

STATE OF IOWA JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SERVICES REPORT

**STATE FISCAL YEAR
2007**



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

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

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

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

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

The counts presented in this report were derived from unique case identification numbers. A case identification number is assigned to a youth at the time of complaint. Depending upon data entry procedures within a judicial district (and the geographic location of the delinquent act), this number may or may not remain constant throughout a youth's involvement in the system. Therefore, a youth may have more than one case identification number and may be represented in the counts multiple times. A youth might also have received a combination of services and would then be counted under each service received.

Of the 3,682 service records included in this report, there were 3,224 unique case identification numbers. This results in 458 records where a youth is represented more than once either within the same service (i.e. Tracking and Monitoring) or across multiple services (i.e. Tracking/Monitoring and Lifeskills).

Data are provided to the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) through monthly discharge reports sent by the eight Judicial Districts across Iowa. Service information is only forwarded at the time the youth discharged from programming. Therefore, youth who received services during SFY07, but did not discharge by June 30, will not be included in this report.

The following includes data for youth discharging from the above mentioned services between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007.

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

I. Population Data

A. Demographic Data

As stated previously, the data here represent a count of services delivered. Any given youth may be included multiple times for the same service or for a combination of services. The counts are based on unique case identification numbers. Tables on this page contain basic demographic information pertaining to the clients receiving services during SFY07.

Total Services Delivered = 3,682

Table 1. Population Served - Gender

	N	%
Male	2,708	73.5%
Female	974	26.5%
Total	3,682	100.0%

Table 2. Population Served – Age (at start date of service)

	N	%
<10	8	0.2%
10	11	0.3%
11	23	0.6%
12	93	2.5%
13	261	7.1%
14	489	13.3%
15	801	21.8%
16	1,021	27.7%
17	933	25.3%
18	41	1.1%
19	1	<.1%
Total	3,682	100.0%

Youth served ranged in age from 7 to 19, with an average age of 16.2.

Table 3. Population Served - Gender by Race

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,860	77.7%	2,109	77.9%	751	77.1%
African American	446	12.1%	325	12.0%	121	12.4%
Hispanic	223	6.1%	164	6.1%	59	6.1%
Native American	23	0.6%	18	0.7%	5	0.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	0.9%	27	1.0%	7	0.7%
Mixed/Other	96	2.6%	65	2.4%	31	3.2%
Total	3,682	100.0%	2,708	73.5%	974	26.5%

B. Program Type

Data presented in this section include the three program types defined in the preface of this report. Of the eight Judicial Districts, there are two districts that utilize funding for Tracking and Monitoring services only and one district that provides only Tracking and Monitoring and Supervised Community Treatment services.

Table 4. Program Type by Gender

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tracking & Monitoring	2,722	73.9%	2,030	75.0%	692	71.0%
Supervised Community Treatment	272	7.4%	229	8.5%	43	4.4%
Lifeskills	688	18.7%	449	16.6%	239	24.5%
Total	3,682	100.0%	2,708	73.5%	974	26.5%

While tracking and monitoring services are fairly equally utilized for males and females, males are more likely than females to be placed in supervised community treatment programming and girls are more likely than boys to receive lifeskills training. Of the 272 youth in supervised community treatment programming, 84% are boys and 16% are girls. Of the 688 youth receiving lifeskills training, almost 35% are female, while females represent only 27% of the total population served.

Table 5. Program Type by Race

	TOTAL		Trk/Mon		SC Trmt		Lifeskills	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,860	77.7%	2,137	78.5%	191	70.2%	532	77.3%
African American	446	12.1%	306	11.2%	53	19.5%	87	12.6%
Hispanic	223	6.1%	161	5.9%	12	4.4%	50	7.3%
Native American	23	0.6%	16	0.6%	1	0.4%	6	0.9%
Asian/Pac Islander	34	0.9%	30	1.1%	2	0.7%	2	0.3%
Mixed/Other	96	2.6%	72	2.6%	13	4.8%	11	1.6%
Total	3,682	100.0%	2,722	73.9%	272	7.4%	688	18.7%

Table 5 demonstrates that African American and biracial youth more often receive supervised community treatment programming, while Native Americans and Hispanics more often receive lifeskills training as compared to their representation in the overall population served during SFY07.

C. Discharge Status

At time of discharge from the program, the service provider (or in some cases the Juvenile Court Officer) determines whether or not the youth's discharge is "successful" or "unsuccessful." If a youth discharges unsuccessfully, the service provider will then further state the reason for the youth's failure in the program.

These "Reasons for Failure" include Non-Attendance, Removed to More Restrictive Service, Removed to Higher Treatment Level, Waiting List for Higher Treatment Level, Moved, Client Non-Amenable to Service or Other.

Table 6. Discharge Status

	N	%
Successful	2,829	76.8%
Unsuccessful	853	23.2%
Total	3,682	100.0%

As noted in Table 6, 76.8% of youth receiving services were considered to be successful in their programming. The remaining 23.2% were considered unsuccessful due to the reasons presented in Tables 7 and 8 below.

Table 7. Reason For Failure by Gender

	TOTAL		Non Attendance		More Restrictive		Higher Trmt Level		Waiting List		Moved		Service Not Amenable		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	853	100.0%	112	13.1%	234	27.4%	107	12.5%	78	9.1%	58	6.8%	81	9.5%	183	21.5%
Male	686	80.4%	92	13.4%	191	27.8%	82	12.0%	62	9.0%	42	6.1%	63	9.2%	154	22.4%
Female	167	19.6%	20	12.0%	43	25.7%	25	15.0%	16	9.6%	16	9.6%	18	10.8%	29	17.4%

While males constitute 73.5% of the total population served, they represent 80.4% of those discharging unsuccessfully from programming. As noted in Table 7, there do not seem to be any significant differences between the reasons for failure of males versus those of females.

Table 8. Reason For Failure by Race

	TOTAL		Non Attendance		More Restrictive		Higher Trmt Level		Waiting List		Moved		Service Not Amenable		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	853	100.0%	112	13.1%	234	27.4%	107	12.5%	78	9.1%	58	6.8%	81	9.5%	183	21.5%
Caucasian	591	69.3%	70	11.8%	158	26.7%	73	12.4%	51	8.6%	45	7.6%	62	10.5%	132	22.3%
African American	149	17.5%	27	18.1%	48	32.2%	16	10.7%	10	6.7%	8	5.4%	12	8.1%	28	18.8%
Hispanic	59	6.9%	10	16.9%	10	16.9%	10	16.9%	8	13.6%	3	5.1%	5	8.5%	13	22.0%
Native American	6	0.7%	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	12	1.4%	3	25.0%	1	8.3%	2	16.7%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	33.3%
Mixed/Other	36	4.2%	1	2.8%	15	41.7%	3	8.3%	7	19.4%	2	5.6%	2	5.6%	6	16.7%

While there were no obvious differences in reason for failure by gender, there are more marked differences between races. The Asian/Pacific Islander population tends to be much more likely to fail a program due to non-attendance. Of the Native Americans discharging unsuccessfully, 50% of them were removed to a higher level of treatment. It is worth noting, however, that representation in the population served by these two racial groups is fairly small.

Overall, regardless of gender or race, youth more often failed the program due to the need for a more restrictive placement.

D. Length of Service

The following table depicts the average number of days between start date of service and discharge date from program for youth receiving delinquency services during SFY07.

Table 9. Average Length of Service in Days

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	105.0	111.5	86.9
African American	101.4	105.2	91.0
Hispanic	123.0	129.9	104.1
Native American	120.7	107.7	167.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	150.5	154.0	137.1
Mixed/Other	112.9	114.3	110.0
Total	106.4	112.3	90.0

Males, on average, remain in services over 22 days longer than females. To a certain degree, this difference in length of service can be contributed to the type of programming most often associated with gender. Males more often receive tracking and monitoring and supervised community treatment, which tend to have longer service periods. Females most often receive lifeskills training, which typically has a shorter service period. Further data regarding length of service by program can be found in sections III, IV and V.

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

II. Service Providers

Much of the data collected is done so by the agencies that provided graduated sanctions programming. Data are then 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 program.

