



# Special Report: Female Profile, System Response Data and Recommendations

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Data Report

(July 1, 2020-September 30, 2021)

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# Special Report: Female Profile, System Response Data and Recommendations Data Report (July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021)

## Introduction

This report contains a variety of data regarding females under the supervision of Juvenile Court who would not only have been eligible for placement in a state training school (STS) setting in accordance with Iowa Code 232.52(2) between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021, but whom Juvenile Court Services (JCS) confirms that type of placement would have been pursued. It is intended to further contribute to informed decision-making related to this population of young women to ensure they receive appropriate, female-responsive services and supervision while providing for public safety.

This report is a variation on other similar such reports<sup>1</sup> in that it looks specifically at girls who JCS would have referred to a level of care that does not currently exist in Iowa for girls. In addition to this data report, a survey of the assigned juvenile court officers for this cohort was conducted in November 2020 in order to ascertain information that could not be obtained from the case management system as quantitative data. Those results will be reported separately.

## Methodology

Unless otherwise noted, all data included in this report was compiled in October 2021 for the cohort. Records were extracted from the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, a repository of key criminal justice data, from the Judicial Branch Court Case Management System (CMS). The CMS contains both adult and juvenile case information.

As noted above, the collective of females initially identified for potential inclusion in the cohort was determined by establishing those who had a new complaint between July 1, 2020 and September 30, 2021. This group was then further analyzed to determine if the eligibility criteria for placement in an STS setting as enumerated in Iowa Code 232.52(2) was met, resulting in 56 possible female candidates. Finally, the 56 females who met the eligibility criteria were presented to JCS. Based on their knowledge of the case, youth involved and experience, JCS determined they would likely have pursued an STS level of care for 25 of the 56 females had one existed.

The cohort does not include females who were/are under long-term JCS supervision who did not have a new complaint during the report period. These cases would be eligible, but did not meet the criteria of the current result set. CJJP has confirmed at least three such cases.

## COVID-19

In CY2019, there were a total of 13,316 juvenile complaints. In CY2020, that number decreased nearly 24% to 10,125. The CY2021 complaints were comparable to CY2020 at 10,671. The reduction is due to a multitude of factors stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

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<sup>1</sup> *The Deep End: Female Profile, System Response Data and Recommendations for SFY19; The Deep End: Serious, Violent, Chronic Female Offenders data report, SFY 2018 and SFY 2017*; <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice-planning/females-and-juvenile-justice>

In general, the overall reduction in juvenile complaints has resulted in fewer youth having contact with the juvenile justice system. The existence of a new complaint between July 1, 2020 and September 30, 2021 was the establishing criteria for potential inclusion in the cohort represented in this report, therefore, it is highly likely that both the number of females eligible (56) and the number of females in the report cohort (25) is also reduced due to the unique circumstance of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Key Findings

- For this cohort, over representation of African-American females began in their first contact with the system, where they made up 33.3% of the females whose first complaint came before the age of thirteen and ended with them experiencing a higher amount (53.8% of those held) and duration (62.5% of those held over 180 days) of secure detention and waiver to adult court (57.1% of those waived). The general population of African-American females age 10 to 17 in Iowa is currently 3.5%<sup>2</sup>. Due to the pervasiveness of disparities within Iowa's juvenile justice system, it is recommended to examine the current practice, policies and tools at all decision points to identify bias and implement necessary changes to mitigate those biases.
- This cohort of justice-involved females received extensive community-based services and residential placement services. The entire cohort received at least one, while 68% received more than ten and 24% received more than twenty. Those services and placements were also generally extended in duration (80% received two years or more and 32% received over four years). This cohort of females' eligibility for and likelihood of an STS level of response did not stem from an inadequate quantity of other services or placements. While similar, this is substantially more prominent for this cohort than those in previous data reports<sup>3</sup>.
- While more than half (64%) of the cohort first came into contact with the juvenile justice system under a complaint with the highest charge of a Simple Misdemeanor or below, a larger number (72%) had at least one felony offense over the course of their involvement in the juvenile justice system.
- Among juvenile charges, the property charge type had the highest volume. Ninety-six percent of the cohort had at least one property type charge/allegation. This was followed by 88% of the cohort with at least one violent type charge/allegation, while only 12% of the cohort had at least one drug type charge/allegation. The violent charge type was consistently highest in previous data report findings using a broader cohort.
- 23 of the 25 females in the cohort (92%) had more than 30 days of detention holds (30.9% greater than the 2019 eligible-only cohort). Further, 8 of the 25 females (32%) had more than 180 days of detention holds (19.1% greater than the 2019 eligible-only cohort).

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<sup>2</sup> Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2020). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2019." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

<sup>3</sup> *The Deep End: Female Profile, System Response Data and Recommendations for SFY19; The Deep End: Serious, Violent, Chronic Female Offenders data report, SFY 2018 and SFY 2017*; <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice-planning/females-and-juvenile-justice>

The average length of a single stay in detention for **all** juvenile justice involved girls, not just those eligible for an STS level of response, was 19.5 days in calendar year 2020. This was an increase from 15.7 days in calendar year 2019.

- Of this cohort of juvenile justice involved girls, 72% had no placement in a Psychiatric Medical Institution for Children (PMIC) facility. This is consistent with previous similar data report findings.

## Background

In February 2017, the Iowa Girls Justice Initiative (IGJI) planning group, an Ad Hoc committee of the Iowa Task Force for Young Women (ITFYW), issued a report, *Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Female Offenders: Service and System Recommendations for Iowa*, which detailed recommendations related to females who have serious, violent and chronic offense histories in Iowa. That full report can be found at the following link:

<https://humanrights.iowa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice-planning/females-and-juvenile-justice>

For purposes of the IGJI planning group, “serious, violent and chronic” related back to eligibility for placement in a state training school setting as defined in Iowa Code 232.52(2), regardless of whether a placement occurred. Although the IGJI planning group recommended this section of Iowa Code be revisited to “ensure that the eligibility criteria are suitably narrow and appropriate for only serious, violent and chronic offenders,” it remains the agreed upon standard for youth who have exhausted the options available in the juvenile justice system and are the greatest risk to public safety.

The ITFYW, a sub-committee of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC), served as the collaborative core for the IGJI Ad Hoc committee and expanded its membership to include a broader range of juvenile justice system officials and stakeholders necessary to the development of the recommendations. The ITFYW and JJAC have continued to pursue implementation of the IGJI recommendations. An abbreviated list of the IGJI recommendations can be found in Appendix I.

**Special Report: Female Profile, System Response Data and Recommendations** is a continuation of that work. Previous data reports entitled **The Deep End: Female Profile, System Response Data and Recommendations** and **The Deep End: Serious, Violent and Chronic Female Offenders Data Report** are also available<sup>4</sup>.

## Cohort

All data included in this report represent a cohort of 25 young women under juvenile court jurisdiction determined to be eligible for placement in a state training school setting, as outlined in Iowa Code §232.52 (2), with a new complaint between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021 **and** likely to have been placement in such a setting were it available. It is important to note that in 2017 the process by which this type of cohort was identified was improved for accuracy. Therefore, any comparison of data

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<sup>4</sup> <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice-planning/females-and-juvenile-justice>

should involve only reports after SFY17 and not earlier data reports. Additionally, direct comparisons cannot be fully made as previous reports involved all eligible females while this report involves eligible females likely to have been placed, making the cohorts differently defined.

**Iowa Code §232.52(2) ~ State Training School (STS) Eligibility Criteria**

*“e. An order transferring the guardianship of the child, subject to the continuing jurisdiction and custody of the court for the purposes of section 232.54, to the director of the department of human services for purposes of placement in the state training school or other facility, provided that the child is at least twelve years of age and the court finds the placement to be in the best interests of the child or necessary for the protection of the public, and that the child has been found to have committed an act which is a forcible felony, as defined in section 702.11, or a felony violation of section 124.401 or chapter 707, or the court finds any three of the following conditions exist:*

- (1) The child is at least fifteen years of age and the court finds the placement to be in the best interests of the child or necessary to the protection of the public.*
- (2) The child has committed an act which is a crime against a person and which would be an aggravated misdemeanor or a felony if the act were committed by an adult.*
- (3) The child has previously been found to have committed a delinquent act.*
- (4) The child has previously been placed in a treatment facility outside the child’s home or in a supervised community treatment program established pursuant to section 232.191, subsection 4, as a result of a prior delinquency adjudication.”*

Of the 25 females identified in this cohort as being both eligible for and likely to be placed in a state training school setting, one met the “at least 12 years of age + forcible felony” criteria as noted in the Iowa Code section above. The remaining 24 females met at least three of the four criteria enumerated in that same Code section. Four females met all four criteria, while 20 met three out of four criteria. The criteria met by that group of 20 is detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1: Number of Females in Cohort Who Met Each STS Eligibility Criteria**

Code Criteria	Number of Females Who Met 3 of 4 Criteria (N=20)
At least 15 years of age	16
Aggravated misdemeanor or higher	8
Previously adjudicated delinquent	17
Prior placement	19

Table 2 and 2a below detail the eligibility criteria met by the 2020/2021 cohort profiled in this special report compared to the cohort profiled in SFY19. It is important to remember the distinction between the two cohorts. The SFY19 cohort involved all STS eligible females, while the 2020/21 cohort involves STS eligible females likely to have been placed.

Table 2: 2020/21 Cohort vs. SFY19 STS Eligible Cohort

Code Criteria	Number & percent who met criteria in 2020/21 (n=25)	Number & percent who met criteria in SFY19 (n=85)
At least 12 years old + forcible felony	1 (4.0%)	18 (21.2%)
All four other criteria met	4 (16.0%)	11 (12.9%)

The single female who met the “at least 12 years of age + forcible felony” criteria within Iowa Code 232.52(2) was White (Table 2).

Table 2a: 2020/21 Cohort vs. SFY19 STS Eligible Cohort 3 out of 4 Criteria

Remaining females who met at least three of the four criteria enumerated in that same Code section.

