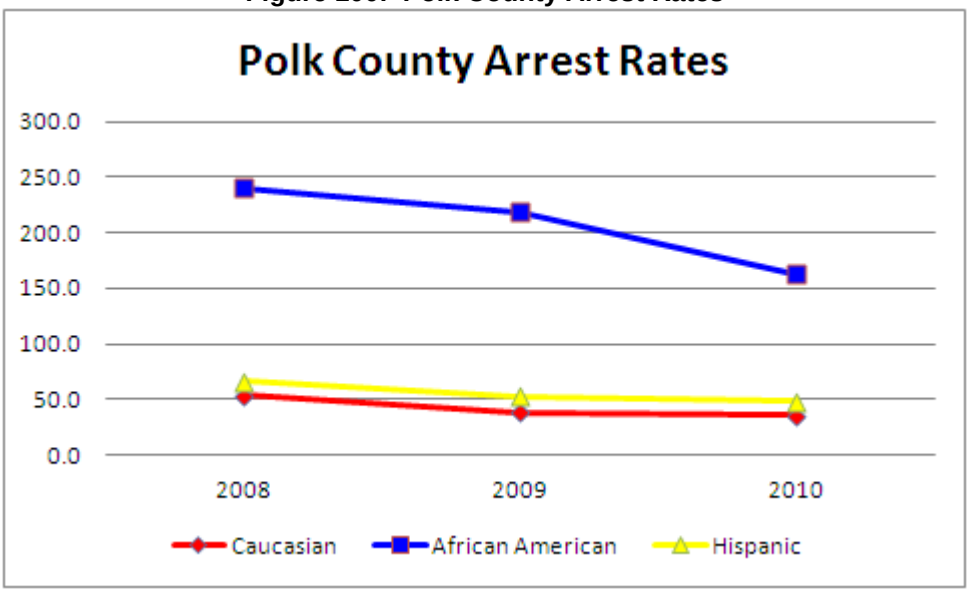
Figure 99: Polk County Arrest Numbers

Polk County Arrests	2008	2009	2010	Percent Change (2008 - 2010)
Caucasian	1,830	1,324	1,242	-32.1%
Percent Change	–	-27.7%	-6.2%	
African American	851	789	735	-13.6%
Percent Change	–	-7.3%	-6.8%	
Hispanic	253	211	243	-4.0%
Percent Change	–	-16.6%	15.2%	

Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety – Uniform Crime Report (Note UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Polk County Matrix Data – Arrest Rates

Figure 100: Polk County Arrest Rates



Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety – Uniform Crime Report (Note UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Remarks regarding figure:

- Arrest numbers and rates for all racial ethnic groups declined from 2008 to 2010.
- The average arrest rate for African-American youth (207.5) is considerably higher than the rate for Hispanic (55.8), and Caucasian (42.5) youth for the 2008 – 2010 periods.

- The average rate of arrest for African-American youth is 4.9 times higher than that of Caucasian youth during the report years.

Polk County Matrix Data - Referral Numbers

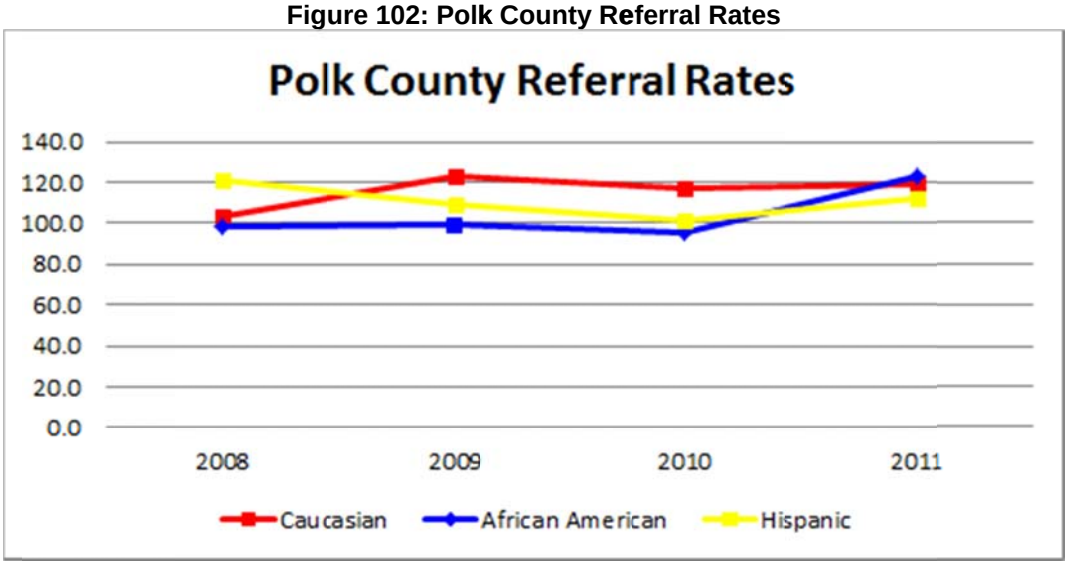
Figure 101: Polk County Referral Numbers

Polk County Referrals	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	1,887	1,629	1,458	1,484	-21.4%
Percent Change	–	-13.7%	-10.5%	1.8%	
African American	834	781	705	905	8.5%
Percent Change	–	-6.4%	-9.7%	28.4%	
Hispanic	307	230	247	272	-11.4%
Percent Change	–	-25.1%	7.4%	10.1%	

Source: CJJP – JDW

Polk County Matrix Data – Referral Rates

Figure 102: Polk County Referral Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW . Note: Referral rates are calculated from UCR arrests. UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The number of referrals decreased significantly for Caucasian youth from 2008 through 2011.
- The average referral rate for the various racial/ethnic groups is as follows: Hispanics (111.72), Caucasians (115.76), and African-Americans (104).

Polk County Matrix Data – Diversion Numbers

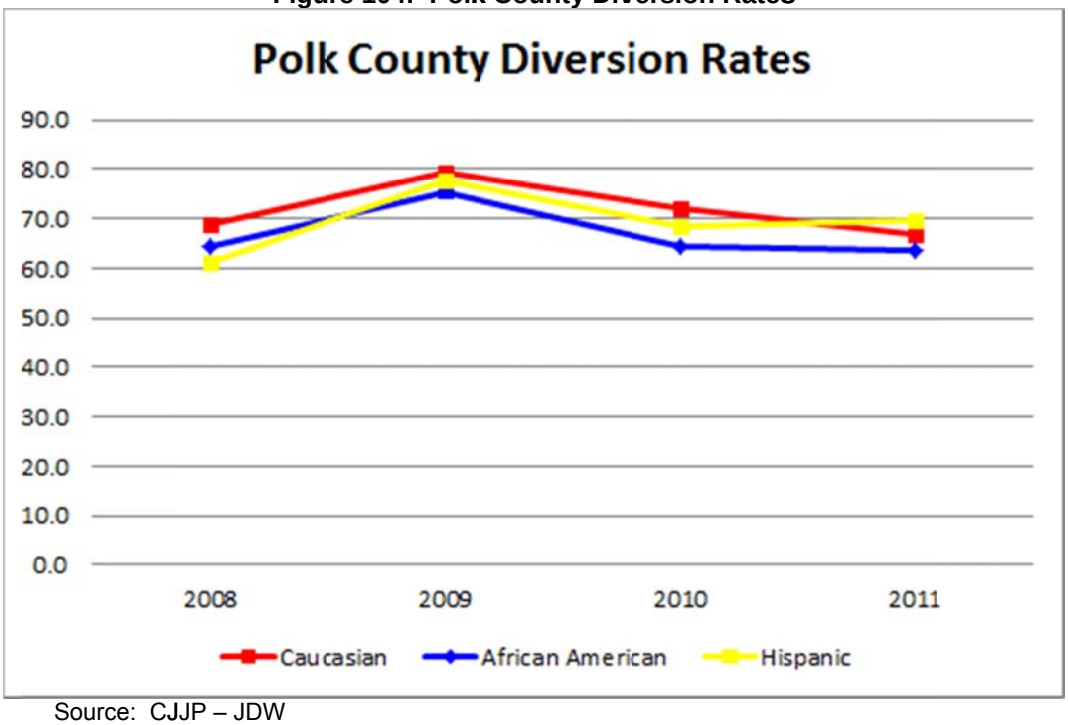
Figure 103: Polk County Diversion Numbers

Polk County Diversions	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	1,301	1,295	1,048	992	-23.8%
Percent Change	–	-0.5%	-19.1%	-5.3%	
African American	539	590	455	574	6.5%
Percent Change	–	9.5%	-22.9%	26.2%	
Hispanic	188	179	169	189	0.5%
Percent Change	–	-4.8%	-5.6%	11.8%	

Source: CJJP – JDW

Polk County Matrix Data – Diversion Rates

Figure 104: Polk County Diversion Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW

Remarks regarding figure:

- The number of diversions for Caucasian youth declined significantly (23.8%) from 2008 to 2011.
- The average diversion rate for the various racial/ethnic groups is as follows: Caucasians (71.78), Hispanics (69.25), and African-Americans (67.08).

Polk County Matrix Data – Juvenile Detention Numbers

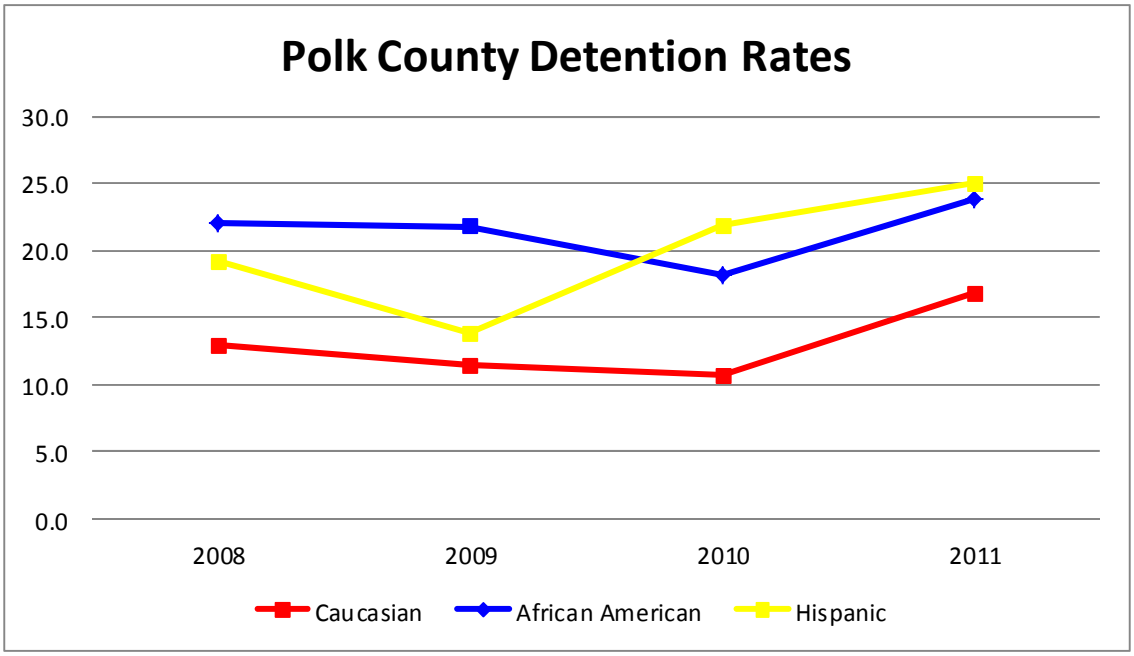
Figure 105: Polk County Detention Numbers

Polk County Detention Holds	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	245	187	156	251	2.4%
Percent Change	–	-23.7%	-16.6%	60.9%	
African American	184	170	128	216	17.4%
Percent Change	–	-7.6%	-24.7%	68.8%	
Hispanic	59	32	54	68	15.3%
Percent Change	–	-45.8%	68.8%	25.9%	

Source: CJJP – JDW

Polk County Matrix Data – Juvenile Detention Rates

Figure 106: Polk County Detention Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW

Remarks regarding figure:

- Detention numbers and rates were at four-year highs for all racial/ethnic groups in 2011.
- The number of holds for African American (68.8%) and Caucasian (60.9%) youth increased dramatically from 2010 to 2011
- The average detention rate for the various racial/ethnic groups is as follows: African-American (21.5), Hispanics (20), and Caucasians (13).
  - The average rate of detention for African-American youth is 1.7 times higher than that of Caucasian youth during the report years.
  - The average rate of detention for Hispanic youth is 1.5 times higher than that of Caucasian youth during the report years.

Polk – Comparative RRI Data

The OJJDP maintains a data set that includes DMC matrix information from a significant number (in excess of 700) of local jurisdictions – http://web.pdx.edu/~feyerhw/RRIComparisons.xls. This data set allows for the

comparison of relative rates for local jurisdictions to similar-sized jurisdictions from across the nation. To access Polk County's information for the table please click on (in blue) the words Polk County. Data and analysis are provided below.

Interpreting comparative data - The percentile value of specific decision points in OJJDP's comparative data base reflects a given jurisdiction's RRI rank against other local jurisdictions.

- *OJJDP instructions require states to identify those jurisdictions with elevated RRI's (RRI value higher than "1") for the decisions points of arrest, referral, detention, petitions, delinquency adjudication, placements in juvenile correctional facilities, and transfer to adult court.* ***For such decision points an RRI value at "1" (or lower than "1") will result in percentile rank higher than other comparative jurisdictions.***
- *RRI values for diversion and probation are the reverse (RRI value lower than "1"); a lower value typically means under-utilization.* ***For such decision points an RRI value at "1" (or higher than "1") will result in percentile rank higher than other comparative jurisdictions.***

It should be remembered that comparisons between and among jurisdictions should be made with care. A host of variables may influence system involvement with youth, many of which are beyond the control of the juvenile justice system. Data below reflect Polk County's Comparative RRI for African-American youth at petition is higher than 85% of the reporting jurisdictions. Polk County's petition rates for Caucasian and African-American youth in 2011 were considerably lower than the national average. Thus, the RRI alone does not present a complete picture of what is taking place in the local jurisdiction (see below).