Table 10. Success Rate by Service Provider and Program Type

<u>SERVICE PROVIDER</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Total Served</u>	<u>Success Rate</u>
Tracking & Monitoring:				
Central Iowa Juvenile Detention	514	112	626	82.1%
Children and Families of Iowa	142	108	250	56.8%
Decatur County	64	6	70	91.4%
Families Inc.	9	6	15	60.0%
Family Service	335	85	420	79.8%
First Resources	81	6	87	93.1%
Foundation	77	21	98	78.6%
Four Oaks	141	82	223	63.2%

<u>SERVICE PROVIDER</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Total Served</u>	<u>Success Rate</u>
Francis Lauer	2	2	4	50.0%
Lutheran Service of Iowa	96	56	152	63.2%
North Iowa Juvenile Detention	16	16	32	50.0%
Northwest Iowa YES Center	108	27	135	80.0%
Orchard Place	261	107	368	70.9%
Safer Foundation	1	0	1	100.0%
Visinet of Iowa	32	8	40	80.0%
West Iowa Mental Health	67	23	90	74.4%
Young House	87	24	111	78.4%
Subtotal Tracking & Monitoring	2,033	689	2,722	74.7%
Supervised Community Treatment:				
Central Iowa Juvenile Detention	4	1	5	80.0%
Families First	0	2	2	0.0%
Family Resources	8	13	21	38.1%
Four Oaks	100	60	160	62.5%
Francis Lauer	8	11	19	42.1%
Lutheran Service of Iowa	1	0	1	100.0%
North Iowa Juvenile Detention	2	0	2	100.0%
Quakerdale	0	1	1	0.0%
Quest/YSS	1	1	2	50.0%
Rabiner Treatment Center	4	2	6	66.7%
Woodward Academy	7	0	7	100.0%
Young House	33	11	44	75.0%
YSS of Boone	2	0	2	100.0%
Subtotal SCT	170	102	272	62.5%
Lifeskills:				
Children and Families of Iowa	10	0	10	100.0%
Central Iowa Juvenile Detention	34	5	39	87.2%
Community and Family Resources	26	0	26	100.0%
Families First	17	3	20	85.0%
First Resources	93	2	95	97.9%
Four Oaks	166	1	167	99.4%
Francis Lauer	11	2	13	84.6%
North Iowa Juvenile Detention	2	0	2	100.0%
Quakerdale	56	0	56	100.0%
Safer Foundation	43	23	66	65.2%
Upper Des Moines Opportunity	90	18	108	83.3%
Woodward Academy	9	4	13	69.2%
Youth Shelter Care	33	1	34	97.1%
YSS of Boone	3	1	4	75.0%
YSS of Marshall	33	2	35	94.3%
Subtotal Lifeskills	626	62	688	91.0%
Total	2,829	853	3,682	76.8%

III. Data By Program – Tracking and Monitoring

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

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

The following data include those youth discharging from tracking and monitoring services during SFY 2007. The average age for youth in tracking and monitoring was 16.0 years.

A. Demographic Data – Tracking and Monitoring

Table 11. Race by Gender (TM)

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,137	78.5%	1,600	78.8%	537	77.6%
African American	306	11.2%	220	10.8%	86	12.4%
Hispanic	161	5.9%	127	6.3%	34	4.9%
Native American	16	0.6%	11	0.5%	5	0.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	30	1.1%	25	1.2%	5	0.7%
Mixed/Other	72	2.6%	47	2.3%	25	3.6%
Total	2,722	100.0%	2,030	74.6%	692	25.4%

When comparing gender and race of the overall population served during SFY07, the gender and race percentages for youth receiving tracking and monitoring are nearly the same. Similarly, when combining race with gender there are no significant differences to note. This is not surprising, as youth receiving tracking and monitoring services constitute nearly 74% of the overall population receiving graduated sanctions programming.

B. Length of Service – Tracking and Monitoring

Table 12. Average Length of Service in Days (TM)

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	119.3	123.9	105.6
African American	116.7	117.6	114.4
Hispanic	155.6	152.8	166.3
Native American	168.3	168.6	167.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	166.6	165.1	174.2
Mixed/Other	124.6	126.0	122.0
Total	122.1	125.8	111.2

The Native American, Asian and Hispanic populations were held in tracking and monitoring for significant periods of time longer than the Caucasian and African American populations. Males, on average, were tracked approximately two weeks longer than females.

C. Discharge Data – Tracking and Monitoring

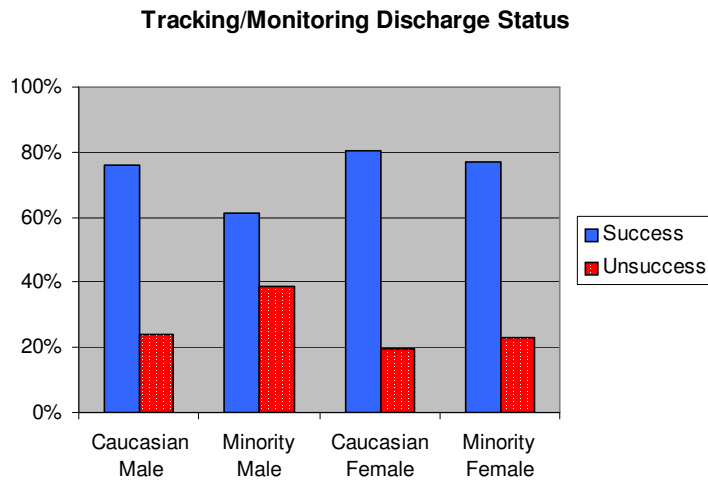
Table 13. Discharge Status (TM)

	N	%
Successful	2,033	74.7%
Unsuccessful	689	25.3%
Total	2,722	100.0%

Table 14. Status by Gender and Race (TM)

	Total		Successful		Unsuccessful	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male						
Caucasian	1,600	78.8%	1,218	76.1%	382	23.9%
African American	220	10.8%	135	61.4%	85	38.6%
Hispanic	127	6.3%	82	64.6%	45	35.4%
Native American	11	0.5%	7	63.6%	4	36.4%
Asian/Pac Islander	25	1.2%	15	60.0%	10	40.0%
Other	47	2.3%	24	51.1%	23	48.9%
Total	2,030	74.6%	1,481	73.0%	549	27.0%
Female						
Caucasian	537	77.6%	433	80.6%	104	19.4%
African American	86	12.4%	65	75.6%	21	24.4%
Hispanic	34	4.9%	29	85.3%	5	14.7%
Native American	5	0.7%	4	80.0%	1	20.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	5	0.7%	4	80.0%	1	20.0%
Other	25	3.6%	17	68.0%	8	32.0%
Total	692	25.4%	552	79.8%	140	20.2%

Figure 1. Tracking and Monitoring Discharge Status



When discharging from tracking and monitoring services, Caucasian females tend to be most successful, while minority males are more likely than the other groups to discharge unsuccessfully.

Table 15. Reason For Failure by Gender and Race (TM)

	TOTAL		NonAttend		MoreRestrictive		HigherTrmt		WaitList		Moved		SrvNotAmen		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	689	100.0%	63	9.1%	191	27.7%	105	15.2%	61	8.9%	49	7.1%	70	10.2%	150	21.8%
Male																
Caucasian	382	69.6%	36	9.4%	104	27.2%	54	14.1%	29	7.6%	30	7.9%	43	11.3%	86	22.5%
AfAmer	85	15.5%	11	12.9%	27	31.8%	12	14.1%	4	4.7%	4	4.7%	6	7.1%	21	24.7%
Hispanic	45	8.2%	6	13.3%	8	17.8%	9	20.0%	6	13.3%	3	6.7%	2	4.4%	11	24.4%
NatAmer	4	0.7%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	10	1.8%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	40.0%
Other	23	4.2%	0	0.0%	9	39.1%	1	4.3%	6	26.1%	2	8.7%	2	8.7%	3	13.0%
Subtotal-Male	549	100.0%	54	9.8%	151	27.5%	80	14.6%	47	8.6%	39	7.1%	53	9.7%	125	22.8%
Female																
Caucasian	104	74.3%	5	4.8%	26	25.0%	18	17.3%	10	9.6%	8	7.7%	13	12.5%	24	23.1%
AfAmer	21	15.0%	2	9.5%	8	38.1%	3	14.3%	2	9.5%	2	9.5%	4	19.0%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	5	3.6%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NatAmer	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	1	0.7%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	8	5.7%	0	0.0%	5	62.5%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%
Subtotal-Female	140	100.0%	9	6.4%	40	28.6%	25	17.9%	14	10.0%	10	7.1%	17	12.1%	25	17.9%

As with the total population served during SFY07, the most prevalent reason for failure for those receiving tracking and monitoring is the need for a more restrictive setting.

