

STATE OF IOWA

JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY
SERVICES REPORT

STATE FISCAL YEAR
2009



Prepared by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning,
Iowa Department of Human Rights
October 2009

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Preface

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

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

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

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

Data are provided to the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) through monthly discharge reports sent by the eight Judicial Districts across Iowa. Service information is only forwarded at the time the youth discharges from programming. Therefore, youth who received services during SFY09, but did not discharge by June 30, will not be included in this report.

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

There were 3,359 service records submitted to CJJP during SFY09, with 3,048 unique youth served. The following report will include data for total services delivered, unique population served, and unique count by program.

The following includes data for youth discharging from graduated sanctions programming between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009.

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

I. Population Data

A. Total Service Delivery

The data here include all services delivered during SFY09; youth, therefore, may be included multiple times for the same service or for a combination of services. The counts include all 3,359 service records submitted.

Table 1. All Records - Gender

	N	%
Male	2,461	73.3%
Female	898	26.7%
Total	3,359	100.0%

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

	N	%
<10	3	0.1%
10	16	0.5%
11	29	0.9%
12	86	2.6%
13	245	7.3%
14	458	13.6%
15	668	19.9%
16	908	27.0%
17	905	26.9%
18+	41	1.2%
Total	3,359	100.0%

Youth served ranged in age from 7 to 20, with an average age of 15.9 and a median age of 16.2 years.

Table 3. All Records - Gender by Race

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,440	72.6%	1,806	73.4%	634	70.6%
African-American	641	19.1%	450	18.3%	191	21.3%
Hispanic	209	6.2%	156	6.3%	53	5.9%
Native American	11	0.3%	7	0.3%	4	0.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	1.0%	20	0.8%	14	1.6%
Mixed/Other	24	0.7%	22	0.9%	2	0.2%
Total	3,359	100.0%	2,461	73.3%	898	26.7%

B. Unique Population Served

The data here represent a unique count of youth who received services during SFY09. If a youth received services multiple times within the same service or in a combination of services, he/she would be counted once in the three tables below. Unique records were determined by last name, first name, and date of birth.

Table 4. Unique Population Served - Gender

	N	%
Male	2,234	73.3%
Female	814	26.7%
Total	3,048	100.0%

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

	N	%
<10	3	0.1%
10	15	0.5%
11	28	0.9%
12	82	2.7%
13	230	7.5%
14	405	13.3%
15	607	19.9%
16	815	26.7%
17	826	27.1%
18+	37	1.2%
Total	3,048	100.0%

During SFY09, the unique number of youth served increased 7.4% from SFY08. Youth served ranged in age from 7 to 20, with an average age of 15.9 years.

Table 6. Unique Population Served - Gender by Race

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,233	73.3%	1,659	74.3%	574	70.5%
African-American	571	18.7%	392	17.5%	179	22.0%
Hispanic	186	6.1%	140	6.3%	46	5.7%
Native American	7	0.2%	5	0.2%	2	0.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	1.0%	18	0.8%	11	1.4%
Mixed/Other	22	0.7%	20	0.9%	2	0.2%
Total	3,048	100.0%	2,234	73.3%	814	26.7%

C. Program Type

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

Table 7. Program Type by Gender

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tracking & Monitoring	2,343	73.2%	1,750	74.6%	593	69.3%
Supervised Community Treatment	321	10.0%	241	10.3%	80	9.3%
Lifeskills	537	16.8%	354	15.1%	183	21.4%
Total	3,201	100.0%	2,345	73.3%	856	26.7%

Males were more often placed in tracking and monitoring services or supervised community treatment, while females were more likely to be placed in lifeskills. Of the 321 youth in supervised community treatment programming, 75% were boys, down from 82% in SFY08. Of the 537 youth receiving lifeskills training, 34% were female, while females represented approximately 27% of the total population served.

Table 8. Program Type by Race

	TOTAL		Trk/Mon		SC Trmt		Lifeskills	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,327	72.7%	1,724	73.6%	184	57.3%	419	78.0%
African-American	611	19.1%	414	17.7%	111	34.6%	86	16.0%
Hispanic	200	6.2%	155	6.6%	16	5.0%	29	5.4%
Native American	9	0.3%	6	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.4%
Asian/Pac Islander	31	1.0%	25	1.1%	5	1.6%	1	0.2%
Mixed/Other	23	0.7%	19	0.8%	4	1.2%	0	0.0%
Total	3,201	100.0%	2,343	73.2%	321	10.0%	537	16.8%

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

D. Multiple Services

Of the 3,048 youth served during SFY09, there were 144 youth who received the same programming multiple times and 149 youth who received a combination of services. Due to small counts for minorities, other than African-Americans, those youth are grouped in the tables below.

Table 9. Youth Receiving the Same Service Multiple Times

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	101	70.1%	74	69.2%	27	73.0%
African-American	28	19.4%	24	22.4%	4	10.8%
Other Minorities	15	10.4%	9	8.4%	6	16.2%
Total	144	100.0%	107	74.3%	37	25.7%

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

Table 10. Youth Receiving a Combination of Services

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	96	64.4%	66	61.7%	30	71.4%
African-American	38	25.5%	31	29.0%	7	16.7%
Other Minorities	15	10.1%	10	9.3%	5	11.9%
Total	149	100.0%	107	71.8%	42	28.2%

African-Americans were also overrepresented among those receiving a combination of services.

E. Discharge Status

At time of discharge from a program, the service provider (or the Juvenile Court Officer) determines whether or not a youth's discharge is "successful," "unsuccessful," or "neutral." Neutral indicates those youth who did not complete the program due to factors beyond their control, such as moving out of the area. Since discharge status will vary by record, counts are based on total services delivered. The definitions established for discharge status are as follows:

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

Table 11. Discharge Status – All Services

	N	%
Successful	2,452	73.0%
Unsuccessful	730	21.7%
Neutral	177	5.3%
Total	3,359	100.0%

As noted in Table 11, 73% of youth receiving services were considered to be successful in their programming. There were 730 (22%) youth considered unsuccessful due to the reasons presented in the tables below. A failure reason of "Other" typically indicated that the case was closed per the JCO or the youth received new charges.

Table 12. Reason For Failure by Gender

	TOTAL		Non-Attendance		Program Requirements Not Met		More Restrictive Service Needed		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	730	100.0%	151	20.7%	175	24.0%	331	45.3%	73	10.0%
Male	570	78.1%	107	18.8%	131	23.0%	270	47.4%	62	10.9%
Female	160	21.9%	44	27.5%	44	27.5%	61	38.1%	11	6.9%

While males comprised 73% of the total population served, they represented 78% of those discharging unsuccessfully from programming. As noted in Table 12, there did not appear to be any significant differences between the reasons for failure of males versus those of females.

Table 13. Reason For Failure by Race

	TOTAL		Non-Attendance		Program Requirements Not Met		More Restrictive Service Needed		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	730	100.0%	151	20.7%	175	24.0%	331	45.3%	73	10.0%
Caucasian	447	61.2%	77	17.2%	107	23.9%	208	46.5%	55	12.3%
African-American	214	29.3%	59	27.6%	50	23.4%	101	47.2%	4	1.9%
Hispanic	51	7.0%	13	25.5%	10	19.6%	16	31.4%	12	23.5%
Native American	4	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/P. Islander	7	1.0%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%
Mixed/Other	7	1.0%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%

African-Americans comprised 19% of the population served during SFY09, but represented more than 29% of the population that failed in programming. Some minority groups were most often found to not meet the program requirements. Overall, regardless of gender or race, youth most often failed a program due to the need for a more restrictive placement.

F. Length of Service

The following table depicts the average number of days between start date of service and discharge date from program for youth in graduated sanctions programming during SFY09.

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

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	130.1	136.1	113.0
African-American	130.4	127.6	136.9
Hispanic	125.4	124.1	129.3
Native American	233.5	319.6	83.0
Asian/P. Islander	125.2	157.1	79.7
Mixed/Other	195.3	202.1	119.5
Total	130.6	135.1	118.4

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

While the Native American population had the highest average service period, these youth also represented less than one percent of the population served.

Tables 15 and 16 below provide the average length of service based on discharge status. Since counts for some minority groups are very low, minorities (with the exception of African-Americans) are being grouped. As seen below, length of service for youth discharging successfully versus those discharging unsuccessfully varied more for males than for females. The shortest service periods were for African-Americans discharging unsuccessfully.

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

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	131.9	138.7	113.5
African-American	145.9	150.1	137.6
Other Minorities	141.5	147.5	127.6
Total	134.9	141.1	119.2

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

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	129.5	132.5	119.2
African-American	104.1	94.5	135.4
Other Minorities	126.5	137.2	63.4
Total	121.8	122.1	120.8

II. Service Providers

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

As discharge status varies by record, the data below includes all 3,359 service records. As there is great variation in the number of youth served by individual agencies, one should be cautious in drawing conclusions as to the success or failure of any individual program. There may also be considerable variation in the types of youth served by the various programs.