Code Criteria	Number & percent who met criteria 2020/21 (n=20)	Number & percent who met criteria SFY19 (n=56)
At least 15 years of age	16 (80.0%)	55 (98.2%)
Aggravated misdemeanor or higher	8 (40.0%)	29 (51.8%)
Previously adjudicated delinquent	17 (85.0%)	38 (67.9%)
Prior placement	19 (95.0%)	46 (82.1%)
<b>TOTAL who met 3 out of 4 criteria + percent of ALL</b>	20 (80.0%)	56 (65.9%)

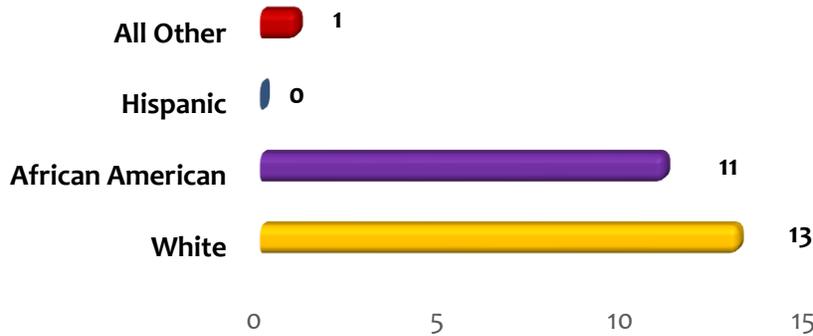
A large majority (80%) of girls were eligible because they met three of four enumerated criteria (Table 2a). Compared to the 2019 cohort (eligible only), the 2020/21 cohort (eligible and likely placed):

- \* has a substantially lower proportion of girls who meet the age criteria (-18.2%);
- \* has a lower proportion of girls who met the aggravated misdemeanor or higher criteria (-11.8%);
- \* has a substantially higher proportion of girls who were previously adjudicated (+17.1%); and
- \* has a higher proportion of girls who had a prior placement (+12.9%).

Prior placements and previous adjudications followed by age are the primary drivers of eligibility for the 2020/21 cohort, while age and prior placements were the primary drivers of eligibility for the SFY19 cohort.

## Demographics

Figure 1: 2020/21 Cohort by Race/Ethnicity



African-American females are disproportionately represented (44.0%) within the cohort (Figure 1). The general population of African-American females age 10 to 17 in Iowa is currently 3.5%<sup>5</sup>. This disproportionality held true across the upper age ranges: 14-year-olds

were 100% African American, 15-year-olds were 45.5% African American, and 16-year olds were 33.3% African-American, while the two youngest females were White.

### KEY FINDING

*For this cohort, over representation of African-American females began in their first contact with the system, where they made up 33.3% of the females whose first complaint came before the age of thirteen and ended with them experiencing a higher amount (53.8% of those held) and duration (62.5% of those held over 180 days) of secure detention and waiver to adult court (57.1% of those waived). The general population of African-American females age 10 to 17 in Iowa is currently 3.5%<sup>1</sup>. Due to the pervasiveness of disparities within Iowa's juvenile justice system, it is recommended to examine the current practice, policies and tools at all decision points to identify bias and implement necessary changes to mitigate those biases.*

<sup>5</sup> Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2020). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2019." Online. Available: <https://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Figure 2: 2020/21 Cohort by Age at End of Period (September 30, 2021)

The age range of the 2020/21 cohort at the end of the period (Sept. 30, 2021) was 12-16 years old (Figure 2). The ages with the largest representation were 15 and 16-year olds. These age groups made up 44.0% and 36.0 % of the cohort respectively.

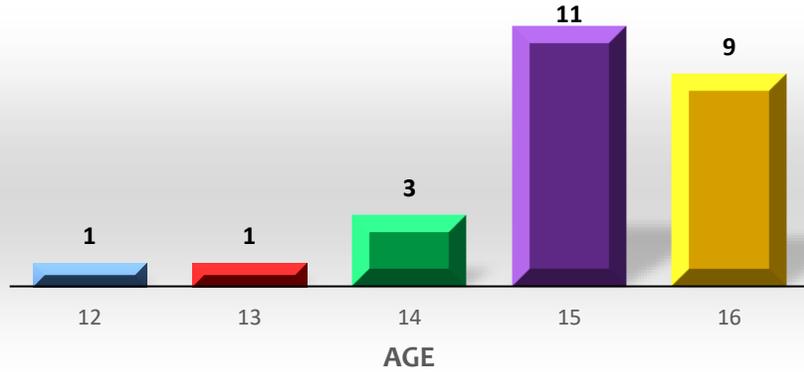
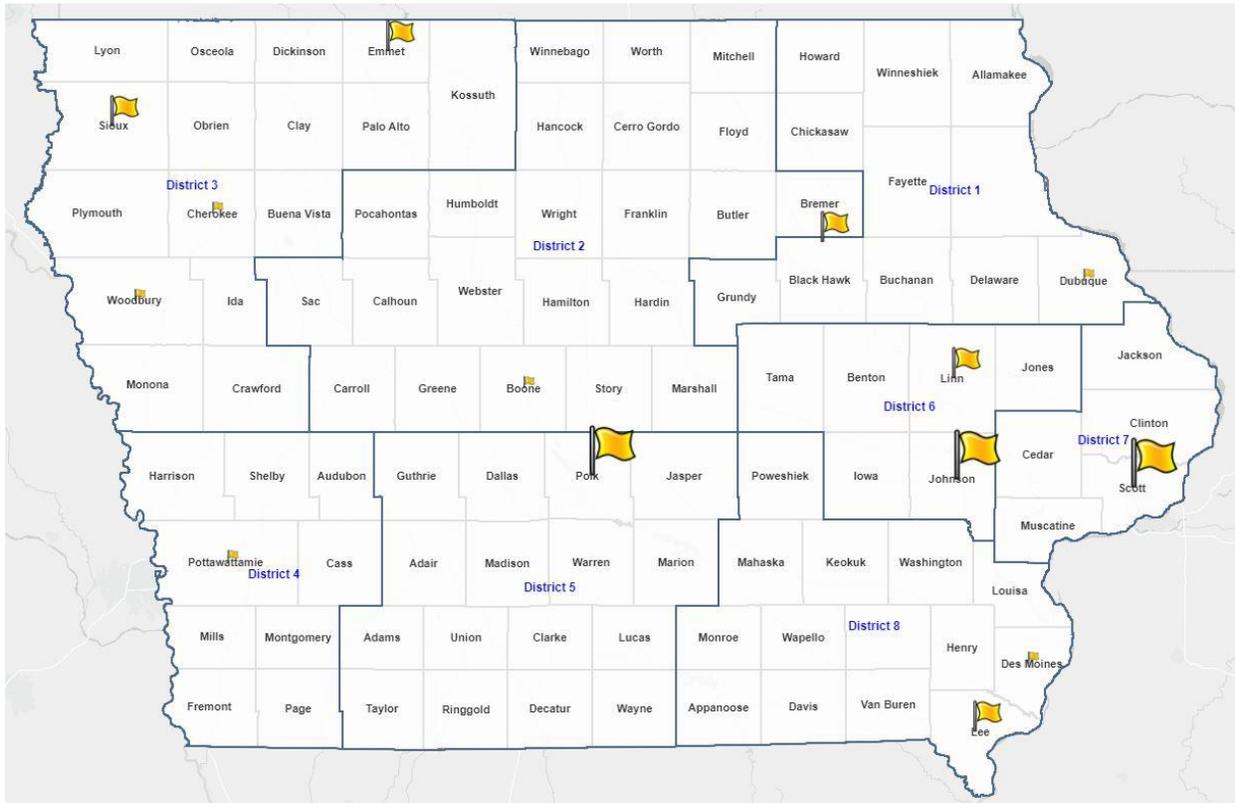


Figure 3: 2020/21 Cohort by County of Residence



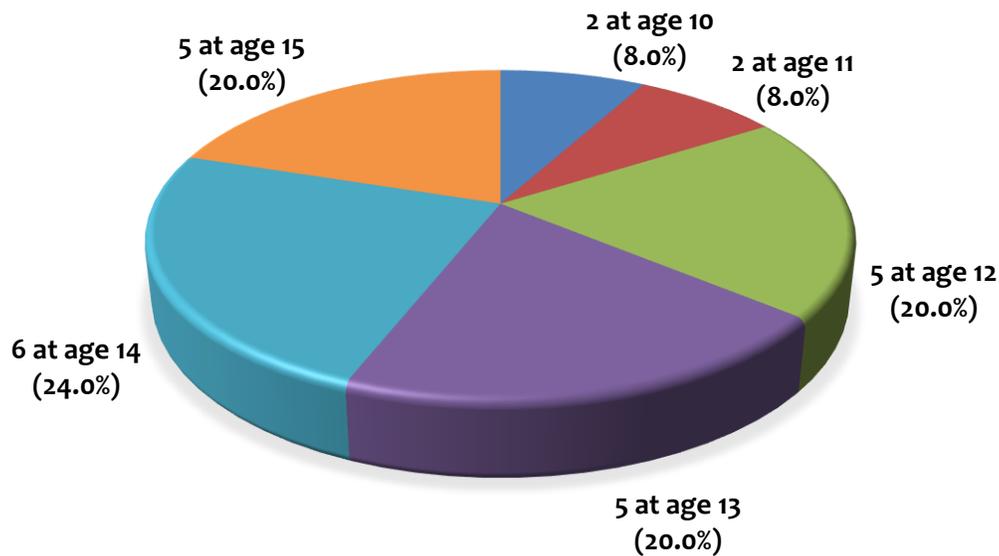
Note: Size of yellow flags indicate concentration of state training school eligible females likely to have been placed.

It is noteworthy that this cohort of females is not concentrated solely in high-density population areas but rather is distributed throughout Iowa (Figure 3). This is consistent with previous, similar data reports.

