

**DELINQUENTS IN IOWA
ARRESTS, SERVICES & SANCTIONS**

Taken from
**JJDP Act Formula Grant Application
and
Three-Year Comprehensive Plan**

April 2006

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

Table of Contents

ii. State Census Information	4
1. OVERVIEW OF SYSTEM PROCESSING – DELINQUENCY SYSTEM	5
2. DATA AND ANALYSIS – DELINQUENCY SYSTEM.....	7
a. Taking Youth into Custody - Arrest.....	7
1. Arrests for Acts of Delinquency.....	7
2. Runaways & Missing Juveniles	13
b. Predispositional Services	15
1. In-Home/Community Services.....	15
2. Juvenile Detention Services.....	15
c. Delinquency Decision Points	18
1. Delinquency Processing.....	18
d. Select Delinquency Services	24
1. Probation/Court Supervision.....	24
2. Restitution/Community Service	24
3. Community-Based Delinquency Services	24
4. Group Care.....	27
5. Juvenile State Institutions.....	29
6. Services Targeting Older Youth	31
7. Juveniles in the Adult System.....	31
3. OVERVIEW OF SYSTEM PROCESSING – CHILD IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE SYSTEM.....	34
4. DATA AND ANALYSIS – CHILD IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE SYSTEM.....	36
APPENDIX A.....	39
APPENDIX B.....	40

List of Figures

<u>Figure #</u>	<u>Page #</u>	<u>Name of Figure</u>
Figure 1:	4	Juvenile Population of Iowa
Figure 2:	6	System Flow of the Juvenile Justice System
Figure 3:	8	Juvenile Arrests
Figure 4:	8	Arrest Rates
Figure 5:	9	Juvenile Arrests as Percentage of Total Arrests
Figure 6:	9	Arrest Rates for Person Offenses
Figure 7:	10	Juvenile Arrest Rates
Figure 8:	11	Top 10 Offenses by Gender
Figure 9:	11	Juvenile Offenses by Gender and Arrest Type
Figure 10:	12	Juvenile Offenses by Race and Arrest Type
Figure 11:	12	Top 5 Juvenile Offenses by Race
Figure 12:	14	Number of Missing Juveniles
Figure 13:	14	Number of Missing Juvenile Cases Taken Into Custody by Law Enfcmt.
Figure 14:	15	Juvenile Detention Holds
Figure 15:	16	Detention Holds by Gender
Figure 16:	16	Detention Holds by Race and Ethnicity
Figure 17:	16	Caucasian Detention Holds Compared to Youth of Color
Figure 18:	17	Severity of Offenses for Detention Holds
Figure 19:	17	Detention Beds Available and Average Use
Figure 20:	18	Rural and Metropolitan Use of Juvenile Detention
Figure 21:	20	State-Wide Juvenile Justice System Flow (2005) By Gender
Figure 22:	21	State-Wide Juvenile Justice System Flow (2005) for Youth of Color
Figure 23:	22	Complaints Filed by Gender and Race
Figure 24:	22	Informal Adjustments by Gender and Race
Figure 25:	22	Delinquency Petitions Filed by Gender and Race
Figure 26:	22	Youth Placed on Consent Decrees by Gender and Race
Figure 27:	23	Youth Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender and Race
Figure 28:	23	Youth Placed on Formal Probation
Figure 29:	23	Youth Waived to Adult Court
Figure 30:	24	Community-Based Day Treatment
Figure 31:	25	Tracking and Monitoring
Figure 32:	26	Life Skills
Figure 33:	27	School Based Liaison Program
Figure 34:	28	Community Group Care
Figure 35:	28	Comprehensive Group Care
Figure 36:	29	Enhanced Group Care
Figure 37:	30	State Training School Admissions by Race and Ethnicity
Figure 38:	30	State Training School Admissions by Offense Type
Figure 39:	30	Iowa Juvenile Home Admits by Race and Ethnicity
Figure 40:	30	Iowa Juvenile Home Offense Information
Figure 41:	32	Juvenile in State Prisons
Figure 42:	32	Juvenile Court Waiver Youth versus Statutorily Waived Youth
Figure 43:	32	Juveniles in State Prison by Gender
Figure 44:	33	Juveniles in State Prisons by Race and Ethnicity
Figure 45:	33	Juveniles on Probation under the Adult Court Jurisdiction
Figure 46:	33	Juveniles on Probation under Adult Court Jurisdiction by Gender
Figure 47:	34	Juveniles on Probation under Adult Court Jurisdiction by Race/Ethnicity
Figure 48:	35	System Flow for CINA Cases in the Juvenile Court
Figure 49:	36	Child Abuse & Neglect Cases
Figure 50:	37	Shelter Care Placements
Figure 51:	38	Family Centered Services
Figure 52:	38	Family Foster Care

