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JUVENILE PROBATION RESOURCES
IN IOWA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the summer of 1974, a survey was made by the Iowa Crime Commission to ascertain the types of juvenile probation resources available in the state. Questionnaires were sent to the 34 juvenile probation departments in Iowa, inquiring about the manpower capabilities of each office, the number of new cases opened in 1973, problems faced by each department, and asking for recommendations to improve the probation offices.

33 questionnaires (98%) were completed and returned. It was found that the most pressing problem facing juvenile probation departments is the lack of available manpower. Most departments (20) had only one or two probation officers employed at the time of the study. Of these small departments, 11 had the geographic responsibility of from two to nine counties. Nine departments had no clerical help at all. In these offices, the probation officers must do their own clerical work in addition to their probation duties and often extensive travel. Surprisingly, the probation offices seemed to have more success recruiting volunteers than clerical help. 14 departments had access to some volunteer help.

When comparing available manpower to the number of new cases opened in 1973, it is apparent that some offices are understaffed. 16 of the small one and two man probation departments opened over 200 new cases in 1973 in addition to their existing case loads. Of these, four opened more than 500 cases. These are often the same departments with no clerical help and large geographic areas to cover.

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When asked about problems encountered, most probation officers mentioned the lack of probation officers, lack of clerical help, and the responsibility for large geographic areas. These problems were mentioned by 78% of the respondents. Another problem mentioned by several probation officers was the fact that 12 of them must work with more than one judge and county attorney. Complaints revolved around the fact that it was difficult to coordinate juvenile programs and that the part-time judges could not spend adequate time on juvenile problems.

Most of the improvements suggested by the probation officers had to do with the need for the additional probation officers and clerical help. 60% of the respondents mentioned this improvement. Other probation officers felt juvenile services could be improved by the addition of foster homes and group homes in their districts, local control over their own departments, volunteer programs, and the need for a full-time juvenile judge.

Suggestions by the Iowa Crime Commission include the recommendation that Juvenile Probation services be placed on a district basis as opposed to the present county basis. Under this plan, the districts would encompass a larger geographical area. Each district would employ a Chief Probation Officer, whose

office would be situated in a centrally located town within the district. Under the Chief Probation officer would be a staff of full-time probation officers. These staff probation officers would each be situated in the districts for which they are responsible. Each probation office would employ adequate clerical help.

Another suggestion was that of placing the responsibility for juvenile programs under one judge in each district. This would not mean that other judges could not sit on the juvenile court, but rather that one judge would be selected to coordinate juvenile programs and policies with the Chief Probation officer in each district. In this way, the confusion caused by having to coordinate juvenile programs with several judges would be avoided.

Finally, all juvenile probation offices, no matter how large or small, should consider the use of volunteers, whether in a formal program or an informal group of interested persons. The volunteers would not only do necessary work for the department, but would also involve the community with the problems of youth in their area.

Juvenile Probation Resources
Questionnaire Results

At the present time, there is no central source of information concerning juvenile probation resources. It was often said by those involved with juvenile services that probation officers' salaries were too low, case loads were too high and probation officers were too few; but the figures to provide a state wide comparison of juvenile probation services were non-existent.

In order to alleviate the problem, a questionnaire was composed asking about the number of probation officers in each department, clerical help, volunteer help, case load, salary, administrative problems, and improvements that could be made.

This questionnaire was mailed to the 34 juvenile probation offices in the state. Of these, 33 (97%) were completed and returned. As one of the departments did not return the questionnaire, the figures in this paper cannot be generalized to that department, especially in view of the diversity which characterizes juvenile probation services in Iowa

RESULTS:

One of the questions concerned the available manpower for each department. Most of the probation departments in this study (20) had only one or two probation officers. Of these 20 one or two man offices, ten offices were responsible for more than two counties. Only three departments had more than five probation officers available; and these three are responsible for counties containing Iowa's three largest cities--Polk, Linn, and Scott.

One of the obvious problems found in the study is the lack of clerical help. Seven departments had no clerical personnel at all or had only part time help. 12 departments had only one person to help with clerical duties. Only two departments had more than two people in clerical positions. Lack of clerical help was one of the problems most often mentioned by the probation officers in their questionnaires. The case loads, which will be studied later, are such that no office in the state can afford to have less than one clerical person.