## Risk

Age at first offense is one of a limited number of static factors that can predict likely recidivism. Other static risk factors include a history of violent behavior, age of first substance use and parental criminality<sup>6</sup>. Other research shows that adults view African-American females as “less innocent and more adult-like than their White peers, especially in the age range of 5-14”,<sup>7</sup> potentially increasing the likelihood of their first contact with the justice system coming at a younger age.

Figure 4: 2020/21 Cohort by Age at Time of First Complaint



In this cohort, 9 of the 25 females (36.0%) were not yet teenagers when they had their first complaint (Figure 4). Of those 9 females under age thirteen, 5 (55.5%) were White, 3 (33.3%) were African-American, and 1 (11.1%) was “All Other” (see also Appendix C: Additional Risk Related Data).

**Risk Assessment:** The Iowa Delinquency Assessment (IDA) is a validated risk assessment tool used by juvenile court to assess the criminal and social history of youth to identify risk (short form) and assist with case planning (long form). The IDA short-form is scored and entered into the Case Management System (CMS). It provides separate scores for criminal and social history and combines them to obtain an overall risk level for recidivism.

<sup>6</sup> Vincent, G. G. (2012). *Risk Assessment in Juvenile Justice: A Guidebook for Implementation*. Chicago: John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Models for Change Initiative.

<sup>7</sup> Epstein, R. B. (2017). *Girlhood Interrupted: The Erasure of Black Females' Childhood*. Washington D.C.: Georgetown Law.

Table 3: 2020/21 Cohort Iowa Delinquency Assessments

Highest Assessment	N	%	First Assessment	N	%
<b>IDA Level:</b>			<b>IDA Level:</b>		
UNK	0	0%	UNK	0	0%
LOW	0	0%	LOW	5	20.0%
MOD	1	4.0%	MOD	10	40.0%
HIGH	24	96.0%	HIGH	9	36.0%

Note: “UNK” indicates that no short form IDA was found in the CMS.

As shown in Table 3, by the time they have become eligible for and likely to have been placed in an STS placement (highest assessment), all but one of these females were at high risk to recidivate (see also Appendix C: Additional Risk Related Data).

## Services and Placements

Table 4: 2020/21 Cohort by Number Receiving Services and Placements Combined

Number of Services and Placements Combined	N	%
0/None	0	0%
1 to 5	1	4.0%
6 to 10	7	28.0%
11 to 15	7	28.0%
16 to 20	4	16.0%
Over 20	6	24.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

Whether taken separately (Table 4) or together (Table 4a & Table 4b), the data reflect that this cohort of females has received both community-based services and out-of-home placements (including shelter stays and detention holds).

African-American females are disproportionately represented in each category, except “1 to 5”. They are most disproportionately represented in the “11 to 15” (4 of 7 girls or 57.1%) category.

Table 4a: 2020/21 Cohort by  
Number of Services Received

Number of Services	N	%
0/None	1	4.0%
1 to 5	10	40.0%
6 to 10	10	40.0%
11 or more	4	16.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4b: 2020/21 Cohort by  
Number of Placements

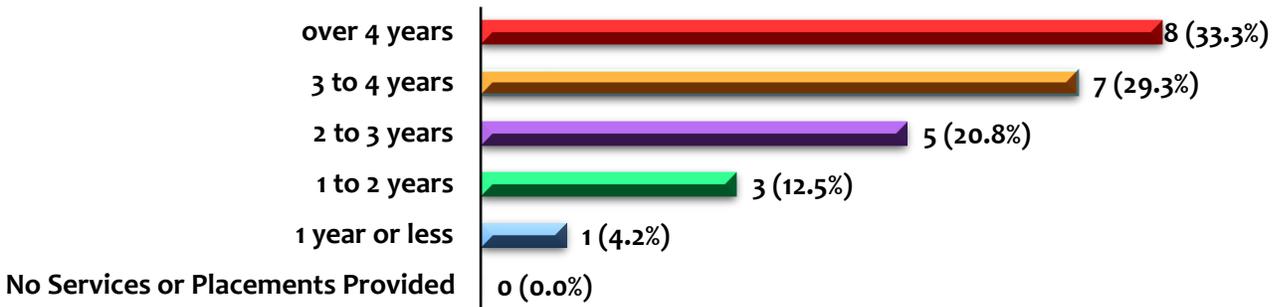
Number of Placements	N	%
0/None	0	0%
1 to 5	5	20.0%
6 to 10	12	48.0%
11 or more	8	32.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

The “11 or more” services category is made up of 1 White and 3 African-American females, while the “11 or more” placements category is made up of 5 White and 3 African-American females (see also Appendix D: Additional Service and Placement Related Data).

**KEY FINDING**

*This cohort of justice-involved females received extensive community-based services and residential placement services. The entire cohort received at least one, while 68% received more than ten and 24% received more than twenty. Those services and placements were also generally extended in duration (80% received two years or more and 32% received over four years). This cohort of females’ eligibility for and likelihood of an STS level of response did not stem from an inadequate quantity of other services or placements. While similar, this is substantially more prominent for this cohort than those in previous similar data reports.*

Figure 5: 2020/21 Cohort by Total Duration of Services and Placements Received



Note: The sum of days for all services and placements received serves as an indicator of service intensity. The duration of services for open services is calculated as of the end of the fiscal year. Services may or may not be provided in full day increments. Placements are provided in full day increments.

As shown in Figure 5, the largest category for duration of services and placements was “Over 4 years” at 33.3%. This category was made up of 50.0% White females, 37.5% African-American females and 12.5% “All Other” females. (see also Appendix D: Additional Service and Placement Related Data).

## Supervision

Table 5: 2020/21 Cohort by Number of Informal Agreements Started\*

Number of Informal Agreements	N	%
0/None	15	60.0%
1	8	32.0%
2	1	4.0%
3	1	4.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

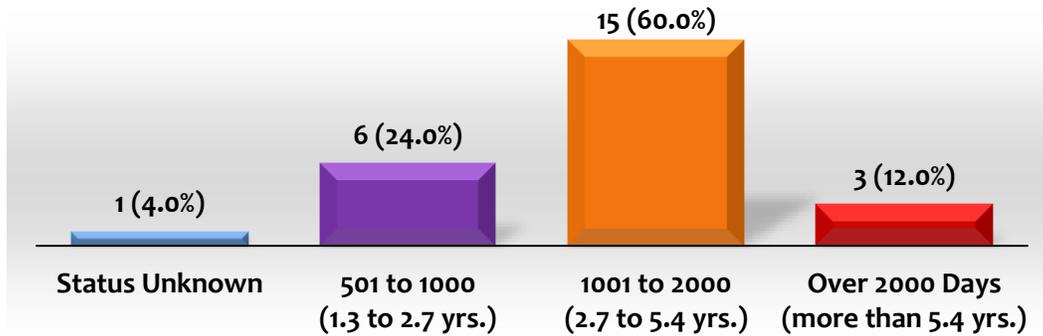
Table 6: 2020/21 Cohort by Number of Formal Probations Started\*

Number of Formal Probations	N	%
0/None	7	28.0%
1	6	24.0%
2	6	24.0%
3	5	20.0%
4	1	4.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*As indicated by the presence of Informal Agreement and Formal Probation start dates during the eligibility period only. Those occurring prior to the eligibility period are in the “0/None” category.  
Note: Appendix A contains a variety of case processing definitions.

The largest single category of Informal Agreements during the eligibility period was “0/None” at 60.0% (Table 5) and was comprised of 8 White, 6 African-American and 1 “All Other” females. Formal Probations during the eligibility period (Table 6) were distributed evenly across categories with the exception of one outlier who was placed on four formal probations. (see also Appendix E: Additional Supervision Related Data).

Figure 6: 2020/21 Cohort by Total Time in Days from Case Initiation to Final Case Status

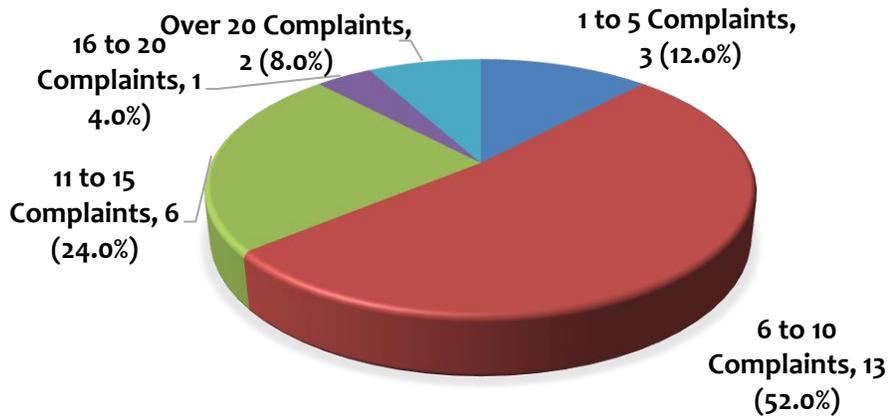


Note: Total time in days from the first Case Initiation date to the last Milestone Status entered.

The “1001 to 2000 days” category in Figure 6 was comprised of 7 African-American, 7 White and 1 “All Other” females (see also Appendix E: Additional Supervision Related Data).

## Complaints and Charges

Figure 7: 2020/21 Cohort by Total Number of Complaints Received



Note: Count of all juvenile complaints received by the end of the state fiscal year. Complaints may contain one or more charges.