i. Description of Report

This report was developed to provide summary information to allow practitioners and juvenile justice system officials access to specific sections of Iowa’s Three Year Plan. It includes the “System Flow, “Crime Analysis”, and “Child in Needs of Assistance” sections of Iowa’s 2006 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act formula grant Three-Year Plan. The complete Three Year Plan serves as Iowa’s application for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act formula grant funding. **The information included in this report overviews system processing for delinquent youth.** It also provides data and analysis from key system decision points and services. Separate reports related to this document have been created and include

- Delinquency Related Systems in Iowa – Substance Abuse, Mental Health, Education & Job Training;
- Disproportionate Minority Contact In Iowa’s Juvenile Justice System;
- The complete 2006 Three Year Plan.

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

ii. State Census Information

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

Figure 1: Juvenile Population of Iowa

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

Source: OJJDP – National Center for Juvenile Justice

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

Remarks regarding figure:

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

1. OVERVIEW OF SYSTEM PROCESSING – DELINQUENCY SYSTEM

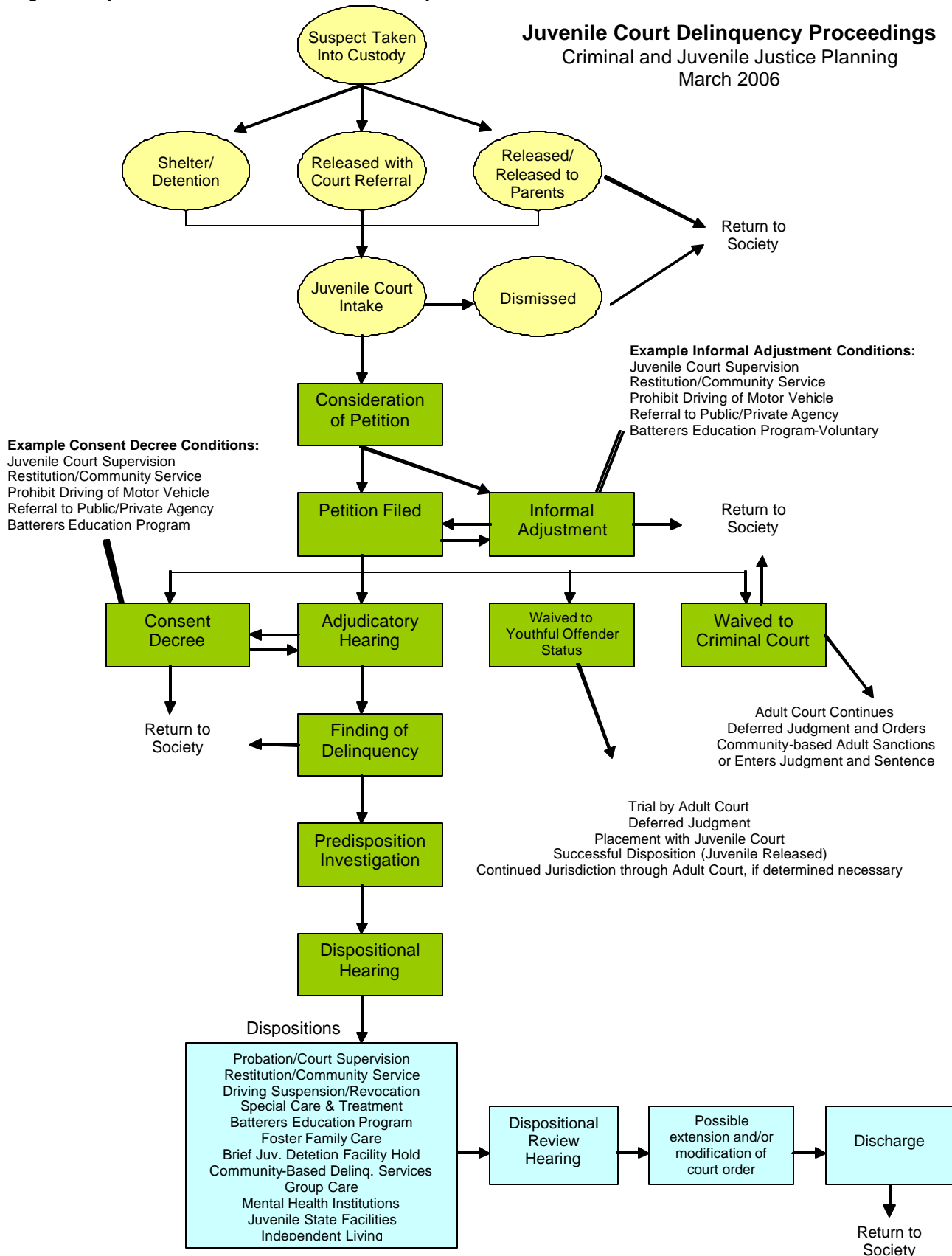
Provided in this section is a brief overview of delinquency processing for youth. Included as well is a flow chart that details the major decision points for such youth. A more thorough discussion of court processing is provided on pages 20 and 21 of this report.

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

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

Figure 2: System Flow of the Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile Court Delinquency Proceedings
 Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
 March 2006



2. DATA AND ANALYSIS – DELINQUENCY SYSTEM

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

a. Taking Youth into Custody - Arrest

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

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

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

1. Arrests for Acts of Delinquency

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

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

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

Figure 3: Juvenile Arrests (2000 – 2004)

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

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding the number of arrest of juveniles:

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

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

