



The Deep End: Female Profile, System Response Data and Recommendations

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Data Report, SFY 2019

(July 1, 2018-June 30, 2019)

Report Author: Kathy Nesteby, Executive Officer

Contributors: Jeff Regula, Statistical Research Analyst
Laura Roeder-Grubb, Information
Technology Specialist
Jill Padgett, Executive Officer

Iowa Department of Human
Rights, Division of Criminal
and Juvenile Justice Planning

Statistical Analysis Center

Steve Michael, Administrator
321 E. 12th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 242-5823

<https://humanrights.iowa.gov>



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The Deep End: Female Profile, System Response Data and Recommendations Data Report, SFY 2019 (July 1, 2018-June 30, 2019)

This report contains a variety of data regarding females under the supervision of Juvenile Court who would have been eligible for placement in a state training school (STS) setting in accordance with Iowa Code 232.52(2) between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. 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. A similar report also exists for males in Iowa. Notable differences between the experiences of females and males are included throughout the narrative.

It is also intended that a similar data report will be produced periodically, as resources allow.

Unless otherwise noted, all data included in this report were extracted in September 2019 for the July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019 time frame 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.

Key Findings

- For this cohort, over representation of African-American females began in their first contact with the system, where they made up 42.8% of the females whose first complaint came before the age of thirteen and ended with them experiencing a higher amount (41% of those held) and duration (55.7% of those held more than 30 days) of secure detention and waiver to adult court (40% of those waived). The general population of African-American females age 10 to 17 in Iowa is currently 3.5%¹. Due to the pervasiveness of racial bias at all stages of decision-making and in tools used during system processing, a recommendation to examine the decision points to identify and implement required changes to mitigate such bias.
- This cohort of justice-involved females received both community-based services and residential placement services nearly universally, with 96.5% receiving at least one. Additionally, 58.9% receiving more than ten. Those services and placements were also generally extended in duration (60% received two years or more). This cohort of females' eligibility for an STS level of response did not stem from a lack of quantity of other services or placements. This is consistent with previous data report findings.
- While approximately half (51.7%) 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 (64.7%) had at least one felony offense over the course of their involvement in the juvenile justice system.

¹ Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2020). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2019." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

- Among juvenile charges, the violent charge type had the highest volume, followed by property, public order and then drug charge types. Under one third of the cohort were charged with a drug charge type as juveniles and they were predominantly (66.6%) White. This is consistent with previous data report findings.
- 52 of the 85 females in the cohort or 61.1% had more than 30 days of detention holds. Further, 11 of the 85 females or 12.9% had more than 180 days of detention holds. The average length of a single stay for **all** juvenile justice involved girls, not just those eligible for an STS level of response, was 15.7 days in calendar year 2019.
- Despite anecdotal information that serious mental health issues are prevalent within this type of population, 78.8% of the cohort had no placement in a Psychiatric Medical Institution for Children (PMIC) facility.

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. The 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 is currently 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.

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

Cohort

All data included in this report represent a cohort of 85 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), between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. It is important to note that the process by which this cohort was identified was improved for accuracy for the SFY17 edition of this report. Therefore, any direct comparison of data should involve only reports after SFY17 and not earlier data reports. Additionally, for comparison, 454 males were identified using the same criteria during the same time frame. SFY19 is the first year for the data report on males.

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 85 females identified in this cohort as being eligible for placement in a state training school setting, 18 met the “at least 12 years of age + forcible felony” criteria as noted in the Iowa Code section above. The remaining 67 females met at least three of the four criteria enumerated in that same Code section. Eleven females met all four criteria, while 56 met three out of four criteria. The criteria met by that group of 56 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=56)
At least 15 years of age	55
Aggravated misdemeanor or higher	29
Previously adjudicated delinquent	38
Prior placement	46

The number of females found to be eligible for placement in a state training school setting in SFY19 (85) was comparable to SFY18 (90) and both exceeded SFY17 (66) by a substantial margin, according to Iowa Code §232.52(2).

Table 2: Comparison of SFY17, SFY18 and SFY19 Cohorts Who Met STS Eligibility Criteria

Code Criteria	Number & percent who met criteria in SFY17 (n=66)	Number & percent who met criteria in SFY18 (n=90)	Number & percent who met criteria in SFY19 (n=85)	Percent change from SFY17 to SFY19
At least 12 years old + forcible felony	7 (10.6%)	19 (21.1%)	18 (21.2%)	+10.6%
All four other criteria met	18 (27.3%)	15 (16.7%)	11 (12.9%)	-14.4%

Of the 18 females who met the “at least 12 years of age + forcible felony” criteria within Iowa Code 232.52(2), 13 were White, 4 were African American, 0 were Hispanic and 1 was in the “All Other” category (Table 2).

Table 2a: Comparison of SFY17, SFY18 and SFY19 Cohorts Who Met STS Eligibility Criteria

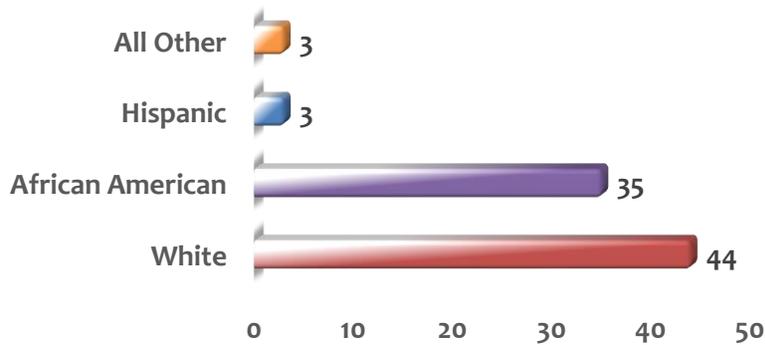
Remaining females who met at least three of the four criteria enumerated in that same Code section.

Code Criteria	Number & percent who met criteria SFY17	Number & percent who met criteria SFY18	Number & percent who met criteria SFY19	Percent change
At least 15 years of age	41 (100%)	54 (96.4%)	55 (98.2%)	-1.8%
Aggravated misdemeanor or higher	36 (87.8%)	23 (41.0%)	29 (51.8%)	-36.0%
Previously adjudicated delinquent	19 (46.3%)	42 (75.0%)	38 (67.9%)	+21.6%
Prior placement	27 (65.8%)	49 (87.5%)	46 (82.1%)	+16.3%
TOTAL who met 3 out of 4 criteria + percent of ALL	41 (62.1%)	56 (62.2%)	56 (65.9%)	+3.8%

The bulk of girls in all three years were eligible because they met three of four enumerated criteria (Table 2a). Excluding those who met the 12 and older + forcible felony, two criteria appear to be the primary drivers of the increase from SFY17 to SFY19: 1) “previous adjudication” (+21.6%) and 2) “prior placement” (+16.3%), while the “aggravated or higher charge” criteria dropped markedly (-36.0%).