Eighty-eight percent of the cohort had six or more total complaints with one or more charges in each complaint (Figure 7). The group with 11 complaints or more was 33.3% White and 66.6% African-American (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Total Number of Complaints for 2020/21 Cohort by Race/Ethnicity

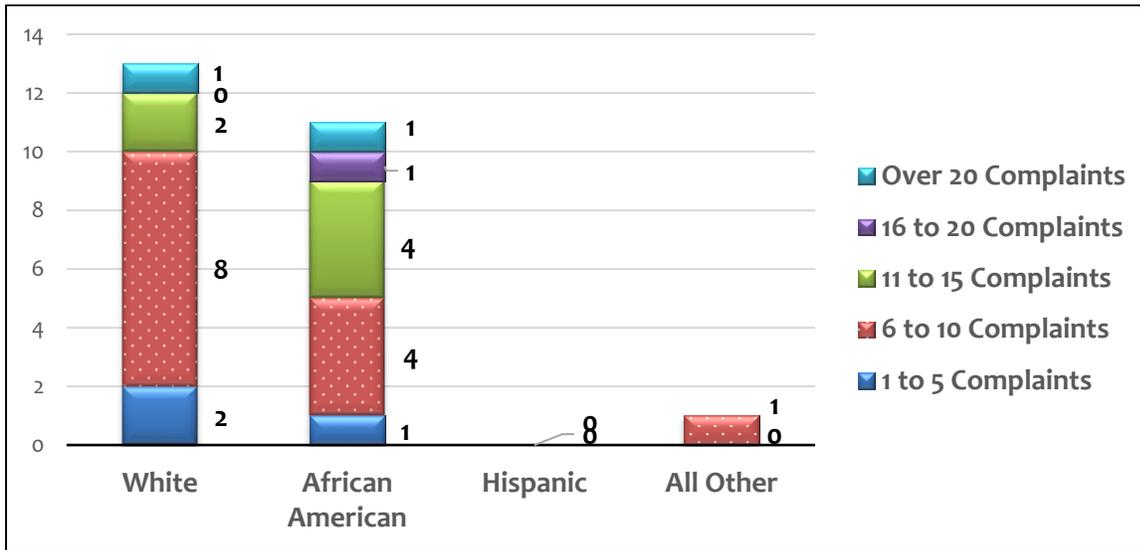


Table 7: 2020/21 Cohort by Highest Charge in First Complaint

OFFENSE SEVERITY	N	%
Felony Violent	1	4.0%
Felony Non-Violent	2	8.0%
Serious and Aggravated Misdemeanors	6	24.0%
Simple Misdemeanor or Below	16	64.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: “Below” encompasses all charges not rising to the level of a simple misdemeanor and a large portion are Possession/Purchase of Alcohol by a Person under 18 (first offense).

The Table 7 “Simple Misdemeanor or Below” category (64.0%) was comprised of nearly equal numbers of White (8) and African-American (7) females while all three females with a felony offense severity as the highest charge in their first complaint were African-American (see also Appendix F: Additional Complaint and Charge Data).

Table 8: 2020/21 Cohort by Race/Ethnicity and Total Number of Felony Charges

NUMBER OF FELONY CHARGES	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0/None	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	0	0%	1	14.3%	7	100%
1	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
3	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
4	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
5	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
6	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
12	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the 18 females with felony charges (Table 8), 44.4% were White and 55.5% were African-American (See also Appendix F for Aggravated, Serious and Simple Misdemeanor Charges).

**KEY FINDING**

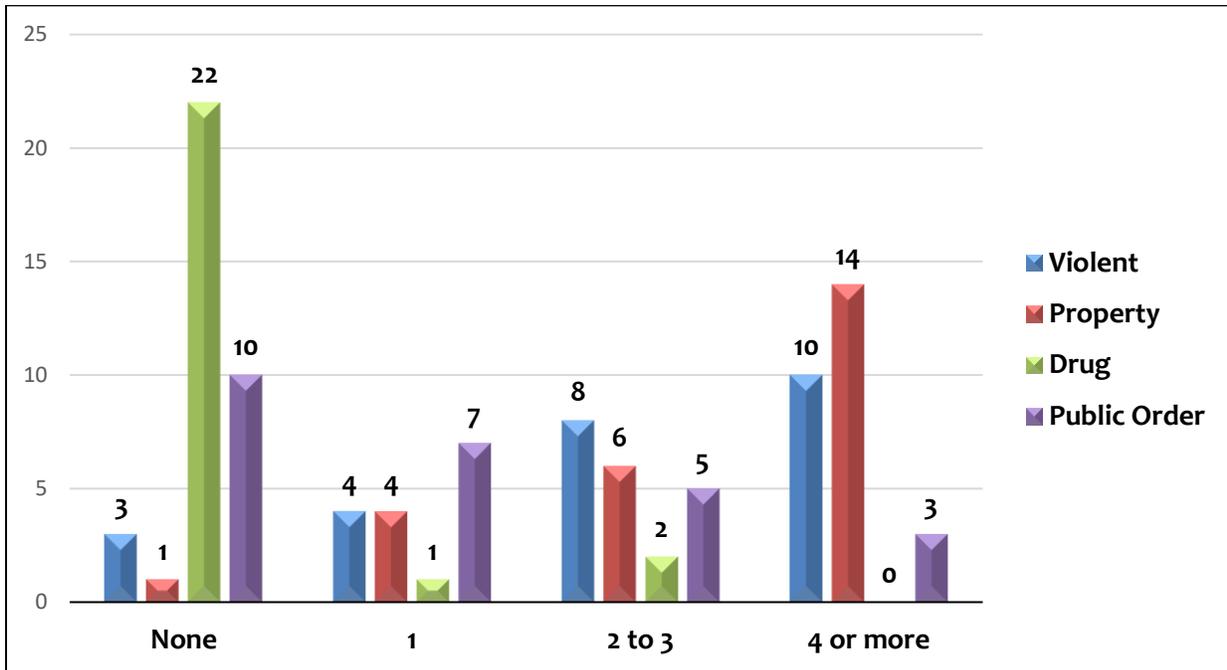
*While more than half (64%) of the cohort first came into contact with the juvenile justice system under a complaint with the highest charge of a Simple Misdemeanor or below, a larger number (72%) had at least one felony offense over the course of their involvement in the juvenile justice system.*

Table 9: 2020/21 Cohort by Race/Ethnicity and Highest Offense Severity Ever Received

OFFENSE SEVERITY	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Felony Violent	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
Felony Non-Violent	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	0	0%	0	0%	11	100%
Serious and Aggravated Misdemeanors	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	0	0%	1	16.7%	6	100%
Simple Misdemeanor or Below	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

As shown in Table 9, 72.0% of the females in the cohort had a felony as their highest offense severity ever received.

Figure 9: 2020/21 Cohort by Charge Type and Volume



Note: Each respective charge type totals the 25 females in the cohort.

Figure 9 shows Property and Violent charge types made up the largest portion of charges for this cohort (24 and 22 females with those charge types, respectively). Conversely, only 3 females in the cohort had a drug charge type.

While African-American females are over-represented within all charge types, they are most over-represented (53.3%) in the public order charge type (See also Tables 10-13 below).

**KEY FINDING**

*Among juvenile charges, the property charge type had the highest volume. Ninety-six percent of the cohort had at least one property type charge/allegation. This was followed by 88% of the cohort with at least one violent type charge/allegation, while only 12% of the cohort had at least one drug type charge/allegation. The violent charge type was consistently highest in previous data report findings using a broader cohort.*

Table 10: 2020/21 Cohort by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Violent Charges

NUMBER OF CHARGES	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0/None	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
1	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
2 to 3	4	50.0%	3	37.5%	0	0%	1	12.5%	8	100%
4 or more	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the 25 females in the cohort, 88.0% had at least one violent or “person” charge (Table 10).

Table 11: 2020/21 Cohort by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Property Charges

NUMBER OF CHARGES	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0/None	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
1	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
2 to 3	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	0	0%	1	16.7%	6	100%
4 or more	5	35.7%	9	64.3%	0	0%	0	0%	14	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the 25 females in the cohort, 96.0% had at least one property charge (Table 11).

Table 12: 2020/21 Cohort by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Drug Charges

NUMBER OF CHARGES	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0/None	11	50.0%	10	45.5%	0	0%	1	4.5%	22	100%
1	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
2 to 3	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the 25 females in the cohort, only 12% had at least one drug charge (Table 12).

Table 13: 2020/21 Cohort by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Public Order Charges

NUMBER OF CHARGES	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0/None	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	100%
1	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
2 to 3	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	0	0%	1	20.0%	5	100%
4 or more	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the 25 females in the cohort, 60.0% had at least one public order charge (Table 13).

Table 14: 2020/21 Cohort Top Six Charge Sub Types\* by Race

Top 6 Charge Sub Types Ever Received by White Females in the 2020/21 Cohort (N=13)	Top 6 Charge Sub Types Ever Received by African-American Females in the 2020/21 Cohort (N=11)	Top 6 Charge Sub Types Ever Received by ALL Females in the 2020/21 Cohort (N=25)
Assault	Assault (tie)	Assault
Theft	Theft (tie)	Theft
Vandalism	Public Order	Public Order (tie)
Public Order	Vandalism	Vandalism (tie)
Alcohol (tie)	Property	Burglary
Drug Possession (tie)	Burglary	Property

\*Subtypes include: Alcohol, Assault, Burglary, Drug Possession, Drug Trafficking, Forgery or Fraud, Murder or Manslaughter, Property, Public Order, Theft, Vandalism and Weapons.

Note: The Hispanic and “All Other” categories were too small to yield valid results.

The racial distribution across sub-types was negligible with the exception of the Property sub-type, which was exclusively African-American, the Burglary sub-type, which was predominantly African-American and the Alcohol and Drug Possession sub-types, which were predominantly White.

### Detention and Shelter Care

Holding a juvenile in detention is intended to be used in juvenile justice to manage young offenders for public safety and assuring court appearances. It is the most secure option available to the juvenile court. Shelter care has broader application in a non-secure setting. Both are short term, so a stay lasting more than 30 days would be considered longer than intended for either setting.