Polk County - *Petition RRI - African-American youth 1.3
National - **Petition RRI - African-American youth 1.1

Polk County - *Petition Rate – Caucasian youth - 25.9, African-American youth – 33.4
National - **Petition Rate- Caucasian youth – 53.3, African-American youth 59.6
** Source: CJJP – JDW Calendar 2011 Petitions*
*** Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice – 2007 Petitions – See attached 20011 Polk County DMC matrices.*

Polk County Comparative RRI Data and Analysis: Provided in the below chart and analysis (by racial/ethnic group) related to Polk County's Comparative RRI. **For analysis and a copy of the full table see also "interpreting comparative data" (above).** The information provided is based on the following:

- **The basis for the Comparative RRI is the creation of a "relative rate index (RRI)" which assigns to Caucasian youth a numeric value of "1".** The logic for calculation of the RRI is discussed in some detail on page 72 of this report.
- The Comparative RRI allows for jurisdictions to determine whether their RRI's for respective decision points are "higher", or "lower" than the RRI's of other like-sized jurisdictions. The below chart is organized to demonstrate the following:
  - "Higher" – The classification of higher reflects that, for a given decision point, Polk County has a higher RRI rank than 75% or more of the other reporting jurisdictions.
  - "Lower" - The classification of lower reflects that, for a given decision point, Polk County has a lower RRI rank than 75% or more of the other reporting jurisdictions.
  - "Median" – The classification of median reflects that, for a given decision point, Polk County is up to 25 percentage points above or below 50% of the other reporting jurisdictions.
- The below analysis includes only those RRI decision points of statistical significance, or of some relevant magnitude and volume.
- Included in the analysis are numerical counts (n) for the given decision points, and, for decision points where a jurisdiction has a lower rank, the number (n) of incidents (+ or -) for statistical parity.

Figure 107: Polk Comparative RRI

Relative Rates and Comparativative Rank - CY 2011					
Polk County					
	Cauc.	Afri.-Amer.	Comp. Rank	Hisp.	Comp. Rank
Arrest	1.00	4.54	lower	1.35	median
Referral	1.00	1.03	median	0.94	higher
Diversion	1.00	0.95	higher	1.04	higher
Detention	1.00	1.41	median	1.48	lower
Petition	1.00	1.29	lower	1.20	lower
Adjudication	1.00	0.97	median	0.93	higher
Probation	1.00	1.02	higher	**	**
Trng. Sch. Plac't.	1.00	2.15	lower	**	**
A.C. Waiver	1.00	1.00	median	**	**
Source: OJJDP's 2007 Comparative data set (website above), and the 2011 DMC Matrices.					

At which decision points are RRI's for Polk County's minority youth higher than the rankings of 75% or more of the reporting jurisdictions (as compared to the RRI's for Caucasian youth)?

African-American Youth – Polk – diversion: RRI=.95 (n=574), and probation: RRI1.02, (n=65). Data reflect that Polk County has a comparative RRI for African-American youth at diversion that higher in rank than 75% of the other reporting local jurisdictions, and for probation at 80%.

Hispanic Youth – Polk – referral: RRI=.94 (n=272), diversion: RRI 1.04 (n=189), and adjudication: RRI .93 (n=28). Data reflect that Polk County has a comparative RRI for Hispanic youth at referral and adjudication that is higher in rank than 80% of the other reporting local jurisdictions, and for diversion at 85%.

At which decision points are RRI's for Polk County's minority youth lower than the rankings of 75% or more of the reporting jurisdictions (as compared to the RRI's for Caucasian youth)?

African-American Youth – Polk – arrest: RRI=4.54 (n=735) (n for statistical parity -573), petition: RRI=1.29 (n=302) (n for statistical parity -67), and training school placement: RRI 2.15 (n=13) (n for statistical parity -7). Data reflect that Polk County has a comparative RRI for African-American youth at arrest that is lower in rank than 90% of the other reporting local jurisdictions, for petition at 85%, and for state training school placement at 75%.

Hispanic Youth – Polk – detention: RRI=1.48 (n=68) (n for statistical parity -22), and petition RRI=1.20 (n=85). Data reflect that Polk County has a comparative RRI for Hispanic youth at detention that lower in rank than 75% of the other reporting local jurisdictions, and for petition at 80%.

Potential of jurisdiction to affect DMC for target population

- Polk County has an active JDAI Committee which involves the Chief Juvenile Court Officer, prosecution, defense, a juvenile court judge, schools, key minority leaders from the African-American Community, the detention facility director, etc. In recent years the group has looked closely at detentions and arrests for African-American youth. The community will continue to work to reduce detention reform.
- Polk County is one of four local sites targeted to work specifically with Iowa's DMC Resource Center. Its local committees are already working to reduce arrests for African-American youth. It is expected that the specified technical assistance will further assist the local efforts under way.

- Polk County Officials have signed an agreement with the SPA that allows the sharing of school incident data (office referrals and removals). The school incident data will be linked with school arrest and Juvenile Court Services referral data in a study the SPA is conducting in that jurisdiction and four other metro districts in the state.

- A training instrument is being finalized to assist local planning of strategies/policies regarding misbehavior for youth in school. The instrument has a specific emphasis on reducing school incidents, arrests, and referrals to juvenile court for all youth, but specifically for minority youth. CJJP is interested in the potential of the instrument to assist in local efforts and is seeking to provide training to officials in schools, Juvenile Court Services, and law enforcement in Polk County. Local officials have noted their interest.
- Key individuals from Polk County are participating in a state-level committee, the Implementation Committee, which is looking closely at the use of detention and school-related arrests in select local jurisdictions.
  - The screening tool committee designed a detention screening instrument which is in its third pilot in Black Hawk, Polk, and Woodbury Counties. Each of the local jurisdictions is actively involved (submitting screening instrument to CJJP) in the pilot process.

Additional information related specific local activity to reduce minority overrepresentation is provided later in this section (see Intervention III).

Discussion of Woodbury County Relative Rate Index

Woodbury - Review of RRI Trends
Below is a table with the information on Woodbury County arrests. The table is created with information from the DMC matrices. Additional tables are included that provide information for the decision points of arrest, referral, diversion, and detention. Woodbury County matrices are available for the period of 2008 through 2011 by clicking on the respective year in blue (2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008).

Woodbury County Matrix Data – Arrest Numbers

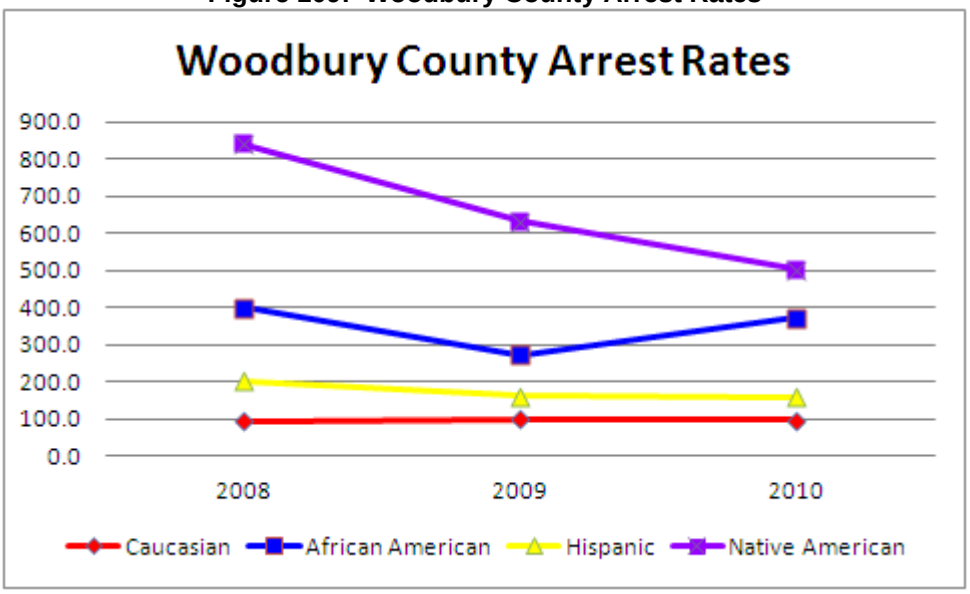
Figure 108: Woodbury County Arrest Numbers

Woodbury County Arrests	2008	2009	2010	Percent Change (2008 - 2010)
Caucasian	801	844	794	-0.9%
Percent Change	–	5.4%	-5.9%	
African American	245	176	203	-17.1%
Percent Change	–	-28.2%	15.3%	
Hispanic	420	353	382	-9.0%
Percent Change	–	-16.0%	8.2%	
Native American	238	174	130	-45.4%
Percent Change	–	-26.9%	-25.3%	

Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety – Uniform Crime Report (Note UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Woodbury County Matrix Data – Arrest Rates

Figure 109: Woodbury County Arrest Rates



Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety – Uniform Crime Report (Note UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The number of arrests for Native American and African-American youth declined (significantly for African-American youth) from 2008 to 2010.
- The average arrest rate for Native American (657.8) and African-American youth (347.3) is considerably higher than the rate for Hispanic (173.6) and Caucasian (96.5) youth for the 2008 – 2010 report period.
  - The average rate of arrest for Native American youth is 6.8 times higher than that of Caucasian youth during the report years.
  - The average rate of arrest for African-American youth is 3.6 times higher than that of Caucasian youth during the report years.

Woodbury County Matrix Data – Referral Numbers

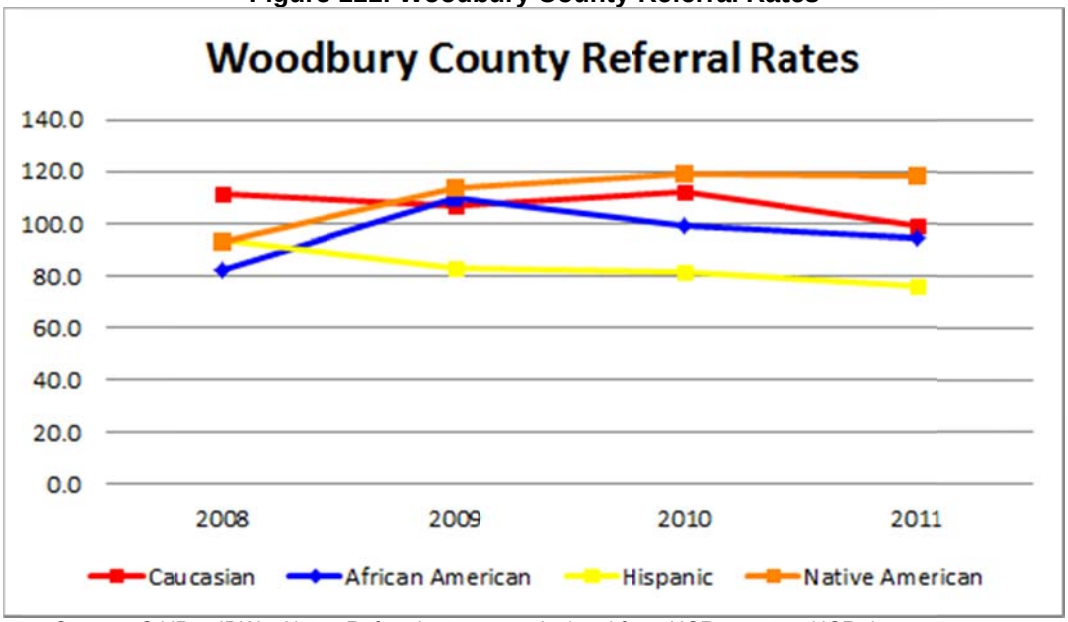
Figure 110: Woodbury County Referral Numbers

Woodbury County Referrals	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	889	904	893	798	-10.2%
Percent Change	–	1.7%	-1.2%	-10.6%	
African American	201	193	201	192	-4.5%
Percent Change	–	-4.0%	4.1%	-4.5%	
Hispanic	393	293	311	291	-26.0%
Percent Change	–	-25.4%	6.1%	-6.4%	
Native American	222	198	155	154	-30.6%
Percent Change	–	-10.8%	-21.7%	-0.6%	

Source: CJJP – JDW

Woodbury County Matrix Data – Referral Rates

Figure 111: Woodbury County Referral Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW . Note: Referral rates are calculated from UCR arrests. UCR does not represent 100% of all arrests)

Remarks regarding figure:

- The number of referrals declined for all racial ethnic groups during the report years. Referral numbers declined significantly for Native American and Hispanic youth.
- The average referral rate for the various racial/ethnic groups is as follows: Native American (111.2), Caucasians (107.4), African-Americans (96.3), and Hispanics (83.6).

Woodbury County Matrix Data – Diversion Numbers

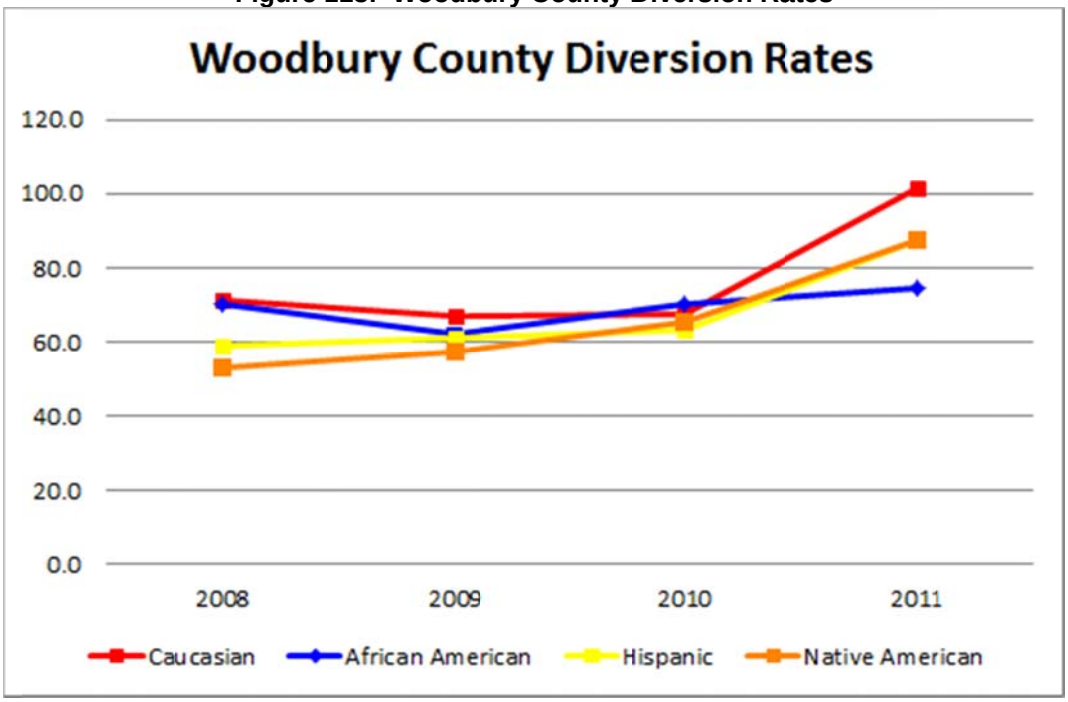
Figure 112: Woodbury County Diversion Numbers

Woodbury County Diversions	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	636	607	603	798	25.5%
Percent Change	–	-4.6%	-0.7%	32.3%	
African American	141	120	141	143	1.4%
Percent Change	–	-14.9%	17.5%	1.4%	
Hispanic	231	179	196	255	10.4%
Percent Change	–	-22.5%	9.5%	30.1%	
Native American	118	114	101	135	14.4%
Percent Change	–	-3.4%	-11.4%	33.7%	

Source: CJJP – JDW

Woodbury County Matrix Data – Diversion Rates

Figure 113: Woodbury County Diversion Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW

Remarks regarding figure:

- The number and rate of diversions increased for all racial/ethnic groups from 2008 to 2011.
- The average diversion rate for Caucasian youth (76.9) is higher than the rate for African-American (69.3), Hispanic (67.6), and Native American (65.9) youth.