Surprisingly, the probation departments in the sample seemed to have more success recruiting volunteers than clerical help.

12 departments had more than four volunteers. The other departments had no volunteers at all. Six departments which had only one clerical person also had the services of more than ten volunteers. The type of work done by these volunteers is unknown.

Only four of the departments had any other type of help. Two of the departments had a college student working as a summer intern; one had a volunteer coordinator; and one office employed juvenile home personnel in that area

Types of Positions and Number Employed

<u># Employed</u>	<u>Probation Officers</u>	<u>Clerical Help</u>	<u>Volunteers</u>	<u>Other</u>
None or Part Time	0	9	17	27
1	11	15	1	1
2	9	5	0	2
3	4	0	1	0
4	2	0	0	1
5	2	0	3	0
More Than 5	3	2	9	0

Another question concerned the case loads for the various departments. Each was asked about the number of official and unofficial cases opened in 1973. It is apparent from the results of this question that the great majority of departments deal primarily with unofficial cases. Only two departments had fewer than 100 unofficial cases, while 13 departments had fewer than 100 official cases. No department had fewer than 100 total cases opened in 1973; five departments opened more than 1,000 cases that year.

It is apparent that some offices are understaffed when comparing manpower available and number of cases opened. Thirteen departments which consist of only one or two probation officers and only one clerical person or, none at all, opened over 200 cases in 1973. Five of these departments opened more than 500 cases. Obviously, these are large case loads for one to two people to handle, especially since many of them have only part-time clerical help and act as adult probation officers and court investigators along with their duties as juvenile probation officers.

	<u>Case Load by Office</u>		<u>Total Cases</u>
	<u>Official Cases</u>	<u>Unofficial Cases</u>	
Less than 100	15	2	17
100-199	6	10	16
200-299	4	4	8
300-399	0	2	2
400-499	1	2	3

	Case Load		Total Cases
	Official	Unofficial	
	Cases	Cases	
500-599	0	1	4
600-699	1	4	0
700-799	1	0	2
800-899	0	0	1
900-999	0	1	0
Over 1,000	0	2	5

The average number of new cases opened in 1973 for reporting probation departments was 205 cases per probation officer. These new cases opened per man ranged from a low of 65.5 per man to a high of 519 per man in one department. It should be kept in mind that these figures do not represent the average case load per man, but rather the number of new cases added in 1973 to an already existing case load. It is evident from looking at the following table that many of the departments are working under large case loads, particularly those which must also contend with large geographic areas.

County Location of Department	# Counties	# Probation Officers	New Cases Per Officer
Winneshiek	6	3 3/5	108.8
Buchanan	1	1 1/2	74.6
Dubuque	2	4	203.2
Blackhawk	2	14	85.1
Hardin	4	2	95.5
Carroll		No Report	
Cerro Gordo	9	3 1/2	300.5
Webster	1	2	286.5
Marshall	1	2	259.5
Story	1	2	125.5
O'Brien	6	4	65.5
Kossuth	6	3	165.3
Monona	3	1	Unknown
Woodbury	1	5	95.2
Shelby	4	1	237.0
Montgomery	4	2	138.5
Pottawattamie	1	5	217.0
Jasper	1	2	150.0
Union	8	1	339.0
Warren	6	2	384.5
Polk	1	20	144.1
Tama	3	2	259.5
Johnson	1	2	373.0
Linn	1	10	187.3
Scott	1	9	130.2

<u>County Location of Department</u>	<u># Counties</u>	<u># Probation Officers</u>	<u>New Cases Per Man</u>
Cedar	2	1	Unknown
Jackson	1	1	173.0
Clinton	1	3	199.6
Muscatine	1	1	308.0
Appanoose	4	1	193.0
Mahaska	4	1	304.0
Wapello	2	1	228.0
Lee	4	2	165.0

PROBLEMS

Each department was asked what type of administrative problems they were encountering at the present time. Many different answers were received; but those most often mentioned are discussed below.

The problem most often encountered was the lack of manpower. Most probation officers mentioned the need for more staff and the need for clerical personnel. Eleven probation offices had only one full-time officer; nine departments had only two. It must be kept in mind that these smaller offices are often the ones which have the responsibility for two or more counties. The lack of clerical help appears to be a problem for many departments. Nine of the probation offices had either no clerical help at all or only part-time clerical help. In these offices the probation officer must do his own typing and filing in addition to his regular duties as probation officer. When one considers the time often spent in traveling to various counties within these officer's jurisdictions, lack of clerical help becomes an important problem.