Figure 10: 2020/21 Cohort by Number of Detention Holds and Shelter Care

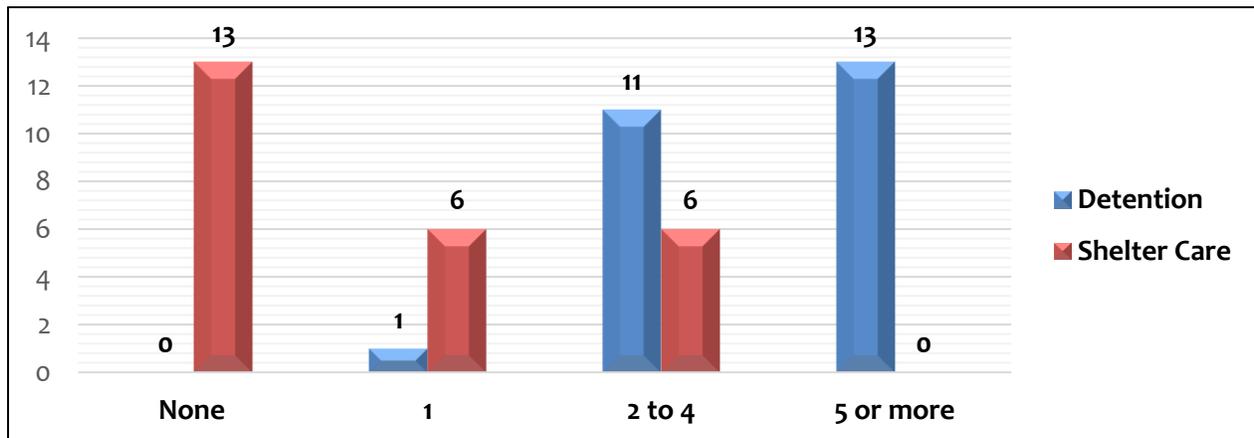
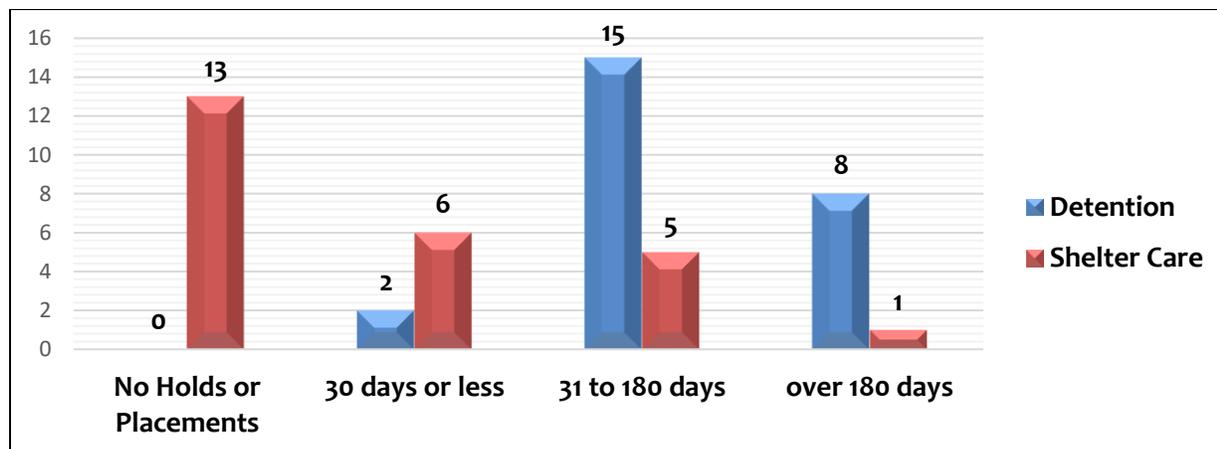


Figure 10 shows that females in this cohort had substantially more detention holds than shelter care placements and they almost exclusively had multiple detention holds, with 5 or more being the largest category of detention holds.

There were no females in this cohort without a detention hold. More than half (63.6%) of the African-American females in the cohort fell in the “5 or more” detention hold category.

The “None” group in shelter care was 53.8% White females and 54.5% African-American females. Among those females who did have a shelter care placement, 50% were White, 41.6% were African-American and 8.3% were “All Other” (see also Appendix F: Additional Detention and Shelter Care Data).

Figure 10a: 2020/21 Cohort by Total Time Spent in Detention and Shelter Care



All females in the cohort spent time in detention, while just under half spent time in shelter care. The largest category for time spent in detention was 31 to 180 days (1-6 months), yet approximately one third of the cohort spent over 180 days (more than six months) in detention (Figure 10a).

The only females to have “30 days or less” of detention holds were White, while the “over 180 days” category was 62.5% African-American and 37.5% White.

The “None” group in shelter care was 53.8% White females and 54.5% African-American females. White and African-American females in the cohort were distributed relatively evenly in the “30 days or less” and “31 to 180 days” categories and the one female in the “over 180 days” category was classified as “All Other” (see also Appendix F: Additional Detention and Shelter Care Data).

**KEY FINDING**

*23 of the 25 females in the cohort (92%) had more than 30 days of detention holds (30.9% greater than the 2019 eligible-only cohort). Further, 8 of the 25 females (32%) had more than 180 days of detention holds (19.1% greater than the 2019 eligible-only cohort).*

*The average length of a single stay in detention for all juvenile justice involved girls, not just those eligible for an STS level of response, was 19.5 days in calendar year 2020. This was an increase from 15.7 days in calendar year 2019.*

## Group Care and Psychiatric Medical Institute for Children (PMIC)

Both group care and Psychiatric Medical Institution for Children (PMIC) placements are therapeutically oriented and longer term than detention holds and shelter care placements.

Figure 11: 2020/21 Cohort by Number of Group Care and PMIC Placements

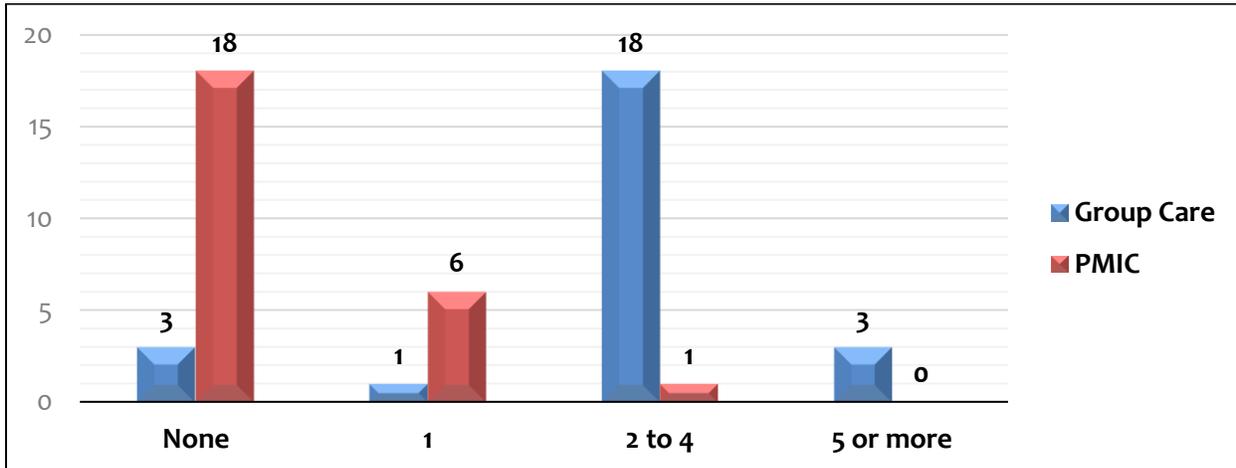


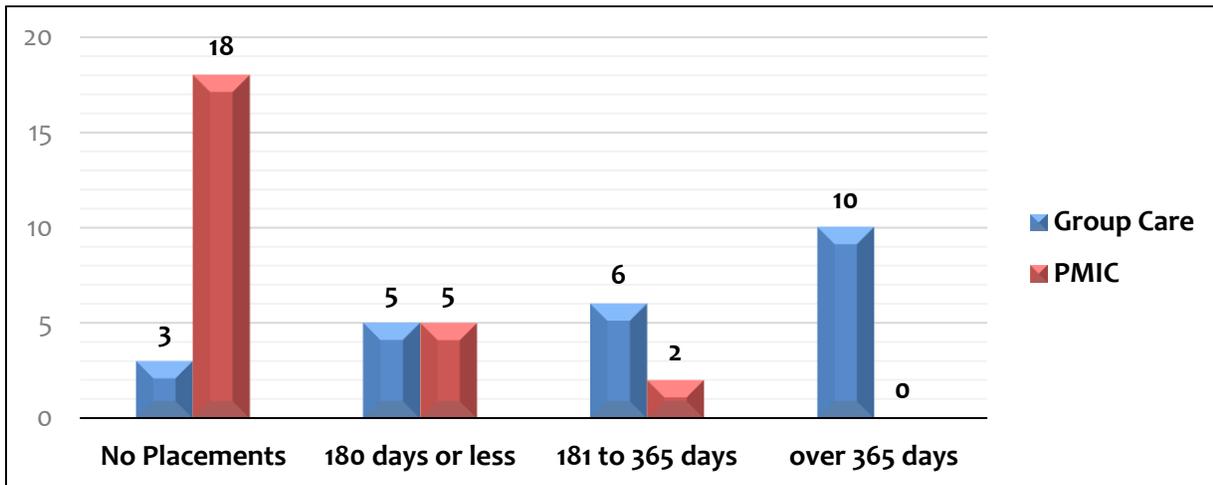
Figure 11 shows this cohort received residential therapeutic care in a group care rather than PMIC setting, 21 of the 25 girls doing so two or more times. Among the females with group care placements, the racial distribution was approximately equal regardless of category.

The “None” group in PMIC represented the substantial majority of all females regardless of race/ethnicity (Figure 11). Of those females who did have a PMIC placement, 57.1% were White, 28.5% were African-American and 14.2% were classified as “All Other” (see also Appendix G: Additional Group Care and PMIC Data).