IV. Data By Program – Supervised Community Treatment

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

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

The following data include those youth discharging from supervised community treatment services during SFY 2007. The average age for youth in Supervised Community Treatment was 15.6 years.

A. Demographic Data – Supervised Community Treatment

Table 16. Race by Gender (SCT)

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	191	70.2%	158	69.0%	33	76.7%
African American	53	19.5%	47	20.5%	6	14.0%
Hispanic	12	4.45%	11	4.8%	1	2.3%
Native American	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.7%	1	0.4%	1	2.3%
Mixed/Other	13	4.8%	11	4.8%	2	4.7%
Total	272	100.0%	229	84.2%	43	15.8%

During SFY07, supervised community treatment services were utilized more often for males and also more often for minority youth. As compared to the 21.5% of minorities in tracking and monitoring services, the minority population receiving supervised community treatment services is nearly 30%.

B. Length of Service – Supervised Community Treatment

Table 17. Average Length of Service in Days – SCT

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	133.5	136.4	119.2
African American	102.2	104.7	82.2
Hispanic	130.9	133.5	102.0*
Native American	77.0	77.0*	---
Asian/Pacific Islander	57.5	28.0*	87.0*
Mixed/Other	100.4	96.5	122.0
Total	124.9	127.1	113.0

*Only 1 youth in program

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

C. Discharge Data – Supervised Community Treatment

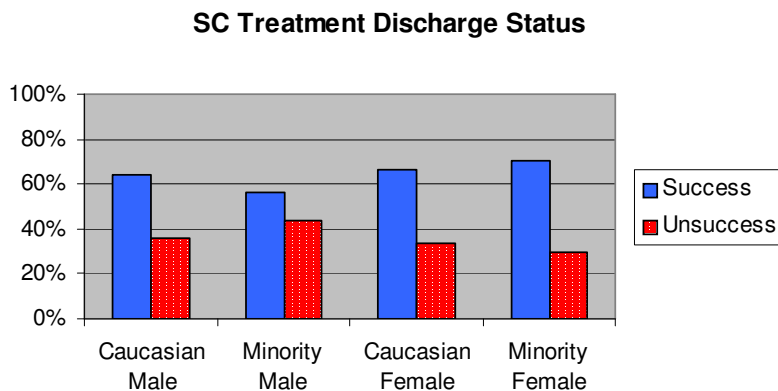
Table 18. Discharge Status (SCT)

	N	%
Successful	170	62.5%
Unsuccessful	102	37.5%
Total	272	100.0%

Table 19. Status by Gender and Race (SCT)

	Total		Successful		Unsuccessful	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male						
Caucasian	158	69.0%	101	63.9%	57	36.1%
African American	47	20.5%	24	51.1%	23	48.9%
Hispanic	11	4.8%	6	54.5%	5	45.5%
Native American	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	1	0.4%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Mixed/Other	11	4.8%	9	81.8%	2	18.2%
Total	229	84.2%	141	61.6%	88	38.4%
Female						
Caucasian	33	76.7%	22	66.7%	11	33.3%
African American	6	14.0%	4	66.7%	2	33.3%
Hispanic	1	2.3%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Mixed/Other	2	4.7%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
Total	43	15.8%	29	67.4%	14	32.6%

Figure 2. Supervised Community Treatment Discharge Status



Success rates for youth discharging from supervised community treatment services are much lower than those of youth in the other two graduated sanctions programs. Moreover, while minorities are more likely to be placed in SCT, they also more often discharge unsuccessfully. Caucasians discharged successfully 64.4% of the time, while the success rate for minorities was only 58%. When looking only at minority males, they were unsuccessful in this type of programming 43.7% of the time.

Table 20. Reason For Failure by Gender and Race (SCT)

	TOTAL		NonAttend		MoreRestrictive		HigherTrmt		WaitList		Moved		SrvNotAmen		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	102	100.0%	23	22.5%	35	34.3%	1	1.0%	17	16.7%	2	2.0%	8	7.8%	16	15.7%
Male																
Caucasian	57	64.8%	9	15.8%	21	36.8%	0	0.0%	10	17.5%	0	0.0%	5	8.8%	12	21.1%
AfAmer	23	26.1%	6	26.1%	9	39.1%	1	4.3%	4	17.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	13.0%
Hispanic	5	5.7%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%
NatAmer	1	1.1%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	2	2.3%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtot-Male	88	100.0%	17	19.3%	32	36.4%	1	1.1%	15	17.0%	0	0.0%	7	8.0%	16	18.2%
Female																
Caucasian	11	78.6%	4	36.4%	2	18.2%	0	0.0%	2	18.2%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
AfAmer	2	14.3%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	1	7.1%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtot-Fem	14	100.0%	6	42.9%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	2	14.3%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%

As with the other services, the most prevalent reason for failure for those discharging from supervised community treatment is the need for a more restrictive placement. One difference, however, is a higher percentage of youth failing due to non-attendance as compared to the overall population. Non-attendance for youth in supervised community treatment is 22.5%, while across all three programs the non-attendance rate is 13.1%. If considering only females in SCT, their percentage of non-attendance is 42.9%, although the significance of this figure is compromised due to small numbers.

V. Data By Program – Lifeskills

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

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

The following data include those youth discharging from lifeskills programming during SFY 2007. The average age for youth in lifeskills was 15.8 years.

A. Demographic Data – Lifeskills

Table 21. Race by Gender (LS)

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	532	77.3%	351	78.2%	181	75.7%
African American	87	12.6%	58	12.9%	29	12.1%
Hispanic	50	7.3%	26	5.8%	24	10.0%
Native American	6	0.9%	6	1.3%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.3%	1	0.2%	1	0.4%
Mixed/Other	11	1.6%	7	1.6%	4	1.7%
Total	688	100.0%	449	65.3%	239	34.7%

A higher percentage of females receive lifeskills programming as compared to the other two graduated sanction programs. The percentage of minority females in lifeskills is also slightly higher. The percentage of minority females in tracking and monitoring is 22.4%, supervised community treatment 23.3%, and 24.3% for lifeskills.

B. Length of Service – Lifeskills

Table 22. Average Length of Service in Days – LS

	Overall	Male	Female
Caucasian	37.3	43.3	25.7
African American	46.9	58.7	23.3
Hispanic	16.1	16.3	15.9
Native American	1.0*	1.0*	---
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*
Mixed/Other	51.2	63.7	29.3
Total	36.8	43.4	24.4

*Less than 3 youth served

Although females are more frequently placed in lifeskills training, they remain in the program an average of 19 days less than their male counterparts.

C. Discharge Data – Lifeskills

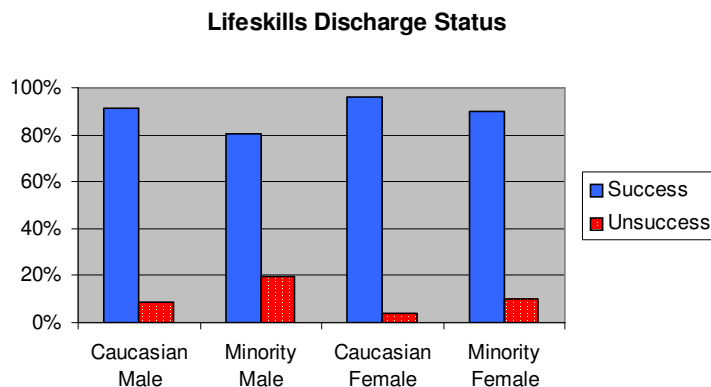
Table 23. Discharge Status (LS)

	N	%
Successful	626	91.0%
Unsuccessful	62	9.0%
Total	688	100.0%

Table 24. Status by Gender and Race (LS)

	Total		Successful		Unsuccessful	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male						
Caucasian	351	78.2%	321	91.5%	30	8.5%
African American	58	12.9%	44	75.9%	14	24.1%
Hispanic	26	5.8%	24	92.3%	2	7.7%
Native American	6	1.3%	6	100.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pac Islander	1	0.2%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Mixed/Other	7	1.6%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%
Total	449	65.3%	400	89.1%	49	10.9%
Female						
Caucasian	181	75.7%	174	96.1%	7	3.9%
African American	29	12.1%	25	86.2%	4	13.8%
Hispanic	24	10.0%	22	91.7%	2	8.3%
Asian/Pac Islander	1	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Mixed/Other	4	0.4%	4	100.0%	0	0.0%
Total	239	1.7%	226	94.6%	13	5.4%

Figure 3. Lifeskills Discharge Status



Success rates reported for youth discharging from lifeskills programming are significantly higher than the success rates for the other graduated sanctions. The overall rate of success in lifeskills is 91%, while the success rates for tracking and monitoring and supervised community treatment are 74.7% and 62.5% respectively. Caucasian females discharging from lifeskills have the highest reported success rate of any of the groups presented in this report at 96%.