Another often cited problem is the large case loads with which the probation officers must contend, especially when combined with the lack of manpower in many departments. Ten departments with one or two probation officers opened more than 200 new cases per man in 1973. Although many of these cases were informal or involved only one counseling session, it must be kept in mind that these are new cases opened, in addition to the existing case loads of these officers. The large geographical responsibility with which many departments must cope was mentioned as a problem. Sixteen of the departments are responsible for more than one county. Of these, six departments are responsible for six or more counties. Many probation officers complain that much of their time is taken with traveling over large areas, thus diminishing the time that they can spend with their clients.

A related problem concerned the number of judges and county attorneys with which some departments had to work. 12 departments worked with more than one judge. Of these 12 departments, six worked with more than five judges. According to some probation officers this makes it difficult to coordinate juvenile programs or develop a unified approach to the problems of delinquency within their jurisdictions. Those who worked with only one judge seemed to have problems also. In some of the less populated counties the judges work on only a part-time basis. Some of the judges handle various other types of cases besides juvenile cases. A few of the probation officers felt that these judges and attorneys had little time to involve themselves with the problems of juveniles in their area. Other problems mentioned were a lack of space and facilities in some offices, and the many reports and forms that must be completed. Surprisingly, very few probation officers mentioned their salary as a problem. The salary for a newly hired probation officer is fairly uniform throughout the state. Most salaries average approximately \$8,000 with the starting range usually between \$7,500-\$8,500 per year. The maximum salary is presently set by the legislature at \$14,000 per year.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

<u>Problems</u>	<u># of Departments with Problems</u>
Large case load	7 (20.5%)
Large geographic area	6 (17.6%)
Lack of space	3 (8.8%)
Lack of clerical help	8 (23.5%)
Lack of probation officers	9 (26.4%)
Excessive reports required	3 (8.8%)
Too many judges and/or county attorneys	4 (11.7%)

The probation officers were also given a chance to comment on any improvements they would like to see in their districts in the area of juvenile services. The most frequently mentioned improvement requested was that for more probation officers. Nearly one third of those sampled felt that they needed more officers to perform their jobs more effectively. Other improvements frequently mentioned were the need for foster homes and the desire for local control over the affairs of juveniles in the individual districts. Evidently, many probation officers are apprehensive of state control in the form of the Department of Social Services. They feel that the responsibility of handling juveniles should remain at the local level. Any control at the state level would interfere with the relationships they have established with their clients.

A number of probation officers felt that their jobs could be improved by the addition of volunteers, clerical help, and a full-time judge. Some also would like group homes established in their districts. Other improvements mentioned were expanded facilities, training for probation officers, programs for school drop-outs, a juvenile officer on the police department, community based corrections for juveniles, and an increase in the probation officers salary.

<u>Suggested Improvements</u>	<u>Improvements</u>	<u># Requesting These</u>
Volunteers		3 (8.8%)
Clerical Help		6 (17.6%)
Additional Probation Officers		11 (32.3%)
Group Homes		3 (8.8%)
Foster Homes		5 (14.7%)
Local Control		5 (14.7%)
Full-time Judge		3 (8.8%)
Training for Probation Officers		4 (11.7%)

CONCLUSION

Questionnaires concerning juvenile probation resources were sent to the 34 probation departments in Iowa. Of these, 33 (97%) were returned.

1. It is apparent that most departments must contend with a shortage of probation officers and a lack of clerical help. 65% of the probation departments in Iowa are small one and two man offices. Of these small offices, 43% have no clerical help or only part-time clerical. This lack of manpower appears to be the most pressing problem with which the probation departments must cope.
2. Nearly all of the departments appear to be burdened with excessive case loads, particularly when compared to available manpower. It is hard to understand how those with no clerical help manage to function at all.
3. Some of the smaller departments have geographic responsibility for up to nine counties. Some of these probation officers stated that they must spend up to 75% of their time in traveling from county to county. These probation offices are usually those who also have no clerical help, small professional staffs, and large case loads per man. It is surprising that these probation officers find any time at all to counsel their clients.
4. Some of the probation departments are responsible to as many as six judges and must work with an equal number of county attorneys. This seems to be causing many problems as probation officers must establish programs which meet the approval of each judge to whom he is responsible. Many of the judges sit on the

juvenile court bench only part time in addition to their other duties. Some of the probation officers feel that these judges do not have enough time to devote themselves to the programs and interests of juveniles.