Table 17. Success Rate by Service Provider and Program Type

<u>SERVICE PROVIDER</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Total Served</u>	<u>Success Rate</u>
Tracking and Monitoring:					
Francis Lauer	2	0	0	2	100.0%
Youth & Family Center	1	0	0	1	100.0%
First Resources	70	7	1	78	89.7%
Families First	16	3	0	19	84.2%
Central Iowa Juvenile Detention	572	105	32	709	80.7%
Families Inc.	8	1	1	10	80.0%
Orchard Place	320	78	8	406	78.8%
Decatur County	130	44	1	175	74.3%
WICMHC	75	27	0	102	73.5%
Young House	65	24	2	91	71.4%
NW IA YES Center	90	27	13	130	69.2%
Heartland Family Service	169	56	28	253	66.8%
Four Oaks	120	62	22	204	58.8%
North IA Juvenile Detention	17	9	4	30	56.7%
Children & Families of IA	116	88	26	230	50.4%
Uta Halee/Cooper Village	2	0	3	5	40.0%
Lutheran Service of IA	9	12	3	24	37.5%
Family Resources	0	1	0	1	0.0%
Subtotal Tracking & Monitoring	1,782	544	144	2,470	72.1%

<u>SERVICE PROVIDER</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Total Served</u>	<u>Success Rate</u>
Supervised Community Treatment:					
Catholic Social Service	1	0	0	1	100.0%
Cornerstone	1	0	0	1	100.0%
Rabiner	5	0	0	5	100.0%
Four Oaks	127	47	10	184	69.0%
Quakerdale	8	5	0	13	61.5%
Young House	23	17	5	45	51.1%
Francis Lauer	11	14	3	28	39.3%
YSS	1	2	0	3	33.3%
Family Resources	9	29	4	42	21.4%
Families First	0	2	1	3	0.0%
Horizons	0	1	0	1	0.0%
Youth & Family Center	0	2	0	2	0.0%
Youth Shelter Care	0	0	1	1	0.0%
Subtotal SCT	186	119	24	329	56.5%
Lifeskills Programming:					
Quakerdale	100	0	0	100	100.0%
YSS	4	0	0	4	100.0%
Four Oaks	37	0	1	38	97.4%
Francis Lauer	39	1	1	41	95.1%
First Resources	81	7	1	89	91.0%
Central Iowa Juvenile Detention	75	10	1	86	87.2%
Upper Des Moines Opportunity	77	19	1	97	79.4%
Safer Foundation	54	25	0	79	68.4%
Youth & Family Center	2	0	1	3	66.7%
Families First	13	5	3	21	61.9%
Subtotal Lifeskills	484	67	9	560	86.4%
GRAND TOTAL	2,452	730	177	3,359	73.0%

III. Data By Program – Tracking and Monitoring

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

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

Table 18 includes a unique count of youth receiving tracking and monitoring services. The average age for youth in tracking and monitoring was 15.9 years.

A. Demographic Data – Tracking and Monitoring

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

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	1,724	73.6%	1,305	74.6%	419	70.7%
African-American	414	17.7%	291	16.6%	123	20.7%
Hispanic	155	6.6%	115	6.6%	40	6.7%
Native American	6	0.3%	5	0.3%	1	0.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	1.1%	15	0.9%	10	1.7%
Mixed/Other	19	0.8%	19	1.1%	0	0.0%
Total	2,343	100.0%	1,750	74.7%	593	25.3%

When comparing gender and race of the population served in tracking and monitoring, African-American females comprised a higher percentage of those served than their male counterparts. There were 118 youth who discharged from tracking and monitoring services multiple times.

The data above include a unique count of youth who received tracking and monitoring services during SFY09 - youth with multiple tracking and monitoring service periods during the fiscal year are counted only once. The remaining data in this section are based on a total count of records for youth discharging from tracking and monitoring since counts involving discharge status will vary by record.

B. Length of Service – Tracking and Monitoring

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

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	147.5	152.9	130.7
African-American	150.4	151.2	149.7
Hispanic	137.1	136.5	138.8
Native American	198.0	211.0	133.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	113.4	131.6	86.2
Mixed/Other	189.5	189.5	---
Total	147.4	151.8	134.4

While Native Americans were held in tracking and monitoring for a longer period of time, they also comprise less than 1% of the population of youth in tracking. Males, on average, were tracked approximately two weeks longer than females.

C. Discharge Data – Tracking and Monitoring

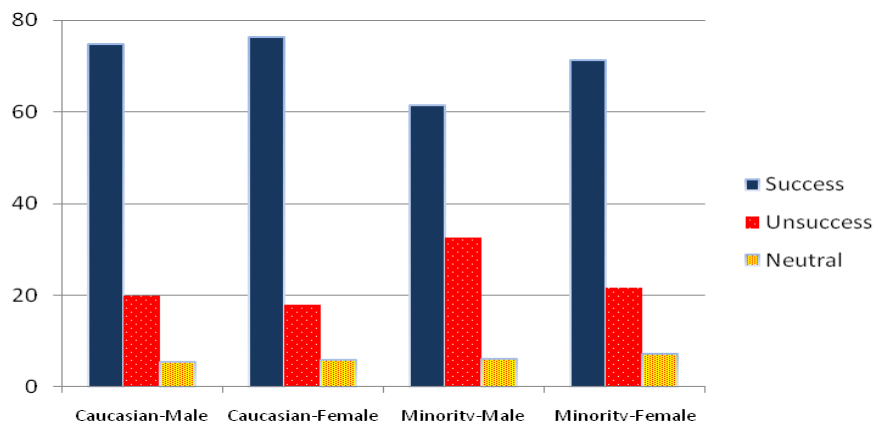
Table 20. Discharge Status (TM)

	N	%
Successful	1,782	72.1%
Unsuccessful	544	22.0%
Neutral	144	5.8%
Total	2,470	100.0%

Table 21. Status by Gender and Race (TM)

	Total		Successful		Unsuccessful		Neutral	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male								
Caucasian	1,375	74.4%	1,027	74.7%	272	19.8%	76	5.5%
African-American	311	16.8%	187	60.1%	106	34.1%	18	5.8%
Hispanic	122	6.6%	76	62.3%	36	29.5%	10	8.2%
Native American	6	0.3%	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	16	0.9%	10	62.5%	5	31.3%	1	6.3%
Other	19	1.0%	14	73.7%	5	26.3%	0	0.0%
Total	1,849	100.0%	1,318	71.3%	426	23.0%	105	5.7%
Female								
Caucasian	437	70.4%	333	76.2%	78	17.8%	26	5.9%
African-American	127	20.5%	85	66.9%	33	26.0%	9	7.1%
Hispanic	42	6.8%	33	78.6%	6	14.3%	3	7.1%
Native American	2	0.3%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	12	1.9%	10	83.3%	1	8.3%	1	8.3%
Other	1	0.2%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	621	100.0%	464	74.7%	118	19.0%	39	6.3%

Figure 1. Tracking and Monitoring Discharge Status



African-Americans were found to have the lowest rates of success in tracking and monitoring. While the overall success rate of youth in tracking and monitoring was 72%, African-American youth were successful 62% of the time.

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

	TOTAL		Non-Attendance		Program Requirements Not Met		More Restrictive Service Needed		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	544	100.0%	71	13.1%	150	27.6%	274	50.4%	49	9.0%
Male										
Caucasian	272	63.8%	28	10.3%	72	26.5%	138	50.7%	34	12.5%
African-American	106	24.9%	12	11.3%	25	23.6%	68	64.2%	1	0.9%
Hispanic	36	8.5%	7	19.4%	8	22.2%	12	33.3%	9	25.0%
Native American	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	5	1.2%	0	0.0%	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%
Other	5	1.2%	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal-Male	426	100.0%	48	11.3%	111	26.1%	223	52.3%	44	10.3%
Female										
Caucasian	78	66.1%	14	17.9%	22	28.2%	38	48.7%	4	5.1%
African-American	33	28.0%	7	21.2%	16	48.5%	10	30.3%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	6	5.1%	2	33.3%	1	16.7%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal-Female	118	100.0%	23	19.5%	39	33.1%	51	43.2%	5	4.2%

As with the total population served during SFY09, the most prevalent reason for failure for those receiving tracking and monitoring was the need for a more restrictive setting. This was especially true for African-American males. African-American females discharged unsuccessfully most frequently (48.5% of the time) by not meeting the program requirements.

A discharge categorized as “Other” typically indicated that the Juvenile Court Officer closed the case or the youth obtained new charges and was sent to placement or another program.