Table 25. Reason For Failure by Gender and Race (LS)

	TOTAL		NonAttend		MoreRestrictive		HigherTrmt		WaitList		Moved		SrvNotAmen		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	62	100.0%	26	41.9%	8	12.9%	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	7	11.3%	3	4.8%	17	27.4%
Male																
Caucasian	30	61.2%	14	46.7%	5	16.7%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	3	10.0%	0	0.0%	7	23.3%
AfAmer	14	28.6%	6	42.9%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	3	21.4%
Hispanic	2	4.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
Other	3	6.1%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%
Subtot-Male	49	100.0%	21	42.9%	8	16.3%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	3	6.1%	3	6.1%	13	26.5%
Female																
Caucasian	7	53.8%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	3	42.9%
AfAmer	4	30.8%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%
Hispanic	2	15.4%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtot-Female	13	100.0%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	30.8%	0	0.0%	4	30.8%

Lifeskills is the only graduated sanctions program addressed here in which the most prevalent reason for failure for those discharging is not the need for a more restrictive placement; failure here is most often due to non-attendance. Non-attendance for youth in lifeskills is 41.9%, while non-attendance for tracking and monitoring and supervised community treatment are 9.1% and 22.5% respectively.

VI. Trend Data

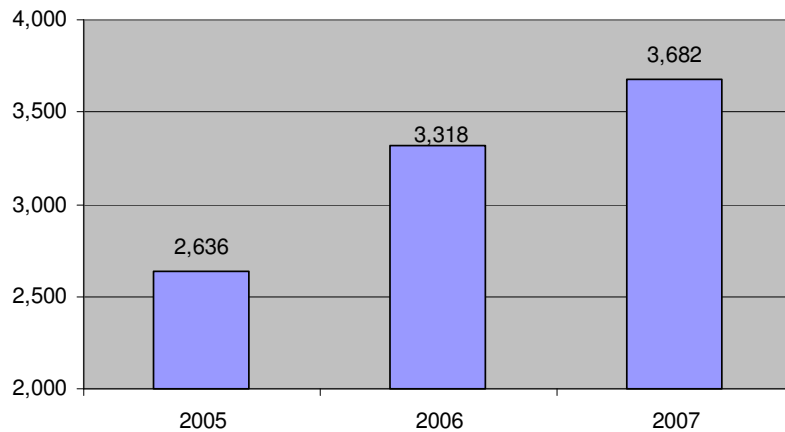
While delinquency services data have been reported to CJJP over the last seven years, data comparable to those presented in this report have been reported over the past three years. Therefore, the trend data presented here were extracted from data reported during state fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007. All data, with the exception of Figure 4, are reported as percentages.

A. Demographic Trend Data

1. Total Service Count

The total number of delinquency services delivered has increased exponentially over the last three years, as noted in Figure 4. (Note-These are a count of services, not individual youth served.)

Figure 4. Services – 3 Year Trend

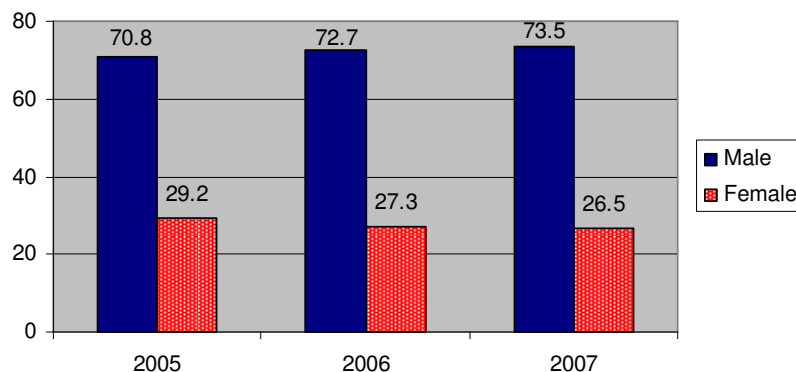


Between 2005 and 2007 there was a 39.7% increase in the number of services delivered to youth.

2. Gender

While only slight, the percentage of females in graduated sanctions programming is steadily declining.

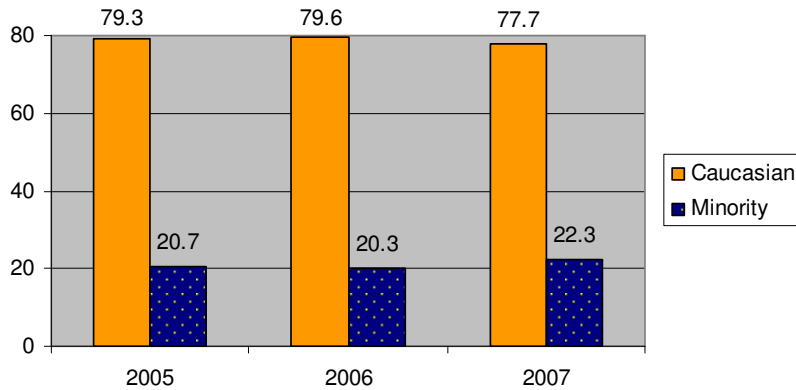
Figure 5. Gender – 3 Year Trend



3. Race

Due to the small number of youth that represent some of the minority populations, minorities were compiled together as one group for the purposes of trend comparison. As noted in Figure 6, the percentage of minorities served increased slightly from 2006 to 2007. This overall increase was largely due to an increase in the number of Hispanic youth served. Hispanic youth represented 3.7% of the population served during SFY05, while they comprised 6.1% of the population served during SFY07.

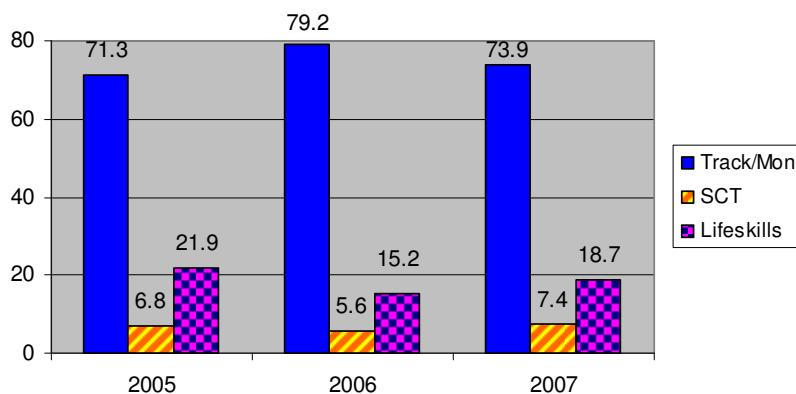
Figure 6. Race – 3 Year Trend



B. Program Trend Data

Of the eight Judicial Districts across Iowa, not all districts utilize funding for all three graduated sanctions programs. There are four districts that have historically served youth in all three programs. However, during the past three years, two districts have utilized only tracking and monitoring and one district utilized tracking and monitoring along with supervised community treatment. During the past 3 years, there were four districts that did not place youth in lifeskills programming.

Figure 7. Program Type – 3 Year Trend



While there have not been any significant changes in the number of youth in a given service over the past three years, there was a decline in the percentage of youth in tracking and monitoring during SFY07.