Woodbury County Matrix Data – Juvenile Detention Numbers

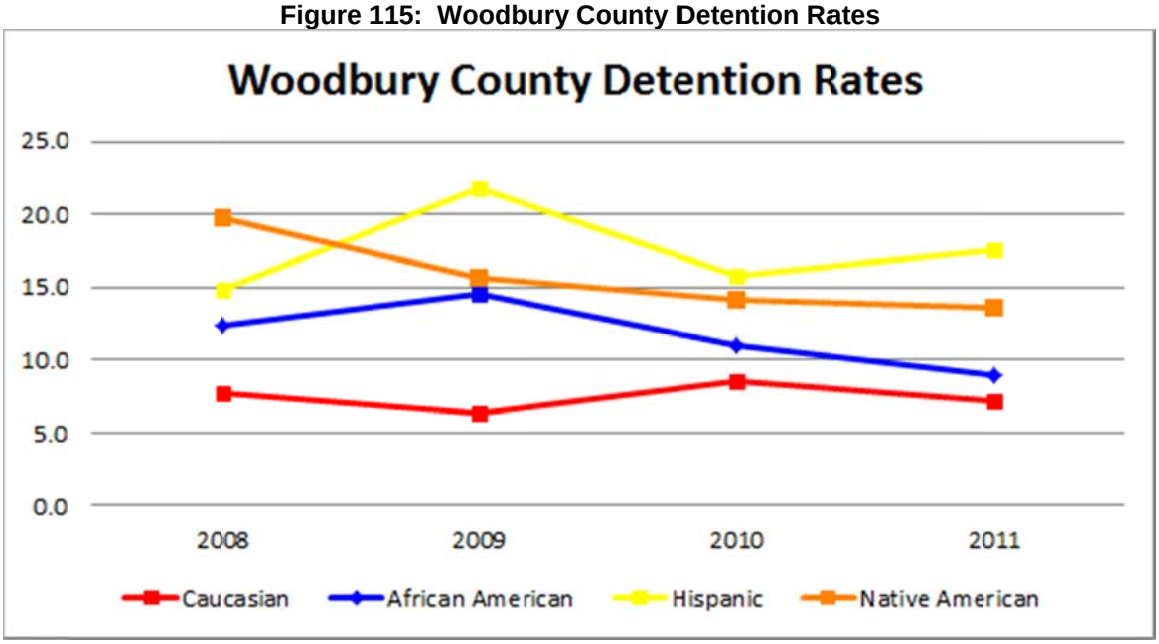
Figure 114: Woodbury County Detention Numbers

Woodbury County Detention Holds	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change (2008 - 2011)
Caucasian	68	57	76	57	-16.2%
Percent Change	–	-16.2%	33.3%	-25.0%	
African American	25	28	22	17	-32.0%
Percent Change	–	12.0%	-21.4%	-22.7%	
Hispanic	58	64	49	51	-12.1%
Percent Change	–	10.3%	-23.4%	4.1%	
Native American	44	31	22	21	-52.3%
Percent Change	–	-29.5%	-29.0%	-4.5%	

Source: CJJP – JDW

Woodbury County Matrix Data – Juvenile Detention Rates

Figure 115: Woodbury County Detention Rates



Source: CJJP – JDW

Remarks regarding figure:

- The number of detention holds decreased for all racial ethnic groups from 2008 to 2011. The reduction in the number of holds for Native Americans and African Americans was significant.
- The detention rate for all racial/ethnic groups, except Hispanics, declined from 2008 to 2011.
  - The detention rate for African-American youth declined 38.6% from 2009 to 2011.
  - The detention rate for Native American youth declined 31.4% from 2008 to 2011.
- The average detention rate for the various racial/ethnic groups is as follows: Hispanic (17.5), Native American (15.8), African-American (11.7), and Caucasian (7.4).
  - The average rate of detention for Hispanic youth is 2.4 times higher than that of Caucasian youth.
  - The average rate of detention for Native American youth is 2.1 times higher than that of Caucasian youth.
  - The average rate of detention for African-American youth is 1.6 times higher than that of Caucasian youth.

Woodbury – Comparative RRI Data

The OJJDP maintains a data set that includes DMC matrix information from a significant number (in excess of 700) of local jurisdictions – http://web.pdx.edu/~feyerhw/RRIComparisons.xls. This data set allows for the comparison of relative rates for local jurisdictions to similar-sized jurisdictions from across the nation. To access Woodbury County's information for the table please click on (in blue) the words Woodbury County. Data and analysis is provided below.

Interpreting comparative data - The percentile value of specific decision points in OJJDP's comparative data base reflects a given jurisdiction's RRI rank against other local jurisdictions.

- *OJJDP instructions require states to identify those jurisdictions with elevated RRI's (RRI value higher than "1") for the decisions points of arrest, referral, detention, petitions, delinquency adjudication, placements in juvenile correctional facilities, and transfer to adult court.* ***For such decision points an RRI value at "1" (or lower than "1") will result in percentile rank higher than other comparative jurisdictions.***
- *RRI values for diversion and probation are the reverse (RRI value lower than "1"); a lower value typically means under-utilization.* ***For such decision points an RRI value at "1" (or higher than "1") will result in percentile rank higher than other comparative jurisdictions.***

It should be remembered that comparisons between and among jurisdictions should be made with care. A host of variables may influence system involvement with youth, many of which are beyond the control of the juvenile justice system. Data below reflect Woodbury County's comparative RRI for African American youth at petition is lower than 80% of the reporting jurisdictions. Woodbury County's petition rates for Caucasian and African-American youth in 2011 were considerably lower than the national average. Thus, the RRI alone does not present a complete picture of what is taking place in the local jurisdiction (see below).

Woodbury County *Petition RRI - African-American youth .88
National **Petition RRI - African-American youth 1.1

Woodbury County *Petition Rate – Caucasian youth – 7.11, African-American youth – 6.25
National **Petition Rate- Caucasian youth – 53.3, African-American youth 59.6
** Source: CJJP – JDW Calendar 2011 Petitions*
*** Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice – 2007 Petitions – See attached 20011 Black Hawk County DMC matrices.*

Woodbury County Comparative RRI Data and Analysis: Provided in the chart below and analysis (by racial/ethnic group) related to Woodbury County's Comparative RRI. **For analysis and a copy of the full table see also "interpreting comparative data" (above).** The information provided is based on the following:

- **The basis for the Comparative RRI is the creation of a "relative rate index (RRI)" which assigns to Caucasian youth a numeric value of "1".** The logic for calculation of the RRI is discussed in some detail on page 72 of this report.
- The Comparative RRI allows for jurisdictions to determine whether their RRI's for respective decision points are "higher", or "lower" than the RRI's of other like-sized jurisdictions. The below chart is organized to demonstrate the following:
  - "Higher" – The classification of higher reflects that, for a given decision point, Woodbury County has a higher RRI rank than 75% or more of the other reporting jurisdictions.
  - "Lower" - The classification of lower reflects that, for a given decision point, Woodbury County has a lower RRI rank than 75% or more of the other reporting jurisdictions.
  - "Median" – The classification of median reflects that, for a given decision point, Woodbury County is up to 25 percentage points above or below 50% of the other reporting jurisdictions.
- The below analysis includes only those RRI decision points of statistical significance, or of some relevant magnitude and volume.
- Included in the analysis are numerical counts (n) for the given decision points, and, for decision points where a jurisdiction has a lower rank, the number (n) of incidents (+ or -) for statistical parity.

Figure 116: Woodbury Comparative RRI

Relative Rates and Comparativative Rank - CY 2011					
Woodbury County					
	Cauc.	Afri.-Amer.	Comp. Rank	Hisp.	Comp. Rank
Arrest	1.00	3.84	lower	1.62	median
Referral	1.00	0.95	median	0.77	higher
Diversion	1.00	0.75	lower	0.87	median
Detention	1.00	1.22	median	2.42	lower
Petition	1.00	0.88	higher	2.03	lower
Adjudication	1.00	**	**	**	**
Probation	1.00	**	**	**	**
Trng. Sch. Plac't.	1.00	**	**	**	**
A.C. Waiver	1.00	**	**	**	**
Source: OJJDP's 2007 Comparative data set (website above), and the 2011 DMC Matrices.					

At which decision points are RRI's for Woodbury County's minority youth higher than the rankings of 75% or more of the reporting jurisdictions (as compared to the RRI's for Caucasian youth)?

African-American – Woodbury – petition: RRI=.88 (n=12). Data reflect that Woodbury County has a comparative RRI for African-American youth at diversion that higher in rank than 80% of the other reporting local jurisdictions.

Hispanic Youth – Woodbury – referral: RRI=.77 (n=291). Data reflect that Woodbury County has a RRI for Hispanic youth at referral that is higher in rank than 80% of the other reporting local jurisdictions.

At which decision points are RRI's for Woodbury County's minority youth lower than the rankings of 75% or more of the reporting jurisdictions (as compared to the RRI's for Caucasian youth)?

African-American Youth – Woodbury – arrest: RRI=3.84 (n=203) (n for statistical parity -150), and diversion: RRI=0.74 (n=143) (n for statistical parity +51). Data reflect that Woodbury County has a comparative RRI for African-American youth at arrest that lower in rank than 80% of the other reporting local jurisdictions, and for diversion at 75%.

Hispanic Youth – Woodbury – detention: RRI=2.42 (n=51) (n for statistical parity -30), and petition RRI=2.03 (n=42) (n for statistical parity -21). Data reflect that Woodbury County has a comparative RRI for Hispanic youth at detention and petition that is lower in rank than 99% of the other reporting local jurisdictions.

Native-American Youth – OJJDP's comparative data base does not include enough jurisdictions with information relative to Native-American youth to provide a comparison.

Potential of jurisdiction to reduce DMC for target population

- Woodbury County has DMC and JDAI Committees which involve the Chief Juvenile Court Officer, prosecution, defense, a juvenile court judge, schools, key minority leaders from the African-American Community, the detention facility director, etc. In recent years the group has looked closely at detentions and arrests for African-American youth. The community will continue to work to affect detention reform.
- Woodbury County is one of four local sites targeted to work specifically with Iowa's DMC Resource Center. Its local committees are already working to reduce arrests for African-American, Hispanic, and

Native American youth. It is expected that the specified technical assistance will further assist the local efforts under way.
  - Woodbury County Officials have signed an agreement with the SPA that allows the sharing of school incident data (office referrals and removals). The school incident data will be linked with school arrest and Juvenile Court Services referral data in a study the SPA is conducting in that jurisdiction and four other metro districts in the state.
- A training instrument is being finalized to assist local planning of strategies/policies regarding misbehavior for youth in school. The instrument has a specific emphasis to reduce school incidents, arrests, and referrals to juvenile court for all youth, but specifically for minority youth. CJJP is interested in the potential of the instrument to assist in local efforts and is seeking to provide training to officials in schools, Juvenile Court Services, and law enforcement in Woodbury County. Local officials have expressed their interest.
- The Honorable Duane Hoffmeyer (Chief Judge - 3rd Judicial District Court) is chairing a state-level committee, the Implementation Committee, which is looking closely at the use of detention and school-related arrests in select local jurisdictions.
  - Key individuals from Woodbury County are serving on a detention screening tool committee (Subcommittee of the Implementation Committee). The screening tool committee designed a detention screening instrument which is in its third pilot in Black Hawk, Polk, and Woodbury Counties. Each of the local jurisdictions is actively involved (submitting screening instrument to CJJP) in the pilot process.

Additional information related to specific local activity to reduce minority overrepresentation is provided later in this section (see Intervention III).

PHASE II: ASSESSMENT/DIAGNOSIS

There have been five academic studies analyzing juvenile justice system processing in Iowa since 2006. Each of these has considered DMC at multiple points in the system, and their recommendations have been remarkably similar. These studies have targeted one or more of the metropolitan counties in the State, all of which have higher minority representation than does the State as a whole. These studies have been conducted by Leiber (2006, 2007, and 2011), Feyerherm (2007), and Richardson et al (2008).

A number of Dr. Michael Leiber's assessment studies for Iowa, including the most recent one, have noted that African American youth have a greater likelihood of being referred for formal court processing (petition filed) than similarly situated Caucasian youth. Iowa's DMC matrices reflect a similar finding.

In addition to the five studies, research was conducted by the Governor's Youth Race and Detention Task Force (2009), whose findings and recommendations are summarized below:

Minority Overrepresentation

- Minorities have been overrepresented in Iowa's juvenile detention centers for many years, and their overrepresentation is increasing. In 2007, minority youth comprised just 13% of the State's youth population, but nearly 40% of detention facility holds.
- Arrests of African-American youth have increased nearly 60% in recent years. Arrests of African-American youth for simple misdemeanors, assault (+49%) and disorderly conduct (+213%) were offenses that influenced the increase.

Public Safety

- Over half of all youth are sent home at release from detention. Approximately 20% of youth are sent to out-of-home placements at release from detention. A higher percentage of youth detained for misdemeanors are sent home after their holds compared to felons.
- Misdemeanants comprised 65% of all holds during the report years, with simple misdemeanants alone accounting for 25% of the total. In 1993 and 2008, the numbers of holds for felons were nearly identical (n=1,369 and 1,378 respectively).