The probation officers responding to the questionnaire mentioned various improvements that they would like to see take place. Most, of course, mentioned a need for additional probation officers and clerical help. Most probation officers had a variety of ideas and programs that they would like to see established. These ranged from foster homes to volunteer programs to community-based corrections for juveniles. Many attempted to explain their subjective feelings of how it felt to be a probation officer with all of its attendant problems.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Geographic Responsibility: It is recommended that the juvenile probation jurisdictions be divided into larger sub-districts, encompassing several counties. The present arbitrary division of juvenile probation departments has resulted in jurisdictions encompassing as few as one county to as many as nine counties, presided over by from one to 20 probation offices. The number of counties involved in one jurisdiction is not necessarily related to the number of probation officers in that jurisdiction. This may, and often does, result in a small probation department which has the geographic responsibility of several counties. The resulting time spent in travel precludes giving clients the necessary services to which they are entitled. The concept of fewer, larger sub-districts would eliminate these problems, and would also reduce the expenses necessary to the maintenance of many smaller departments. The sub-district concept would be based on one centralized probation office, with a chief probation officer supervising a field staff. (Field staff would be assigned an area based upon case load.) Each sub-district should include no more than one city with a population greater than 50,000.

Manpower: Each probation department should have one person designated as Chief Probation Officer. This person would be responsible for all scheduling assignments, coordination with judges and attorneys, and other administrative tasks, as well as some case work in certain instances.

In addition, each probation office should have sufficient professional staff to effectively administer the area they work in.

No existing department in Iowa has so few cases that they could be handled by only one person. A sub-district wide administration coupled with the augmentation of staff should alleviate many of the service delivery problems.

Each juvenile probation department should have at least one full-time clerical person. Probation officers should not be expected to do their own clerical work in addition to a full schedule of probation duties. Furthermore, when the probation officers are away from the office there must be one person, knowledgeable in the procedures of the department, who is available to answer the telephone, handle any emergencies which may occur, and who knows where a probation officer can be reached at all times.

Therefore, based on the sub-district concept, a juvenile probation department should employ a minimum of one Chief Probation Officer, a sufficient number of full-time probation officers, and at least one full-time clerical person.

Training: The minimum requirements for employment of a probation officer are set by Iowa law. The Chief Probation Officer should have at least three years experience in the field of juvenile probation service, beyond his Bachelor's Degree. Education beyond the Bachelor's Degree could be substituted for some experience, however, the Chief Probation Officer should have at least one year experience in his field.

According to a recent Supreme Court order, a juvenile probation officer must receive training within the first six months of employment. This training is being provided at Area XI Community College in Ankeny, Iowa. It is recommended that the Iowa Crime Commission provide funds for probation officers seeking such training when other means of funding is not available.

Probation officers should be encouraged to continue their education after being hired, either toward an advanced degree or by taking specialized courses in a particular field of interest. If this is not feasible, probation officers should attend at least one seminar or workshop of special interest to juvenile probation each year.

Physical Resources: Each juvenile probation department should have a permanent office located in the most advantageous location within the department's geographic area. The office should have at least one private office where client interviews could be held, plus additional room where clerical and administrative

tasks may be conducted.

Provisions should be made for a standardized record system. A record should be made of each new case, whether formal, informal, or via telephone. The disposition of each case should be recorded and information should be updated during the time in which the case is open. Records should be kept in accordance with Iowa law.

Other: Probation officers should be responsible to only one District Court judge. This does not mean that only one judge could sit as a juvenile judge, but rather that one judge should be responsible for personnel, problem-solving, and the establishment of juvenile programs in coordination with the Juvenile Probation Office. When a probation officer is responsible to two or more judges, confusion as to policy often arises; and it is often impossible to obtain a concurrence of opinion as to new juvenile programs.