Iowa Offense Classifications:

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 4: Arrest Rates

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

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Figure 5: Juvenile Arrests as Percentage of Total Arrests

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

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

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

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

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

Figure 6: Arrest Rates for Person Offenses

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

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

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

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

Figure 7: Juvenile Arrest Rates

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

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

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

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

Figure 8: Top 10 Offenses by Gender – 2004

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

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

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding offenses by gender:

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

Figure 9: Juvenile Offenses by Gender and Arrest Type

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

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding offenses by gender and arrest type:

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

Figure 10: Juvenile Offenses by Race and Arrest Type

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

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding offenses by gender and arrest type:

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

Figure 11: Top 5 Juvenile Offenses by Race

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

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

*Note – Hispanics are included in first 4 racial groups

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

Remarks regarding offenses by race:

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

2. Runaways & Missing Juveniles

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 12: Number of Missing Juveniles

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

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

Remarks regarding the number of reported missing youth:

- As Figure 12 reflects, the Juvenile category accounts for about 99% of all missing persons in the state of Iowa for 2001 through 2005. This category is comprised primarily of juvenile runaways.
- The total number of juveniles reported missing or runaway decreased steadily from 6,027 in 2001 to 5,207 in 2004. In 2005 there were 5,536 missing juveniles.