IV. Data By Program – Supervised Community Treatment

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

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

Table 23 provides a unique count of youth discharging from supervised community treatment services during SFY09. The average age for youth in SCT was 15.6 years.

A. Demographic Data – Supervised Community Treatment

Table 23. Race by Gender (SCT)

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	184	57.3%	141	58.5%	43	53.8%
African-American	111	34.6%	83	34.4%	28	35.0%
Hispanic	16	5.0%	10	4.1%	6	7.5%
Native American	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	1.6%	4	1.7%	1	1.3%
Mixed/Other	4	1.2%	3	1.2%	1	1.3%
Total	321	100.0%	241	75.1%	80	24.9%

During SFY09, supervised community treatment services were utilized more often for males and minority youth. Minority youth were more likely to receive SCT (34% of the total) than they were tracking and monitoring services (16%). The remaining data in this section are based on a total count of records for youth discharging from SCT since counts involving discharge status will vary by record. There were eight youth who discharged from SCT multiple times.

B. Length of Service – Supervised Community Treatment

Table 24. Average Length of Service in Days (SCT)

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	129.0	127.2	135.0
African-American	105.7	95.9	136.1
Hispanic	108.0	125.0	141.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	99.4	102.5	87.0 ¹
Native American	108.0 ¹	---	108.0 ¹
Mixed/Other	245.3	282.0	135.0 ¹
Total	121.9	117.6	135.0

¹ = 1 youth served

While the population of females in SCT is small, females tended to have longer service periods. While African-American males were frequently placed in SCT, they remained in the program an average of 30 days less than Caucasians.

C. Discharge Data – Supervised Community Treatment

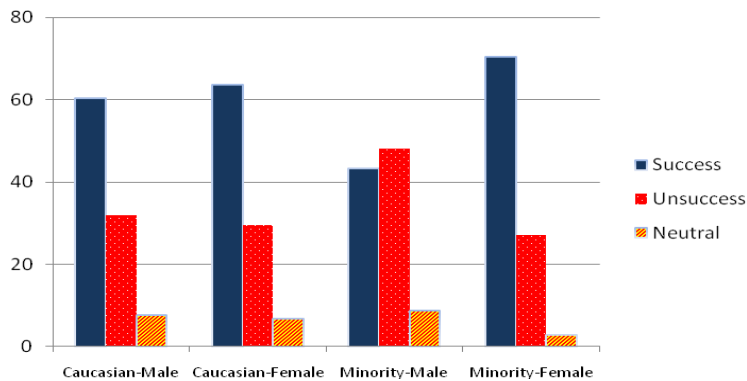
Table 25. Discharge Status (SCT)

	N	%
Successful	186	56.5%
Unsuccessful	119	36.2%
Neutral	24	7.3%
Total	329	100.0%

Table 26. Status by Gender and Race (SCT)

	Total		Successful		Unsuccessful		Neutral	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male								
Caucasian	144	58.1%	87	60.4%	46	31.9%	11	7.6%
African-American	87	35.1%	34	39.1%	44	50.6%	9	10.3%
Hispanic	10	4.0%	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	4	1.6%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
Other	3	1.2%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%
Total	248	100.0%	132	53.2%	96	38.7%	20	8.1%
Female								
Caucasian	44	54.3%	28	63.6%	13	29.5%	3	6.8%
African-American	28	34.6%	18	64.3%	9	32.1%	1	3.6%
Hispanic	6	7.4%	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%
Native American	1	1.2%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	1	1.2%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	1	1.2%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	81	100.0%	54	66.7%	23	28.4%	4	4.9%

Figure 2. Supervised Community Treatment Discharge Status



While minority males were more likely to be placed in SCT, they also more often discharged unsuccessfully (48% of the time). Minority females had the highest success rate at 70%, however, only 37 minority females were placed in SCT on a statewide basis.

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

	TOTAL		Non-Attendance		Program Requirements Not Met		More Restrictive Service Needed		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	119	100.0%	49	41.2%	17	14.3%	48	40.3%	5	4.2%
Male										
Caucasian	46	47.9%	11	23.9%	10	21.7%	23	50.0%	2	4.3%
African-American	44	45.8%	24	54.5%	5	11.4%	15	34.1%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	3	3.1%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
Asian	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	2	2.1%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%
Subtotal-Male	96	100.0%	38	39.6%	16	16.7%	39	40.6%	3	3.1%
Female										
Caucasian	13	56.5%	6	46.2%	1	7.7%	4	30.8%	2	15.4%
African-American	9	39.1%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%	5	55.6%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	1	4.3%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal-Female	23	100.0%	11	47.8%	1	4.3%	9	39.1%	2	8.7%

Over the past several years, the majority of youth discharging unsuccessfully from supervised community treatment programming did so because they required a more restrictive service. During SFY09, a considerable number of youth failed due to non-attendance; non-attendance during SFY08 was 29.7% compared to 41.2% in SFY09. Minority youth were particularly likely to fail due to non-attendance.

V. Data By Program – Lifeskills

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

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

Table 28 includes a unique count of youth discharging from lifeskills programming during SFY09. The average age for youth in lifeskills was 15.9 years. Only four of the eight Judicial Districts offer lifeskills programming as a graduated sanction.

A. Demographic Data – Lifeskills

Table 28. Race by Gender (LS)

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	419	78.0%	279	78.8%	140	76.5%
African-American	86	16.0%	50	14.1%	36	19.7%
Hispanic	29	5.4%	24	6.8%	5	2.7%
Native American	2	0.4%	1	0.3%	1	0.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Total	537	100.0%	354	65.9%	183	34.1%

Consistent with previous years, females comprised a higher percentage of the population receiving lifeskills programming as compared to those receiving tracking or community treatment programming. As youth placed in lifeskills are generally perceived as low risk, this suggests that females in the juvenile justice system are generally perceived as lower risk than males. The remaining data in this section are based on a total count of records for youth discharging from lifeskills since counts involving discharge status will vary by record. There were 18 youth who discharged from lifeskills training multiple times.

B. Length of Service – Lifeskills

Table 29. Average Length of Service in Days (LS)

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	65.4	68.1	60.4
African-American	82.7	72.1	98.1
Hispanic	63.1	60.3	76.8
Native American	118.0	189.0	47.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.0	---	2.0
Total	68.1	68.5	67.4

Note – There were two Native American and one Asian youth served in lifeskills

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

C. Discharge Data – Lifeskills

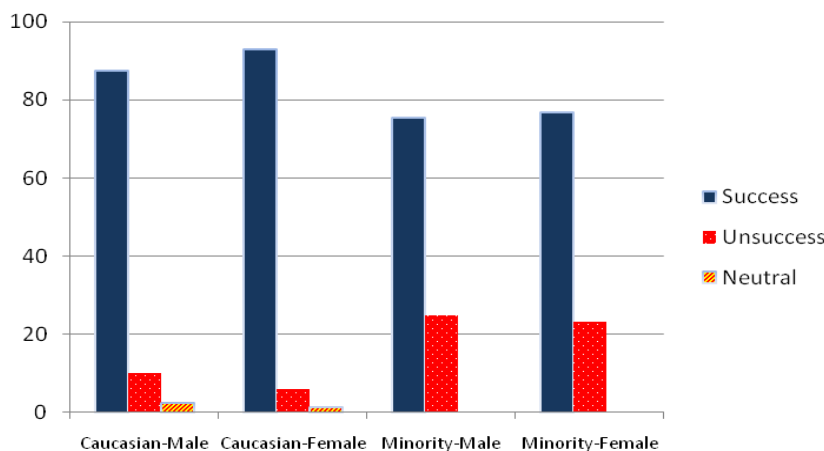
Table 30. Discharge Status (LS)

	N	%
Successful	484	86.4%
Unsuccessful	67	12.0%
Neutral	9	1.6%
Total	560	100.0%

Table 31. Status by Gender and Race (LS)

	Total		Successful		Unsuccessful		Neutral	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male								
Caucasian	287	78.8%	251	87.5%	29	10.1%	7	2.4%
African-American	52	14.3%	38	73.1%	14	26.9%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	24	6.6%	20	83.3%	4	16.7%	0	0.0%
Native American	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Total	364	100.0%	309	84.9%	48	13.2%	7	1.9%
Female								
Caucasian	153	78.1%	142	92.8%	9	5.9%	2	1.3%
African-American	36	18.4%	28	77.8%	8	22.2%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	5	2.6%	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%
Native American	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	1	0.5%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	196	100.0%	175	89.3%	19	9.7%	2	1.0%

Figure 3. Lifeskills Discharge Status



Caucasians tended to be more successful in lifeskills, with a success rate of 89%, compared to minorities who had a success rate of 76%.