Finally, all juvenile probation offices, no matter how large or small, should consider the use of volunteers, whether in a formal program or an informal group of interested persons. The volunteers would not only do necessary work for the department, but would also involve the community with the problems of youth in their area.

APPENDIX

Judicial District 1

Statistical Data

<u>Counties</u>	<u>C.P.O.</u>	<u># P.O.</u>	<u># Clerical</u>	<u># Volunteers</u>	<u># Other</u>	<u># Official Cases</u>	<u># Unofficial Cases</u>	<u># Total Cases</u>	<u>Starting Salary</u>
Allamakee	Miller	3 &	1½	25	0	42	350	392	\$8,500
Chickasaw		1							
Clayton		Part-							
Fayette		time							
Howard									
Winneshiek									
Buchanan	Titsworth	1½	1 Part-	1 Part-	0	7	105	112	Unknown - Judges set salary
Dubuque	Vogt	4	2	0	0	116	697	813	\$8,500
Delaware									
Blackhawk	Elsberry	14	3	50	1	158	1,192	1,350	\$8,500

Problems & Improvements

Administrative

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Problems</u>	<u>Improvements</u>
Allamakee	Large case load. Large geographic area.	Court operated group home. Larger volunteer organization.
Chickasaw		
Clayton		
Fayette		
Howard		
Winneshiek		
Buchanan	Possible excessive case load.	Larger staff.
Dubuque	Lack of space, which has prohibited hiring one professional person and instituting volunteer program.	Add probation officer and clerical person. Expand facilities. Structured foster home setting.
Delaware		
Blackhawk	Lack of clerical help. Excessive case load.	Limit case loads by use of diversion. Additional staff for intake department. More clerical staff.

Judicial District 2

Statistical Data

<u>Counties</u>	<u>C.P.O.</u>	<u># P.O.</u>	<u># Clerical</u>	<u># Volunteers</u>	<u># Other</u>	<u># Official Cases</u>	<u># Unofficial Cases</u>	<u># Total Cases</u>	<u>Starting Salary</u>
Boone Hamilton Hardin Wright	Pettigrew	2	0	0 (Fall 1974)	0	91	100	191	\$8400
Calhoun Carroll Greene Humboldt Pocahontas Sac	No Report								
Bremer Butler Cerro Gordo Floyd Worth Franklin Hancock Mitchell Winnebago	Lauer	3 & 1 Part- time	2	5	4 Juve. Home Pers.	72	980	1052	\$7500-\$8000
Webster	Ritchey	2	1	5	0	283	90	573	\$7500
Marshal	Wulke	2	0	15 VOPA's & 1 Coordn.	0	18	499	517	No fixed salary.
Story	Lewis	2	1	0	0	77	154	251	\$9000

Judicial District 2 - Continued

Problems & Improvements

<u>Judge</u>	<u>Administrative Problems</u>	<u>Improvements</u>
Boone Hamilton Hardin Wright	Part-time clerical help. Too much travel (75%) makes case load a problem.	Multi-county group home should be under jurisdiction of counties, not state. Department of Social Services more interested in paperwork than direct intensive contacts with children.
Bremer Butler Cerro Gordo Floyd Worth Hancock Mitchell Winnebago Franklin	Limited office space.	More probation personnel. Juvenile home and foster home program. Volunteer program. Program for school drop-outs.
Webster	Excessive reports required.	Juvenile courts and probation officers should remain apart from state control. Funds for expansion of prevention programs. Juvenile officer of local police department. New law to provide for expungency of juvenile records.
Marshal	Need more probation officers. Need group home facilities.	Program for children and parents as to how to avoid delinquent referrals. Many agencies which expend a great deal of funds end up supporting child's rebellion rather than correcting the problem.
Story	The Iowa Crime Commission.	Leave us alone.
Calhoun Carroll Greene Humboldt Pocahontas Sac	No Report.	