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

Figure 13: Number of Missing Juvenile Cases Taken Into Custody by Law Enforcement

Y e a r	2 0 0 0	2 0 0 1	2 0 0 2	2 0 0 3	2 0 0 4
N u m b e r	7 2 3	5 9 5	4 0 8	4 8 5	5 1 0

Source: [Iowa Uniform Crime Report](#)

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

- The number of missing juveniles actually taken into custody by law enforcement (Figure 12) is significantly lower than the number of missing juveniles reported to DPS (see figure 13).
- There is no pattern to the number of missing juveniles taken into custody.
- The number of missing juveniles taken into custody in 2002 was at a 5 year low; however, this number steadily increased between 2002 and 2004.

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

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

b. Predispositional Services

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

1. In-Home/Community Services

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

2. Juvenile Detention Services

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

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

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

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

Figure 14: Juvenile Detention Holds

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

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

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

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

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

Figure 15: Detention Holds by Gender

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

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

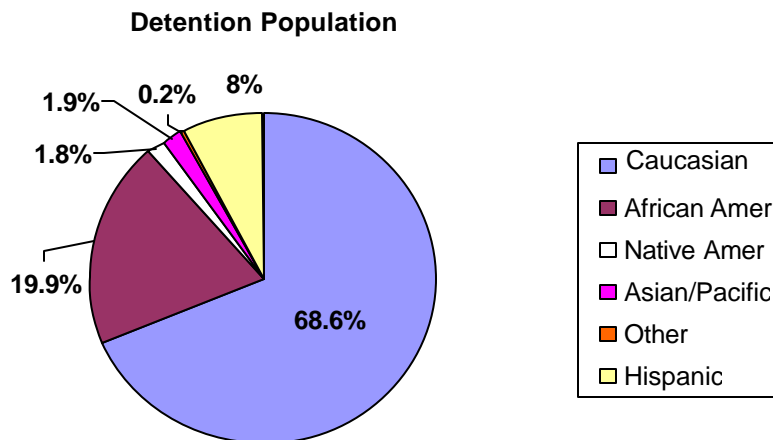
Holds by Race - The following figure examines the use of detention facilities by race and ethnicity.

Figure 16: Detention Holds by Race and Ethnicity

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

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Figure 17: Caucasian Detention Holds Compared to Youth of Color



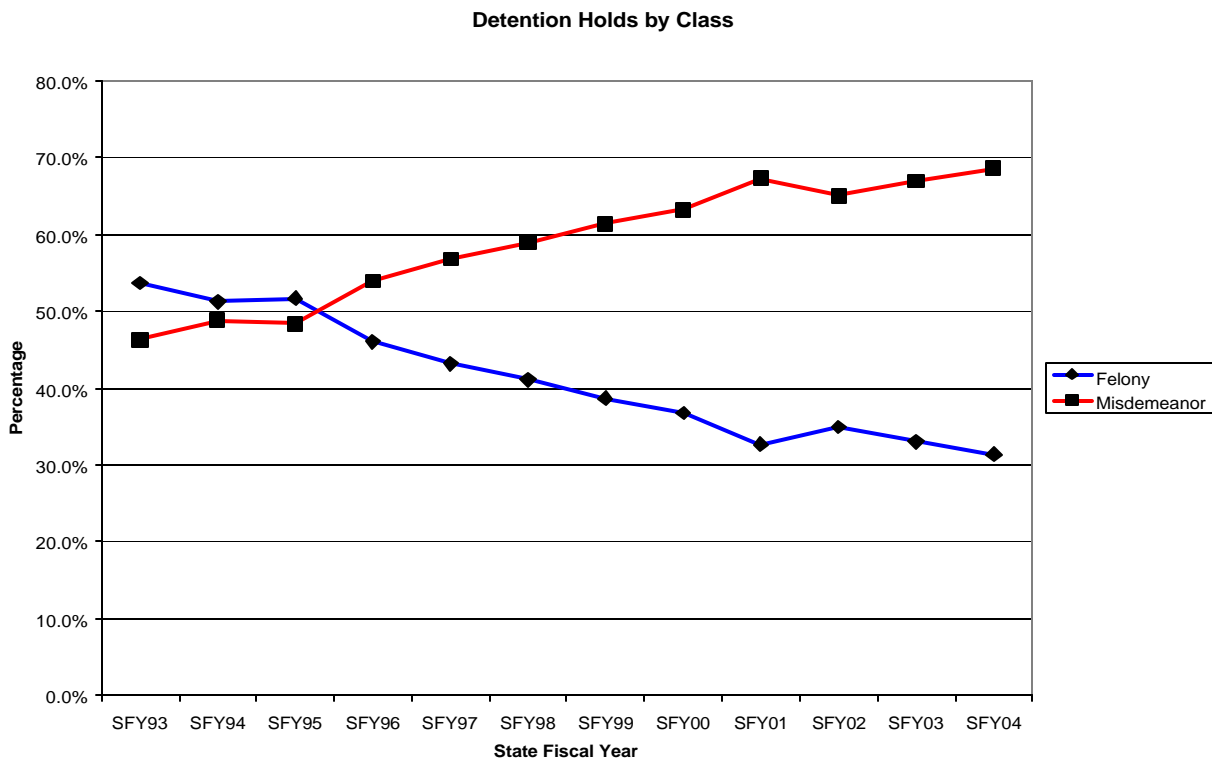
Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Remarks regarding above figures/graphs:

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

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

Figure 18: Severity of Offenses for Detention Holds



Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

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

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

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

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

Figure 19: Detention Beds Available and Average Use

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

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

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

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

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

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

Figure 20: Rural and Metropolitan County Use of Juvenile Detention

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

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

c. Delinquency Decision Points

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

1. Delinquency Processing

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

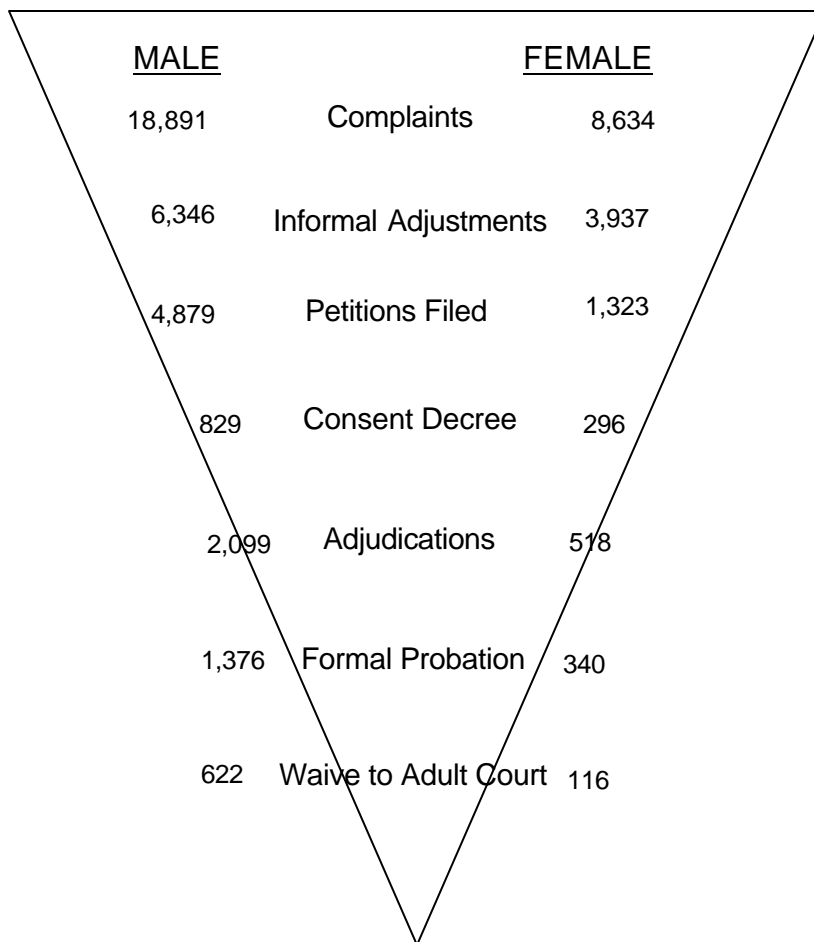
- “Complaints to Juvenile Court” – Complaints are typically referred to juvenile court by law enforcement. Complaints are law violations by juveniles. “Arrest” or “taking youth into custody” was discussed previously in this report. There may be more than one offense included in a complaint. Complaints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