1. Gender

Figure 8a. Program Type by Gender – Males

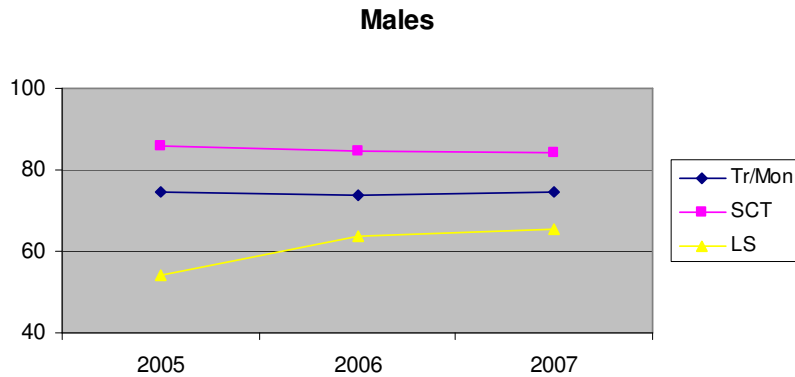
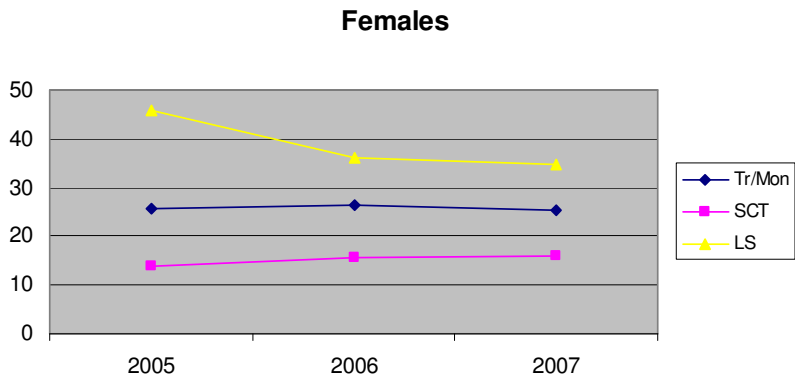


Figure 8b. Program Type by Gender - Females



There were no significant changes in services delivered between genders, with the exception of an increase in the number of males in lifeskills programming. During SFY05, 54.3% of participants in lifeskills programming were males. This increased to 65.3% during SFY07.

2. Race

Figure 9a. Program Type by Race – Caucasians

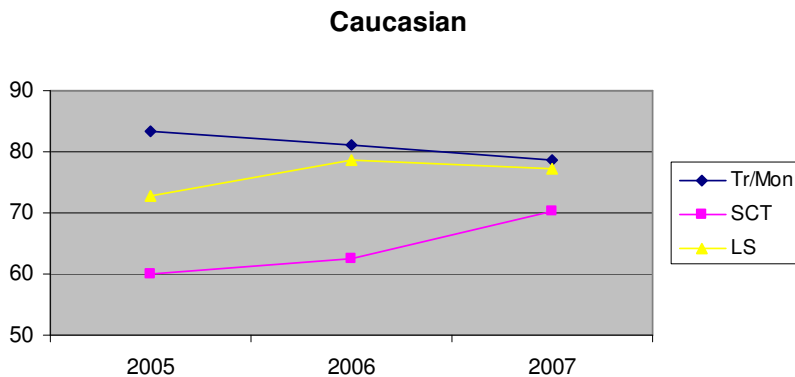
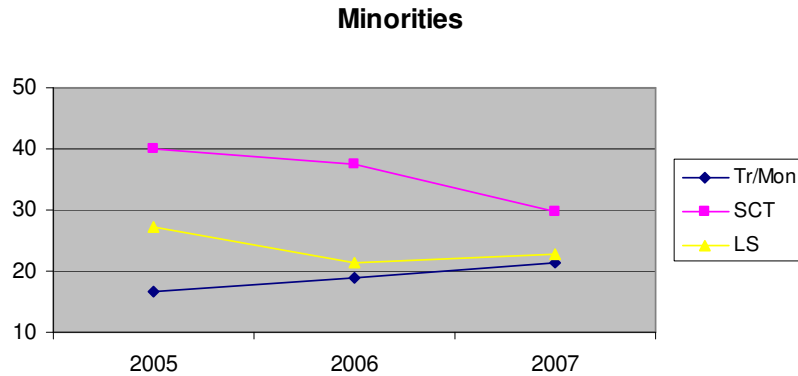


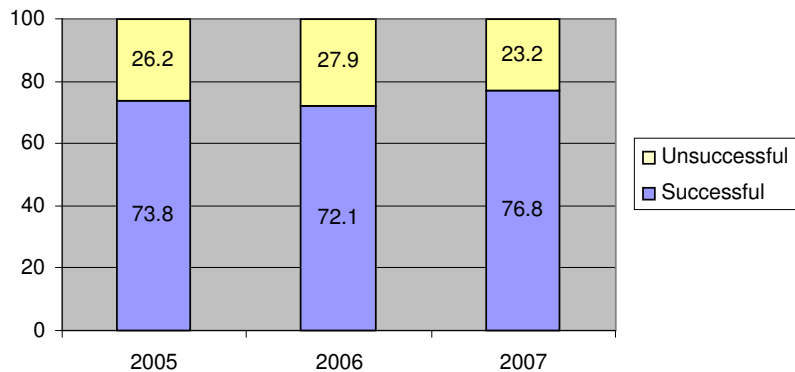
Figure 9b. Program Type by Race – Minorities



Over the past three years, the most pronounced change with regard to race served by program is the decrease in minorities in supervised community treatment. During SFY05, minorities comprised 39.9% of the total number of youth served in SCT. This percentage dropped to 29.8% during SFY07. The largest decrease was in African Americans served in SCT, who constituted 28.7% of the SCT population in SFY05 and only 19.5% in SFY07.

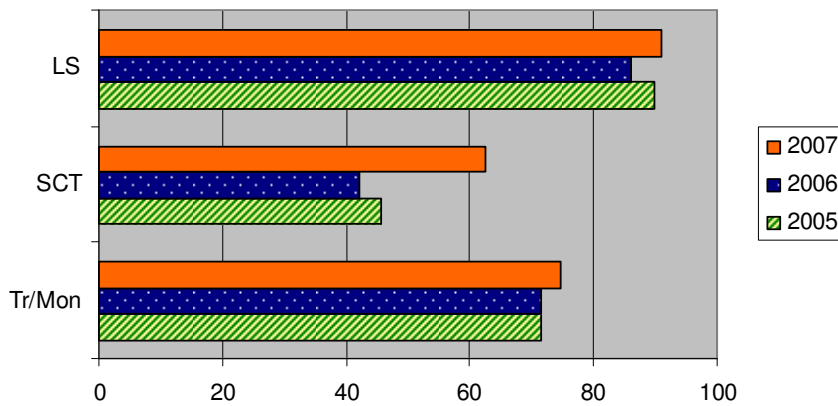
C. Discharge Status Trends

Figure 10. Discharge Status – 3 Year Trend



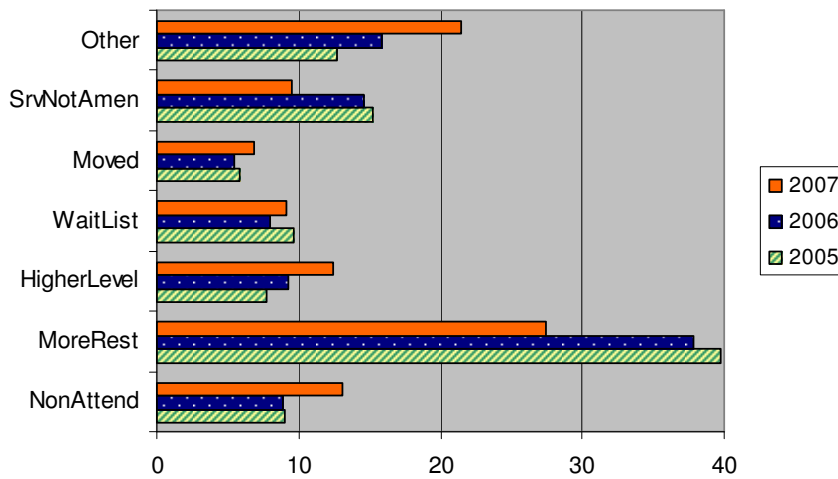
While there has been little fluctuation in the “successful” and “unsuccessful” populations as a whole over the past three years, there has been a more pronounced difference in discharge status by program, as noted below in figure 11.