### *KEY FINDING*

*Of this cohort of juvenile justice involved girls, 72% of the cohort had no placement in a Psychiatric Medical Institution for Children (PMIC) facility. This is consistent with previous similar data report findings.*

Figure 11a: 2020/21 Cohort by Total Time Spent in Group Care and PMIC Placements



Congruent with the number of group care and PMIC placements, this cohort spent a substantially greater amount of time in group care settings than in PMIC settings (Figure 11a). The largest category for group care was “Over 365 days” and was comprised of 70% White, 20% African-American and 10% “All Other” females.

The “No Placements” group in PMIC represented the substantial majority (72%) of all females regardless of race/ethnicity (Figure 11a). Of those females who did have PMIC placement(s), most were in a PMIC facility for less than 180 days. The two females who were in the “181 to 365 days” category were White (see also Appendix G: Additional Group Care and PMIC Data).

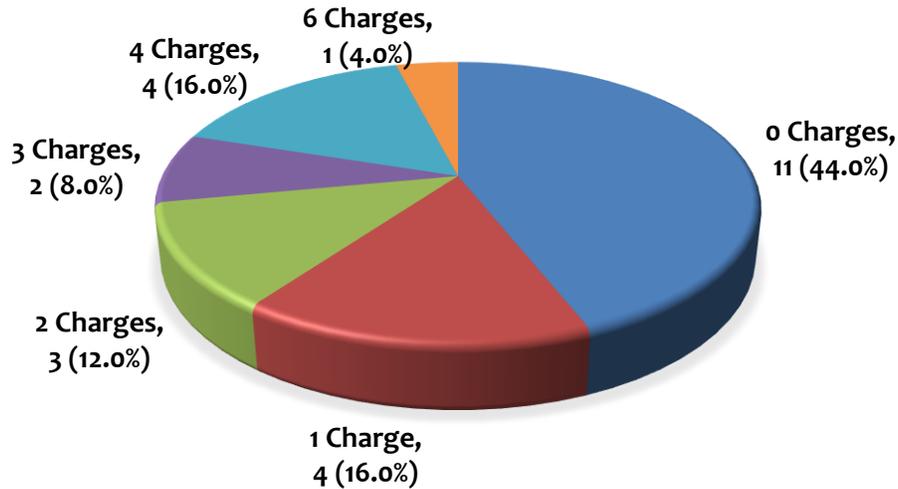
## Adult Waivers and Adult Charges

Table 15: 2020/21 Cohort by Race/Ethnicity and Waiver to Adult Court

WAIVER STATUS	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Waivers Found	10	55.6%	7	38.9%	0	0%	1	5.6%	18	100%
Waiver to Adult Court	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
TOTAL	13	52.0%	11	44.0%	0	0%	1	4.0%	25	100%

Table 15 shows that of the 25 females in the cohort, 18 (72%) did not have a waiver to adult court (see Appendix A for case processing definitions including adult court waivers).

Figure 12: 2020/21 Cohort by Number of Adult Charges



As shown in Figure 12, 14 (56.0%) of the 25 females in this cohort had one or more adult charges, with those charges being relatively evenly distributed over the categories.

Table 16: 2020/21 Cohort with Adult Charge Age at Time of First Adult Offense

Age at First Adult Charge	N	%
15	1	7.1%
16	1	7.1%
17	6	42.8%
18	6	42.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the 14 females with charges that originated within the adult system, 6 (42.8%) had become adults by the time of their first adult charge, while the remaining 8 (57.1%) were under age 18 at the time of their initial contact with the adult system (Table 16) regardless of the outcome of that contact.

Table 17: 2020/21 Cohort with Adult Charges by Charge Class of First Adult Offense

Charge Class	N	%
SMMS	7	50.0%
SRMS	3	21.4%
AGMS	2	14.2%
FELC	2	14.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>

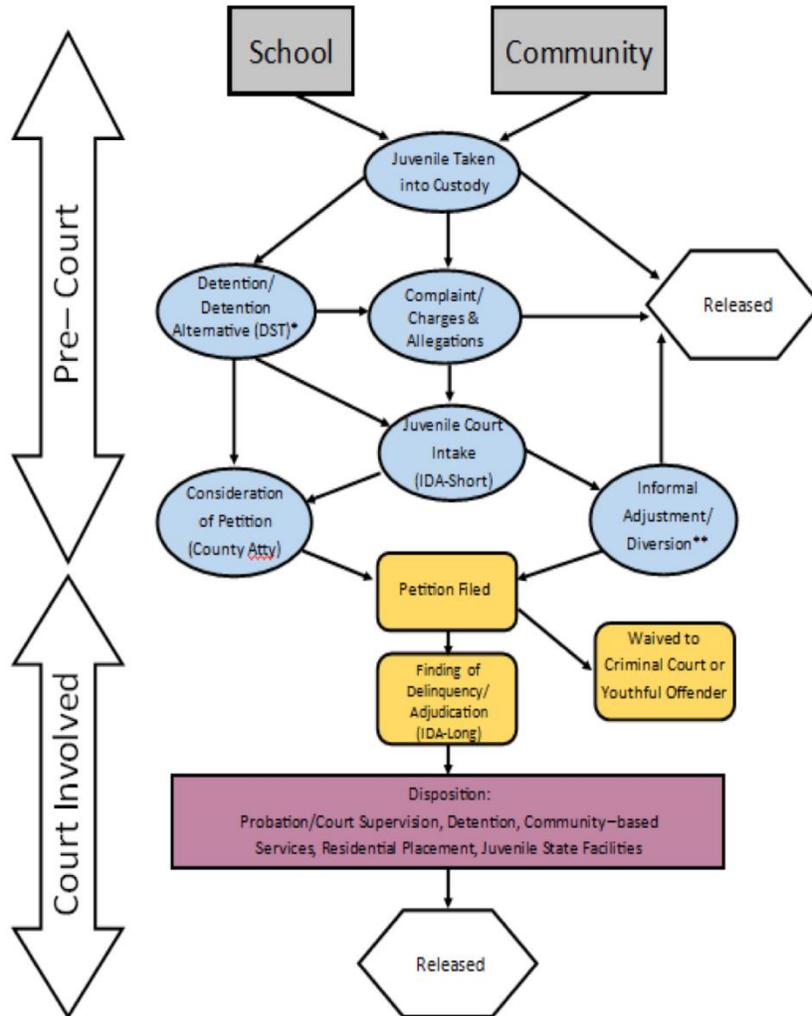
Table 17 indicates the severity of the charge that resulted from these initial contacts with law enforcement. The greatest portion (50.0%) of these charges were simple misdemeanors.

Note: Scheduled violations, non-scheduled violations, civil penalties and any other charge that did not rise to the Simple Misdemeanor level is not included. These were most often traffic violations.

# Appendices

## Appendix A: Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart

### Juvenile Delinquency Processing Flow Chart



**Notes:** This flow chart has been updated as of May 2018, and is an overview document that does NOT include every delinquency decision point.

\*Youth can be detained at multiple decision points during the delinquency process.

\*\* Most jurisdictions provide diversion for low level offenses referred to Juvenile Court Services. Includes many programmatic options or sanctions (e.g. shoplifting, substance abuse education, mediation, community service, etc.).

## Appendix B: Case Processing Definitions

- *Complaint/Referral* – A juvenile complaint is an official claim by a number of sources, including law enforcement, schools, social service agency, etc. that initiates court processing. All complaints are referred to JCS, which provides juvenile intake and probation services. Once the complaint is received by JCS, all available case information is entered into the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS). A juvenile court officer (JCO) reviews the charge or charges and makes a decision to:
  - Dismiss the matter without further action,
  - Refer the youth for participation in diversion programming, or
  - Schedule an intake interview.
- *Intake interview* – A JCO conducts the initial review of all complaints filed against the youth. An intake interview is a face-to-face meeting between the JCO, the youth and the youth's parent/s/guardian. At the intake, a JCO attempts to determine the needs of the youth and family and potential issues related to public safety. The short-form Iowa Delinquency Assessment (IDA) is a standardized risk assessment instrument completed at intake to inform delinquency case planning. At the intake step, JCOs typically direct youth into one of two tracks:
  - *Diversion*: JCOs provide informal adjustments for a substantial percentage of youth referred to JCS at the intake stage. This option allows a youth to avoid having an official delinquency record created for the alleged delinquent acts. Informal adjustments are diversion contracts that youth enter into with JCOs, typically for youth who are younger, youth alleged with less serious offenses, and first-time offenders. JCS provides a number of options for youth who are diverted from formal system processing such as restitution, community service, prohibiting a youth from driving, referral to a private agency for targeted services (e.g. life skills, alcohol/drug education, shoplifting prevention), etc.
  - *Petition*: If a JCO determines that the youth is in need of more formal intervention, the JCO refers the youth to the county attorney with a request that a delinquency petition be filed. The county attorney may file a petition initiating the formal involvement of the court. After a petition is filed there are a number of options available to the court:
    - *Consent Decree* – A juvenile court judge may decide to offer a youth the option of a consent decree. A consent decree is similar in nature to an informal adjustment and allows the youth an opportunity to avoid adjudication and more intensive sanctions.
    - *Adjudication Hearing* – The juvenile court conducts an adjudication hearing for the purpose of determining whether a youth committed an alleged delinquent offense. This hearing occurs after a reasonable period for fact-finding by the youth's defense attorney and the county attorney. For cases in which the court concludes the youth did commit the alleged delinquent act(s), the court will adjudicate the youth as a delinquent and order an appropriate disposition. JCS staff completes the long-form IDA for youth who are adjudicated delinquent. The long-form of the IDA is a more comprehensive version of that instrument with greater focus on social elements and needs of the youth.