While the overall rate of youth discharging unsuccessfully was 12%, African-American males discharged unsuccessfully 27% of the time.

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

	TOTAL		Non-Attendance		Program Requirements Not Met		More Restrictive Service Needed		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	67	100.0%	31	46.3%	7	10.4%	8	11.9%	21	31.3%
Male										
Caucasian	29	60.4%	13	44.8%	1	3.4%	3	10.3%	12	41.4%
African-American	14	29.2%	7	50.0%	2	14.3%	3	21.4%	2	14.3%
Hispanic	4	8.3%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%
Native American	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal-Male	48	100.0%	21	43.8%	3	6.3%	7	14.6%	17	35.4%
Female										
Caucasian	9	47.4%	5	55.6%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%
African-American	8	42.1%	5	62.5%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%
Hispanic	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Native American	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal-Female	19	100.0%	10	52.6%	4	21.1%	1	5.3%	4	21.1%

Non-attendance for youth in lifeskills during SFY09 was 46%, as compared to non-attendance during SFY08 which was 31%. The majority of youth indicated under “Other” did not complete to program due to the closing of their case.

VI. Trend Data

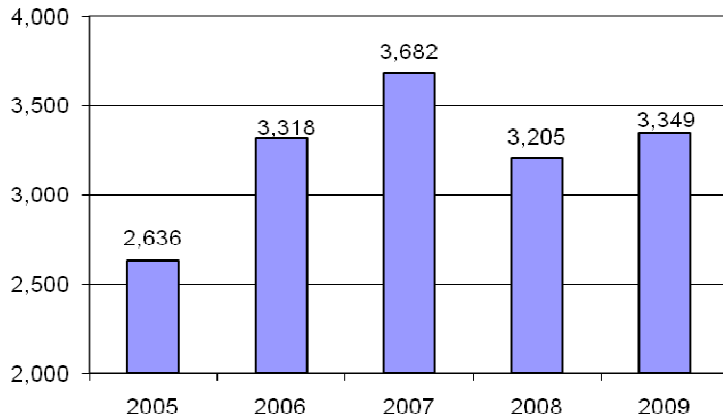
While delinquency services data have been reported to CJJP over the last eight years, data comparable to those presented in this report have been reported over the past five years. Therefore, the trend data presented here were extracted from data reported during state fiscal years 2005 through 2009. All data, with the exception of Figure 4, are reported as percentages. All service records are included.

A. Demographic Trend Data

1. Total Service Count

The total number of placements in delinquency services increased slightly during SFY09, as noted in Figure 4. (Note-these are a count of services, not individual youth served.)

Figure 4. Service Counts

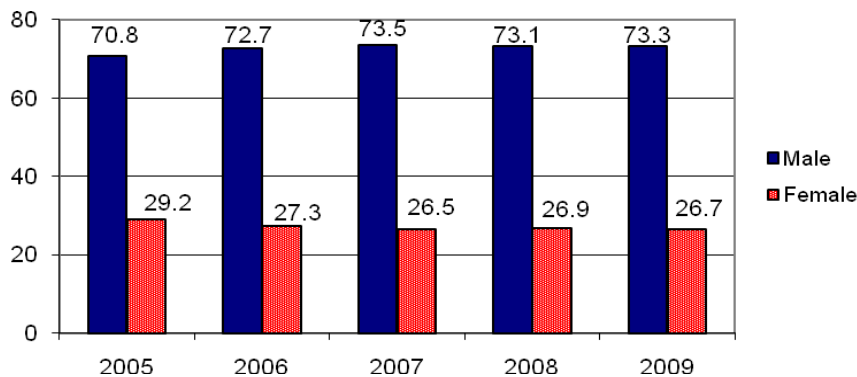


Between 2005 and 2009 there was a 27% increase in the number of services delivered to youth, however, service count declined 13% in SFY08. This can likely be attributed to major flooding across Iowa during 2008 which would have created some unavoidable service interruptions.

2. Gender

The number of youth served by gender remained stable between SFY08 and SFY09.

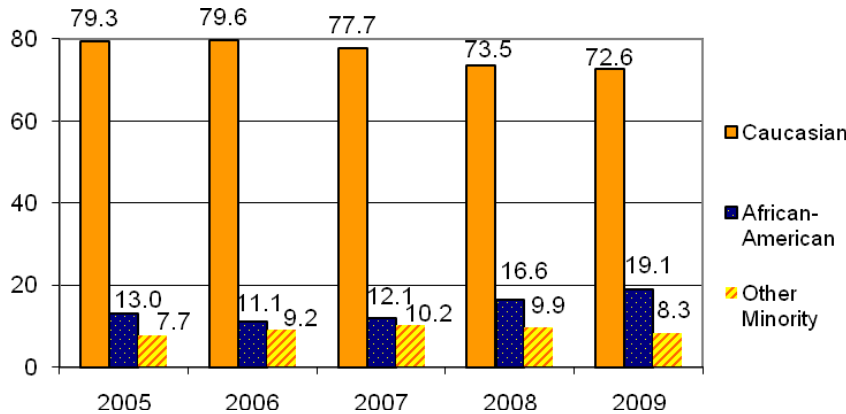
Figure 5. Gender



3. Race

As noted in Figure 6, the percentage of African-Americans served increased between SFY08 and SFY09. While African-American females represented 12% of the female population served during SFY07, they comprised nearly 21% of the female population in SFY09. Although there was an increase in the number of Hispanic youth served between SFY05 (3.7%) and SFY07 (6.1%), Hispanics served between SFY08 and SFY09 remained fairly stable.

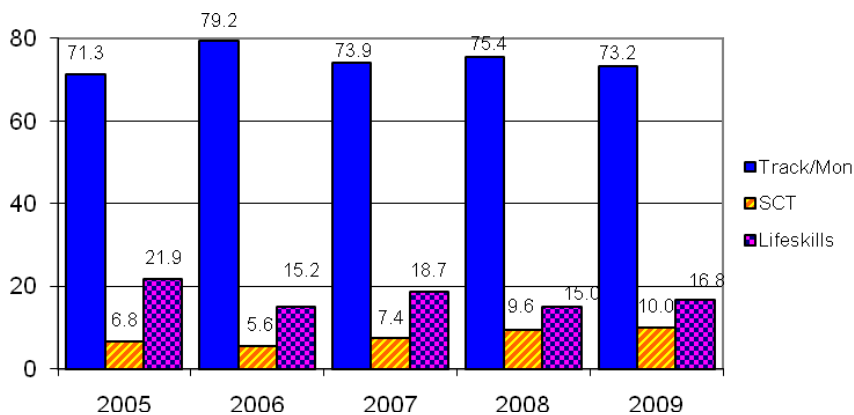
Figure 6. Race



B. Program Trend Data

Of the eight Judicial Districts across Iowa, not all districts serve youth in all three graduated sanctions programs. During SFY09, there were three judicial districts that utilized only tracking and monitoring services.

Figure 7. Program Type



While there have not been any substantial changes in the number of youth in a given service over the past five years, there has been a steady increase in youth placed in supervised community treatment.

1. Gender

Figure 8a. Program Type by Gender – Males

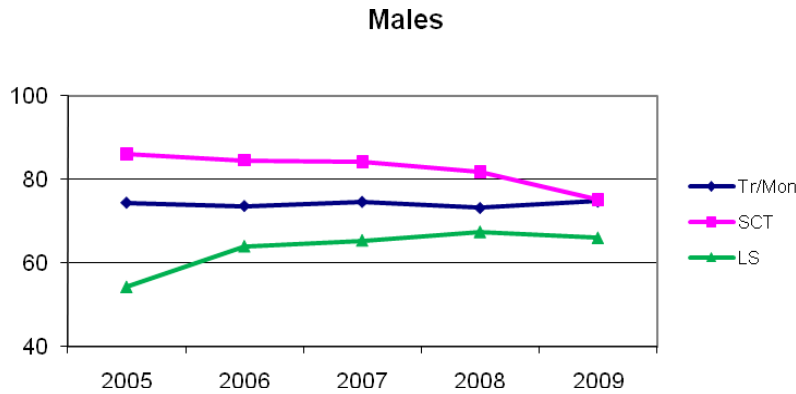
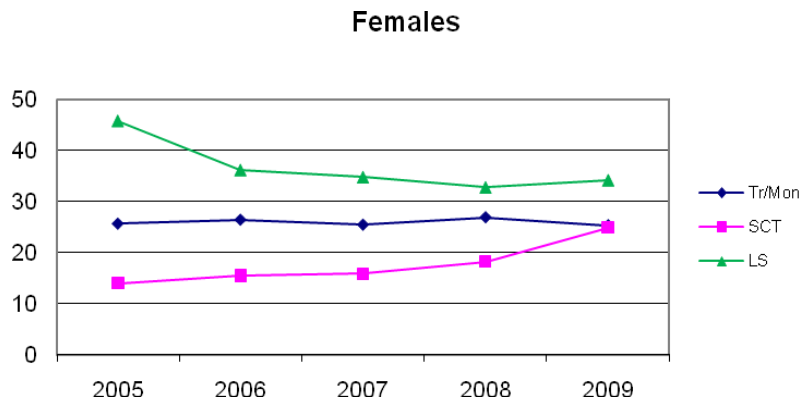