Demographics

Figure 1: Number of STS Eligible Females by Race/Ethnicity



African-American females are disproportionately represented (41.1%) within the cohort (Figure 1). The general population of African-American females age 10 to 17 in Iowa is currently 3.5%². This disproportionality held true in the 15-year-old group (36.8% African American) and the 16-year-old group (28.1%

African American), however, at age 17, the disproportionality of African-American females was even more dramatically pronounced (70.8%).

The disproportionate overrepresentation of African American youth was prevalent among both females (41.1%) and males (43.6%).

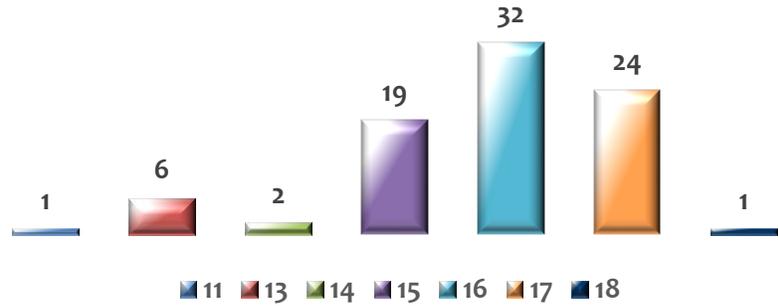
KEY FINDING

For this cohort, over representation of African-American females began in their first contact with the system, where they made up 42.8% of the females whose first complaint came before the age of thirteen and ended with them experiencing a higher amount (41% of those held) and duration (55.7% of those held more than 30 days) of secure detention and waiver to adult court (40% of those waived). The general population of African-American females age 10 to 17 in Iowa is currently 3.5%¹. Due to the pervasiveness of racial bias at all stages of decision-making and in tools used during system processing, a recommendation to examine the decision points to identify and implement required changes to mitigate such bias.

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

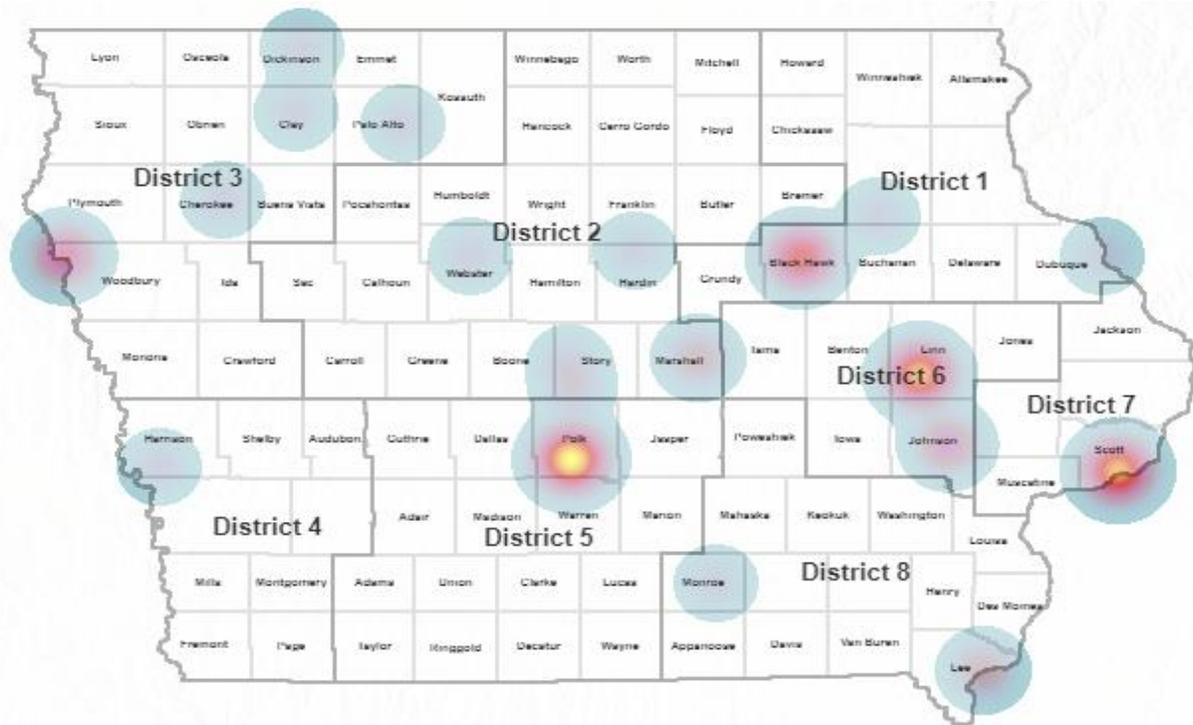
Figure 2: Number of STS Eligible Females by Age at End of Period (June 30, 2019)

The age range of STS eligible females at the end of the period (June 30, 2019) was 11-18 years old (Figure 2) while the range for males was 12-22 years old. Despite the difference in ranges, the ages with the largest representation for both females and males were 15-17-year olds. These age groups made up 88.2% (75) of STS eligible females and 83.7% (380) of STS eligible males.



Note: All females in the cohort, regardless of age, had an open juvenile court case during SFY2019.