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

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

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

Figure 21: State-Wide Juvenile Justice System Flow (2005) By Gender

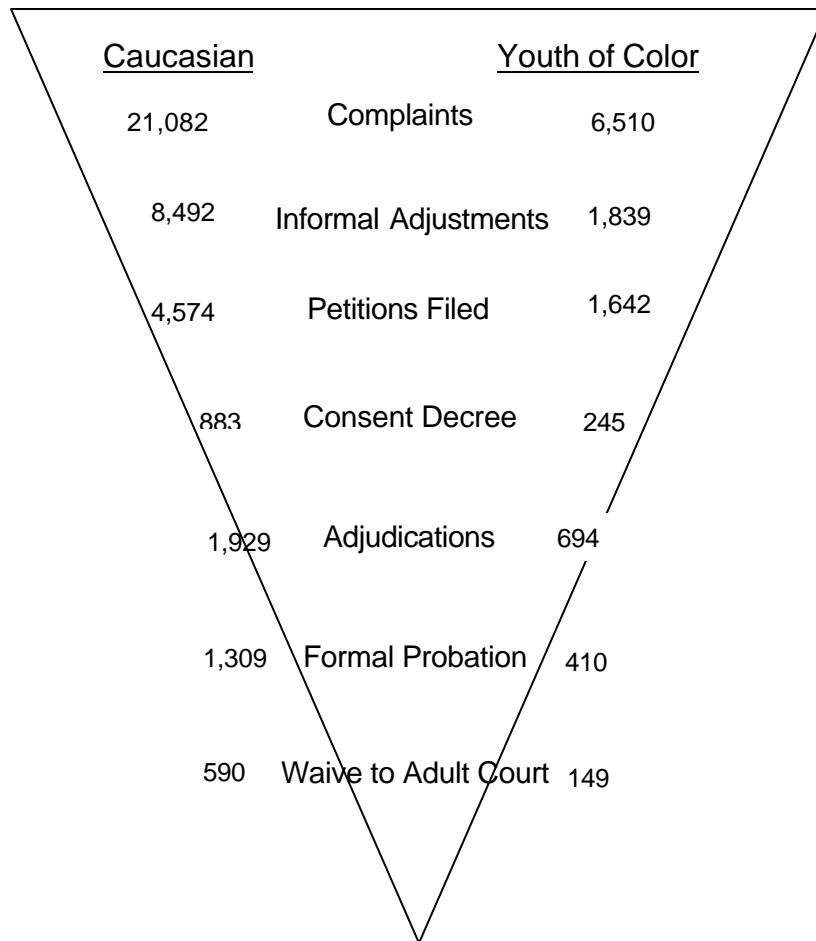


Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

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

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

Figure 22: State-Wide Juvenile Justice System Flow (2005) for Youth of Color



Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

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

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

Remarks regarding the two figures above:

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

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

Figure 23: Complaints Filed by Gender and Race

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

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Figure 24: Informal Adjustments by Gender and Race

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

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Figure 25: Delinquency Petitions Filed by Gender and Race

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

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Figure 26: Youth Placed on Consent Decrees by Gender and Race

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

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Figure 27: Youth Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender and Race

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

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Figure 28: Youth Placed on Formal Probation by Gender and Race

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

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Figure 29: Youth Waived to Adult Court by Gender and Race

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

Source: [Iowa Justice Data Warehouse](#)

Remarks regarding the above figures:

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

d. Select Delinquency Services

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

1. Probation/Court Supervision

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

2. Restitution/Community Service

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

3. Community-Based Delinquency Services

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

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

Figure 30: Community-Based Day Treatment

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

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

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

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

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

Figure 31: Tracking & Monitoring

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

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

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

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

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

Figure 32 below provides information regarding life skills services.