Figure 8b. Program Type by Gender - Females



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

2. Race

Figure 9a. Program Type by Race – Caucasians

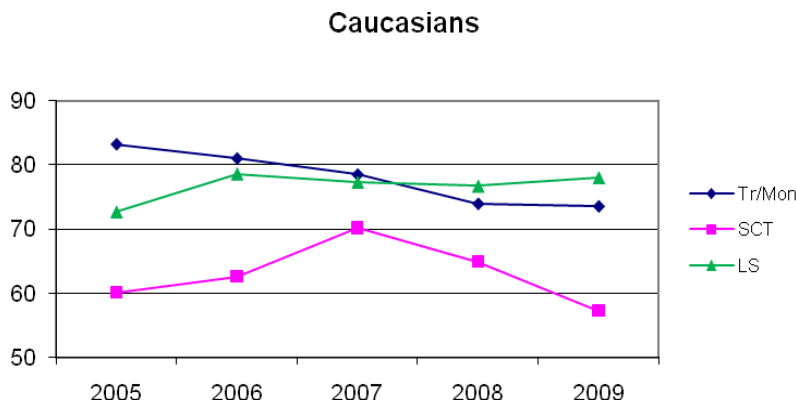
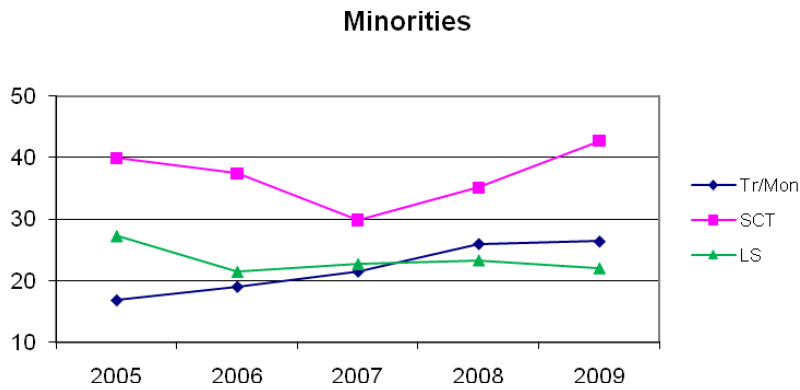


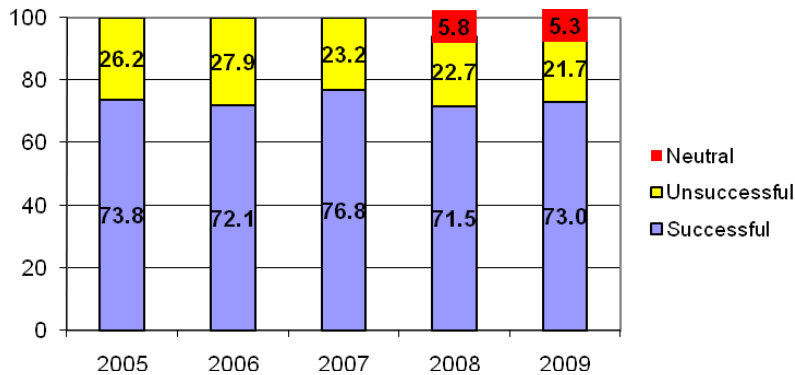
Figure 9b. Program Type by Race – Minorities



While there was a sharp decline in the percentage of minorities in supervised community treatment between SFY05 and SFY07, their numbers saw a considerable increase between SFY07 and SFY09. African-Americans served in SCT rose from 19.5% in SFY07 to 34.6% in SFY09.

C. Discharge Status Trends

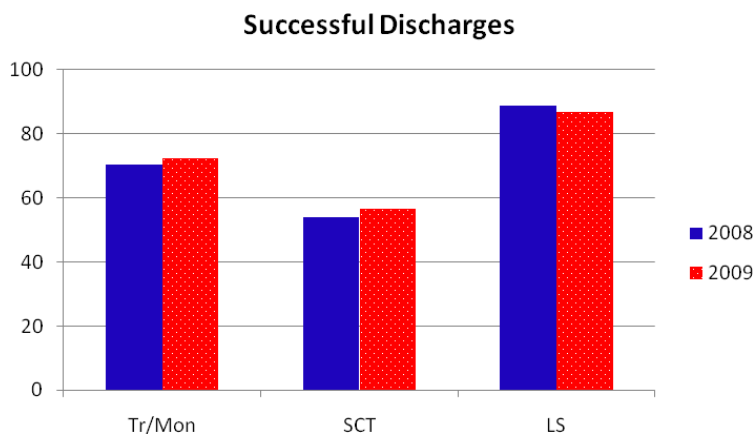
Figure 10. Discharge Status



Beginning in 2008, the category of “neutral” was added to include those youth who did not complete a program due to circumstances beyond their control. Generally, this indicates that the youth either moved or the Juvenile Court Officer closed the case. In a few cases, youth reached maximum benefits or were waived to adult court.

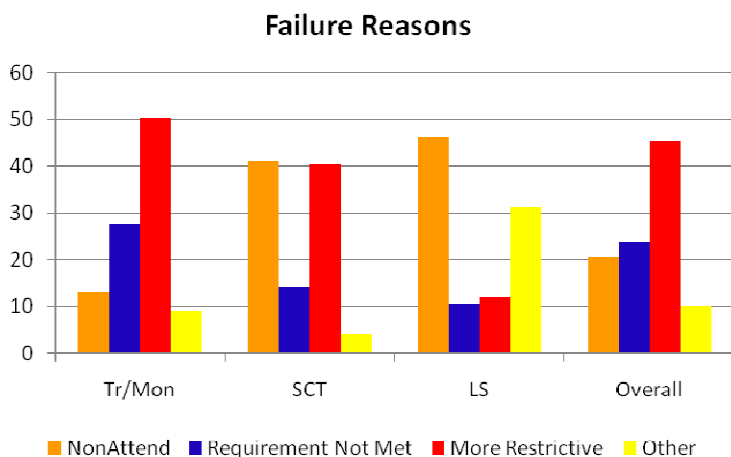
Figure 11. Successful Discharges

Since data collection procedures regarding discharge status of youth were modified during 2008, only SFY08 and SFY09 data are presented below.



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

Figure 12. Reason For Failure – SFY 2009



As with discharge status, collection of data regarding reasons for failure was also modified during SFY08, therefore, only SFY09 data are provided above. While the overall principal reason for failure given is the need to move a youth to a more restrictive service across all services, non-attendance is a major issue for youth placed in supervised community treatment and lifeskills programming.

VII. Recidivism

For the purposes of this report, recidivists are youth who discharged from delinquency services during SFY09 with at least one new offense between date of discharge and September 30, 2009. Youth were matched to juvenile allegation records in the Justice Data Warehouse based upon last name and date of birth and recidivism was based on offense date. No charges were included for minor traffic violations, local ordinances, or courtesy holds. All possession of alcohol charges were included.

A. Demographic Data for Recidivists

Table 33. Recidivists - Gender

	Unique Total Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%
Male	2,234	73.3%	687	30.8%
Female	814	26.7%	185	22.7%
Total	3,048	100.0%	872	28.6%

Data in tables 33-35 are unique counts of recidivists, as youth with multiple offense dates or multiple services were counted only once. Of the 3,048 unique youth served during SFY09, nearly 29% of them had at least one new charge between date of discharge from services and September 30, 2009. The overall rate of recidivism was up slightly over the SFY08 rate, which was 26.8%. The recidivism rate for females increased from 18.4% in SFY08 to 22.7% during SFY09, while the rate for males remained fairly stable.

Table 34. Recidivists – Age at Start Date

	Unique Total Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%
<12	46	1.5%	17	37.0%
12	82	2.7%	28	34.1%
13	230	7.5%	72	31.3%
14	405	13.3%	137	33.8%
15	607	19.9%	201	33.1%
16	815	26.7%	284	34.8%
17	826	27.1%	133	16.1%
18	37	1.2%	0	0.0%
Total	3,048	100.0%	872	28.6%

The recidivism rate by age at start date of service is fairly evenly distributed. One would expect the rate of recidivism to drop off for older youth as they begin to age out of the juvenile system.