Figure 3: STS Eligible Females Location by Most Recent Home Address



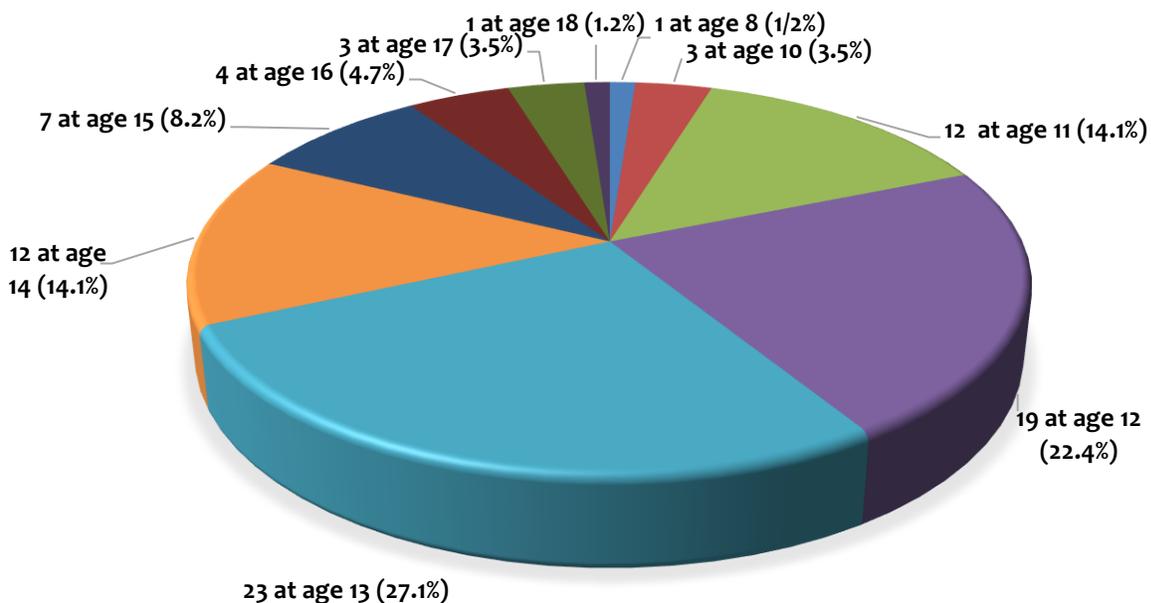
Note: Red and yellow areas of the map indicate the greatest concentration of state training school eligible females, while blue areas indicate lower or singular concentrations. “Home Address” does not include out of home placement facilities.

It is noteworthy that this cohort of females eligible for placement in an STS setting are not concentrated solely in high-density population areas but rather are distributed all over Iowa (Figure 3). This is consistent with previous data reports and is true for the male cohort as well.

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 criminality³. 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”,⁴ potentially increasing the likelihood of their first contact with the justice system coming at a younger age.

Figure 4: STS Eligible Females by Age at Time of First Complaint



In this cohort, 35 of the 85 females (41.1%) were not yet teenagers when they had their first complaint (Figure 4). Of those 35 females under age thirteen, 16 (45.7%) were White, 15 (42.8%) were African-American, 2 (5.7%) were Hispanic and 2 (5.7%) were “All Other” (see also Appendix C: Additional Risk Related Data).

When comparing females and males, the greatest volume of both genders had their first complaint between ages 11 and 16. Females eligible for an STS placement, however, appear at a greater rate than males in the age 11-13 range (63.6% v. 45.6% respectively), while males outpaced females in the age 14-16 range (39% v. 27% respectively).

³ 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.

⁴ Epstein, R. B. (2017). *Girlhood Interrupted: The Erasure of Black Females' Childhood*. Washington D.C.: Georgetown Law.

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.

Table 3: STS Eligible Females Iowa Delinquency Assessments

First Assessment	N	%	Highest Assessment Found	N	%	Final Assessment	N	%
IDA Level:			IDA Level:			IDA Level:		
UNK	4	4.7%	UNK	4	4.7%	UNK	4	4.7%
LOW	33	38.8%	LOW	5	5.9%	LOW	6	7.1%
MOD	24	28.2%	MOD	13	15.3%	MOD	16	18.8%
HIGH	24	28.2%	HIGH	63	74.1%	HIGH	59	69.4%

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 a STS placement, the majority of these females were at high risk to recidivate (see also Appendix C: Additional Risk Related Data).

While the risk profile of females and males were generally comparable, males had a greater rate than females of a high IDA risk level in the “highest assessment found” (83.7% v. 74.1%) and “final assessment” (74.7% v. 69.4%) categories.

Services and Placements

Table 4: STS Eligible Females by Number Receiving Services and Placements Combined

Number of Services and Placements Combined	N	%
0/None	3	3.5%
1 to 5	13	15.3%
6 to 10	19	22.4%
11 to 15	19	22.4%
16 to 20	14	16.5%
Over 20	17	20.0%
TOTAL	85	100%

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).

Consistent with their over-representation in the overall cohort, African-American females are disproportionately represented in each category, except “0/None”. They are most disproportionately represented in the “6 to 10” and “11 to 15” (10 of 19 girls each) categories.

Females comprised a larger percentage of the “Over 20” category for total services and placements. For this category, females made up 20.0% while males made up 14.1%.

Table 4a: STS Eligible Females by Number of Services Received

Number of Services	N	%
0/None	7	8.2%
1 to 5	42	49.4%
6 to 10	19	22.4%
11 or more	17	20.0%
TOTAL	85	100%

Table 4b: STS Eligible Females by Number of Placements

Number of Placements	N	%
0/None	7	8.2%
1 to 5	30	35.3%
6 to 10	26	30.6%
11 or more	22	25.9%
TOTAL	85	100%

Nearly all (96.5%) of the females in the cohort received either services, out-of-home placements or both (Table 4). The “0/None” services category was comprised of 6 White and 1 African American female. The “0/None” placements category was comprised of 4 White and 3 African American females (see also Appendix D: Additional Service and Placement Related Data).

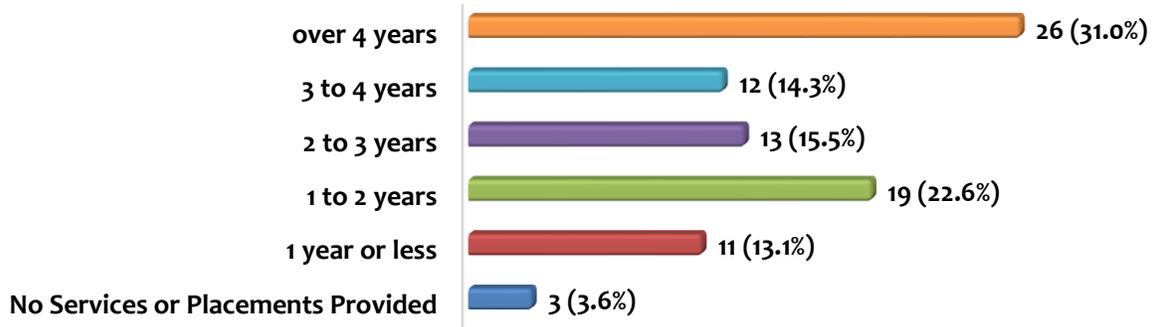
For services only, males made up a greater percentage of the “6-10” category at 29.5% compared to 22.4% of females. In the “11 or more” category, females made up a greater percentage at 20.0% compared to 13.9% of males.