Probation Violators

- About 36% of the youth in Iowa's juvenile detention centers are there due to violating the conditions of probation. Of the remaining youth, about 64% are detained as the result of a new charge and the remainder for other reasons. The originating offenses for the majority of the youth in each of these categories were misdemeanors.

Community-Based Alternatives

- In recent years there have been significant cuts to funding for community-based services. Such services are designed to allow delinquent youth to be maintained in the community, thereby avoiding further advancement into the juvenile justice system. It is believed that utilization of such services may be an option to take pressure off the system and reduce the use of detention
- Detention is one of the juvenile justice system's more costly sanctions ($257 - $340 per day). Through a reduction in the use of juvenile detention, some local jurisdictions have been able to redirect savings towards less costly, community-based detention alternatives without compromising public safety.

Detention Beds – Current and Projected Usage

- The number of available juvenile detention beds in Iowa grew 125% between 1993 (n=126) and 2008 (n=283).
- A dramatic increase in the number of youth detained accompanied this growth in available beds. Holds decreased 25% from 2006 (n=5,276) to 2008 (N=3,969) as more attention was given to the topic. The occupancy rate in FY2008 was 61% of licensed beds. In all likelihood, Iowa has more available detention beds than needed.

Based upon these findings, the Task Force made the following recommendations:

- *The Task Force recommends the issuance of an Executive Order or Written Charge that establishes an oversight committee to be responsible for implementation of the recommendations outlined in this report*.
- *The Task Force recommends the development of a single, concise, racially-neutral detention screening instrument to be piloted in Black Hawk, Polk, and Woodbury counties.*
  - *The Task Force recommends implementation of existing and/or newly developed community-based detention alternatives, and that such implementation should be specifically connected to a validated screening instrument.*
  - *The Task Force recommends the repeal of* <u>*Iowa Code*</u> *§232.52 (2)(e)(4)(g) which allows for 48-hour dispositional holds of youth in detention.*
- *The Task Force recommends that detention reform efforts should include key partners outside the juvenile justice system including advocacy groups, law enforcement, schools, mental health providers, and the child welfare system.*
- *The Task Force recommends restoration of reduced funding support at the federal and state levels, and relevant reallocation of detention savings at the county level to provide alternatives and assure that reform can be sustained.*
- *The Task Force recommends the provision of ongoing training regarding: cultural competency, gender specific services, institutional racism, and education/information regarding the court delinquency process. Key audiences for such training/information should include public and private agencies and individuals even peripherally involved in the juvenile justice process.*
- *The Task Force recommends that decisions related to detention reform be data driven.*

PHASE III: INTERVENTION

Where DMC exists an intervention plan for reduction has been developed targeting contributing factors. Progress on each planned activity is described below. Each of the activities has been approved by the DMC Subcommittee and the JJAC.

1. Progress Made in FY 2011: Activities Implemented and Progress Made

State Level Interventions

State Level Progress

DMC Subcommittee - Iowa continues to maintain an active DMC Subcommittee. The group has met approximately every other month for the past 11 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 Subcommittee is a subgroup of the JJAC, but many of its members are not on the JJAC. CJJP provides the staff support for Iowa's DMC Subcommittee.

DMC Subcommittee Activities Implemented

- Provided oversight for all the DMC-related activities of the JJAC.
- Implemented activities noted in position papers regarding detention reform for the JJAC.
- Assisted in the planning and implementation of the DMC Resource Center effort.
- Assisted in the planning of Iowa's DMC Conference.
- Participated in visits by the Annie E. Casey Foundation related to Iowa's implementation of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative.
- Reviewed and was involved in the planning, implementation and release of Iowa's updated assessment and detention studies.
- Was involved in review and feedback on DMC Matrices.
- Was involved in meetings on the use of funds related to DMC.

DMC Subcommittee Activities Not Implemented

- No bill was introduced to change existing Iowa Code language that allows for 48-hour dispositional holds of for delinquent youth in juvenile detention facilities.

Implementation Committee – In February 2010 an Implementation Committee, staffed by CJJP, was seated to implement the recommendations of the Youth Race and Detention Task Force (a prior study committee). The Implementation Committee is chaired by Duane Hoffmeyer, Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District and membership includes: county attorneys; law enforcement officials; private youth serving agencies; staff from the Department of Education; community activists; school officials; directors from the Departments of Education and Human Rights, the State Public Defender;, etc.

Implementation Committee Activities Implemented

Detentio n Screening

- *First Pilot* - Iowa's Detention Screening Tool (DST) was first piloted from June through December, 2009. Over 700 completed forms were submitted to CJJP from which to begin the validation process.
- *Second Pilot* - In the late summer and fall of 2010 the re-drafted screening tool moved into a new pilot process.
  - *Delinquency History Tool* – A Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) application was created for implementation of the second screening tool that automatically calculates a delinquency history score. The JDW was discussed earlier in this section.
  - *Technical Violators Form* - As a result of discussions from the first pilot, a separate data collection instrument, created for technical violators, is being utilized in the second pilot.
  - *Training for 2nd Pilot* - CJJP staff provided training regarding the second screening pilot in the three local JDAI sites in the fall of 2010.
  - *Reduced Detention Usage* - Because of the drop in detention usage in the State, it is anticipated that the second pilot ran through the summer of 2011.

- *Third Pilot* – In the fall of 2011 a third pilot was initiated in the three sites. In partnership with the Department of Administrative Services, the SPA plans to fully automate the screening tool through a web-based application. It is anticipated that the tool will be expanded to additional sites once the automated application is available.

School to Court - The Implementation Committee has engaged in a variety of activities relevant to reducing school arrests for youth and referral to the juvenile court.

- *Information Sharing Agreement* - A key aspect of the school-to-court effort involves the collection standardized data across the multiple sites. A local data collection effort is underway. Four local jurisdictions (Black Hawk, Linn, Polk and Woodbury Counties) have signed the information sharing agreements with the SPA. Discussions continue with Johnson County.
- *Instrument to Affect Local School to Court* – The SAG and SPA have supported the development of a instrument to assist local planning of strategies/policies regarding misbehavior for youth in school. State Public Policy Group (SPPG) is the provider that developed the instrument. The instrument has a specific emphasis on reducing school incidents, arrests, and referrals to juvenile court for all youth, but specifically for minority youth. The instrument was unveiled in local events in Des Moines, Iowa City, Sioux City, and Waterloo in October 2011. As part of feedback from those events, revisions are underway (the major revisions relate to data) and are expected to be complete by the spring of 2012. CJJP is interested in the potential of the tool to assist in state and local DOE efforts and is seeking to provide additional training/discussion in select local sites.

Implementation Committee Activities Not Implemented

- School incident data were not collected. Given the issues associated with the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, there were state and local issues associated with the collection of the data. In the fall of 2011 the SPA developed a release for the sharing of the local information that four sites have recently signed. Also in the fall of 2011 the SPA had the overall school-to-court research effort approved by its institutional review board. It is anticipated those activities will help move the data collection effort forward.

DMC Resource Center – Continuing a decade-old relationship, in December 2011 the SAG awarded a contract to the University of Iowa (U of I) to serve as Iowa's DMC Resource Center (October 2011 through September 2012). A key aspect of that contract involves providing support to local sites in data collection and the development of standardized reports in the school-to-court arrest and (http://web.pdx.edu/~feyerhw/RRIComparisons.xls) referral process. Other requirements of the contract include a state conference, the provision of relevant data to the sites, and a variety of local technical assistance. Given the dramatic cuts in 2012 JJDP Act funding, the SAG voted to stop contracting a DMC Resource Center with the U of I beginning October 1, 2012. The majority of the activities being performed by the U of I will be absorbed by the SPA.

DMC Resource Center Activities Implemented

- Provided technical assistance to four local Iowa Sites – planning assistance, data analysis, training, local event facilitation, etc. (see detailed information regarding efforts in sites later in this report).
- Received feedback from local DMC sites, DMC Subcommittee and CJJP to monitor the effectiveness of their efforts.
- Maintained the State DMC Website - website contains information relevant to DMC (http://www.uiowa.edu/~nrcfcp/index_dmcrc.htm).
- Worked with state DMC Subcommittee and Implementation Committee on various DMC-related activities.
- Participated in national conference planning and on national DMC conference calls.
- Participated with national organizations seeking to reduce DMC.
- Participated in efforts to include child welfare and education in DMC reduction efforts.

DMC Resource Center Activities Not Implemented

- School incident data were not collected. Given the issues associated with the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, there were state and local issues associated with the collection of the data. In the fall of 2011 the SPA developed a release for the sharing of the local information that three sites have recently signed. Also in the fall of 2012 the SPA has the overall

research effort approved by its institutional review board. It is anticipated those effort will help move the data collection effort forward.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – In November 2007 Bart Lubow from the Annie E. Casey Foundation named Iowa as a new Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative Site (JDAI). JDAI is a detention reform initiative that requires sites to study detention policies, prioritize those youth they seek to detain, and utilize alternatives for those youth who can best be served in alternatives. Given the dramatic cuts in 2012 JJDP Act funding, the SAG voted to stop providing funds for local JDAI coordinators beginning October 1, 2012. The state and local focus related to detention reform will continue with the implementation of a detention screening tool.

JDAI Activities Implemented

- The number of detention holds for Caucasian and African American youth declined significantly from 2007 to 2010. The reductions are the most significant experienced for the state in over 15 years.
- From 2010 to 2011 detention rates went up in Iowa for all racial/ethnic groups.
- JJAC awarded Polk, and Woodbury Counties funding to maintain local site coordinators. Black Hawk County was offered, but did not accept funding. They continue to screen youth prior to admission in detention and to provide data regarding local detention alternatives. .
- Sites began work in summer, 2008 and sites attended national JDAI conference in 2008, 2009, and 2010. Casey officials have a national conference planned in April 2012 and all three local Iowa sites are planning to send local delegations.
- Casey made site visits and provided a specified training in 2009, 2010, and 2011 (assessment training).
- Casey Foundation contractors (the Byrne foundation) presented a webinar relating to minority overrepresentation in the fall of 2011.

JDAI Activities Not Implemented

All anticipated activities were implemented.

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

- *Allocation of JJDP Act-related funds by Judicial District* - Beginning October, 2008, the majority of the federal 2008 formula grant award was combined with other JJDP Act-related funds and is being allocated to the Juvenile Court Services offices in each of the State's eight judicial districts. The Chief Juvenile Court Officer for each judicial district submits plans to CJJP for approval and for authorization of allocations. The allocations are based on the percentage of child population ages 5-17 in each judicial district. The funds are expended in one or more of the appropriate formula grant program areas. This approach allows for regional planning by judicial district to prioritize the juvenile justice issues and develop strategies to address local needs. This approach also requires the districts to develop their own priorities and develop strategic plans to address the issues. CJJP continues to provide resources (e.g. data and technical assistance) to assist in the development of the plans.

- *Iowa Delinquency Assessment* - In 2007 all of Iowa's counties began using the Iowa Delinquency Assessment tool (IDA). The tool measures risk and need against a number of domains (delinquency history, family, substance abuse, mental health, etc.). The tool is maintained in the ICIS system. Local jurisdictions use information from the IDA in virtually all aspects of case processing. The implementation of the IDA is considered by the SAG and CJJP as one of the most progressive changes to improve outcomes for youth and families implemented by the court in recent history. CJJP continues work with the Chief JCO's to develop a variety of standardized reports with aggregate information from the IDA. Such reports are expected within the next year. As was mentioned in the matrices section of this report, SPA staff is working with a researcher in Washington State and it is anticipated that within the next two years the IDA will be validated.

- *Chief JCO's Best Practices Effort* – Within the past three years Iowa's Chief JCO's have implemented a variety a best practices-related efforts to assist in improving outcomes for youth and families. The various best practices efforts have not been specifically designed to reduce

minority overrepresentation in Iowa, but are considered important tools in Iowa's overall efforts regarding DMC. Funding from the allocation to the judicial districts has, in part, supported Judicial District best practices efforts. Extensive training has been provided to all staff in the use of the IDA instrument and motivational interviewing. Many judicial districts are now also implementing aggression replacement training for juvenile court services (juvenile probation) involved youth. Much of the training is taking place in schools. Similarly, a number of jurisdictions are utilizing functional family therapy. JCO's have also contracted for the provision of training and material to conduct staff trainings with information provided by the Carey Group which teaches staff that, to change behavior and reduce recidivism, delinquent youth must understand the personal and environmental factors that lead to delinquent behavior, and teach the skills they need to change.

- *Local Efforts to Reduce DMC* – A variety efforts are taking place locally to reduce minority overrepresentation:

  - Court Diversion Liaisons – Linn and Polk County JCS officials have created local interventions aimed at reducing the penetration of youth into formal court process. Contract liaisons work with youth to explain court processing and ensure that youth and their families understand that diversion (informal processing) is a viable option (rather than the filing of a petition). In Iowa, to receive a diversion there must be an acknowledgement of guilt (similar to deferred judgments in the adult system). Thus, the role of the liaison is to ensure that youth and families understand the options available to them.
  - Mediation – In the past two years the Polk County Attorney piloted a mediation program in one Des Moines high school. A primary goal of the mediation program is to resolve issues at school before they escalate into behavior that may lead to formal involvement in the juvenile justice system. Des Moines Public School officials and Des Moines Police, functioning as School Resource Officers, have been very supportive of the program. The mediation program is now operational in all of the Des Moines School District High Schools.
  - Cultural Competency Training – Local officials in several counties have conducted cultural competency trainings in recent years. These trainings have involved school, law enforcement, JCS and others with a focus on reducing unnecessary referrals of youth from schools to the juvenile court system. Some of the training has been provided by the University of Iowa (DMC Resource Center). Local officials have also contracted with the New Orleans-based People's Institute for Undoing Racism for the provision of cultural competency training. Two jurisdictions have developed standing committees to provide ongoing discussions regarding the potential of policy/system/structural change.

- *Iowa Task Force for Young Women (ITFYW)* The ITFYW 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 ITFYW is a subcommittee of SAG. The SPA provides the staff support for the ITFYW. In recent years there has been a growing interest by the ITFYW and the DMC Subcommittee to better coordinate their efforts. Activities of the ITFYW include the following:
  - Annual "Whispers & Screams" conference for girl-serving professionals (discontinued as of 2012);
  - Training of staff and Task Force members on Gender Responsive Program Assessment tool
  - Convened a "Girls Summit" in 2007 and 2008, which focused on the status of girls involved in the juvenile justice system.
  - Training and technical assistance on the gender-specific services approach. In FFY2011, staff trained approximately 525 people.
  - Development and distribution of various publications.
  - 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.women.iowa.gov/girls.