Compared to the total population of youth in graduated sanctions programming during SFY09, minorities had higher rates of recidivism after discharge. As Table 35 illustrates, minorities constituted 31% of the population of recidivists, while they comprised 26.7% of the total population served. Looking at African-Americans only, these youth comprised 18.7% of the total population served, yet represented 36.6% of the population of recidivists. This is consistent with earlier findings that minority youth more often discharged unsuccessfully from programming.

Table 35. Recidivists - Gender by Race

	Unique Total Population						Recidivists					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,233	73.3%	1,659	74.3%	574	70.5%	599	26.8%	477	28.8%	122	21.3%
African-American	571	18.7%	392	17.5%	179	22.0%	209	36.6%	155	39.5%	54	30.2%
Hispanic	186	6.1%	140	6.3%	46	5.7%	47	25.3%	42	30.0%	5	10.9%
Native American	7	0.2%	5	0.2%	2	0.2%	3	42.9%	2	40.0%	1	50.0%
Asian/PacIslander	29	1.0%	18	0.8%	11	1.4%	5	17.2%	4	22.2%	1	9.1%
Mixed/Other	22	0.7%	20	0.9%	2	0.2%	9	40.9%	7	35.0%	2	100.0%
Total	3,048	100.0%	2,234	73.3%	814	26.7%	872	28.6%	687	30.8%	185	22.7%

While high rates of recidivism were found among many minority populations, their small representation affects the reliability of the data. Males had higher rates of recidivism than females, although the rates for females increased from SFY08.

B. Recidivists by Program Type

The following tables depict services provided to recidivists during SFY09. Youth with multiple services were represented in the counts for each program from which they discharged, but youth who received the same service multiple times are counted in that service only once.

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

Table 36. Recidivists – Program Type

	Total Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%
Tracking & Monitoring	2,343	73.2%	647	27.6%
Supervised Community Treatment	321	10.0%	119	37.1%
Lifeskills	537	16.8%	148	27.6%
Total	3,201	100.0%	914	28.6%

When referring to the overall population served during SFY09, youth receiving supervised community treatment programming exhibited the highest rate of recidivism. This is as expected since youth served in SCT programming tend to be higher risk youth. While lifeskills training tends to serve lower risk youth, youth discharging from lifeskills and tracking and monitoring had very similar rates.

Table 37. Recidivists Discharged from Tracking and Monitoring

	Total Population						Recidivists					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	1,724	73.6%	1,305	74.6%	419	70.7%	452	26.2%	358	27.4%	94	22.4%
Af Amer	414	17.7%	291	16.6%	123	20.7%	142	34.3%	107	36.8%	35	28.5%
Oth Minor	205	8.7%	154	8.8%	51	8.6%	53	25.9%	47	30.5%	6	11.8%
Total	2,343	100.0%	1,750	74.7%	593	25.3%	647	27.6%	512	29.3%	135	22.8%

Table 38. Recidivists Discharged from Supervised Community Treatment

	Total Population						Recidivists					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	184	57.3%	141	58.5%	43	53.8%	65	35.3%	57	40.4%	8	18.6%
Af Amer	111	34.6%	83	34.4%	28	35.0%	49	44.1%	35	42.2%	14	50.0%
Oth Minor	26	8.1%	17	7.1%	9	11.3%	5	19.2%	4	23.5%	1	11.1%
Total	321	100.0%	241	75.1%	80	24.9%	119	37.1%	96	39.8%	23	28.8%

Table 39. Recidivists Discharged from Lifeskills

	Total Population						Recidivists					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	419	78.0%	279	78.8%	140	76.5%	106	25.3%	83	29.7%	23	16.4%
Af Amer	86	16.0%	50	14.1%	36	19.7%	34	39.5%	24	48.0%	10	27.8%
Oth Minor	32	6.0%	25	7.1%	7	3.8%	8	25.0%	6	24.0%	2	28.6%
Total	537	100.0%	354	65.9%	183	34.1%	148	27.6%	113	31.9%	35	19.1%

While males generally had higher rates of recidivism than females, African-American females discharging from SCT had the highest rate of recidivism of any group. The highest rate of recidivism for African-American males was found with males discharging from lifeskills. African-Americans had higher recidivism rates regardless of gender or service type.

C. Recidivists by Discharge Status

Status is defined as either a successful, unsuccessful or neutral discharge from programming. As stated earlier in this report, discharge status is determined by the agency providing the service or the juvenile court staff associated with the case. The data reported here include all placements for recidivists during SFY09. The 872 recidivists were placed in services a total of 1,032 times.

Table 40. Recidivists - Discharge Status

	Total		Recidivists		Non-Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Successful	2,452	73.0%	688	28.1%	1,764	71.9%
Unsuccessful	730	21.7%	293	40.1%	437	59.9%
Neutral	177	5.3%	51	28.8%	126	71.2%
Total	3,359	100.0%	1,032	30.7%	2,327	69.3%

As one might assume, recidivists more often discharged unsuccessfully from programming. Of those discharging successfully, 28% had a subsequent complaint, compared to 40% of those unsuccessfully discharged.

1. Recidivists Successfully Discharging from Programming

The following tables depict the population of recidivists who discharged *successfully* from graduated sanctions programming. Subsequent offense information is also included. During 2008 the charge code for possession or purchase of alcohol by a minor under the age of 18 was reclassified from a scheduled violation to a classification of “other” with a subtype of Public Order. There were 129 such charges for recidivists who discharged successfully during SFY09.

Table 41. Recidivists – Successful Discharge

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	485	70.5%	394	81.2%	91	18.8%
Af American	152	22.1%	109	71.7%	43	28.3%
Other Minor	51	7.4%	42	82.4%	9	17.6%
Total	688	100.0%	545	79.2%	143	20.8%

The following tables include all offenses for youth receiving new complaints after they successfully discharged from one or more delinquency services during SFY09. Youth discharging successfully obtained 1,499 new charges between discharge date and September 30, 2009.

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

	TOTAL		Felony		Misdemeanor		Sched Viol		Other/Unk	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	1,233	82.3%	160	13.0%	962	78.0%	7	0.6%	104	8.4%
Female	266	17.7%	9	3.4%	229	86.1%	1	0.4%	27	10.2%
Caucasian	1,003	66.9%	103	10.3%	780	77.8%	7	0.7%	113	11.3%
Af Amer	402	26.8%	58	14.4%	334	83.1%	1	0.2%	9	2.2%
Oth Minor	94	6.3%	8	8.5%	77	81.9%	0	0.0%	9	9.6%
Total	1,499	100.0%	169	11.3%	1,191	79.5%	8	0.5%	131	8.7%

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

	TOTAL		Violent		Property		Public Order		Drug		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	1,233	82.3%	196	15.9%	498	40.4%	372	30.2%	162	13.1%	5	0.4%
Female	266	17.7%	55	20.7%	102	38.3%	98	36.8%	10	3.8%	1	0.4%
Caucasian	1,003	66.9%	152	15.2%	405	40.4%	319	31.8%	123	12.3%	4	0.4%
Af Amer	402	26.8%	84	20.9%	160	39.8%	123	30.6%	33	8.2%	2	0.5%
Oth Minor	94	6.3%	15	16.0%	35	37.2%	28	29.8%	16	17.0%	0	0.0%
Total	1,499	100.0%	251	16.7%	600	40.0%	470	31.4%	172	11.5%	6	0.4%

2. Recidivists Unsuccessfully Discharging from Programming

The following tables depict the population of recidivists who discharged *unsuccessfully* from graduated sanctions programming during SFY09.

Table 44. Recidivists – Unsuccessful Discharge

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	180	61.4%	140	77.8%	40	22.2%
Af American	86	29.4%	70	81.4%	16	18.6%
Other Minor	27	9.2%	26	96.3%	1	3.7%
Total	293	100.0%	236	80.5%	57	19.5%

The following includes offenses for youth receiving new complaints after they unsuccessfully discharged from one or more delinquency services during SFY09.