If a youth is adjudicated as a delinquent or is granted a consent decree, the court conducts a dispositional hearing to determine the rehabilitative services and treatment the youth will receive. The court often conducts a dispositional hearing as part of the adjudication hearing. Dispositions from the juvenile court include one of two general outcomes:

- ✓ *Probation* – This is the most common type of disposition in juvenile court. It provides for community-based, ongoing court supervision of the youth for a period of time. It is likely to include one or more of the following: victim restitution, community service, driving suspension or revocation, a juvenile detention facility hold, community-based delinquency services, and tracking and electronic monitoring.
- ✓ *Assignment to a juvenile treatment facility*. This type of disposition is typically applied to youth with higher risk factors. This can include services such as: day treatment programs, family foster care, group foster care, supervised apartment living, in-patient psychiatric care, or placement at the state training school.
- *Youthful Offender Status*: In a very small number of cases involving youth, ages 15 and younger, whom have been alleged to commit a serious, violent offense, there is the option for the adult criminal court to exercise judicial jurisdiction while accessing programming and services in the delinquency system.
- *Waiver of youth to adult criminal court*: In a relatively small number of cases involving very serious offenses, a county attorney may request that the juvenile court grant a waiver (i.e. transfer) of a juvenile delinquency case to the adult criminal court where more severe sanctions may be imposed.

## Appendix C: Additional Risk Related Data

### 2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Age of First Complaint

AGE OF FIRST COMPLAINT	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
10 years	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
11 years	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
12 years	3	60.0%	1	20.0%	0	0%	1	20.0%	5	100%
13 years	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
14 years	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
15 years	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

### 2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and IDA Risk Level

IDA RISK LEVEL		RACE/ETHNICITY									
		White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
First Risk Assessment	Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%
	LOW	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
	MOD	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	100%
	HIGH	5	50.0%	4	40.0%	0	0%	1	10.0%	10	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>
Final Risk Assessment	Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%
	LOW	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%
	MOD	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
	HIGH	13	54.2%	10	41.7%	0	0%	1	4.2%	24	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

## Appendix D: Additional Service and Placement Related Data

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Total Number of Services and Placements Received

NUMBER OF SERVICES AND PLACEMENTS	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1 to 5	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
6 to 10	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
11 to 15	2	28.6%	4	57.1%	0	0%	1	14.3%	7	100%
16 to 20	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
Over 20	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Total Number of Services Received

NUMBER OF SERVICES	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1	7.7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4.0%
1 to 5	5	38.5%	4	36.4%	0	0%	1	100%	10	40.0%
6 to 10	6	46.2%	4	36.4%	0	0%	0	0%	10	40.0%
11 or more	1	7.7%	3	27.3%	0	0%	0	0%	4	16.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Total Number of Placements Received

NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1 to 5	3	23.1%	2	18.2%	0	0%	0	0%	5	20.0%
6 to 10	5	38.5%	6	54.5%	0	0%	1	100%	12	48.0%
11 or more	5	38.5%	3	27.3%	0	0%	0	0%	8	32.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Total Duration of Services and Placements

DURATION OF SERVICES	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1 year or less	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
1 to 2 years	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
2 to 3 years	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
3 to 4 years	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
over 4 years	4	50.0%	3	37.5%	0	0%	1	12.5%	8	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100%</b>

The sum of days for all services and placements received. Serves as an indicator of service intensity.

The duration of services for open services is calculated as of the end of the fiscal year.

Services may/may not be provided in full day increments. Placements are in full day increments.

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Total Duration of Services

DURATION OF SERVICES	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Services Provided	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
1 year or less	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	0	0%	0	0%	9	100%
1 to 2 years	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
2 to 3 years	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
3 to 4 years	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	0	0%	1	33.3%	3	100%
over 4 years	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

The sum of days for all services received. Serves as an indicator of service intensity.

The duration of services for open services is calculated as of the end of the fiscal year.

Services may or may not be provided in full day increments.

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Total Duration of Placements

DURATION OF PLACEMENTS	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1 year or less	3	37.5%	5	62.5%	0	0%	0	0%	8	100%
1 to 2 years	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	100%
2 to 3 years	2	66.7%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33.3%	3	100%
3 to 4 years	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100%</b>

The sum of days for all placements received. Serves as an indicator of service intensity.

The duration of services for open placements is calculated as of the end of the fiscal year.

Placements are provided in full day increments.

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

## APPENDIX E: Additional Supervision Related Data

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Informal Agreements Received

NUMBER OF INFORMAL AGREEMENTS	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African- American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	8	53.3%	6	40.0%	0	0%	1	6.7%	15	100%
1	3	37.5%	5	62.5%	0	0%	0	0%	8	100%
2	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
3	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Formal Probations

NUMBER OF FORMAL PROBATIONS	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African- American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
1	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
2	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	0	0%	1	16.7%	6	100%
3	4	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
4	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Time from Case Initiation to Final Case Status

TIME FROM INITIATION TO FINAL STATUS	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Status Unknown	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
501 to 1000 Days	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
1001 to 2000 Days	7	46.7%	7	46.7%	0	0%	1	6.7%	15	100%
Over 2000 Days	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

Total Time in Days from the first Case Initiation date to the last Milestone Status entered.

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

## APPENDIX F: Additional Complaint and Charge Data

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Highest Charge in First Complaint

SEVERITY OF OFFENSE	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Felony Violent	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Felony Non-Violent	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Serious and Aggravated Misdemeanors	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
Simple Misdemeanor or Below	8	50.0%	7	43.8%	0	0%	1	6.3%	16	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Felony Charges

NUMBER OF CHARGES	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	0	0%	1	14.3%	7	100%
1	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
3	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
4	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
5	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
6	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
12	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Aggravated Misdemeanor Charges

NUMBER OF CHARGES	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
1	2	33.3%	3	50.0%	0	0%	1	16.7%	6	100%
2	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
3	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
4	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
5	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
7	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
12	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Serious Misdemeanor Charges

NUMBER OF CHARGES	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
1	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	0	0%	1	14.3%	7	100%
2	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
3	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
4	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
5	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
6	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
10	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
12	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

Number of STS Eligible Females by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Simple Misdemeanor Charges

NUMBER OF CHARGES	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
1	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
2	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
3	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
4	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
6	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
8	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
9	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
10	0	0%	3	75.0%	0	0%	1	25.0%	4	100%
12	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
13	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
24	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

## APPENDIX G: Additional Detention and Shelter Care Data

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Detention Holds

NUMBER OF HOLDS	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
1	1	7.7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4.0%
2 to 4	6	46.2%	4	36.4%	0	0%	1	100%	11	44.0%
5 or more	6	46.2%	7	63.6%	0	0%	0	0%	13	52.0%
Total	13	100%	11	100%	0	0%	1	100%	25	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Shelter Care Placements

NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	7	53.8%	6	54.5%	0	0%	0	0%	13	52.0%
1	3	23.1%	3	27.3%	0	0%	0	0%	6	24.0%
2 to 4	3	23.1%	2	18.2%	0	0%	1	100%	6	24.0%
5 or more	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	13	100%	11	100%	0	0%	1	100%	25	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Total Time Spent in Detention

DURATION	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Placements	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
30 days or less	2	15.4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	8.0%
31 to 180 days	8	61.5%	6	54.5%	0	0%	1	100%	15	60.0%
over 180 days	3	23.1%	5	45.5%	0	0%	0	0%	8	32.0%
Total	13	100%	11	100%	0	0%	1	100%	25	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Total Time Spent in Shelter Care Placements

DURATION	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Placements	7	53.8%	6	54.5%	0	0%	0	0%	13	52.0%
30 days or less	4	30.8%	2	18.2%	0	0%	0	0%	6	24.0%
31 to 180 days	2	15.4%	3	27.3%	0	0%	0	0%	5	20.0%
over 180 days	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	4.0%
Total	13	100%	11	100%	0	0%	1	100%	25	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

## APPENDIX H: Additional Group Care and PMIC Data

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Group Care Placements

NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1	7.7%	2	18.2%	0	0%	0	0%	3	12.0%
1	1	7.7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4.0%
2 to 4	9	69.2%	8	72.7%	0	0%	1	100%	18	72.0%
5 or more	2	15.4%	1	9.1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	12.0%
Total	13	100%	11	100%	0	0%	1	100%	25	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Number of PMIC Placements

NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	9	69.2%	9	81.8%	0	0%	0	0%	18	72.0%
1	3	23.1%	2	18.2%	0	0%	1	100%	6	24.0%
2	1	7.7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4.0%
Total	13	100%	11	100%	0	0%	1	100%	25	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Total Time Spent in Group Care

DURATION	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Placements	1	8.3%	2	18.2%	0	0%	0	0%	3	12.5%
180 days or less	2	16.7%	3	27.3%	0	0%	0	0%	5	20.8%
181 to 365 days	2	16.7%	4	36.4%	0	0%	0	0%	6	25.0%
over 365 days	7	58.3%	2	18.2%	0	0%	1	100%	10	41.7%
Total	12	100%	11	100%	0	0%	1	100%	24	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

2020/21 Cohort Females by Race/Ethnicity and Total Time Spent in PMIC Placements

DURATION	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Placements	9	69.2%	9	81.8%	0	0%	0	0%	18	72.0%
180 days or less	2	15.4%	2	18.2%	0	0%	1	100%	5	20.0%
181 to 365 days	2	15.4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	8.0%
over 365 days	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	13	100%	11	100%	0	0%	1	100%	25	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: October 2021

## Appendix I: Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Female Offenders: Service and System Recommendations for Iowa, from the February 2017 Iowa Females Justice Initiative Report

These recommendations to create effective service and system elements for the small number of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile female offenders are interconnected and should be considered as a whole. All recommendations that follow are predicated on implementing practices and approaches that are effective for females involved in the juvenile justice system. It is a foundational premise inherent in these recommendations that they be developed and provided applying these principles:

- Female responsive approach in a single-gender environment
- Trauma-informed
- Culturally responsive
- Developmentally appropriate
- Criminogenic risk/need factors

To be clear, these recommendations do NOT support creation or construction of an institution like the Iowa Juvenile Home and State Training School for Females. Likewise, the principles above strongly dictate against creation of a facility that mirrors or is present on the campus of the Boy's State Training School.