- *Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development Council* - In 2009, the Legislature passed House File 315, placing the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD) Council in the Iowa Code, §216A.140. Prior to becoming a "formal" council, the ICYD Council operated as a non-statutory entity. ICYD began in 1999 as an informal network of state agencies from ten departments

serving as a forum to foster improvement in and coordination of state and local youth policy and programs. The legislation codifying the ICYD Council strengthens this network to improve results among Iowa's youth through the adoption and application of positive youth development principles and practices. The formalized ICYD Council provides a venue to enhance information and data sharing; develop strategies across state agencies; and present prioritized recommendations to the Governor and Legislature that will improve the lives and futures of Iowa youth. The partnerships established/maintained through ICYD have assisted a number of DMC-related efforts – such at its school to court-related work discussed earlier in this section.

ICYD has historically participated in a variety of state and national youth initiatives and has been recognized nationally (e.g. National Conference of State Legislatures, National Governors Association, Forum for Youth Investment) for its work in coordinating youth development efforts. In addition, the ICYD Council is an active participant of the Children's Cabinet Network, which represents a bi-partisan group of about 20 states' cabinets or councils that are working to change fragmented and ineffective ways that states typically do business for children and youth.

- *Minority Youth and Family Initiative (MYF) – Breakthrough Series Collaborative (BSC)* - The Department of Human Services, Division Adult, Children and Family Services (ACFS) recognize that disproportionality and disparity of minorities exists within the child welfare system and is working to reduce minority over-representation. Considerable efforts to address this concern have been made through the Minority Youth and Family Initiative (MYF) and Breakthrough Series Collaborative (BSC) initiatives.

  To provide support for continuing and expanding these efforts, ACFS has contracted with the University of Northern Iowa (UNI). Dr. Michele Devlin and Dr. Mark Grey are assisting DHS statewide by assessing current practices and policies, identifying successful new implementation strategies, providing organizational technical assistance and training, and developing a framework for statewide systemic approach.

  - Assessment and Recommendations: To begin this work, Dr. Devlin and Dr. Grey are evaluating current practice and policy strategies that have been implemented through the MYF and BSC initiatives. They are also researching successful implementation strategies nationally. Once this process is completed, a written assessment and recommendations for policy and practice change will be submitted.
  - Steering Committee Coordination and Support: Within the next six months, a steering committee is being formed with the membership selected by DHS and coordinated by UNI. This steering committee is to serve as the PIP (Performance Improvement Plan) committee as well. The steering committee is to review the written assessment to determine implementation feasibility of proposed recommendations, address items identified in the PIP, and develop a statewide framework to guide local strategic planning and implementation.
  - Learning Session Coordination and Facilitation: UNI will coordinate two Learning Sessions involving community teams addressing minority over-representation in the child welfare system. These teams currently include the two MYFI and eight BSC sites with the possibility of adding more teams in the future.
  - Technical Assistance (TA) and Training: UNI will manage web posting of key decision-point data for each site, using a format recommended by a steering committee. It will then submit reports summarizing performance trends for each site. Dr. Devlin and Dr. Grey are available to provide sites a wide range of individualized technical assistance including but not limited to: strategic planning, training, presentations, facilitation, and assessment tools and approaches.
  - Leadership and Support for *Race: Power of Illusion* Training: *Race: Power of Illusion* curriculum and trainers' skill development is to be coordinated and managed by UNI. Coaching and mentoring of trainers, review of training evaluations, curriculum revisions and recruitments of new trainers are included in these responsibilities.

- *JJDP Act Secure Facility Compliance Monitoring* - A significant aspect of Iowa's compliance monitoring for the JJDP Act DMC requirement relates to its monitoring of jails and detention facilities to ensure jail removal, sight and sound separation, and deinstitutionalization of status

offenders. CJJP maintains an extensive compliance monitoring system. Virtually all of the state's compliance monitoring information is collected by race.

- Web-Based Juvenile Detention Data Portal – In 2010 CJJP developed a web-based application through which all of Iowa's 10 Iowa's juvenile detention facilities input JJDP Act compliance-related (and other) data. The application has assisted with standardization of reporting and expands available data on detention holds. A variety of detention reports from this portal are regularly shared with juvenile justice system officials. Iowa's juvenile detention data base has been a mainstay of its DMC work for two decades.

Local Level Interventions

Local Interventions – Iowa utilizes its DMC Resource Center effort to provide information and education, training, technical assistance and research and evaluation capacity for the state and local communities. Currently resources are available to provide continuing targeted technical assistance to Black Hawk, Johnson, Polk, and Woodbury counties.

Black Hawk County Interventions

Progress Made in Black Hawk County in 2011

Black Hawk County Site Activities Implemented

- Participating in a third pilot of detention screening instrument.
- Continued efforts of local DMC Committee.
- Provision of training regarding cultural competency.
- Participation of DMC Resource Center with local DMC Committee.
- Local data collected; utilized assistance of DMC Resource Center with collection and analysis of qualitative data.
- Actively participated in the state DMC Subcommittee.
- Continued support for local efforts.
- Established and maintained local JDAI committee and subcommittees, participated in Casey JDAI training and technical assistance efforts, serving on state-level committee to develop a detention screening instrument, developing local plans regarding detention reform.

Black Hawk County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

Johnson County Interventions

Progress Made in Johnson County in 2011

Johnson County Site Activities Implemented

- Continued efforts of local DMC Committee.
- Participation of DMC Resource Center with local DMC Committee.
- Local data collected; utilized assistance of DMC Resource Center with collection and analysis of qualitative data.
- Actively participated in state DMC Subcommittee.
- Provided a JDAI workshop at the 2011 state DMC Conference.
- Continued staff support for local efforts.
- Discussing the potential implementation of a local school to court agreement.

Johnson County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

Polk County Interventions

Progress Made in Polk County in 2011

Polk County Site Activities Implemented

- Participating in third pilot of detention screening instrument.
- Actively participated in state DMC Subcommittee.
- Provided a JDAI workshop at the 2011 state DMC Conference.

- Served as the site of the statewide DMC Conference each year since 2002.
- Worked with the DMC Resource Center providing data related to youth who appear at the detention center.
- Coordinated DMC effort in Polk County with state-funded initiative to reduce disproportionality in child welfare (MYFI).
- Established and maintained local JDAI committee and subcommittees, participated in Casey JDAI training and technical assistance efforts, serving on state-level committee to develop a detention screening instrument, developing local plans regarding detention reform.

Polk County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

Woodbury County Interventions

Progress Made in Woodbury County in 2011

Woodbury County Site Activities Implemented

- Participating in pilot of detention screening instrument.
- **Implemented a local cooperative agreement regarding the school to court referral process in February 2011.**
- Conducted 9th annual County DMC Conference with statewide participation
- Utilized federal TA to conduct site visit and serve as speaker at conference and for other local DMC issues.
- Actively participated in state DMC Subcommittee.
- Actively participate in state DMC Conference, and state DMC Subcommittee.
- Prepared other local plans that reflect DMC as an issue being addressed by community.
- Provided DMC Cultural Competency Curriculum Training by State Public Policy Group
- Continued participation in Georgetown Breakthrough Series Collaborative Certificate program to address “crossover youth.”
- Connected local community groups, national groups (e.g., Race Matters Consortium, Center for Study of Social Policy, Casey Family Alliance) targeting over-representation in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems and local Community Initiative for Native Communities and Families.
- Conducted local training and meetings through DMC Resource Center and Minority Youth and Families Initiative, Four Directions, Community Initiative for Native Children and Families and national organizations (see above) including Iowa Department of Human Services and a variety of other state agencies (e.g., Workforce Dev., Econ. Dev.).
- Obtained staff support for local efforts through local initiatives.
- Collected data at detention center, juvenile court, and public schools.
- Established and maintained local JDAI committee and subcommittees, participated in Casey JDAI training and technical assistance efforts, serving on state-level committee to develop a detention screening instrument, developing local plans regarding detention reform

Woodbury County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

2. DMC Reduction Plan for 2012

State Level Plan

Strategies and funding information (Phase III - 2 (a) and (b)).

Provided below is the state level reduction plan related to DMC. CJJP has organized the reduction plan in a manner that connects reduction activities to recommendations in Dr. Leiber’s updated assessment study. These assessment recommendations are presented immediately below, along with a time task plan. These recommendations are consistent with the recommendations of the YRDTF which was released in May, 2009. (Similar plans for sites immediately follow the state level reduction plan.)

Assessment Study Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Increase Structured Decision-Making at Intake

Recommendation 2: Continue to Require Decision-Makers to Participate in Race and Gender Cultural Sensitivity Training

Recommendation 3: Conduct Additional Research on DMC

Recommendation 4: Improve Upon Iowa's Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) System for Case Management and DMC

Recommendation 5: Expand Crime Prevention Programs

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

Activity	Timeline	Amount Formula
DMC Subcommittee		
Related to All of Leiber's Recommendations		
• Continue Regular Meetings	Meeting Quarterly	
• Assist w/ track products for DMC Resource Center	Progress Reports – Applications	
• Coord w/ SPA's School to Crt. trng.	All of 2012	
• Meetings & Subcommittee Mtgs		
• Provide Feedback on Matrices Annual Review of Matrices		
DMC – Specific SPA Efforts		*$0 (see JABG app*
Related to All of Leiber's Recommendations		and program plan)
• Work w/ state and local officials for provision of standardized reports for school to court process.	All of 2012	
• Work w/ sites re: ongoing local TA needs.	All of 2012	
• Leverage DMC Into Other Conferences	All of 2012	
• Continue to provide Info. DMC Mtgs. – Website Postings	All of 2012	
• Target School to Crt. trng. to schools, LE and JCS in select metro areas of Iowa	All of 2012	
• continue Regular Meeting	Meet Quarterly	
• Continue re-pilot and expand Automated Det. Screening Tool	Spring and throughout 2012	
• Track Local Success w/ Detention Screening Tool	through 2012	
• Support and encourage data collection, analysis, and release of data/reports in local school to court effort	All of 2012	

Overview of Activities, Timeline, & Identification of Efforts Supported with Formula Grant-related Funding (State activities continued)

Activity	Timeline	Amount Formula
Implementation Committee		
Related to all of Leiber's Recommendations		
Justice Data Warehouse		
Related to Leiber Recommendations 1, 3, & 4		
• Work w/ provider to validate the Iowa Delinq. Assmt.	throughout 2012	
• Update Matrices & Reports	throughout 2012	
• Evaluate Avail. of IDA Data	throughout 2012	
Allocation Process to Judicial Districts		
Related to Leiber Recommendation 2 & 5		
• Meet w/ Chiefs	Summer 2012	
Compliance Monitoring		Annual OJJDP Schedule and Other Reports
Related to Leiber Recommendation 3		
Youth of Color – DHS	Continued Throughout 2012	
Related to Leiber Recommendations 2,3, & 5		

Local Level Plans

DMC-Reduction Plans for Sites
The timeline and identification effort done for the state-level activities is organized in a manner that connects reduction activities to recommendations in Dr. Leiber's updated assessment study. The local timeline and identification below does not specifically connect activities with the Leiber assessment, though it should be noted that the overall activities planned are viewed as consistent with the recommendations of the Leiber study.

Black Hawk Plan-DMC Reduction
The SPA has been involved in a variety of activities in Black Hawk County for a number of years. Information provided below is a summary of planned activities from recent years, and represents the major state-level activities to be carried out locally which are anticipated for the period of 10/1/12 through September 30, 2013. The SPA's/SAG's existing technical assistance contract with the University of Iowa will be active until September 2012. Effective October, 2012, the SPA will assume a variety of technical assistance functions in the sites. From April 2012 through September, 2012, the SPA will work with local sites to determine priority activities for the 10/01/12 through 09/30/13 period.

DMC-Reduction Plan for Black Hawk County - 2012

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

Activity	Timeline	Amount Formula
Participate in State DMC Subcommittee	*Meetings Quarterly*	
Continue Implementation of Detention Screening Tool	*Throughout 2012*	

- Continue implementation detention screening tool.
- Assist with local collection of court referral and detention alternatives information.
- Continue relevant local committee and subcommittee work.
- Participate in relevant training and technical assistance.

Overview of Activities, Timeline, & Identification of Efforts Supported with Formula Grant-related Funding (Black Hawk County activities continued)

Activity	Timeline	Amount Formula
Utilize SPA Assistance	*Site visits from SPA*	
Participate in State DMC Subcommittee	*Meet Quarterly*	
Participate in Local DMC Committee	*Local Committee meets monthly*	
Utilize SPA Assistance	*Site visits from SPA*	

- Finalize local TA plan *September 2012*
- Participate in DMC Cmte. meetings
- Assist with analysis of data
- Coordinate efforts with local DMC efforts, Coordinators and Committees
- Assist with coordination of TA
- Assist w/ School to Court Referral Process
- Assist w/ provision of training regarding School to Court Instrument

Johnson Plan-DMC Reduction

The SPA has been involved in a variety of activities in Johnson County for a number of years. Information provided below is a summary of planned activities from recent years, and represents the major state-level activities to be carried out locally which are anticipated for the period of 10/1/12 through September 30, 2013. The SPA's/SAG's existing technical assistance contract with the University of Iowa will be active until September 2012. Effective October 2012 the SPA will assume a variety of technical assistance functions in the sites. From April 2012 through September 2012 the SPA will work with local sites to determine priority activities for the 10/01/12 through 09/30/13 period.

DMC-Reduction Plan for Johnson County - 2012

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

Activity	Timeline	Amount Formula
Participate in State DMC Subcommittee	*Quarterly*	
Participate in Local DMC Committee	*Local Committee meets monthly*	

- Finalize local TA plan *September 2012*
- Participate in DMC Cmte. meetings
- Assist with analysis of data
- Coordinate efforts with local DMC efforts, Coordinators and Committees
- Assist with coordination of TA
- Assist w/ School to Court Referral Process
- Assist w/ provision of training regarding School to Court Instrument

Polk Plan-DMC Reduction

The SPA has been involved in a variety of activities in Polk County for a number of years. Information provided below is a summary of planned activities from recent years, and represents the major state-level activities to be carried out locally which are anticipated for the period of 10/1/12 through September 30, 2013. The SPA's/SAG's existing technical assistance contract with the University of Iowa will be active until September 2012. Effective October 2012 the SPA will assume a variety of technical assistance functions in the sites. From April 2012 through September 2012 the SPA will work with local sites to determine priority activities for the 10/01/12 through 09/30/13 period.