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

	TOTAL		Felony		Misdemeanor		Sched Viol		Other/Unk	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	584	81.9%	75	12.8%	468	80.1%	5	0.9%	36	6.2%
Female	129	18.1%	11	8.5%	113	87.6%	1	0.8%	4	3.1%
Caucasian	413	57.9%	52	12.6%	321	77.7%	5	1.2%	35	8.5%
Af Amer	247	34.6%	31	12.6%	213	86.2%	0	0.0%	3	1.2%
Oth Minor	53	7.4%	3	5.7%	47	88.7%	1	1.9%	2	3.8%
Total	713	100.0%	86	12.1%	581	81.5%	6	0.8%	40	5.6%

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

	TOTAL		Violent		Property		Public Order		Drug		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	584	81.9%	139	23.8%	232	39.7%	158	27.1%	52	8.9%	3	0.5%
Female	129	18.1%	39	30.2%	46	35.7%	39	30.2%	5	3.9%	0	0.0%
Caucasian	413	57.9%	86	20.8%	168	40.7%	111	26.9%	45	10.9%	3	0.7%
Af Amer	247	34.6%	81	32.8%	86	34.8%	71	28.7%	9	3.6%	0	0.0%
Oth Minor	53	7.4%	11	20.8%	24	45.3%	15	28.3%	3	5.7%	0	0.0%
Total	713	100.0%	178	25.0%	278	39.0%	197	27.6%	57	8.0%	3	0.4%

As seen in the above tables, there were few differences in offense level of youth who discharged successfully versus those that discharged unsuccessfully from programming. One notable difference was the increase in the percentage of females and African-Americans discharging unsuccessfully that were subsequently charged with violent crimes. There were only 51 “neutral” discharges from services by recidivists. Of these, 41% committed new property offenses and 17% committed violent offenses.

D. Recidivism Period

The following includes the period of time (in days) between earliest discharge from service and the first subsequent offense for recidivists, occurring on or before September 30, 2009. Average Number of Days indicates an average number of days between discharge and the first new offense.

Youth with multiple discharges and/or multiple new offenses were counted based on earliest discharge date from services then first subsequent offense date.

Table 47. Recidivism Period – Discharge from All Services

ALL SERVICES (in days)

	TOTAL		Avg # Days	<= 90		91-120		121-150		151-180		> 180	
	N	%		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	721	78.9%	121.9	351	48.7%	75	10.4%	64	8.9%	41	5.7%	190	26.4%
Female	193	21.1%	121.2	94	48.7%	20	10.4%	19	9.8%	14	7.3%	46	23.8%
Caucasian	623	68.2%	126.4	295	47.4%	64	10.3%	53	8.5%	36	5.8%	175	28.1%
Af American	225	24.6%	116.5	111	49.3%	23	10.2%	23	10.2%	18	8.0%	50	22.2%
Other Minor	66	7.2%	95.7	39	59.1%	8	12.1%	7	10.6%	1	1.5%	11	16.7%
Successful	628	68.7%	128.3	291	46.3%	72	11.5%	57	9.1%	38	6.1%	170	27.1%
Unsuccessful	241	26.4%	107.0	128	53.1%	20	8.3%	23	9.5%	14	5.8%	56	23.2%
Neutral	45	4.9%	110.1	26	57.8%	3	6.7%	3	6.7%	3	6.7%	10	22.2%
Total	914	100.0%	121.8	445	48.7%	95	10.4%	83	9.1%	55	6.0%	236	25.8%

Table 48. Recidivism Period – Discharge from Tracking & Monitoring

Tracking and Monitoring (in days)

	TOTAL		Avg # Days	<= 90		91-120		121-150		151-180		> 180	
	N	%		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	512	79.1%	122.7	251	49.0%	54	10.5%	38	7.4%	26	5.1%	143	27.9%
Female	135	20.9%	122.9	69	51.1%	11	8.1%	8	5.9%	11	8.1%	36	26.7%
Caucasian	452	69.9%	126.4	214	47.3%	51	11.3%	33	7.3%	23	5.1%	131	29.0%
Af American	142	21.9%	120.1	74	52.1%	9	6.3%	8	5.6%	13	9.2%	38	26.8%
Other Minor	53	8.2%	98.5	32	60.4%	5	9.4%	5	9.4%	1	1.9%	10	18.9%
Successful	438	67.7%	131.8	205	46.8%	48	11.0%	27	6.2%	28	6.4%	130	29.7%
Unsuccessful	174	26.9%	102.1	96	55.2%	14	8.0%	16	9.2%	7	4.0%	41	23.6%
Neutral	35	5.4%	111.8	19	54.3%	3	8.6%	3	8.6%	2	5.7%	8	22.9%
Total	647	100.0%	122.7	320	49.5%	65	10.0%	46	7.1%	37	5.7%	179	27.7%

Table 49. Recidivism Period – Discharge from Supervised Community Treatment**Supervised Community Treatment (in days)**

	TOTAL		Avg # Days	<= 90		91-120		121-150		151-180		> 180	
	N	%		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	96	80.7%	115.2	48	50.0%	13	13.5%	8	8.3%	6	6.3%	21	21.9%
Female	23	19.3%	115.3	11	47.8%	3	13.0%	4	17.4%	1	4.3%	4	17.4%
Caucasian	65	54.6%	115.4	35	53.8%	6	9.2%	4	6.2%	4	6.2%	16	24.6%
Af American	49	41.2%	117.5	21	42.9%	10	20.4%	7	14.3%	3	6.1%	8	16.3%
Other Minor	5	4.2%	90.2	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%
Successful	71	59.7%	103.9	36	50.7%	13	18.3%	9	12.7%	2	2.8%	11	15.5%
Unsuccessful	41	34.5%	135.0	18	43.9%	3	7.3%	3	7.3%	5	12.2%	12	29.3%
Neutral	7	5.9%	113.7	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%
Total	119	100.0%	115.2	59	49.6%	16	13.4%	12	10.1%	7	5.9%	25	21.0%

Table 50. Recidivism Period – Discharge from Lifeskills**Lifeskills (in days)**

	TOTAL		Avg # Days	<= 90		91-120		121-150		151-180		> 180	
	N	%		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	113	76.4%	124.2	52	46.0%	8	7.1%	18	15.9%	9	8.0%	26	23.0%
Female	35	23.6%	118.3	14	40.0%	6	17.1%	7	20.0%	2	5.7%	6	17.1%
Caucasian	106	71.6%	133.4	46	43.4%	7	6.6%	16	15.1%	9	8.5%	28	26.4%
Af American	34	23.0%	99.9	16	47.1%	4	11.8%	8	23.5%	2	5.9%	4	11.8%
Other Minor	8	5.4%	80.6	4	50.0%	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Successful	119	80.4%	129.8	50	42.0%	11	9.2%	21	17.6%	8	6.7%	29	24.4%
Unsuccessful	26	17.6%	95.8	14	53.8%	3	11.5%	4	15.4%	2	7.7%	3	11.5%
Neutral	3	2.0%	81.0	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
Total	148	100.0%	122.8	66	44.6%	14	9.5%	25	16.9%	11	7.4%	32	21.6%

The overall average recidivism period was approximately 122 days between date of discharge from service and subsequent date of offense. Regardless of program, nearly half of the recidivists obtained new charge(s) within 90 days of discharge from services. While their numbers were low, youth categorized under “Other Minority” tended to obtain new charges in a much shorter period of time than Caucasians or African-Americans. As expected, youth discharging unsuccessfully from programming acquired new charges more rapidly than youth that discharged successfully. Gender did not seem to have a significant impact on the timeframe between discharge from service and acquiring a new offense.

VIII. Recidivism in the Adult System

The next few pages of this report identify the youth who discharged from graduated sanctions programming during state fiscal year 2007 who subsequently entered the adult corrections system. There were 3,218 youth who discharged from delinquency services during SFY07 (July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007). The following data indicate whether or not these youth entered the adult justice system for an indictable misdemeanor or higher offense at any time between date of discharge from graduated sanctions and August 31, 2009 (providing for approximately a three-year period for entry into the adult system). No charges were included for minor traffic violations or failure to pay fines. Local ordinance and curfew violations were also not included.

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

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

A. Adult Convictions

When matching the 3,218 youth who discharged from juvenile graduated sanctions programming during SFY07 to adult records in the ICIS system, the following results were obtained:

Table 51. Youth with Adult Convictions

Unique Number of Matches w/Charges	742
Unique Number of Matches w/Pending Charges	215
Total Number of Matches	957
Total Number of Charges	3,594
Dispositions (Based on Total # Charges):	
Adjudications/Deferred/Convictions	1,986
Dismissed/Not Guilty	894
Withdrawn/Waived/Not Filed	106
Change Venue/Other	6
Pending/Unknown	602

Out of 3,218 youth receiving delinquency services during SFY07, 770 (23.9%) of them were convicted in the adult system between July 1, 2006 and August 31, 2009. A total of 957 (29.7%) youth had contact with the adult system during this timeframe. The remainder of the data reported in this section will focus only on the 770 individuals with 1,986 convicted charges in adult court. Local ordinances, curfew violations, and simple traffic violations were not included.