These recommendations are straightforward in their approach, seeking to achieve the service – a placement of last resort – and system that many in the state have long sought for females. Critically, this includes meeting the needs of this small group of high risk, high need females using a unique setting that combines best practices for females with the lowest level of security necessary to provide for community protection.

The service described guards against the “peer contagion” effect, that is, the co-mingling of high risk delinquent youth with low risk youth resulting in negative effects for the low risk youth. Females who do not need the highest level of service and supervision, assuming community safety is not an issue, would be better served in a lower level setting appropriate for their needs, preferably one that is community based.

Females who do need the highest level of service should have access to a placement of last resort that provides a balance of therapeutic services with protection of the safety of the girl, those around her, and the public when necessary. This service could be private and/or public. Keeping the girl close to home is a priority; more than one setting could aid in achieving that aim.

The recommendations are of two types: service and system. Service recommendations cover only the placement of last resort for the serious, violent, and chronic female juvenile offenders. System recommendations more broadly address the needs of “deep end” females that may not require a placement of last resort. Recommendations are not prioritized, but rather appear alphabetically.

### **SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS**

A placement(s) of last resort is necessary for young women involved in the juvenile justice system. This level of residential setting could be in one location or in multiple locations, but should not mix low and

high risk females. The primary benefit of multiple locations would be in easing connection between young women, their families, and the communities to which they will be returning.

This setting must be single gender to be at its most effective. Female pathways into delinquency, their abuse and trauma histories, as well as broader gender-based experiences and expectations are among the variations that distinguish them from their male counterparts and make single-gender environments optimal for this highest level of care. All recommendations in this section apply to that single-gender type residential setting for serious, violent, and chronic female offenders.

### 1 ACCESS AND ELIGIBILITY

- No reject, no eject policy. This setting will allow extended placement up to age 19½ using Iowa Code section 232.53(4). Use the current criteria detailed in Iowa Code section 232.52(2)e to establish eligibility for placement in this setting. Further screening by Juvenile Court Services using the Iowa Delinquency Assessment and other tools, as is current practice, will assist the court in determining who, of those eligible, require placement.
- The Iowa Legislature directs the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning to convene a group to write language revising Iowa Code 232.52(2)e to accommodate for the placement of last resort for females and ensure that the eligibility criteria are suitably narrow and appropriate for only serious, violent, and chronic offenders. This new language should be written with consideration of any potential impact on the State Training School for Boys.

### 2 ASSESSMENT

- Require a current (within 30 days) Iowa Delinquency Assessment showing a moderate or high level of risk (with exceptions for female sex offenders) and identified primary need areas prior to admission.
- Once admitted, use one or more validated tools for further assessment that are female and culturally responsive, trauma informed, and developmentally appropriate.
- Use only assessment tools that have been validated by race and gender.

### 3 EDUCATION

- Access to commensurate curricula available to students in non-facility settings. Integrate the treatment and education structures to ensure that females' access to education while in this setting is sufficient to get them to or keep them at grade level.
- Assessment that goes beyond determining current grade level to include other educational needs (e.g., whether they do well in a classroom setting or respond better to individual instruction.)
- Education should be provided through the local school district or Area Education Agency, which would include Special Education programs and services.
- Access to higher level and college entrance level classes, and more equitable and marketable vocational programs that lead to certification. Increase the level and quality of connection between the treatment/education structure within this setting and the educational settings immediately before and after placement in this setting.
- The residential setting should maintain a connection with the local public school to facilitate involvement in extra-curricular activities and to expand vocational opportunities.

### 4 FAMILY/SUPPORT SYSTEM ENGAGEMENT

- Use a combination of Family Team Decision-Making meetings, Youth Transition Decision-Making meetings, tele-family therapy, Multi-Dimensional Family Therapy, and related best practices to maximize family/support system engagement.

- Provide housing accommodations on-site and transportation for family visits/therapy sessions. Incorporate proactive family after care components (e.g., check-ins and support at intervals for a minimum of 90 days after the end of placement).

## 5 FUNDING

- Resources proportionally equivalent to the same level of care afforded to young men with similar risks and needs using a budget structure that does not rely upon filling a certain number of beds.
- Build in sufficient resources to allow for ongoing exploration of programmatic innovations and continuous quality improvement.

## 6 MENTAL HEALTH

- Counseling/therapy by licensed professionals, individual psychiatric and psychological services are provided on-site or are available without delay, and a contracted hospital stabilization unit for acute mental health episodes is readily available and in close proximity to the facility.

## 7 OVERSIGHT AND SECURITY

- Apply third-party oversight using the structure currently applied to group foster care through the Department of Inspections and Appeals with regulations/standards specific to it as a unique setting. Particular emphasis should be placed on standards related to youth, professional, and public safety, including best practices related to isolation and restraint, which curtails their use.
- Use a combination of secure and staff secure (see Definitions) options but with a primary emphasis on staff secure as much it is safely possible. Hands-off approaches, de-escalation techniques, and trauma-informed security practices should be standard operating procedure.
- This setting for females should provide an annual facility report and individual discharge reports that, at a minimum, reflect:
  - Hours of educational instruction provided; Hours of therapeutic intervention provided; Number and amount of isolation/seclusion incidents and Number, type, and length of restraints used
- Seek regular outside evaluation and employ a specialist to research, operationalize, and conduct further internal evaluation related to female and culturally responsive service provision and environmental functioning that is trauma-informed, developmentally appropriate, and addresses criminogenic risk/need factors. This specialist should also be responsible for conducting continuous quality improvement activities that become an integrated part of the setting structure.

## 8 PROFESSIONAL TRAINING & EDUCATION

- Minimum education and experience standards for all levels of direct service, staff, who work with young women: BA degree in a related field plus two years experience working with delinquent females.
- Female responsive, trauma-informed, culturally responsive, and developmentally appropriate best practice training is provided to all employees, not just direct service staff. It should be research-based, progressive, ongoing, result in an implementation plan, and be supported with additional funding.
- Employees should be evaluated for demonstration of these learned capacities, and fidelity to those training models should be measured.

## 9 TREATMENT & THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES

- Single-gender environment that uses proven therapeutic rather than control-oriented types of services with an emphasis on female responsive types of programming and which targets criminogenic risk/need factors.
- Use research and/or evidence-based services within this setting whenever possible and with fidelity to the specified standards. For all services offered, access the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol process, the Gender-Responsive Program Assessment Tool or another appropriate tool to evaluate the effectiveness of the services being offered. (See Resources section.)
- The entire environment and all of its operations are created using a female and culturally responsive lens which is trauma-informed and developmentally appropriate. (See Resources section.)

## **SYSTEM RECOMMENDATIONS**

All recommendations within this section relate to the larger system beyond a specific setting, but still relate to serious, violent, and chronic female offenders.

### **1 ACCESS AND ELIGIBILITY**

- Support current Iowa Code 232.8(5)a which allows for ongoing involvement (follow-up services and guidance from a JCO) with Juvenile Court Services up to age 21 on a voluntary basis.
- Provide additional funding to Juvenile Court Services to supplement the work done with youth who continue to access services up to age 21.

### **2 ASSESSMENT**

- Validate all assessment tools by race and gender.
- Use multiple tools in order to ensure any assessment is gender and culturally responsive, trauma-informed, and developmentally appropriate until such time as a single tool exists that encompasses all of these elements.

### **3 COURT PROCESSING**

- Support “one family, one judge” for all females formally involved in the juvenile justice system.
- Require court-appointed attorneys to provide a report detailing time spent with the client and whether he/she visited the client in placement (if applicable) to the judge at the adjudication and disposition hearings. Allow the judge to appoint the juvenile another attorney if, based on the report, the attorney has not visited with the client, other than a few minutes before the hearing, and/or has not visited the client while in placement (if applicable).
- Provide fully funded Females Court (see Definitions) for all high risk and/or high need females and females with moderate risk levels as appropriate. Areas that do not have a sufficient volume of females to sustain a formal Females Court should institutionalize the following practices: Explain all court processes until the young woman clearly indicates understanding, allow the young woman to introduce the people who have accompanied her to Court, help the young woman identify “safe” places and people, use consequences that are therapeutic and meaningful instead of simply punitive, and give the young woman a real role in the decision-making process.

### **4 EDUCATION**

- Make education credits easily identifiable and transferable.
- Establish universal standards for the number and type of credits required for graduation.

- Existing planning groups (e.g., Education Collaborative, Juvenile Reentry Task Force) that are addressing issues around delinquency and education must consider gender as they seek to improve policy and practice.

#### **5 FAMILY FOSTER CARE**

- Establish contracted homes with foster parents who have the capacity and willingness to work with moderate and high risk delinquent females as well as low risk females who are high need. These homes should receive higher levels of funding as well as targeted training, services, and support that is female and culturally responsive, trauma-informed, and developmentally appropriate. Also, respite care should be readily available and provided in the home where the girl is residing.

#### **6 FUNDING**

- Move from a fluctuating per diem rate budget to a predetermined annual budget structure in all group care settings and increase the reimbursement rate for service providers related to raised expectations and to incentivize an increase in their capacity and competencies related to young women with moderate to high risk and needs.

#### **7 PROFESSIONAL TRAINING & EDUCATION**

- Minimum education and experience standards for all levels of direct service, staff, who work with moderate to high risk and high need delinquent females: BA degree in a related field or equivalent experience.
- Make female responsive, trauma-informed, culturally responsive, and developmentally appropriate best practices training and technical assistance available for those working with females in the juvenile justice system by creating a State level position to coordinate and/or provide this assistance.
- Require regularly scheduled female responsive, trauma-informed, culturally responsive, and developmentally appropriate best practice training for programs/agencies that receive State funding and are tasked with working directly with serious, violent, and chronic juvenile female offenders. Training should be research-based, progressive, ongoing, result in an implementation plan, and be supported with additional funding.