Figure 32: Life Skills

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

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

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

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

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

Figure 33: School Based Liaison Program

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

Source: Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

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

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

4. Group Care

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 34: Community Group Care (2003-2005)

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

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Figure 35: Comprehensive Group Care

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

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Figure 36: Enhanced Group Care (2003-2005)

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

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding the above figures on group care:

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

5. Juvenile State Institutions

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 37: State Training School Admissions by Race and Ethnicity

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

Source: Iowa State Training School for Boys at Eldora

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

Figure 38: State Training School Admissions by Offense Type

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

Source: Iowa State Training School for Boys at Eldora

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

Remarks regarding juveniles that were detained at the STS:

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

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

Figure 39: Iowa Juvenile Home Admits by Race and Ethnicity

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

Source: Iowa Juvenile Home at Toledo

Remarks regarding delinquent girls that were at the IJH:

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

Figure 40: Iowa Juvenile Home Offense Information

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

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

Source: Iowa Juvenile Home

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

6. Services Targeting Older Youth

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

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

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

7. Juveniles in the Adult System

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 41: Juveniles Admitted to Prison – Person vs. Property Offenses

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

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Remarks regarding juveniles that are serving time in state prisons:

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

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

Figure 42: Juvenile Court Waiver Youth versus Statutorily Waived Youth

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

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

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

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

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

Figure 43: Juveniles Prisons Admissions by Gender

	SFY 03		SFY 04		SFY 05	
Female	5	14 %	1	3 %	2	11 %
Male	31	86 %	28	97 %	16	89 %
Total	36		29		18	

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Remarks regarding the figure.

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

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

Figure 44: Juveniles Prison Admissions by Race and Ethnicity

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

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

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

Figure 45: Juveniles Placed on Probation under the Adult Court Jurisdiction

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

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

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

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

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

Figure 46: Juveniles Placed on Probation under Adult Court Jurisdiction by Gender

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

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Remarks regarding figure 47:

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

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

Figure 47: Juveniles Placed on Probation under Adult Court Jurisdiction by Race and Ethnicity