Figure 11. Successful Discharges – 3 Year Trend



Of the three services delivered, success rates for youth discharging from lifeskills continue to be the highest and rates for those who were in SCT remain the lowest. However, between 2006 and 2007 the percentage of youth discharging successfully from SCT increased from 42.2% to 62.5%.

Figure 12. Reason For Failure – 3 Year Trend



The principal reason for failure given is the need to move a youth to a more restrictive service. However, the percentage of youth in this category in 2007 was 27.4%, down from 39.9% in 2005.

VII. Recidivism

For the purposes of this report, recidivists are youth who discharged from delinquency services during SFY07 with a new complaint between date of discharge and September 30, 2007. As with other data contained in this report, counts are based on unique case identification numbers (see page 5 for further explanation) unless otherwise noted.

A. Demographic Data for Recidivists

Table 26. Recidivists - Gender

	Total Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%
Male	2,708	73.5%	694	25.6%
Female	974	26.5%	194	19.9%
Total	3,682	100.0%	888	24.1%

The total population presented in Table 26, is based on total services delivered, while total number of recidivists (888) is based on unique case identification number. Therefore, if considering the original population of youth who received delinquency services during SFY07, there were 3,224 unique youth served. *This would result in an actual recidivism rate of 27.5%.*

Table 27. Recidivists – Age at New Complaint

	Total Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%
<12	42	1.1%	6	14.3%
12	93	2.5%	14	15.1%
13	261	7.1%	43	16.5%
14	489	13.3%	93	19.0%
15	801	21.8%	155	19.4%
16	1,021	27.7%	238	23.3%
17	933	25.3%	324	34.7%
18+	42	1.2%	15	35.7%
Total	3,682	100.0%	888	100.0%

While the average age of all youth entering delinquency services during SFY07 was 16.2 years, the average age for those who recidivated (at time of complaint) was 16.3 years. Of the total population served, 24% of the youth were under the age of 15. As for the recidivists, 17.6% were less than 15 years of age. The highest percentage of recidivists were age 17.

As compared to the total population of youth in graduated sanctions programming during SFY07, minorities have a higher representation in the population of those with new complaints after discharge. In the total population of youth served, percentages for Caucasians and minorities were 77.7% and 22.3% respectively. As Table 28 illustrates, minorities constitute 31.6% of the population of recidivists. Looking at African Americans only, these youth comprised 12.1% of the total population served, yet represent 19.3% of the population of recidivists.

Table 28. Recidivists - Gender by Race

	Total Population						Recidivists					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,860	77.7%	2,109	77.9%	751	77.1%	607	21.2%	472	22.4%	135	18.0%
African American	446	12.1%	325	12.0%	121	12.4%	171	38.3%	139	42.8%	32	26.4%
Hispanic	223	6.1%	164	6.1%	59	6.1%	65	29.1%	49	29.9%	16	27.1%
Native American	23	0.6%	18	0.7%	5	0.5%	5	21.7%	4	22.2%	1	20.0%
Asian/PacIslander	34	0.9%	27	1.0%	7	0.7%	11	32.4%	10	37.0%	1	14.3%
Mixed/Other	96	2.6%	65	2.4%	31	3.2%	29	30.2%	20	30.8%	9	29.0%
Total	3,682	100.0%	2,708	73.5%	974	26.5%	888	24.1%	694	25.6%	194	19.9%

Overall, the highest rate of recidivism was found among African Americans, with a rate of 38.3% versus 24.1% for the entire cohort. Males had slightly higher rates than females; the highest male rate was found for African Americans, while the highest rate for females was found with mixed/other races.

B. Recidivists by Program Type

The following tables depict the type of programming from which youth discharged before being charged with a new complaint. There were 175 recidivists who discharged from more than one delinquency program during SFY07. Youth with multiple services will be represented in the counts for each program from which they discharged. The 888 recidivists received a total of 1,126 services.

Note - Representation of some minority racial groups in the overall population is fairly small. Therefore, from this point forward, minorities will be combined under one category.

Table 29. Recidivists – Program Type

	Total Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%
Tracking & Monitoring	2,722	73.9%	798	29.3%
Supervised Community Treatment	272	7.4%	104	38.2%
Lifeskills	688	18.7%	224	32.6%
Total	3,682	100.0%	1,126	30.6%

When referring to the overall population served during SFY07, youth receiving supervised community treatment programming reflect the highest rate of recidivism, while youth discharging from tracking and monitoring have the lowest rate.

Table 30. Recidivists Discharged from Tracking and Monitoring

	Total Population						Recidivists					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	2,137	78.5%	1,600	78.8%	537	77.6%	571	26.7%	455	28.4%	116	21.6%
Minority	585	21.5%	430	21.2%	155	22.4%	227	38.8%	175	40.7%	52	33.5%
Total	2,722	100.0%	2,030	74.6%	692	25.4%	798	29.3%	630	31.0%	168	24.3%

Table 31. Recidivists Discharged from Supervised Community Treatment

	Total Population						Recidivists					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	191	70.2%	158	69.0%	33	76.7%	67	35.1%	58	36.7%	9	27.3%
Minority	81	29.8%	71	31.0%	10	23.3%	37	45.7%	33	46.5%	4	40.0%
Total	272	100.0%	229	84.2%	43	15.8%	104	38.2%	91	39.7%	13	30.2%

Table 32. Recidivists Discharged from Lifeskills

	Total Population						Recidivists					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	532	77.3%	351	78.2%	181	75.7%	151	28.4%	121	34.5%	30	16.6%
Minority	156	22.7%	98	21.8%	58	24.3%	73	46.8%	58	59.2%	15	25.9%
Total	688	100.0%	449	65.3%	239	34.7%	224	32.6%	179	39.9%	45	18.8%

Of the minority males discharging from lifeskills programming, 59.2% of them were charged with a subsequent complaint. When considering race, both minority females and males showed higher recidivism rates than their white counterparts. The data also suggest that males and minorities who discharge from lifeskills programming have a higher likelihood of committing another delinquent act as compared to youth discharging from one of the other two services. Minority youth showed higher rates of recidivism than Caucasians regardless of the delinquency program to which they were referred.

C. Recidivists by Discharge Status

Status is defined as either a successful discharge or an unsuccessful 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 includes all services provided to recidivists during SFY07.

Table 33. Recidivists - Discharge Status

	Total		Recidivists		Non-Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Successful	2,829	76.8%	778	27.5%	2,051	72.5%
Unsuccessful	853	23.2%	348	40.8%	505	59.2%
Total	3,682	100.0%	1,126	30.6%	2,556	69.4%

As one might assume, recidivists more often discharged unsuccessfully from programming. Of those discharging successfully, 27.5% had a subsequent complaint, compared to nearly 41% of those unsuccessfully discharged.

1. Recidivists Successfully Discharging from Programming

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

Table 34. Recidivists – Successful Discharge

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	561	72.1%	446	79.5%	115	20.5%
Minority	217	27.9%	165	76.0%	52	24.0%
Total	778	100.0%	611	78.5%	167	21.5%

The following tables include the offenses for youth receiving new complaints after they successfully discharged from one or more delinquency services during SFY07.

Table 35. Successful Discharge – Offense Type by Race and Gender

	TOTAL		Felony		Misdemeanor		Sched Viol		Other/Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	611	78.5%	63	10.3%	468	76.6%	76	12.4%	4	0.7%
Female	167	21.5%	7	4.2%	140	83.8%	20	12.0%	0	0.0%
Caucasian	561	72.1%	47	8.4%	421	75.0%	90	16.0%	3	0.5%
Minority	217	27.9%	23	10.6%	187	86.2%	6	2.8%	1	0.5%
Total	778	100.0%	70	9.0%	608	78.1%	96	12.3%	4	0.5%

Table 36. Successful Discharge – Offense Subtype by Race and Gender

	TOTAL		Violent		Property		Public Order		Drug		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	611	78.5%	108	17.7%	202	33.1%	220	36.0%	77	12.6%	4	0.7%
Female	167	21.5%	28	16.8%	62	37.1%	69	41.3%	8	4.8%	0	0.0%
Caucasian	561	72.1%	91	16.2%	185	33.0%	220	39.2%	62	11.1%	3	0.5%
Minority	217	27.9%	45	20.7%	79	36.4%	69	31.8%	23	10.6%	1	0.5%
Total	778	100.0%	136	17.5%	264	33.9%	289	37.1%	85	10.9%	4	0.5%

2. Recidivists Unsuccessfully Discharging from Programming

The following tables depict the population of recidivists who discharged *unsuccessfully* from graduated sanctions programming during SFY 2007.