For placements only, males made up a greater percentage of the “1 to 5” category at 40.8% than 35.3% females. In the “11 or more” category, females made up a greater percentage at 25.9% compared to 19.2% males.

KEY FINDING

This cohort of justice-involved females received both community-based services and residential placement services nearly universally, with 96.5% receiving at least one. Additionally, 58.9% receiving more than ten. Those services and placements were also generally extended in duration (60% received two years or more). This cohort of females’ eligibility for an STS level of response did not stem from a lack of quantity of other services or placements. This is consistent with previous data report findings.

Figure 5: Number of STS Eligible Females by Total Duration of Services and Placements



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 31.0%. This category was made up of 46.2% White females, 42.3% African-American females, 7.7% Hispanic females and 3.8% “All Other” females. (see also Appendix D: Additional Service and Placement Related Data).

In terms of duration of all services and placements, females substantially outpaced males in the “over 4 years” category (31.0% vs. 23.8%) while males substantially outpaced females in the “2-3 years” category (22.3% vs. 15.5%). All other categories were similar regardless of gender.

Supervision

Table 5: STS Eligible Females by Number of Informal Agreements Started*

Number of Informal Agreements	N	%
0/None	44	51.8%
1	27	31.8%
2	13	15.3%
3	1	1.2%
TOTAL	85	100%

Table 6: STS Eligible Females by Number of Formal Probations Started*

Number of Formal Probations	N	%
0/None	42	49.4%
1	23	27.1%
2	16	18.8%
3	4	4.7%
TOTAL	85	100%

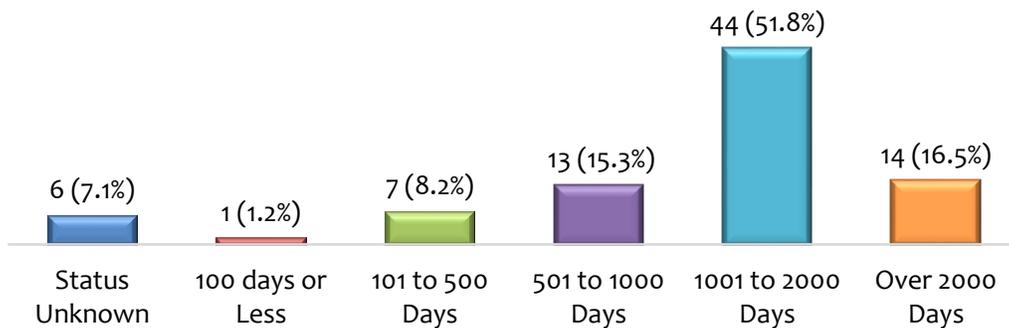
*As indicated by the presence of Informal Agreement and Formal Probation start dates during the eligibility period only. Those occurring prior to the eligibility period are in the “0/None” category.

Note: Appendix A contains a variety of case processing definitions.

The largest single category of Informal Agreements was “o/None” at 51.8% (Table 5) and was comprised of 28 White, 15 African-American, 0 Hispanic and 1 “All Other” females. The largest single category of Formal Probations was also “o/None” at 49.4% (Table 6) and was comprised of 28 White, 12 African-American, 0 Hispanic and 2 “All Other” females (see also Appendix E: Additional Supervision Related Data).

There were no noteworthy differences among informal agreements for females and males, but among formal probations, females had a greater rate of “o/none” than their male counterparts (49.4% v. 41%). Additionally, eligible males had up to five formal probations, while females had no more than three formal probations.

Figure 6: Number of STS Eligible Females by Total Time in Days from Case Initiation to Final Case Status



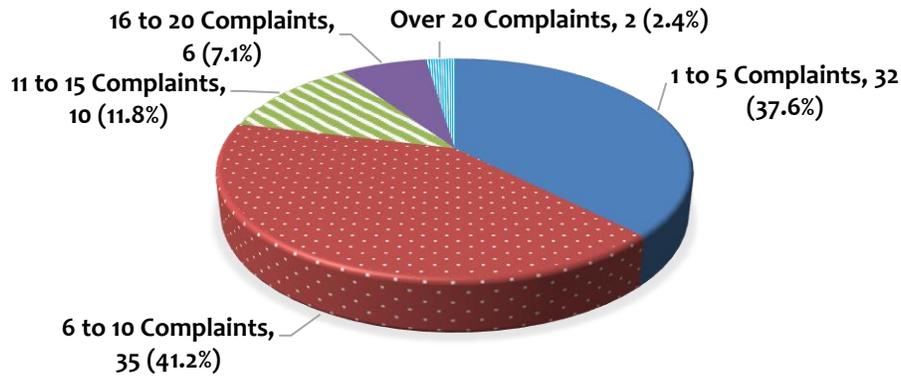
Note: Total time in days from the first Case Initiation date to the last Milestone Status entered.

The “1001 to 2000 days” category in Figure 6 was comprised of 20 African-American, 20 White, 2 Hispanic and 2 “All Other” females. The “Over 2000 days” (over 5 ½ years) category was comprised of 8 African-American, 5 White and 1 Hispanic female (see also Appendix E: Additional Supervision Related Data).

Females had a substantially greater rate of “1001 to 2000 days” related to case length than males (51.8% v. 25.3%), however, males had a substantially greater rate of “status unknown” related to case length than females (39.4% v. 7.1%). Status unknown indicates that one or both milestones (i.e. case initiation and final case status) used to determine case length were not entered in the Case Management System, so the possibility remains that a number of those “status unknown” males could actually fall into other categories were the data entry complete.