B. Demographics

Table 52. Adult Convictions – Gender

	Juvenile Population Served		Adult Convictions	
	N	%	N	%
Male	2,331	72.4%	651	27.9%
Female	887	27.6%	119	13.4%
Total	3,218	100.0%	770	23.9%

Table 53. Adult Convictions – Race

	Juvenile Population Served		Adult Convictions	
	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,489	77.3%	596	23.9%
African-American	396	12.3%	110	27.8%
Hispanic	198	6.2%	30	15.2%
Native American	17	0.5%	6	35.3%
Asian/Pac Islander	31	1.0%	5	16.1%
Mixed/Other	87	2.7%	23	26.4%
Total	3,218	100.0%	770	23.9%

Table 54. Adult Convictions – Age at Disposition

	N	%
16	3	0.4%
17	68	8.8%
18	438	56.9%
19	218	28.3%
20	41	5.3%
21	2	0.3%
Total	770	100.0%

The age reported above is age at first disposition occurring between date of discharge from delinquency services and August 31, 2009. The data reflect that males were more likely than females to have a new conviction in the adult justice system. Rates also reflect relative consistency among the races in recidivism rates except for a low rate for Hispanics and Asians and a high rate for Native Americans. Low counts for Asians and Native Americans tend to affect the reliability of the data.

As with other data presented in this report, the recidivism rate for African-Americans was slightly higher than the Caucasian rate, however, if combining all minorities their rate of recidivism is the same as that of Caucasians (23.9%).

C. Charges

As stated above, there were 770 youth receiving delinquency services during SFY07 who were subsequently convicted in the adult system. These 770 individuals had a total of 1,986 charges, averaging 2.6 charges per individual.

Table 55 below demonstrates that of the youth subsequently convicted in the adult system, approximately 14% were charged with violent crimes. Of the 280 violent charge convictions, 246 (88%) were assault charges. While there were no considerable differences by gender in regards to convictions, minorities were more likely than Caucasians to enter the adult system on public order charges and had a slightly higher percentage of violent offenses. Of the 173 convictions on public order charges for minorities; 17% were for disorderly conduct, 21% were for interference and 18% were for violation of probation. Of the public order convictions for Caucasians; 15% were for disorderly conduct, 13% were for interference and 34% were for probation violation.

Table 55. Adult Convictions – Charges

	TOTAL		Violent		Property		Public Order		Drug		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	1,761	88.7%	247	14.0%	532	30.2%	497	28.2%	325	18.5%	160	9.1%
Female	225	11.3%	33	14.7%	69	30.7%	73	32.4%	37	16.4%	13	5.8%
Caucasian	1,481	74.6%	195	13.2%	477	32.2%	397	26.8%	271	18.3%	141	9.5%
Minority	505	25.4%	85	16.8%	124	24.6%	173	34.3%	91	18.0%	32	6.3%
Total	1,986	100.0%	280	14.1%	601	30.3%	570	28.7%	362	18.2%	173	8.7%

D. Programming Received as a Juvenile

There were 770 youth who discharged from one or more delinquency services during the period of July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007 who were later convicted in the adult system during the period tracked. The information in this section includes the service(s) from which they discharged as juveniles and whether or not they were considered successful or unsuccessful in their programming. While there were 3,218 unique youth served during SFY07, there were a total of 3,682 services delivered, as youth may have discharged from multiple services. As noted in Table 56 below, the 770 youth with adult convictions received 892 services. Youth were matched by last name and date of birth.

Table 56. Juvenile Programming of Adult Recidivists

	Juvenile Population Served		Adult Convictions	
	N	%	N	%
Tracking & Monitoring	2,722	73.9%	692	25.4%
Sup Comm Treatment	272	7.4%	82	30.1%
Lifeskills	688	18.7%	118	17.2%
Total	3,682	100.0%	892	24.2%

Table 57. Discharge Status in Juvenile Programming

	Tracking & Monitoring			Supervised Community Treatment			Lifeskills		
	Juv Pop Served	Adult Conv	% Recid	Juv Pop Served	Adult Conv	% Recid	Juv Pop Served	Adult Conv	% Recid
Successful	2,033	458	22.5%	170	47	27.6%	626	100	16.0%
Unsuccessful	689	234	34.0%	102	35	34.3%	62	18	29.0%
Total	2,722	692	25.4%	272	82	30.1%	688	118	17.2%

When reviewing the overall population of juveniles served during SFY07, the juveniles who moved on to the adult system tended to be less “successful” in their programming compared to the juveniles who did not enter the adult system. Failure in juvenile programming was, therefore, a predictor of later involvement in the adult justice system.

Of the youth discharging from supervised community treatment programming during SFY07, nearly one-third of them entered the adult system within the next two years regardless of whether they were successfully or unsuccessfully discharged from programming as a juvenile. Thus successful completion of SCT does not necessarily predict whether a youth will be subsequently convicted in the adult justice system.

IX. Summary and General Observations

The following includes a summary of highlights from the data and some general observations regarding the youth who received delinquency services programming during SFY09. No true statistical analysis was conducted, so only general conclusions are drawn from the data presented.

Gender:

- ✓ Males comprised 73% of the population served and 78% of those discharging unsuccessfully.
- ✓ On average, males remained in services nearly 17 days longer than females.
- ✓ Minority males discharged unsuccessfully from programming more frequently than any other group:
 - Of the 1,806 services delivered to Caucasian males, they discharged unsuccessfully 19% of the time.
 - Of the 450 services received by African-American males, they discharged unsuccessfully 36% of the time.
- ✓ Females comprised 27% of the population served during SFY09 and 34% of the youth in lifeskills.
- ✓ African-American females were less successful in programming than Caucasian females:
 - Of the 634 services delivered to Caucasian females, they discharged unsuccessfully 16% of the time.
 - Of the 191 services received by African-American females, they discharged unsuccessfully 26% of the time.
- ✓ The percentage of African-American females served during SFY09 was 22%, which is an increase from SFY08 when they comprised 17% of the population.
- ✓ African-American females were 23% of the female population placed in SCT during SFY08, which increased to 35% during SFY09.

Race:

- ✓ The percentage of Caucasians receiving services remained steady between SFY08 and SFY09. African-Americans served increased from 16% during SFY08 to 19% in SFY09.
- ✓ Of the Caucasians in services; 74% were placed in tracking and monitoring, 8% were placed in SCT and 18% received lifeskills.
- ✓ Of the minorities in services; 71% were placed in tracking and monitoring, 16% were placed in SCT and 14% received lifeskills. African-Americans were placed in SCT 18% of the time.
- ✓ Of all youth served, Caucasians discharged unsuccessfully from programming nearly 18% of the time, while African-American youth discharged unsuccessfully nearly 33% of the time.
- ✓ While there was virtually no difference in the average length of service for Caucasians discharging successfully or unsuccessfully from programming, there was a considerable difference for African-American males. African-American males discharging successfully received services, on average, 150 days versus African-American males discharging unsuccessfully with an average service period of 95 days. In most cases it was determined these youth required a more restrictive service.

Recidivism in the Juvenile System:

- ✓ The rate of recidivism for youth served during SFY09 was 28.6%, which was up slightly from the SFY08 rate of 26.8%.
- ✓ The highest rate of recidivism by racial group was 42.9% for Native Americans, however, there were only 7 Native American youth served (3 were recidivists) during SFY09. African-American and multi-racial youth also had high rates of recidivism at 36.6% and 40.9% respectively.
- ✓ As is typically the case, youth discharging from supervised community treatment exhibited the highest rates of recidivism – this was expected as youth served in SCT tend to be high risk youth.
- ✓ As with African-American males, African-American females also have higher rates of recidivism (30.2%) as compared to their Caucasian counterparts (21.3%).
- ✓ Of the youth discharging *successfully* from programming, 28% had new offenses over the next 18-month period. Of the youth discharging *unsuccessfully* from programming, 40% had new charges.
- ✓ The majority of youth, nearly 49%, obtained new charges within 90 days of discharge from services.

Recidivism in the Adult System:

For the third year, data pertaining to youth discharging from delinquency services and entering the adult system were included in this report.

- ✓ Of the 3,218 youth receiving juvenile delinquency services in SFY07, nearly 24% were convicted in the adult system on or before August 31, 2009. This is fairly consistent with rates in previous years.
- ✓ Males were more likely to have a subsequent conviction in the adult system compared to females; the recidivism rate for males was 27.9% versus 13.4% for females.
- ✓ Native Americans had the highest recidivism rate in the adult system at 35%, however, this figure is compromised by the low numbers of Native American youth in services.
- ✓ The largest percentage (59%) of subsequent convictions involved property and public order offenses.
- ✓ There were 280 (14.1%) violent offense convictions, mostly for assault (88%).
- ✓ Failure in delinquency service programs appears to be related to subsequent involvement in the adult justice system. The success rate for all youth discharging from services during SFY07 was 76.8%, while the success rate for youth eventually entering the adult system was 67.8%.

Concerning recidivism, either within the juvenile system or in the adult system, youth who discharged from programming unsuccessfully are more likely to be later charged with a new crime.