Table 37. Recidivists – Unsuccessful Discharge

	TOTAL		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	228	65.5%	188	82.5%	40	17.5%
Minority	120	34.5%	101	84.2%	19	15.8%
Total	348	100.0%	289	83.0%	59	17.0%

The following includes offenses for youth receiving new complaints after they unsuccessfully discharged from one or more delinquency services during SFY07.

Table 38. Unsuccessful Discharge – Offense Type by Race and Gender

	TOTAL		Felony		Misdemeanor		Sched Viol		Other/Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	289	83.0%	49	17.0%	215	74.4%	24	8.3%	1	0.3%
Female	59	17.0%	4	6.8%	53	89.8%	2	3.4%	0	0.0%
Caucasian	228	65.5%	28	12.3%	178	78.1%	22	9.6%	0	0.0%
Minority	120	34.5%	25	20.8%	90	75.0%	4	3.3%	1	0.8%
Total	348	100.0%	53	15.2%	268	77.0%	26	7.5%	1	0.3%

Table 39. Unsuccessful Discharge – Offense Subtype by Race and Gender

	TOTAL		Violent		Property		Public Order		Drug		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	289	83.0%	54	18.7%	118	40.8%	81	28.0%	35	12.1%	1	0.3%
Female	59	17.0%	11	18.6%	27	45.8%	16	27.1%	5	8.5%	0	0.0%
Caucasian	228	65.5%	39	17.1%	92	40.4%	68	29.8%	29	12.7%	0	0.0%
Minority	120	34.5%	26	21.7%	53	44.2%	29	24.2%	11	9.2%	1	0.8%
Total	348	100.0%	65	18.7%	145	41.7%	97	27.9%	40	11.5%	1	0.3%

As seen in the above tables, youth who discharged unsuccessfully from programming are more likely to obtain a more serious subsequent charge than youth who discharged successfully from programming. The percentage of youth with a subsequent felony charge was 15.2% for those discharging unsuccessfully versus 9.0% for youth discharging successfully. Youth discharging unsuccessfully were more likely to be subsequently charged with property crimes, while youth discharging successfully were more likely to be charged with public order crimes.

D. Recidivism Period

The following includes the period of time (in days) between discharge from service and the subsequent complaint(s) for recidivists. Average Number of Days indicates an average number of days between discharge and new complaint. Records were counted by unique complaint sequence number, therefore, there may be more than one complaint for any given youth.

Of the 888 recidivists, there were a total of 1,437 complaints resulting in an average of 1.6 complaints per youth.

Table 40. 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	1155	80.4%	132.3	459	39.7%	137	11.9%	111	9.6%	98	8.5%	350	30.3%
Female	282	19.6%	130.4	122	43.3%	27	9.6%	34	12.1%	22	7.8%	77	27.3%
Caucasian	950	66.1%	131.3	387	40.7%	111	11.7%	94	9.9%	76	8.0%	282	29.7%
Minority	487	33.9%	133.1	194	39.8%	53	10.9%	51	10.5%	44	9.0%	145	29.8%
Successful	965	67.2%	142.8	348	36.1%	115	11.9%	98	10.2%	88	9.1%	316	32.7%
Unsuccessful	472	32.8%	109.6	233	49.4%	49	10.4%	47	10.0%	32	6.8%	111	23.5%
Total	1,437	100%	131.9	581	40.4%	164	11.4%	145	10.1%	120	8.4%	427	29.7%

Table 41. Recidivism Period – Discharge from Tracking & Monitoring

TRACKING & MONITORING (in days)

	TOTAL		Avg # Days	<= 90		91-120		121-150		151-180		> 180	
	N	%		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	861	80.4%	133.8	339	39.4%	101	11.7%	80	9.3%	73	8.5%	268	31.1%
Female	210	19.6%	134.6	88	41.9%	16	7.6%	28	13.3%	17	8.1%	61	29.0%
Caucasian	747	69.7%	133.0	289	38.7%	84	11.2%	77	10.3%	63	8.4%	225	30.1%
Minority	324	30.3%	136.3	129	39.8%	33	10.2%	31	9.6%	27	8.3%	104	32.1%
Successful	687	64.1%	147.6	237	34.5%	79	11.5%	69	10.0%	66	9.6%	236	34.4%
Unsuccessful	384	35.9%	109.6	190	49.5%	38	9.9%	39	10.2%	24	6.3%	93	24.2%
Total	1,071	100.0%	134.0	427	39.9%	117	10.9%	108	10.1%	90	8.4%	329	30.7%

Table 42. 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	116	87.9%	128.7	47	40.5%	17	14.7%	14	12.1%	10	8.6%	28	24.1%
Female	16	12.1%	97.9	9	56.3%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	2	12.5%	3	18.8%
Caucasian	87	65.9%	119.0	39	44.8%	14	16.1%	10	11.5%	6	6.9%	18	20.7%
Minority	45	34.1%	136.7	17	37.8%	5	11.1%	4	8.9%	6	13.3%	13	28.9%
Successful	76	57.6%	132.6	29	38.2%	12	15.8%	9	11.8%	8	10.5%	18	23.7%
Unsuccessful	56	42.4%	114.7	27	48.2%	7	12.5%	5	8.9%	4	7.1%	13	23.2%
Total	132	100.0%	125.0	56	42.4%	19	14.4%	14	10.6%	12	9.1%	31	23.5%

Table 43. 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	178	76.1%	127.1	73	41.0%	19	10.7%	17	9.6%	15	8.4%	54	30.3%
Female	56	23.9%	123.6	25	44.6%	9	16.1%	6	10.7%	3	5.4%	13	23.2%
Caucasian	116	49.6%	129.6	50	43.1%	13	11.2%	7	6.0%	7	6.0%	39	33.6%
Minority	118	50.4%	123.0	48	40.7%	15	12.7%	16	13.6%	11	9.3%	28	23.7%
Successful	202	86.3%	130.3	82	40.6%	24	11.9%	20	9.9%	14	6.9%	62	30.7%
Unsuccessful	32	13.7%	100.7	16	50.0%	4	12.5%	3	9.4%	4	12.5%	5	15.6%
Total	234	100.0%	126.3	98	41.9%	28	12.0%	23	9.8%	18	7.7%	67	28.6%

When looking at recidivism period, there are only a few differences between gender, race, program or discharge status. The overall average period was nearly 132 days between date of discharge from service and subsequent complaint. The only groups that differed from this average were as follows:

- Females discharging from Supervised Community Treatment tended to recidivate within 98 days. Overall, females tend to recidivate more quickly than males.
- In all categories, regardless of programming type delivered, youth who discharged from programming unsuccessfully committed a new delinquent act approximately 30 days sooner than youth who discharged successfully from programming
- The group that went the longest between discharge and new complaint were youth who successfully discharged from tracking and monitoring (nearly 148 days).
- The largest percentage of subsequent complaints occur within 90 days of discharge. Youth discharging unsuccessfully recidivate more quickly than youth who discharged successfully.
- There are no significant differences between Caucasians and minorities in the amount of time until new complaint.

VIII. Recidivism in the Adult System

Delinquency services data have been collected and reported by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning over the past seven years. However, data similar to those presented in this report date back to 2005. The following considers the 2,457 youth who discharged from delinquency services during state fiscal year 2005 (July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005). More specifically, the data below indicate whether or not these youth entered the adult justice system for an indictable misdemeanor or higher offense (no minor traffic violations) at any time between July 1, 2005 and September 30, 2007.