Judicial District 3

Statistical Data

<u>Counties</u>	<u>C.P.O.</u>	<u># P.O.</u>	<u># Clerical</u>	<u># Volunteers</u>	<u># Other</u>	<u># Official Cases</u>	<u># Unofficial Cases</u>	<u># Total Cases</u>	<u>Starting Salary</u>
O'Brien Osceola Plymouth Sioux Lyon Cherokee	Dye	4	1	4-8	0	262	0	262	\$14,000
Buena Vista	Lindhorst	3	0	0	0	216	280	496	\$8,400
Ida Crawford Monona	Williams	1	1	0	0	No records kept before 9/1/74			\$11,500
Woodbury	Noltze	5	2	15	0	57	419	476	\$8,000

Problems & Improvements

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Administrative Problems</u>	<u>Improvements</u>
O'Brien - Cherokee	Different attitudes of six county attorneys creates difficulty in developing program which fit all six counties.	Continue using community resources, develop new resources, more community involvement and understanding in prevention of delinquency. Need female officer to work with girls and their families.
Buena Vista	Clerical help; deputies do own office work now.	More group homes. Control office.
Ida - Monona	Cannot answer as only assumed position 9/1/74.	Cannot answer as only assumed position 9/1/74.
Woodbury	None	Basic training program for new probation officers. Standard use of Chapter 232 by all judges across the state. Wider use of community based corrections thru use of probation subsidy.

Judicial District 4

Statistical Data

<u>Counties</u>	<u>C.P.O.</u>	<u># P.O.</u>	<u># Clerical</u>	<u># Volunteers</u>	<u># Other</u>	<u># Official Cases</u>	<u># Unofficial Cases</u>	<u># Total Cases</u>	<u>Starting Salary</u>
Audubon Cass Harrison Shelby	Schwartz	1	1	0	0	52	185	237	\$6500
Mills Montgomery Page Fremont	Mutsehler	2	½	0	0	83	194	277	\$8000
Pottawat- tamie	Huyck	5	1 and 1 part- time	20 P.O.s in training	2 summer interns from Univ. Nebr.	458	627	1085	\$8000

Problems & Improvements

<u>County</u>	<u>Administrative Problems</u>	<u>Improvements</u>
Audubon - Shelby	None	State wide training program for all probation officers. Small group homes for both boys and girls.
Mills - Fremont	Geographic area too large.	P.O.'s not given recognition as professionals. State de-emphasizes field of juvenile justice. Crime Commission should fund Probation Officer's Academy.
Pottawat- tamie	Need: 2 full-time clerical help, at least two probation officers, intake worker, because of large case load, could also coordinate volunteers. Salary too low.	Already mentioned. Should only have one judge with sole authority to hire, fire, and make decisions with chief probation officer.

Judicial District 5

Statistical Data

<u>Counties</u>	<u>C.P.O.</u>	<u># P.O.</u>	<u># Clerical</u>	<u># Volunteers</u>	<u># Other</u>	<u># Official Cases</u>	<u># Unofficial Cases</u>	<u># Total Cases</u>	<u>Starting Salary</u>
Adair	Haldeman	2	1	0	0	147	622	769	\$8000
Dallas									
Guthrie									
Madison									
Marion									
Warren									
Jasper	Reese	2	1 Part-time	5	0	55	245	300	\$11,000
Adams	Jannings	1	1	0	0	86	253	339	Set by judges.
Clarke									
Decatur									
Lucas									
Ringgold									
Taylor									
Union									
Wayne									
Polk	Ventling (Parks)	20	6	0	0	752	2130	2882	Set by judge.

Judicial District 5 - Continued

<u>County</u>	<u>Administrative Problems</u>	<u>Improvements</u>
Adair - Warren	Woman to work with girls. More foster homes. More in-patient evaluation services. More psychological services.	Same as Administrative Problems.
Jasper	None since addition of deputy 12/1/73.	None
Adams - Wayne	None	Juvenile detention facility.
Polk	Need more office space. 1973 referrals were 36% higher than 1972. Volume of work causing excessive strain on probation officers.	By removing ceiling of \$14,000 for probation officers which was legislated without conferring with any probation officers or juvenile court judges.