Complaints and Charges

Figure 7: Number of STS Eligible Females by Total Number of Complaints

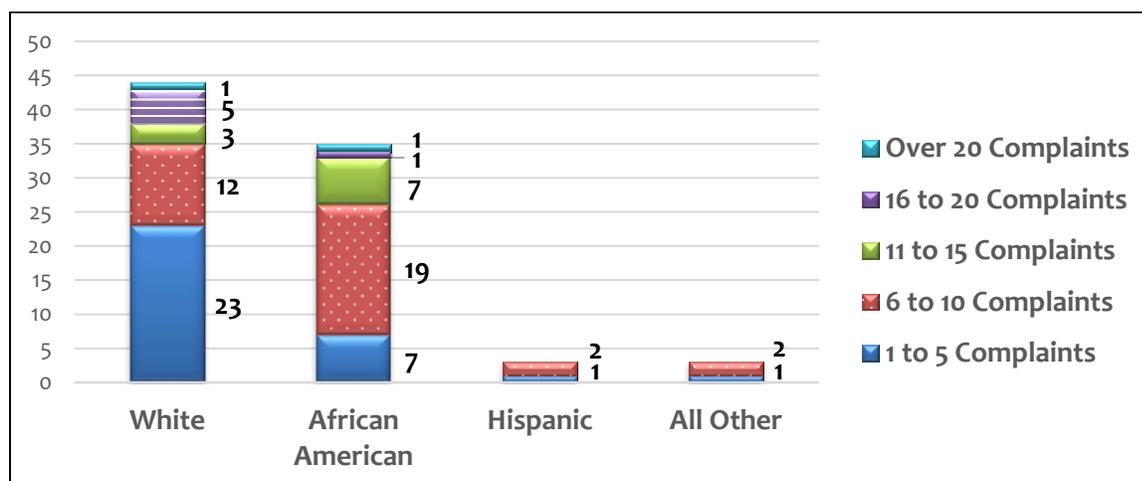


Note: Count of all juvenile complaints received by the end of the state fiscal year. Complaints may contain one or more charges.

Regardless of gender, most youth had less than 10 total complaints. The largest categories for total complaints received for both females and males were 1 to 5 and 6 to 10 (females shown in Figure 7). In the 6 to 10 category, females comprised a larger percentage (41.2%) than males (32.4%), while males made up a larger percentage of the over 20 category than females, 7.7% and 2.4% respectively.

The greatest racial disparity for this cohort of females was in the “6 to 10 Complaints” category which was comprised of 19 African-American and 12 White females.

Figure 8: Total Number of Complaints for STS Eligible Females by Race/Ethnicity



The largest category for both African American females and African American males was the 6-10 complaints category. This category was 54.2% African American in the female cohort and 42.9% African American in the male cohort, respectively.

Table 7: Number of STS Eligible Females by Highest Charge in First Complaint

OFFENSE SEVERITY	N	%
Felony Violent	6	7.1%
Felony Non-Violent	7	8.2%
Serious and Aggravated Misdemeanors	28	32.9%
Simple Misdemeanor or Below	44	51.8%
TOTAL	85	100%

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 (51.8%) was comprised of nearly equal numbers of White (22) and African-American (20) females (see also Appendix F: Additional Complaint and Charge Data).

Simple misdemeanor or below was the highest charge in the first complaint for a larger percentage of females (51.8%) than males (46.7%). This was also the case for serious and aggravated misdemeanors which involved 32.9% of females and 28.4% of males. Felony was the highest charge in the first complaint for a larger percentage of males (24.9%) than females (15.3%).

KEY FINDING

While approximately half (51.7%) 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 (64.7%) had at least one felony offense over the course of their involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Table 8: Number of STS Eligible Females 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	%
o/None	15	50.0%	13	43.3%	1	3.3%	1	3.3%	30	100%
1	11	50.0%	10	45.5%	0	0%	1	4.5%	22	100%
2	11	61.1%	6	33.3%	1	5.6%	0	0%	18	100%
3	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	6	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	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
8	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
TOTAL	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

The largest single category of felony charges was “o/None” (Table 8) and was comprised of 15 White, 13 African-American, 1 Hispanic and 1 “All Other” females (See also Appendix F for Aggravated, Serious and Simple Misdemeanor Charges).

In total, females had fewer felony charges than males. Disproportionality was pervasive among both African American females and males for total felony charges. Specifically, 62.9% of African American females had at least one felony charge, whereas 93.4% of African American males had at least one felony charge.

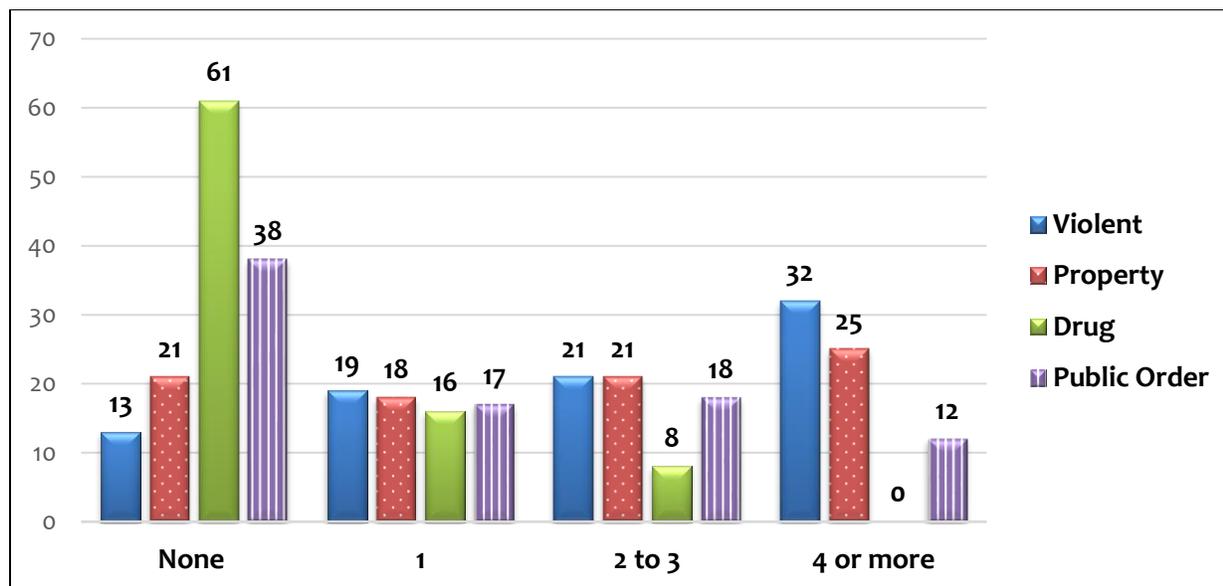
Table 9: Number of STS Eligible Females by Race/Ethnicity and Highest Offense Severity Ever Received

OFFENSE SEVERITY	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Felony Violent	12	41.4%	15	51.7%	0	0%	2	6.9%	29	100%
Felony Non-Violent	17	65.4%	7	26.9%	2	7.7%	0	0%	26	100%
Serious and Aggravated Misdemeanors	14	48.3%	13	44.8%	1	3.4%	1	3.4%	29	100%
Simple Misdemeanor or Below	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
TOTAL	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

As shown in Table 9, 64.7% (55 of 85) of the females in the cohort had a felony as their highest offense severity ever received.