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 social security number. Therefore, matches are dependent upon the accurate entry of social security number 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. Matches

When matching the 2,457 youth who discharged from delinquency services during SFY 2005 to adult records in the ICIS system, the following results were obtained:

Table 44. Youth with Adult Convictions

Total Number of Matches	633
Total Number of Charges	4,028
Dispositions (Based on Charges):	
Convictions	1,844
Dismissed/Not Guilty	864
Withdrawn/Waived/Not Filed	114
Other	76
Local Ordinances/Curfew	597
Unknown/In Process	533

Out of 2,457 youth receiving delinquency services during SFY 2005, 571 (23.2%) of them were convicted in the adult system by September 30, 2007. A total of 633 (25.7%) youth had contact with the adult system between July 1, 2005 and September 30, 2007. The remainder of the data reported will focus only on the 571 individuals with 1,844 convicted charges in adult court. Any local ordinances, curfew violations or simple traffic violations will not be included.

B. Demographics

Table 45. Adult Convictions – Gender

	Juvenile Population Served		Adult Convictions	
	N	%	N	%
Male	1,735	70.6%	478	27.6%
Female	722	29.4%	93	12.9%
Total	2,457	100.0%	571	23.2%

Table 46. Adult Convictions – Race

	Juvenile Population Served		Adult Convictions	
	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	1,957	79.6%	448	22.9%
African American	312	12.7%	90	28.8%
Hispanic	94	3.8%	16	17.0%
Native American	24	1.0%	8	33.3%
Asian/Pac Islander	26	1.1%	2	7.7%
Mixed/Other	44	1.8%	7	15.9%
Total	2,457	100.0%	571	23.2%

Table 47. Adult Convictions – Age at Disposition

	N	%
14	2	0.3%
15	4	0.7%
16	7	1.2%
17	78	13.6%
18	344	60.2%
19	113	19.7%
20+	23	4.0%
Total	571	100.0%

The age reported above is age at first disposition occurring between July 1, 2005 and September 30, 2007. As seen in Table 47, 76% of youth subsequently convicted in the adult system were convicted before the age of 19.

C. Charges

As stated above, there were 571 youth receiving delinquency services during SFY 2005 who were subsequently convicted in the adult system. These 571 individuals had a total of 1,844 charges, which is an average of 3.2 charges per individual.

Table 48 below demonstrates that nearly 40% of youth convicted in the adult system were charged with public order crimes. Of the 736 public order charges, 307 (41.7%) were alcohol related. As for violent crimes, of the 240 convictions, 226 (94.2%) were assault charges.

Table 48. Adult Convictions – Charges

	TOTAL		Violent		Property		Public Order		Drug		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	1,605	87.0%	214	13.3%	413	25.7%	621	38.7%	206	12.8%	151	9.4%
Female	239	13.0%	24	10.0%	49	20.5%	105	43.9%	44	18.4%	17	7.1%
Caucasian	1,398	75.8%	154	11.0%	383	27.4%	560	40.1%	186	13.3%	131	9.4%
Minority	446	24.2%	86	19.3%	82	18.4%	176	39.5%	64	14.3%	38	8.5%
Total	1,844	100.0%	238	12.9%	462	25.1%	726	39.4%	250	13.6%	168	9.1%

D. Programming Received as a Juvenile

The 571 individuals reported in the above tables discharged from one or more delinquency services during the period of July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005. The information in this section includes the service(s) they discharged from as juveniles and whether or not they were considered successful or unsuccessful in their programming. There were a total of 2,636 services delivered during SFY 2005, as youth may have discharged from multiple services. As noted in Table 49 below, the 571 youth with adult convictions received 615 services.

Table 49. Juvenile Programming of Adult Recidivists

	Juvenile Population Served		Adult Convictions	
	N	%	N	%
Tracking & Monitoring	1,880	71.3%	447	23.8%
Supervised Community Treatment	178	6.8%	63	35.4%
Lifeskills	578	21.9%	105	18.2%
Total	2,636	100.0%	615	23.3%

Table 50. Discharge Status in Juvenile Programming

	Tracking & Monitoring			Supervised Comm Treatment			Lifeskills		
	Juv Pop Served	Adult Conv	%Recid	Juv Pop Served	Adult Conv	%Recid	Juv Pop Served	Adult Conv	%Recid
Successful	1,345	282	21.0%	81	25	30.9%	519	80	15.4%
Unsuccessful	535	165	30.8%	97	38	39.2%	59	25	42.4%
Total	1,880	447	23.8%	178	63	35.4%	578	105	18.2%

When looking back at the overall population of juveniles served during SFY 2005, the juveniles who moved on to the adult system were much less “successful” in their programming as compared to the juveniles who did not enter the adult system. Of the youth unsuccessfully discharging from lifeskills in 2005, over 42% of them were convicted in adult court.

Overall success rates during 2005 were as follows; Tracking and Monitoring 71.5%, Supervised Community Treatment 45.5% and Lifeskills 89.8%. Therefore, a success rate of 71.5% was observed for all youth in tracking and monitoring services during 2005. However, those youth who were subsequently convicted in the adult system had a success rate of only 63.1% back in 2005. Lifeskills recipients during 2005 had an 89.8% success rate, while those juveniles moving into the adult system only had a 76.2% success rate in lifeskills during 2005. Failure in juvenile programming was, therefore, a predictor of later involvement 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 SFY 2007. No true statistical analysis was conducted, so only general conclusions are drawn from the data presented.

Programming:

- Nearly 75% of all youth served are between the ages of 15 and 17
- While males constitute 73.5% of the overall population served, 84% of the population in Supervised Community Treatment is male
- Conversely, while females comprise 35% of the population in Lifeskills, females comprise 26.5% of the overall population served

When comparing youth served by program to the total population of youth served in SFY07:

- Supervised Community Treatment – African Americans are 19.5% of population in SCT versus 12.1% of the total population
- Lifeskills – Hispanic females are 10% of population in LS versus 6.1% of total population

The population that most often discharged unsuccessfully by program is:

- Tracking & Monitoring – Mixed race males were unsuccessful 48.9% of the time
- SCT – African American males were unsuccessful 48.9% of the time (Note-Native American males and Asian females were unsuccessful 100% of the time, but there were only 2 youth served)
- Lifeskills – Mixed race males were unsuccessful 42.9% of the time

Recidivism in the Juvenile System:

- 27.5% of youth had a subsequent complaint after discharge; youth who discharged unsuccessfully were most likely to be recidivists
- Males were more likely than females to be recidivists; 25.6% of males had a subsequent charge, while females had a recidivism rate of 19.9%
- African Americans had the highest rate of recidivism at 38.3%

The percentage of males and minorities who discharged from Lifeskills programming with a subsequent complaint is much higher than their representation in the total population served:

- Males discharging from Lifeskills = 65.3%
- Males discharging from Lifeskills and recidivating = 79.9%
- Minorities discharging from Lifeskills = 22.7%
- Minorities discharging from Lifeskills and recidivating = 32.6%

Recidivist subsequent charges:

- Youth discharging *unsuccessfully* from programming more often had subsequent felony and property charges
- Youth discharging *successfully* from programming more often had misdemeanor and public order charges

Period until new charge:

- When considering all youth who had a subsequent complaint, there was an average period of 132 days between discharge from programming and new complaint
- Females discharging from Lifeskills committed a new delinquent act within an average of 98 days

Recidivism in the Adult System

Newly reported this year are data concerning the youth who discharged from delinquency services during *SFY 2005* and whether or not any of these youth entered the adult justice system. Following is a summary of the findings:

- Of the 2,457 youth receiving services in 2005, 23.2% were convicted in the adult system on or before September 30, 2007
- Males were more likely to have a subsequent conviction in the adult system compared to females; the recidivism rate for males was 27.6% versus 12.7% for females
- Minorities had a recidivism rate in the adult system of 24.6%, while Caucasians had a rate of 22.9% - minorities with the highest recidivism rates in the adult system were African Americans (28.8%) and Native Americans (33.3%)
- The largest percentage of subsequent convictions involved public order/alcohol related charges
- 12.2% of the convictions were felony level assaults
- Failure in delinquency service programs was related to subsequent involvement in the adult justice system. As shown below, success rates for recidivist youth in juvenile delinquency services were lower than those for the total population receiving services in SFY 2005:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Overall Success Rate</u>	<u>Success Rate of Adult Recidivists</u>
Tracking & Monitoring	71.5%	63.3%
SCT	45.5%	39.7%
Lifeskills	89.8%	76.2%

When looking at 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.