DMC-Reduction Plan for Polk County - 2012

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

Activity	Timeline	Amount Formula
Participate in State DMC Subcommittee	*Quarterly*	
Continue Implementation of Detention Screening Tool	*Throughout 2012*	

- Continue implementation detention screening tool.
- Assist with local collection of court referral and detention alternatives information.
- Implement activities identified in local plan.
- Continue relevant local committee and subcommittee work.
- Participate in relevant training and technical assistance.

Utilize SPA Assistance *Site visits from SPA*

- Finalize local TA plan *September 2012*
- Coordinate with local DMC efforts
- Assist w/ School to Court Referral Process
- Assist w/ provision of training regarding School to Court Instrument

Woodbury Plan-DMC Reduction

The SPA has been involved in a variety of activities in Woodbury County for a number of years. Information provided below is a summary of planned activities from recent years, and represents the major state-level activities to be carried out locally which are anticipated for the period of 10/1/12 through September 30, 2013. The SPA's/SAG's existing technical assistance contract with the University of Iowa will be active until September 2012. Effective October 2012 the SPA will assume a variety of technical assistance functions in the sites. From April 2012 through September 2012 the SPA will work with local sites to determine priority activities for the 10/01/12 through 09/30/13 period.

DMC-Reduction Plan for Woodbury County - 2012

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

Activity	Timeline	Amount Formula
Continue Implementation of Detention Screening Tool	*Throughout 2012*	

- Continue implementation detention screening tool.
- Assist with local collection of court referral and detention alternatives information.
- Implement activities identified in local plan.
- Maintain and host website.
- Continue relevant local committee and subcommittee work.
- Participate in relevant training and technical assistance.

Coordinate Local DMC Committees *Local Committees meet at least monthly*

Utilize SPA Assistance *Site visits from SPA*

- Finalize local TA plan *September 2012*
- Assist with analysis of data
- Coordinate with DMC Subcommittee and local DMC Coordinator(s)
- Provide assistance for DMC Coordinators
- Coordinate with other initiatives (e.g., MYFI, CINCF, Casey, CSSP, Race Matters Consortium)
- Assist with fund seeking

Overview of Activities, Timeline, & Identification of Efforts Supported with Formula Grant-related Funding (Woodbury County activities continued)

Activity	Timeline	Amount Formula
Utilize SPA Assistance	*Site visits from SPA*	

- Assist w/ provision of local speakers
- Assist w/ School to Court Referral Process
- Assist w/ provision of Cultural Competency Training

Planned Formula Grant-supported activities under "Program Descriptions" section below with amount budgeted and required descriptions of goals, objectives, and performance measures selected to document the output and outcomes of these activities. All DMC-related activities are being supported with FFY 12 and previous years' unspent JABG funding, previous years' unspent formula funding, and funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

PHASE IV: EVALUATION

As was mention earlier in this section, the SPA maintains a justice data warehouse populated with data from ICIS and other sources. These systems represent a rich source of data available for evaluation and monitoring purposes as interventions planned reach full implementation. Each detention center also collects data on holds and those involved as DST sites. Additionally, SPA is working with Iowa's Department of Administrative Services to develop a web-based application of the DST which is anticipated to assist analysis of screening tool data. The analysis of that information serves as a major evaluation component for Iowa's overall DMC strategy. Finally, the SPA is contracting with a Washington State researcher to validate the IDA assessment. Although the validation may not be complete by the time the 2013 application is due, is anticipated the preliminary data will be available by the time that application is due. In conjunction with detention reform-related efforts, each site will also participates in evaluation and performance measures reporting through the allocation process with the SPA. To date the primary source of evaluation information has been the DMC matrices and JDW.

The assessment studies conducted separately by Leiber, Feyerherm, Richardson, and the YRDTF could be considered evaluation and monitoring studies; however, their use has been primarily relegated to the assessment phase. The findings of these more formal studies are summarized in Phase I: Assessment.

PHASE V: MONITORING

The SPA's juvenile justice specialist is also the state DMC Coordinator. He spends, minimally, 50% of his time on DMC-related issues. A statistical research analyst and program planner also contribute significant amounts of their time on DMC-related data issues.

While identification is an examination of data at a point in time, monitoring is an ongoing process that feeds back to the Identification Phase. At the statewide level and for the selected local sites the SPA monitors changes in DMC trends using the RRI and a variety of other trend analyses (described above). There has been progress in reducing DMC at decision points over the past 2-7 years, most notably the past few years at the decision point of lowering the numbers and disproportionality in detention in two of the three sites. The SPA produces quarterly data for the three local sites and to the SAG, its DMC Subcommittee, and the Implementation Committee. Continued study is needed to determine factors which could be considered causal in the sequence of events leading to the reduction.

In addition to the existing data systems (described above) and the use of the RRI, the development of detention screening in Iowa provides the state with the opportunity for working with the sites to organize data collection and reporting systems which allow for monitoring (quarterly detention data are provided to local sites) and cross site comparisons of changes in detention, other decision points, and DMC. On at least an annual basis the SPA provides data from the DST process to the Implementation Committee and the DST Subcommittee.

Local DMC site updates are provided at state DMC Subcommittee meeting. The updates are noted accordingly in subcommittee minutes. Related Subcommittee meeting reports and discussion are a noteworthy vehicle influencing local and state DMC efforts.

A parallel process is occurring with respect to the Implementation Committee. As noted previously in this report, the Implementation Committee was seated in 2010 and is responsible for implementing the recommendations of the YRDTF. The Implementation is charged specifically with monitoring results associated with the implementation of recommendations from the YRDTF.

The DMC Resource Center has historically provided quarterly progress reports with measures of output and outcomes for each local site for the purposes of performance monitoring. Some of these measures are listed below. The SPA will utilize a similar process as absorbs the local technical assistance process in local DMC sites. Related information will also be collected from the Allocation process to the Judicial Districts.

- Number of stakeholders engaged/county/ quarter.
- Number of training events and persons trained/county/ quarter.
- Number of hours training provided/county/quarter.
- Number of joint local DMC Subcommittee and JDAI meeting conducted/county/quarter.
- Number of local requests for policy change.
- Number of OJJDP DMC matrices decision points with reduced relative rates.

In addition, the JJAC also monitors DMC-related activities by race for measures, examples of which are provided below:

- Average detention daily population.
- Total detention admissions.
- Average length of stay.
- Youth committed to State Training Schools.
- Group care admissions.
- Felony complaints and adjudications in juvenile court.
- Person offenses referred to juvenile court.
- Detention holds for probation violators.

6. 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 reduce the caseloads of juvenile court officers, a significant amount of JJDP Act formula grant funding is presently being directed through local decision making processes to specifically affect that issue. As described in the program section above, the majority of Iowa's JJDP Act formula grant and Juvenile Accountability Block grant funding is allocated to area Judicial Districts 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 influence the effectiveness of the juvenile delinquency system. Allocation funding currently supports 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 in the program section of this application.

B. Sharing Child Welfare Records With the Juvenile Justice System

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 Ensure that 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 §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 §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. §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 §602.7202 juvenile court officers have the powers of a peace officer while engaged in the discharge of their duties. JCO duties are prescribed in Iowa Code Chapter 232; JCO's are subject to the direction of the judges of the juvenile court. JCO's have access to all court information on delinquent youth, and also, as "court officers", information on CINA cases.

Iowa Code §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 §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. Establishing Policies and Systems To Incorporate Child Protective Service Records into Juvenile Justice Records

Policies and Systems to Incorporate Child Protective Records in Delinquency Plans - In the preceding section, explanation is provided that ensures 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, §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 ensure safeguards for youth in its delinquency system. Provided below is specific information (both statutory and by administrative rule) relative to those safeguards.

Assurance for Case Plan and Review for Juvenile Offender Placements – A series of safeguards exists to ensure 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 and Delinquent) children at the time of placement in a foster care setting. Iowa Code §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 §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 §232.48 requires that predisposition investigation reports for delinquent youth include social history and child abuse information. Iowa's administrative Code and State law ensure 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 §232.22 provides the same protection for children placed in detention. Additionally, Iowa Code §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 §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.

7. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLAN

Since submission of Iowa's 2009 Three Year Plan, the formula grant application materials include a new requirement which reflects the need for a disaster preparedness plan detailing how juveniles in secure and non-secure placements are handled during a disaster. A variety of safeguards (federal planning requirements, state law, regulation, licensure, and contractual) exist related to disaster planning for Iowa residential settings for delinquent youth. Those safeguards are listed below.

Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division - Iowa Code §29C.5 creates the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (HSEMD) Department of Public Defense. Iowa Code §29C.8 requires HSEMD's administrator to prepare a comprehensive plan and emergency management program for homeland security, disaster preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, emergency operation, and emergency resource management of this state.

In addition, the Iowa Severe Weather and Emergency Evacuation Policy, adopted December 2001, states: *"It is the Governor's philosophy that there must be plans to ensure that State Government can operate under exceptional circumstances. Therefore, Executive branch departments must deploy plans to ensure staffing and provisions of essential services to the public during severe weather or emergency closings."*

Disaster Planning Requirement for the Department of Human Services (DHS) - Iowa's Tittle IV-B Child and Family Service Plan, FFY 2012 Annual Progress and Services Report contains a section specific to disaster planning for Iowa's Department of Human Services (DHS). A copy of the Report is available on the DHS website (http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/docs/FFY_2012_APSR.pdf#search='apsr' – see pages 86 through 93). Included in that Section of the report is information that specifically relates to disaster planning which includes the following:

- Identify, locate and continue availability of services for children under State care or supervision who are displaced or adversely affected by a disaster;
- Respond to new child welfare cases in areas adversely affected by a disaster, and provide services in those cases;
- Remain in communication with caseworkers and other essential child welfare personnel who are displaced because of a disaster; and
- Preserve essential program records and coordinate services and share information with other States (§422(b)(16) of the Act).

State Law - State Child Foster Care Law – Facility Licensure - Iowa Code Section 237 requires that child foster care facilities operate only under licensure from DHS. Licensure may be for from one to three years and Iowa law requires at least one annual unannounced inspection by the Iowa Department of Inspection and Appeals (DIA). Iowa Code Section 237 requires the promulgation of rules for the operation of facilities with child foster care, and, specifically, that rules relating to fire safety be promulgated in consultation with the state fire marshal.

State Law - Juvenile Detention Home – Approval – Iowa Code §232.142 requires that juvenile detention homes in Iowa must receive annual operational approval from the Department of Human Services. Such facilities are subject to annual inspection by DIA.

State Institutions – Iowa's two state institutions for delinquent youth, the Iowa Juvenile Home and the Boys State Training School, both maintain and made available to the SPA emergency/disaster plans.

State Rule – Detention, Shelter Care and Group Care – Iowa Administrative Code Section 441, Chapters 105 and 114 provide the regulatory framework for the operation of juvenile detention homes, shelter care facilities, and group care settings. Such rules require the on-site posting of evacuation plans for fire and disaster, six month drills for such events, and annual fire inspections.

Shelter and Group Care - New DHS Contract Requirement – Effective July 1, 2011 DHS created a new contractual requirement for all group and shelter care settings to submit to central office copies of their facility disaster plan. DHS has created a check-list of minimal requirements for such plans which is included as an attachment to this application. DHS is in receipt of those plans and is in the process of reviewing the documents.

Recent and Planned activities by SPA, DHS, and HSEMD – A variety of recent activities have taken place or will soon take place regarding disaster planning.

- SPA and DHS staff recently shared with group care, state institution, shelter care, and juvenile detention facility staff a copy of the OJJDP document, Emergency Planning for Juvenile Justice Residential facilities.
- DHS and SPA staff recently shared with the various residential settings for juveniles a list of county coordinators for HSEMD. The county coordinators are a resource for disaster planning for such settings.
- Discussions are underway between DHS, HSEMD, and the SPA regarding the potential of offering specified training to the various residential settings for delinquent youth. As DHS reviews plans it has received from its shelter and group care settings those discussions continue.
- A variety of the materials made available from HSEMD and DHS will be made available on the SPA's website. It is anticipated that those materials will be posted within the next month. As a part of the effort the SPA will link to the state HSEMD website.

8. SUICIDE PREVENTION

As is reflected in the service network and program plan sections of this report, in the upcoming months the SAG will re-seat a mental health/substance abuse subcommittee. A number of efforts related to mental health/substance abuse activities for youth are actively underway with the Iowa Departments of Human Services and Public Health. The SAG's subcommittee seeks to take advantage of those efforts as it advances relevant issues for a population of delinquent youth. It is anticipated that suicide prevention will be a major topic/activity area for the group. The SAG has set aside JJDP Act-related funding to support the efforts of the Subcommittee.

A number of years ago the SPA and SAG released the publication "Staff Guide for Working With Youth With Problem Behaviors (Mental Health)". A prior SAG Mental Health Subcomittee oversaw its development. The Mental Health document was authored by a former administrator at the University of Iowa's Psychiatric Hospital for children/adolescents. It was developed with JJDP Act-related funding as a resource guide for staff in juvenile detention and shelter facilities. Chapters include topics such as suicidal ideation, threats of hams to peers and staff, hallucinations and delusions, deliberate self-injury, isolation, etc. The document is available on the SPA's website (http://www.humanrights.iowa.gov/cjjp/publications/juve_resources.html). It has been made widely available to juvenile justice system related staff (as has comprehensive training). It continues to serve as a resource for an audience that works with a population of delinquent (and non-delinquent) youth.

As is noted in the DMC Section of this report, the SPA is working with a contractor (supported with JJDP Act-related funding) to validate the Iowa Delinquency Assessment (IDA). The IDA is a comprehensive risk/needs assessment instrument administered at intake for youth referred to Juvenile Court Services (JCS). The instrument includes a variety of domains, one of which is "mental health". The mental health domain of the IDA includes specified question regarding suicidal ideation and other mental health issues. Information from the validation will be utilized to insure the overall safety of youth (there families, and the community), improve outcomes for youth across a variety of domains, and improve overall functioning of JCS.