Felony violent and felony non-violent offenses were the highest offense severity for males, more so than females. Felony violent was the highest offense severity for 48.2% of males and 34.1% of females. Felony non-violent was the highest offense severity for 42.3% of males and 30.6% of females.

Figure 9: STS Eligible Females by Charge Type and Volume



Note: Each respective charge type totals the 85 females in the cohort.

While there were a substantial number of females who fell into the “None” category for property offenses (21), that charge type otherwise trended from the lowest volume in the “1” category to the

highest volume in the “4 or more” category. Meanwhile, drug and public order offenses trended from highest volume in the “None” category to lowest volume in the “4 or more” category. Violent offenses trended the opposite direction with the highest volume in the 4 or more category to lowest volume in the “None” category (Figure 9).

KEY FINDING

Among juvenile charges, the violent charge type had the highest volume, followed by property, public order and then drug charge types. Under one third of the cohort were charged with a drug charge type as juveniles and they were predominantly (66.6%) White. This is consistent with previous data report findings.

The greatest volume of charges for females were violent charges. The greatest volume of charges for males were property charges and violent charges.

Table 10: Number of STS Eligible Females 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	%
o/None	10	76.9%	1	7.7%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	13	100%
1	13	68.4%	6	31.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	100%
2 to 3	8	38.1%	11	52.4%	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	21	100%
4 or more	13	40.6%	17	53.1%	1	3.1%	1	3.1%	32	100%
TOTAL	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

Of the 85 females in the cohort, 72 (84.7%) had at least one violent or “person” charge (Table 10). African-American females were most over-represented in the “4 or more” category at 53.1%. A greater percentage of females (84.7%) had at least one violent charge compared to males (80.8%).

Table 11: Number of STS Eligible Females 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	%
o/None	15	71.4%	6	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	26	100%
1	11	61.1%	6	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	17	100%
2 to 3	9	42.9%	8	38.1%	2	9.5%	2	9.5%	20	100%
4 or more	9	36.0%	15	60.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	27	100%
TOTAL	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

Of the 85 females in the cohort, 64 (75.2%) had at least one property charge. The largest single category of property charges was “4 or more” but was only one larger than the “o/None” category (Table 11). A greater percentage of males (81.1%) had at least one property charge compared to females (75.2%).

Table 12: Number of STS Eligible Females 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	%
o/None	28	45.9%	30	49.2%	0	0.0%	3	4.9%	61	100%
1	12	75.0%	2	12.5%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	16	100%
2 to 3	4	50.0%	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	8	100%
4 or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100%
TOTAL	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

Of the 85 females in the cohort, 61 (71.7%) had “o/None” drug charges (Table 12). Of the 24 females who did have drug charges, 16 (66.6%) were White.

The majority of both the female and male cohorts had no drug charges. However, a greater percentage of males (42.7%) had at least one drug charge compared to females (28.2%). White youth made up the largest group of both females and males with at least one drug charge. White females comprised 66.7% of all females with at least one drug charge. White males comprised 50.5% of all males with at least one drug charge.

Table 13: Number of STS Eligible Females 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	23	60.5%	14	36.8%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	38	100%
1	5	29.4%	10	58.8%	1	5.9%	1	5.9%	17	100%
2 to 3	6	33.3%	9	50.0%	1	5.6%	2	11.1%	18	100%
4 or more	10	83.3%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	100%
TOTAL	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

Of the 85 females in the cohort, 47 (55.2%) had at least one public order charge (Table 13). Of these, 21 (44.6%) were African-American and 21 (44.6%) were White.

A higher percentage of males (60.4%) had at least one public order charge compared to females (55.2%).

Table 14: Top Five Charge Sub Types* by Race

Top 5 Charge Sub Types Ever Received by White STS Eligible Females (N=44)	Top 5 Charge Sub Types Ever Received by African-American STS Eligible Females (N=35)
Assault	Assault
Theft	Theft
Public Order	Public Order
Vandalism	Vandalism
Alcohol	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 top four charge subtypes for both White and African-American females were nearly identical in volume, while alcohol possession offenses were three times higher for White females than African-American females and property offenses were 2.5 times higher for African-American females than for White females.

Regardless of race or gender, four of the top five charge subtypes were assault, theft, public order, and vandalism.

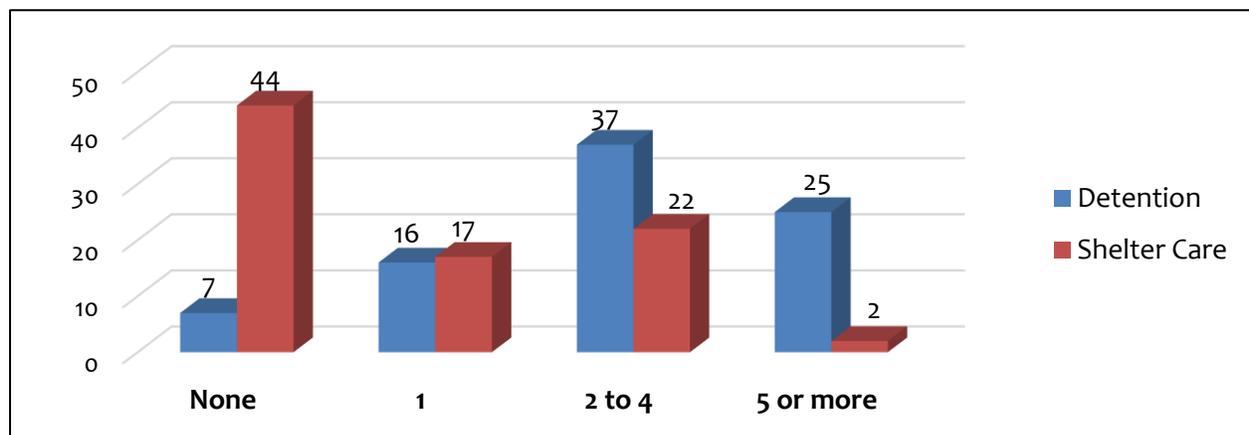
Four of the five top charge subtypes (theft, assault, vandalism, and public order) were the same for both White females and males. Alcohol possession was in the top five for White females while drug possession was in the top five for White males.