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

Source: Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

3. OVERVIEW OF SYSTEM PROCESSING – CHILD IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE SYSTEM

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

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

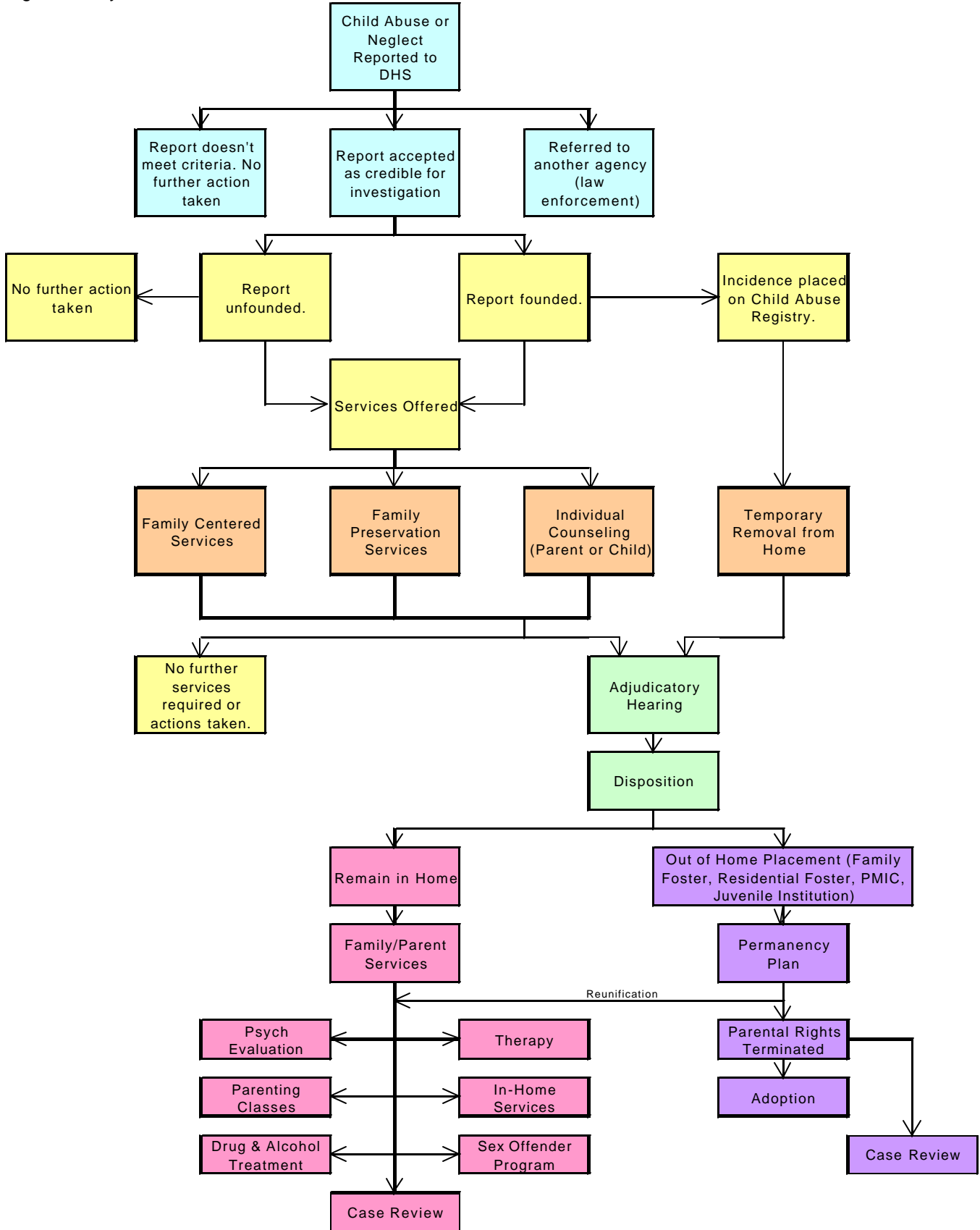
Typical CINA proceedings begin with a complaint provided to the juvenile court. Complaints can be provided to the court by mandatory reporters (i.e. law enforcement officers, social workers, teachers, medical professionals, etc.) or by any person having knowledge of the circumstances of a given child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

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

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

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

Figure 48: System Flow for CINA cases in the Juvenile Court



4. DATA AND ANALYSIS – CHILD IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE SYSTEM

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

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

Figure 49: Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (2001 – 2004)

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

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

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

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

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

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

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

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

Provided in the figure below are shelter care data from Iowa's FACS system (family and children services system). FACS is a mainframe data system used for the payment of state services – the system is maintained by the Iowa Department of Human Services. The statistics are based on average daily populations for a given state

fiscal year. The data reflect bed days used and represent an unduplicated count of youth for whom reimbursement was provided for shelter care through the FACS system.

Figure 50: Shelter Care Placements – CINAs Only (2003 – 2005)

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

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 51: Family Centered Services – CINAs Only (2003 – 2005)

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

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

Figure 52: Family Foster Care – CINAs Only (2003 – 2005)

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

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Remarks regarding the figure:

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

APPENDIX A

Person

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

Non-Person

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

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