9. COLLECTING AND SHARING JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION

A. State Process for Gathering Information Across Agencies

Statistical Analysis Center – Iowa Code §216A.136 designates the SPA as Iowa's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). The Iowa Code reflects the purpose of the SAC is to coordinate with data resource agencies to provide data and analytical information to federal, state, and local governments, and assist agencies in the use of criminal and juvenile justice data. For purposes of research and evaluation, the SAC is provided access to criminal history records, official juvenile court records, juvenile court social records, data collected or under control of the board of parole, department of corrections and correctional services, department of human services, judicial branch and

public safety. The legislation provides the SAC with fairly broad access to the types of information necessary for completion of its three year plan.

Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development – Earlier sections of this plan describe in some detail the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD). For 11 years ICYD has brought together a variety of state agencies to collaborate on a variety of issues with a uniting theme of youth development. Involved agencies include Human Services, Education, Vocational Rehabilitation, Workforce Development, Economic Development, Heath, etc. The SPA has been able to utilize the relationships from those
agencies to assist with providing information for the three year plan. The various agencies that provide information for the plan have been ready audiences for the plan and various related reports. Those agencies are often well represented on the SAG or various other boards or commissions staffed by the SPA.

Process for Collection of Data for Completion of Plan – A brief overview of the SPA data collection process is provided below. It should be noted that key staff that serve specifically in data analyst positions for the SPA are integral in the collection of data for the three year plan.

- The data collection process typically begins in the fall prior to submission of the three year plan. The basis for the data collection is the application instruction provided by OJJDP officials. Additional data for the plan are often produced as the result of SAG subcommittee efforts (Gender, DMC, mental health, etc.)
- SPA staff inventory the information available or maintained within the agency itself.
- Data not available through the SPA are requested accordingly through established contacts. In some cases it may be necessary to make a formal request for the necessary information – such request are more the exception than the rule.
- A packet of data is organized by the SPA to be presented and the SAG's late fall retreat.
- The three year plan is developed based on the data presented at the retreat. Often additional data are collected as the result of feedback from the SAG in its retreat.
- All major plans or reports produced by the SPA are available on its website (http://www.state.ia.us/dhr/cjjp/).

B. Barriers for the SPA With Sharing Juvenile Information

Case level information is only shared in accordance with state and federal law. As described above, the SPA's role as Iowa's SAC has provided ready access most of the relevant information. Typically the information provided by the SPA to other agencies is aggregated, and in report form. Case level information is very seldom an issue of debate. As a practical matter, much of the research performed by the SPA is for the agencies that are the originating source of the relevant information.

As described in the DMC section of this proposal, a major focus of the SPA's efforts to plan for the juvenile justice system revolves around the utilization of JDW. A barrier to future work relates to connecting information from the warehouse maintained by the SPA with various warehouses maintained by other state agencies. At some level, those effort are more complicated by technical activity, rather than statutory barriers faced by the SPA.

10. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM PROGRAM NARRATIVE

ISSUE ONE: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT & DISTRICT AND COMMUNITY PLANNING

Standard Program Area Code and Title:
35 – Strategic Community Action Planning

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 previously submitted Crime Analysis section 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 contact, 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.

Positive youth development (PYD) is seen as a solution to engage all youth in Iowa. The basic premise of PYD is that even the most disadvantaged young person can develop positively when connected to the right mix of opportunities, supports, positive roles, and relationships. PYD takes advantage of a host of research which casts the adolescent brain as, less a rough draft, and more as a sensitive, highly adaptable entity wired almost perfectly for the job of moving from the safety of home into the complicated world outside.

At the same time there has been a positive trend in Iowa to provide services for delinquent and non-delinquent youth in their communities. 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 – the process could be greatly aided with a common understanding of youth development.

The SAG and SPA are particularly interested in coordinated planning and 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.

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.

The majority of the federal 2012 formula grant award (**$290,000**) will be combined with other JJDP Act-related funds, and allocated to the Juvenile Court Services offices in each of the state's eight judicial districts. The chief juvenile court officer for each judicial district shall submit plans to CJJP for approval and for authorization of allocations. The allocations will be based on the percentage of child population ages 5-17 in each judicial district. The funds must be expended in one or more of the appropriate formula grant program areas. This approach will allow for regional planning, by judicial district, to prioritize the juvenile justice issues and develop strategies to address the needs. It is more appropriate for the prioritization of the needs to be completed at the local level, and for local communities to strategically plan to address the issues. CJJP will continue to provide resources (e.g. county level data and technical assistance) to assist in the development of the plans.

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 utilizes a state-wide process to allocate formula grant dollars to the state's 8 judicial Districts. The approach utilizes a youth development as the vehicle to plan a local continuum of services ranging from prevention to sanction. **The SAG has approved the use of $290,000 in formula grant funding from this 2012 three-year plan for the allocation effort to Juvenile Court Services judicial districts.**

Activities and Services Planned – Allocation Effort:

- Provide administrative and financial reports to SPA and SAG that document performance of judicial districts.

- Document community planning training and technical assistance to judicial districts, 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 judicial districts.

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.
- Document 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 – PYD:

C) Continue efforts to facilitate an "Iowa PYD Policy" for planning and programming among the various audiences (legislature, state agencies, advocacy groups, communities, etc.) on issues related to prevention and PYD.

Activities and Services Planned – PYD:

- Maintain state planning structure of the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (steering committee, state agency group, and State of Iowa Youth Action Committee, etc.).
- Continue PYD 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 and school-to-court process in state and local PYD activities.

- Support efforts to implement the School-to-Court Instrument through local training in various metropolitan jurisdictions.
-

Program Goal – Capacity Building for Judicial Districts and Communities:

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

Program Objective – Training and TA for Judicial Districts and Communities Regarding PYD:

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

Activities and Services Planned – Training and TA

- Document efforts to assist communities to utilize a PYD 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 – PYD in Programs Developed at the District and Local Level

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

Activities and Services Planned – Programs Developed at the District and Local Level

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

Program Objective – Youth Involvement at the District and Local Level

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

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

- Document technical assistance and state programs that encourage creation of local youth advisory boards and other new opportunities for youth involvement.

Performance Measures SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.

Outcome Measures:

1) Number of programs, services or practices implemented as a result of the plan.
2) Number of programs, practices or services sustained one year after the planning process ends.
3) Number and percent of training recipients with increased knowledge of program area.

Data Grantee Provides

1) Number of new programs, services, or practices implemented.
2) Number and percent of programs in operation one year later.
3) Number and percent of people training during the reporting period with increased knowledge.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY12	**$0**	**$0**
FY13	**$290,000**	**$0**
FY14	**$0**	**$0**

ISSUE TWO: TREATMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT YOUTH WITH MENTAL HEALTH AND/OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE ISSUES

Standard Program Area Code and Title:
20 - Mental Health Services

Program Problem Statement:
Mental Health - The State of Iowa has embarked upon a comprehensive re-design of mental health services as required in Senate File 525 of the 2011 Session of the 84th General Assembly. This re-design was to include both funding streams and service provision. A final report was provided to the Iowa Legislature in December 2012. Bills are presently moving through the Iowa Legislature (2012 Session) that would move Iowa from a county based mental health system to a state/regional one.

The Service Network section of this report identifies a number of mental health-related issues, but particularly, the overall lack of data regarding the extent to which juvenile justice system youth experience mental health issues and are able to access services.

As was mentioned in the above issues area, positive youth development (PYD) is seen as a solution to engage all youth in Iowa. PYD takes advantage of a host of research which casts the adolescent brain as, less a rough draft, and more as a sensitive, highly adaptable entity wired almost perfectly for the job of moving from the safety of home into the complicated world outside. Mental health issues (and substance abuse issues, as noted below) can affect the healthy development of youth, and the healthy development of their brains. Research on PYD and brain development are critical tools in identifying solutions for juvenile justice system youth with mental health and/or substance abuse issues.

Substance Abuse - Research on addiction, in conjunction with adolescent brain research, has concluded that adolescents who use alcohol or drugs are at increased risk for developing dependency and/or addiction (see Harvard Magazine, Sept. - Oct., 2008). This suggests that prevention is a critical component of substance abuse programming.

According to the 2010 Iowa Youth Survey, 32% of 11th grade students were current users of alcohol, and 57% reported ever using alcohol. The other substance with reported results that were over 10% was marijuana. Again for 11th grade students, 18% reported being current users of marijuana, and 31% reported ever using it.

The Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) received a grant to identify the most significant substance abuse issues in Iowa, and to fund communities to address those issues (SPF SIG funding). After extensive review of the data, the department identified underage drinking and binge drinking as the two issues causing the most serious consequences to Iowans. The IDPH is currently funding 23 local coalitions/communities to plan and implement environmental strategies to reduce underage and binge drinking. More information can be obtained at www.idph.state.ia.us/spfsig/.

There are no data available currently on the actual number of juveniles in the juvenile court system with problems of substance use or abuse. Looking at those adjudicated for alcohol or drug charges does not provide a complete picture on inappropriate use/abuse. There are questions in the Iowa Delinquency Assessment tool, long form, but validation has not occurred at this time.

There are a number of state-level and legislative initiatives affecting substance abuse issues for delinquent youth. Over the 2012 grant year the SAG will identify mental health/substance abuse-related need areas to address. It has designated $25,000 in its 2012 Juvenile Accountability Black Grant (JABG) application for mental health/substance abuse issues. The 2012 JABG application reflects accordingly.

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

- Engaging those audiences that administer funding and services for mental health and/or substance abuse.
- Development and documentation of treatment pathways for the various related services.
- Connection of various systems with an interest in mental health and substance abuse.
- Engagement of parent/caregivers in assessment and services provision.
- Allowing for the provision of timely access to services.
- Ensuring the provision of statewide service availability.
- Ensuring appropriate screening for mental health and substance abuse issues for JCS involved youth.

Program Goal – **Improve the "system" response to youth with mental health and/or substance abuse issues**:

To learn more about the mental health/substance issues of youth involved in the juvenile justice system; provide support for these issues through a "Mental Health" sub-committee of the JJAC; to support the various juvenile justice and related system reform efforts; and continue to advocate for identified changes in the mental health and substance abuse systems to enhance necessary services to youth and the families of youth with mental health and substance abuse issues in the juvenile justice system.

Program Objective – SAG Presentations:

A) Provide presentations to the SAG regarding mental health and substance abuse issues for system youth.

Activities and Service Plan - SAG Presentations:

Document presentations to SAG from DHS, DPH, mental health, substance abuse, state institutions, residential treatment, and others.

Program Objective – Share Materials:

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

Activities and Service Plan - SAG Presentations:

- Document information shared with various audiences (Human Services, Juvenile Court Services, Public Health, and legislative staff) involved in state mental health reform and various substance abuse initiatives..
- Documentation and utilization of relevant information from the National Coalition for Juvenile Justice
- Document other materials related to mental health/substance abuse issues produced through the Mental Health/Substance Abuse Subcommittee.

Program Objective – Change to Address Problems:

C) Through learning more about the mental health/substance abuse systems and the identification of problems affecting youth and the families with such disorders in the juvenile justice system, the SAG will advocate for changes to address the problems.

Activities and Service Plan - Change to Address Problems:

- Document identified problem areas of the mental health/substance systems, based on the education process conducted in Objectives A and B of this issue.
- Document steps taken by the SAG and MH/SA Subcommittee).

Performance Measures SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.

Outcome Measures:

4) Number of program youth served.
5) Number of youth referred.
6) Number of youth screened/assessed.

Data Grantee Provides

4) Number of youth carried over from the previous reporting period, plus new admissions during the reporting period.
5) Number youth referred.
6) Number and percent of screened and in programming.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY12	**$0**	**$0**
FY13	**$25,000**	**$0**
FY14	**$0**	**$0**

ISSUE THREE: DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

Standard Program Area Code and Title:
10 – Disproportionate Minority Contact

Problem Statement:
Funding for Iowa's DMC effort is being requested in Iowa's 2012 JABG application. That application reflects accordingly. JABG measures will be utilized for performance reporting for related activities.

Approximately 45% of the youth held in juvenile detention facilities in Iowa are minority. Minority youth comprise just 15 percent of Iowa's youth population. Clearly minority youth are overrepresented. Disorderly conduct is the offense for which most Hispanic youth (and the second leading offense for African American youth) are arrested in Iowa. 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), and, in recent years, to state Judicial Districts. One of the lessons learned from the Comprehensive Strategy process, however, relates to the difficulty of engaging 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 ensure 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.

In recent years Iowa has supported a DMC Resource Center effort. Given the dramatic cuts to JJDP Act formula grant and other JJDP Act-related funding Iowa will no longer be able to support that effort. Instead, the state planning agency will absorb a variety of the function related to the DMC Resource Center effort, including:

- Support to local DMC sites.
- Implementation of detention screening.
- Collection of data and training for a school-to-court effort.
- The provision of DMC-related information.

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 Subcommittee:

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

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Subcommittee:

- Provide oversight and input regarding the overall efforts for Iowa's DMC initiative.
- Implement recommendations from the various DMC Assessments.
- Continue implementation a Detention Screening Tool.
- Provide direction regarding secure facility and court processing data re: DMC.
- Review and approve proposal/s re: DMC-related funding.
- Provide information newspaper articles, publications, reports re: DMC.
- Utilize the DMC Subcommittee to get input from youth in the juvenile justice system.

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

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Subcommittee – Cultural Competency Training:

- Support effort to implement a "School-to-Court – Local Strategies Instrument" (a training effort re: school-to-court).
- Utilize DMC Subcommittee members to review allocation programs funded for youth of color.
- Continue 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 Information and Education Efforts:

C) Maintain state efforts mission to inform, educate, and provide basic information relative to DMC.

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Resource Center:

- Provision of support for DMC-related conferences.
- Maintenance of State DMC Website - website contains various information relative to DMC.
- Work with state DMC Subcommittee for various DMC-related activities.

Program Goal – Policy and Planning Efforts to Reduce 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 – Assessment Efforts:

A) Implement the Detention Screening Tool and validate the Iowa Delinquency Assessment tool.

Activities and Services Planned – Juvenile Detention Screening Tool:

- Provide technical support to local sites that are working to develop the Detention Screening tool.
- Contract for the provision of validation of the Iowa Delinquency Assessment.

Program Objective – DMC Technical Assistance:

B) Maintain assistance to local planning and policy efforts related to DMC.

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Technical Assistance:

- Provide technical assistance to four local Iowa Sites – planning assistance, training, local event facilitation, etc.
- Continue collection of information on the school-to-court referral process in select communities.