Similarly, four of the five top charge subtypes (assault, theft, public order, and vandalism) were the same for both African American females and males. Property was in the top five for African American females and burglary was in the top five for African American males.

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 more broad application and is less secure. Both are intended to be short term.

Figure 10: STS Eligible Females by Number of Detention Holds and Shelter Care

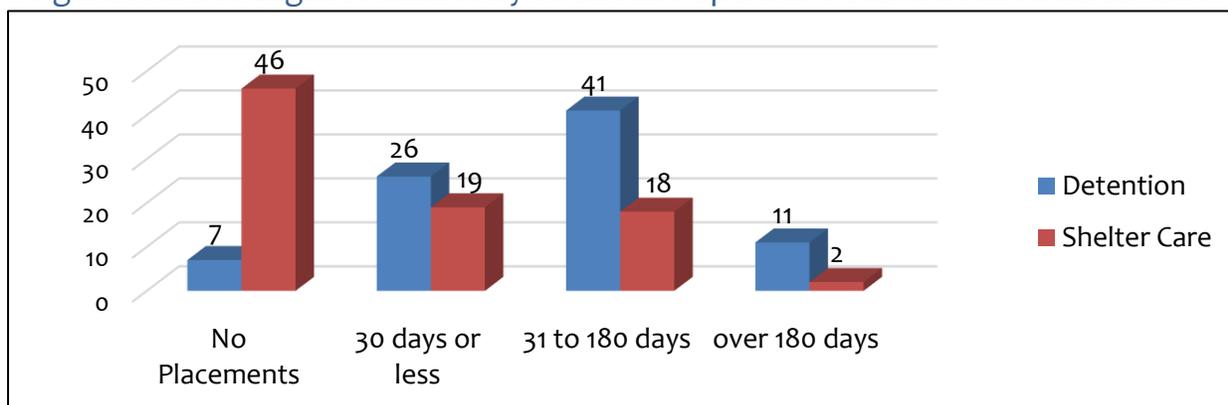


The “1” group in detention was comprised almost exclusively of White females (15 out of 16), while the “2 to 4” and “5 or more” detention categories are comprised of a disproportionate number of females of color (22 out of 37 and 15 out of 25, respectively), primarily African-American females.

The “None” group in shelter care was comprised of 24 White females and 20 African-American females. The next largest shelter care group was “2 to 4” and was comprised of 11 White, 6 African-American, 3 Hispanic and 2 “All Other” females (see also Appendix F: Additional Detention and Shelter Care Data).

Both females (Figure 10) and males had substantially more detention holds than shelter care placements. Additionally, while African-American females and males were over-represented in all detention holds, the greatest over-representation of males (66.7%) was among those who had the greatest number of detention holds (5 or more), while among females over-representation was substantial as soon as there were at least two detention holds (60%).

Figure 10a: STS Eligible Females by Total Time Spent in Detention and Shelter Care



The “No Placements” group in detention was comprised almost exclusively of White females (13 out of 14), while the single largest detention category “31 to 180 days” was comprised of 21 African-American, 16 White, 2 Hispanic and 1 “All Other” females.

The “No Placements” group in shelter care was comprised primarily of White females (24 of 46). The next largest shelter care groups were equally “30 days or less” and “31 to 180 days” and were comprised of an approximately equal number of White and African-American females (see also Appendix F: Additional Detention and Shelter Care Data).

Congruent with the number of detention holds and shelter care placements, both females (Figure 10a) and males had substantially greater time spent in detention than in shelter care. Whether female or male, the “no placements” category for both detention and shelter care was largely comprised of white youth. Thereafter, over-representation of African-American youth was present regardless of gender.

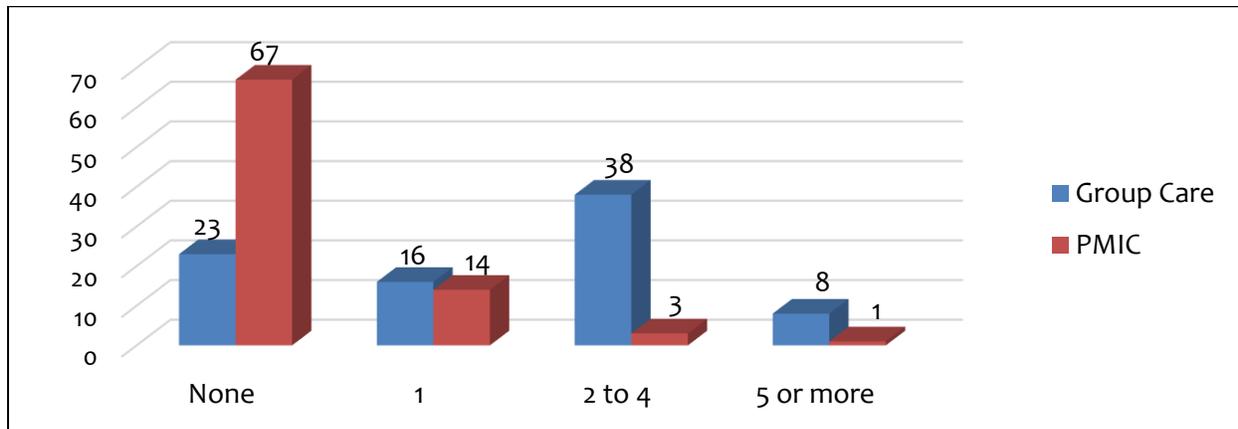
KEY FINDING

52 of the 85 females in the cohort or 61.1% had more than 30 days of detention holds. Further, 11 of the 85 females or 12.9% had more than 180 days of detention holds. The average length of a single stay for all juvenile justice involved girls, not just those eligible for an STS level of response, was 15.7 days in calendar year 2019.

Group Care and Psychiatric Medical Institute for Children (PMIC)

Both group care and PMIC placements are therapeutically oriented and longer term than detention holds and shelter care placements.

Figure 11: STS Eligible Females by Number of Group Care and PMIC Placements



The “None” group in group care was comprised of primarily White females (15) vs. 7 African-American and 1 “All Other” females, while the largest category for group care (“2 to 4”) was comprised of a disproportionate number of African American females (21 of 38).