Judicial District 6

<u>Counties</u>	<u>C.P.O.</u>	<u>Statistical Data</u>					<u># Official Cases</u>	<u># Unofficial Cases</u>	<u># Total Cases</u>	<u>Starting Salary</u>
		<u># P.O.</u>	<u># Clerical</u>	<u># Volunteers</u>	<u># Other</u>					
Linn	Boyer	10	6	30	0	180	1693	1873	\$8,500	
Iowa Benton Tama	Houser	1	1	40	1 Vol. Coor.	-	-	519	\$8,000	
Johnson	Wicks	2	1½	20	0	128	618	746	\$8,000-\$8,500	

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Problems & Improvements</u>	
	<u>Administrative Problems</u>	<u>Improvements</u>
Linn	Leg freeze on salaries hinders those with good qualifications. Salaries too low. Excessive paperwork.	Expand staff, especially family therapy. Local resources, not state. People changing juvenile code should get local input. More in-service training. More programs in school, more jobs for youth.
Iowa Benton Tama	Another probation officer to help develop delinquency prevention programs. Need money to develop community based group homes.	See Administrative Problems.
Johnson	None - Significant improvements have been made in several areas this year.	Increased financial support. More foster homes. Improved vocational services.

Judicial District 7

<u>Counties</u>	<u>C.P.O.</u>	<u>Statistical Data</u>				<u># Official Cases</u>	<u># Unofficial Cases</u>	<u># Total Cases</u>	<u>Starting Salary</u>
		<u># P.O.</u>	<u># Clerical</u>	<u># Volunteers</u>	<u># Other</u>				
Scott	Utley	9	2	140	0	672	500	1172 (Delinquency)	\$8,000
Cedar Jones	Math (Hired 1/74 Will resign 9/74)	1	0	0	0	No adequate filing system.			\$8,000
Jackson	Etheridge	1	0	0	0	21	152	173	\$11,500
Clinton	Rockwell	3	1	3	2 (Summer Students)	200	399	599	\$7,800-\$8,400
Muscatine	Barnard	1	1 hired 9/25/74)	0	0	67	1-3	308	None established.

Problems & Improvements

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Administrative Problems</u>	<u>Improvements</u>
Scott	Large case load - Need more officers. Full time juvenile judge and full time county attorney who would process entire case.	Adequate detention facility. Community based alternatives and treatment programs for court Diver- sion programs emphasizing prevention in elementary and junior high school. School liaison officers. Police programs. Full time judge to reduce backlog.
Cedar - Jones	No clerical help.	Need full-time probation officer.
Jackson	No clerical help. Large work load. Also func- tions as adult probation officer and court inves- tigator. Position of county increases number of referrals and transient population.	Need clerical personnel. Addition of assistant officers.

Judicial District 7 - Continued

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Administrative Problems</u>	<u>Improvements</u>
Clinton	Shares clerical help with Judge. More court time from Judge. More involvement from county attorney.	Develop full system of judge, county attorney, defense attorney. More funds for foster care. Retain jurisdiction of juveniles in state institutions. Do away with Area Department of Social Services. Keep local control of juvenile problems.
Muscatine	Lack of staff. Only recently been able to hire secretary.	Lack of staff. Only recently been able to hire secretary.

Judicial District 8

Statistical Data

<u>Counties</u>	<u>C.P.O.</u>	<u># P.O.</u>	<u># Clerical</u>	<u># Volunteers</u>	<u># Other</u>	<u># Official Cases</u>	<u># Unofficial Cases</u>	<u># Total Cases</u>	<u>Starting Salary</u>
Appanoose Davis Monroe Van Buren	Warren	1	1	0	0	63	130	193	Set by judges
Mahaska Keokuk Poweshick Washington	None	1	½ days as needed	0	0	37	267	304	\$8,000
Wapello Jefferson	Edgar	1	1	0	0	101	127	228	\$8,500
Des Moines Henry Lee Louisa	Galloway	2	2	1	Clerical 60-90 days/yr.	198	132	330	\$8,000

Problems & Improvements

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Administrative Problems</u>	<u>Improvements</u>
Appanoose Davis Monroe Van Buren	Large geographical area. Lack of complete arrest reports from arresting officers.	More complete arrest reports from arresting officers.
Mahaska Keokuk Poweshick Washington	Too much work for one person. Geographic area too large for one person. Also has five adult probationers.	One probation officer per county. Volunteer services.

Judicial District 8 - Continued

Problems & Improvements

Counties
Wapello
Jefferson

Des Moines
Henry
Lee
Louisa

Administrative Problems
Coordination with county attorney's office could be improved.

Large case load. Another probation officer. Large geographical area.

Improvements
Legislature should strengthen local probation offices and not Department of Social Services. If probation had necessary training, they could fulfill needs on more personal basis.

Another probation officer. Training once a year to keep up with current trends.