Program Objective - DMC Subcommittee:

C) Maintain the efforts of Iowa's DMC Subcommittee to influence the issues of DMC.

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Subcommittee:

- Provide oversight and input regarding the overall efforts for Iowa's DMC initiative.
- Direct and monitor activities of regarding the provision of technical assistance to local sites.
- Continue discussions with Chief JCO's regarding issues related to funding for DMC-related programming in Iowa's CW/JJYD allocation effort.

Performance Measures (SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.)**:**

See Iowa's 2012 JABG application.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds		State/Local Private Funds
FY12	$0	$0	
FY13	$0		$0
FY14	$0	$0	

ISSUE FOUR: GENDER INITIATIVE

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 Task Force for Young Women 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 initiative, now funded through Formula grant funds alone, has allowed continued support of Task Force meetings and activities.

Major historical activities of the Task Force includes:

- Annual "Whispers & Screams" conference for girl-serving professionals (discontinued as of 2012);
- Training of staff and Task Force members on the application of the Gender Responsive Program Assessment tool from the Center for Gender and Justice;
- A "Girls Summit" in 2007 and 2008, which focused on the status of girls involved in the juvenile justice system. Participants discussed information and data that resulted in a comprehensive report on the status of these young women in the state. The report was provided to legislators, Summit participants, and others and served to offer guidance to those who work with young women as well;
- Training and technical assistance on the gender-specific services approach. In FFY2011, staff trained approximately 525 people;
- 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;
- 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.women.iowa.gov/girls;
- Iowa Legislature, in 1999, allocated funding for day treatment and aftercare services for young women and mandated that the gender-specific services approach should be used whenever possible.

Juvenile Justice Youth Development Allocation Funding – A few of the judicial districts are utilizing JJDP Act funding provided from the Juvenile Justice Youth Development allocation process to support services for girls for 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 Task Force for Young Women has assisted with the provision of products and trainings to local officials to better plan for the needs of girls.

Although Iowa has not historically placed emphasis on providing gender-responsive services for females, since the formation of the Iowa Task Force for Young Women there has been increased discussion and action. 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. Significantly, the Task Force has been involved in a study that ultimately recommended that the Iowa Juvenile Home become an all-female facility. 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 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 Initiatives:

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.
- Update and 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.

Activities and Services Planned – Training Regarding Female Development:

- Training and technical assistance provided by Coordinator and Task Force members to local communities/regions as requested.
- Support effort to implement a "School-to-Court – Local Strategies Instrument" (a training effort re: school-to-court).
- Conducting the Gender Responsive Program Assessment Tool to programs (at their request) and making recommendations for improving the quality of gender programming.
- Coordinate annual retreat/intensive training.

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:

- Distribute "DHS Select Service Data" and "Juvenile Delinquency Statistical Report" to community planning entities.
- Update and 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

- Compile data/research report for policy makers and others.
- 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.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local Private Funds
FY12	$25,000	$0
FY13	$0	$0
FY14	$0	$0

ISSUE FIVE: TRANSITIONING JUVENILE OFFENDERS and POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Standard Program Area Code and Title:
19 - Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Problem Statement: Transitioning youth is loosely defined as planning, case management, and services that help youth under supervision of the juvenile court move into productive adult lives. The assumption that underlies this concept is that youth do not automatically achieve productive independence upon reaching 18 years of age. In Iowa, juvenile court jurisdiction and services end when a juvenile offender becomes 18 years of age. Over 50% of juvenile offenders that "age-out" of the juvenile court system from out-of-home placement re-offend in the adult system. Youth that age-out of the system are in need of additional skills, experiences, and positive supports in order to transition successfully to adulthood.

Program Goal:
Prepare juvenile offenders for adulthood by developing comprehensive transition planning, providing opportunities to complete their education, receive career training, and skill-building experiences. Juvenile court staff and youth workers will receive tools and training to provide positive opportunities for juvenile offenders prior to the youth aging-out of the system.

Program Objective – Training Tools for Juvenile Court Staff:
A) Create a practical how-to training guide specifically for juvenile court staff on positive youth development principles and adolescent brain research that incorporates restorative justice principles. In addition, share all gathered journal articles and research on adolescent brain development and positive youth development with 300 juvenile court officers and youth workers.

Activities and Service Plan – Training Tools for Juvenile Court Staff:
- Research positive youth development training curriculums and create a practical how-to training guide for juvenile court staff on positive youth development principles and adolescent brain research.
- Provide additional information and research on brain development and research-based practices to juvenile court staff and youth workers.

Program Objective – Train Youth Workers
B) Train 200 juvenile court officers and youth workers in the state.

Activities and Service Plan – Train Youth Workers
- Coordinate with Judicial Branch education staff and conduct regional trainings for juvenile court staff and youth workers.

Program Objective – Study State Policies on Youth Aging-Out of the Juvenile Court System

C) Create a study/planning committee to examine the feasibility of modifying state policies on juvenile offenders transitioning out of the juvenile justice system. Possible modifications include:

i. Extending jurisdiction to up to 21 years of age
ii. Modifying the existing youth offender program that will expand to be an option for all juvenile offenders over 13 years of age.

Activities and Service Plan – Study State Policies on Youth Aging-Out of the Juvenile Court System

- Coordinate a JJAC committee to study the issues of juvenile offenders aging-out of the system at 18 years of age and research models that provide additional services and supports beyond 18. Members of the committee will include juvenile court officers and additional judicial branch staff, representatives from Department of Corrections (adult system), system-involved youth, Department of Human Services, and other stakeholders.

Performance Measures (SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.)**:**

See Iowa's 2012 JABG application.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds		State/Local Private Funds
FY12	$0	$0	
FY13	$0		$0
FY14	$0		$0

ISSUE SIX: COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Standard Program Area Code and Title:
06 Compliance Monitoring

Problem Statement:
Funding for Iowa's compliance monitoring effort is being requested in Iowa's 2012 JABG application. That application reflects accordingly. No compliance funding is being requested in this formula grant application. JABG measures will be utilized for performance reporting for related activities. 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. 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.

Program Goal - Ensure 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 (SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.)**:**

See Iowa's 2012 JABG application.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds		State/Local Private Funds
FY12	$0	$0	
FY13	$0		$0
FY14	$0		$0

ISSUE SEVEN: 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, Iowa complies with related membership requirement, and have an active and engaged group. Issues are actively debated – and funding decisions reflect the SAG's priorities. **The 2012 SAG allocation is $20,000.**

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 obtain input from youth in the juvenile justice system.

Performance Measures SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.

Outputs:

1) Number of grants funded with Formula grant funds.
2) Number of grant applications reviewed and commented on.
3) Number of SAG committee meetings held.
4) Number of SAG subcommittee meetings held.
5) Number and percent of activities/meetings that involve youth.
6) Annual report submitted to the Governor.
7) Number of programs using evidence based models.
8) Number and percent of SAG members trained.

Outcomes:

1) Number and percent of plan recommendations implemented.
2) Number of Formula grant -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).

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local Private Funds
FY12	**$20,000**	$0
FY13	$0	$0
FY14	$0	$0

ISSUE EIGHT: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM AREA 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 $40,000.**

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 timely 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 SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.

Outputs:

1) Formula grant funds awarded for planning and administration.
2) # of subgrants awarded.
3) Number of FTEs funded with Formula grant dollars.
4) Number of SAG Committee and subcommittee meeting staffed.
5) Number of planning activities conducted.
6) Number and percent of program using evidence-based models.

Outcomes:

1) Number and percent of programs funded directly in line with the 3-year plan.
2) Number and percent of formula grant programs evaluated.
3) Average time from receipt of subgrant application to date of award.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local Private Funds
FY12	**$40,000**	**$40,000**
FY13	$0	$0
FY14	$0	$0

APPENDIX A – Results Matrix

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. Youth perceptions of positive family attributes. (IYS composite score) Out of home placement rate Youth perceptions of school climate. (IYS composite score) Youth perceptions of student norms (IYS composite score) Number of juvenile victims of crime. Youth access to ATOD (IYS composite score) Youth reports of supportive neighborhood (IYS composite score)	Alcohol, tobacco and other drug use among youth. (IYS) Percentage of youth engaged in regular physical activity (YRBS) Percentage of youth overweight (YRBS). Number of youth attempting suicide. (YRBS) Proportion of youth reported to be sad, unhappy, or depressed. (YRBS) Youth reports of positive values and character (IYS composite score)	ITBS/ITED proficiency levels in math and reading among 4th, 8th and 11th grade students. Youth reports of commitment to learning (IYS composite score) Average daily attendance. Suspensions and expulsions from school. Drop out rate	Graduation rate (when available) Participation in post-secondary education or training. Teen birth rate. Juvenile arrest rate. Unemployment rate among young adults. Youth volunteerism.

CROSS CUTTING YOUTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	
ENVIRONMENTAL & SYSTEM • 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.	SERVICES, OPPORTUNITIES & SUPPORTS • 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 – JABG Analysis of Financial Burden

Iowa Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program (JABG)

FY 2012 Analysis of Financial Burden **Date: 3-28-12**

Purpose Area 1: Developing, implementing, and administering graduated sanctions

Activity	State Funding	Local funding	Comments
Juvenile tracking and monitoring	$1,547,543		
Supervised community treatment (day treatment)	$1,878,133		
Out-of-home placements	$12,965,003		
Total	$16,390,679	$0	

Purpose Area 2: Building, expanding, renovating, or operating juvenile correction, detention facilities

Activity	State Funding	Local funding	Comments
Boys' State Training School	$12,165,847		
Girls' State Training School	$8,278,537		
Training school and AEA education costs	$6,114,980	$21,282	
Juvenile Detention Costs	$4,222,366	$15,011,670	All detention and intake centers are included
Total	$30,781,730	$15,032,952	

Purpose Area 3: Hiring juvenile judges, probation officers, defenders, advocates, and pre-trial services

Activity	State Funding	Local funding	Comments
Indigent Juvenile Defense Costs	$15,590,336	$1,478,888	
Public Defender for Juveniles	$2,267,516		
Juvenile Court Operations (includes pre-trial)	$20,667,947		
Court Reporters -- Juvenile court	$819,170		
Clerks of Court -- Juvenile expenses	$1,917,184		4.1% of total costs (4.1% of all filings are Juvenile Filings)
Juvenile Court Judges	$1,543,162		4.1% of total costs (4.1% of all filings are Juvenile Filings)
Total	$42,805,315	$1,478,888	

Purpose Area 4: Hiring additional prosecutors.

Activity	State Funding	Local funding	Comments
Total	$0	$0	

Purpose Area 5: Prosecution expenses to combat drugs, gangs and youth violence.

Activity	State Funding	Local funding	Comments
County Attorney juvenile adjudication expenses		$4,515,496	Based on survey of Iowa Co. Attorneys, 8.73% of total Co. Attorney costs are juvenile expenditures.
Total	$0	$4,515,496	

Purpose Area 6: Juvenile Justice training programs for law enforcement and other court personnel			
Activity	**State Funding**	**Local funding**	**Comments**
Juvenile Justice training	$28,707	$52,069	
Total	$28,707	$52,069	

Purpose Area 7: Expenditures for juvenile gun courts.			
Activity	**State Funding**	**Local funding**	**Comments**
No juvenile gun courts in Iowa			
Total	$0	$0	

Purpose Area 8: Expenditures for juvenile drug courts.			
Activity	**State Funding**	**Local funding**	**Comments**
Juvenile Drug Court personnel and Treatment	$520,150		
Total	$520,150	$0	

Purpose Area 9: Maintaining juvenile records system designed to promote public safety.			
Activity	**State Funding**	**Local funding**	**Comments**
Total	$0	$0	

Purpose Area 10: Interagency information sharing expenses.			
Activity	**State Funding**	**Local funding**	**Comments**
Law enforcement IOWA & UCR Systems	$63,089	$82,745	Juvenile portion of System is 7.16%
State Court Information System	$172,654		Juvenile portion of Information System
Total	$235,743	$82,745	

Purpose Area 11: Accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism, referred by law enforcement.			
Activity	**State Funding**	**Local funding**	**Comments**
Accountability based community programs	$ 191,635	$ 90,658	
Total	$191,635	$90,658	

Purpose Area 12: Risk and need assessments, including mental health and substance abuse treatment.			
Activity	**State Funding**	**Local funding**	**Comments**
Substance Abuse (SA) Treatment (Inpatient / Out patient)	$7,469,217		Includes State Training Schools' SA expenditures
Total	$7,469,217	$0	

Purpose Area 13: Accountability-based programs designed to enhance school safety.			
Activity	**State Funding**	**Local funding**	**Comments**
School-based juvenile court supervision	$2,234,334		
School resource officers (law enforcement)		$3,927,429	FY 2010
Other local law enforcement programs		$162,305	FY 2010
Total	$2,234,334	$4,089,734	

Purpose Area 14: Restorative Justice Programs			
Activity			
Victim Restitution		$832,788	FY2010
Total	$0	$832,788	

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	$2,538,824		
Total	$2,538,824	$0	

Purpose Area 16: Hiring correction personnel and training expenses for correction personnel.			
Total	$0	$0	

Purpose Area 17: Re-entry programs for juvenile offenders from custody to the community			
Activity	**State Funding**	**Local funding**	**Comments**
Total			

Total	$103,196,334	$26,175,330	$129,371,664
Percentage	80%	20%	

Prepared by CJJP. 3-28-12

APPENDIX C – Person/Non-Person Offenses

Person	N	on-Person
Murder	Arson[1]	
Negligent Manslaughter		Burglary[2]
Kidnapping	Larceny	
Sexual Assault		Motor Vehicle Theft
Robbery	Theft	Fraud
Aggravated Assault		Stolen Property Offense
Simple Assault		Vandalism of Property
Intimidation	Drug	Offenses
Extortion/Blackmail	Porno	graphy
Incest	Gamblin	g Offenses
Statutory Rape		Bribery
Prostitution		Weapons Law Violations
Family Offenses		Bad Checks
Curfe		w/Loitering
Disord		erly Conduct
		Driving Under the Influence
Dru		nkenness
		Liquor Law Violation
Run		away
Tr		espass
		All Other Offenses

[1] Arson is defined in the UCR 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 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 – 232.8 Juvenile Court Exclusions

FORCIBLE FELONIES AND EXCLUSION FELONIES	IOWA CODE
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