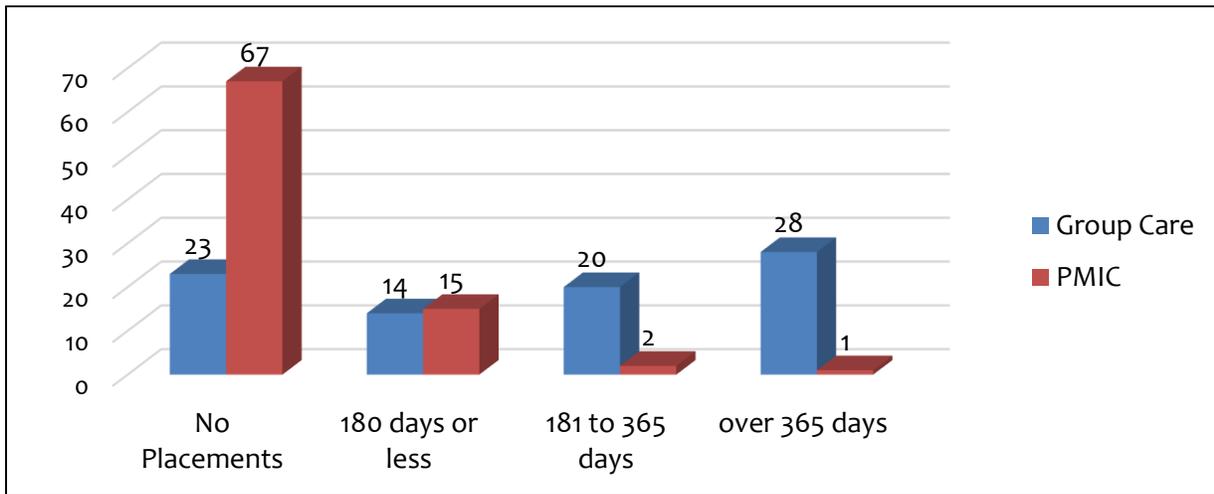
The “None” group in PMIC represented the substantial majority of all females regardless of race/ethnicity (Figure 11). Of those females, 12 were White, 5 were African-American and 1 was in the “All Other” category (see also Appendix G: Additional Group Care and PMIC Data).

Both females (Figure 11) and males had substantially more group care placements than PMIC placements. Additionally, African-American youth, regardless of gender, were over-represented among group care placements and under-represented among PMIC placements.

KEY FINDING

Despite anecdotal information that serious mental health issues are prevalent within this type of population, 78.8% of the cohort had no placement in a Psychiatric Medical Institute for Children (PMIC) facility.

Figure 11a: STS Eligible Females by Total Time Spent in Group Care and PMIC Placements



The “No Placements” group in group care was comprised primarily of White females (15) vs. 7 African-American and 1 “All Other” females. The largest category was “Over 365 days” and was comprised of 12 White, 12 African-American, 2 Hispanic and 2 “All Other” females.

The “No Placements” group in PMIC represented the substantial majority (79%) 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 (see also Appendix G: Additional Group Care and PMIC Data).

Congruent with the number of group care and PMIC placements, both females (Figure 11a) and males had substantially greater time spent in group care than in PMIC. Additionally, African-American youth, regardless of gender, were over-represented in terms of time spent in group care and under-represented in terms of time spent in PMIC.

Adult Waivers and Adult Charges

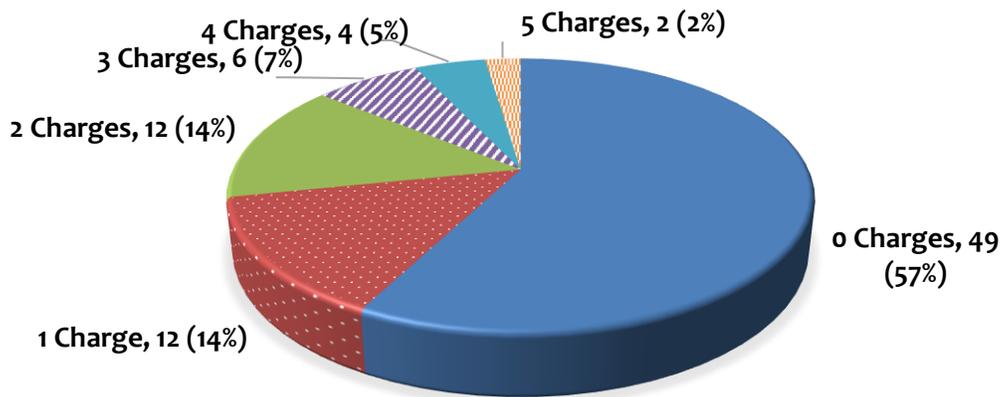
Table 15: Number of STS Eligible Females by Race/Ethnicity and Waiver to Adult Court

WAIVER STATUS	RACE/ETHNICITY									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		All Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Waivers Found	36	51.4%	29	41.4%	2	2.9%	3	4.3%	70	100%
Waiver to Adult Court	8	53.3%	6	40.0%	1	6.7%	0	0%	15	100%
TOTAL	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

Of the 85 females in the cohort, 70 (82%) did not have a waiver to adult court (Table 15). Of the fifteen who did, 8 were White, 6 were African-American and 1 was Hispanic (see Appendix A for case processing definitions including adult court waivers).

Females and males had a similar rate of adult waivers (18% and 21.6% respectively). They also showed a similar rate of over-represented African American youth among those who did have an adult waiver (40% of females and 46.9% of males).

Figure 12: STS Eligible Females by Number of Adult Charges



As shown in Figure 12, 36 (42.3%) of the 85 STS Eligible females had one or more adult charges, with the majority of those falling in the one or two charge categories.

Female youth had a lower rate of adult complaints than their male counterparts (42.3% vs. 55.9%).

Table 16: STS Eligible Females with Adult Charges - Age at Time of First Adult Charge

Age at First Adult Charge	N	%
15	1	2.8%
16	5	13.9%
17	10	27.8%
18	19	52.8%
19	1	2.8%
TOTAL	36	100%

Of the 36 females with charges that originated within the adult system, 20 (55.5%) had become adults by the time of their first adult charge, while the remaining 16 (44.4%) 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: STS Eligible Females by Charge Class of First Adult Charge

Charge Class	N	%
SMMS	10	27.7%
SRMS	6	16.6%
AGMS	5	13.8%
FELB	2	5.5%
FELC	8	22.2%
FELD	5	13.8%
TOTAL	36	100%

Table 17 indicates the severity of the charge that resulted from these initial contacts with law enforcement. The greatest portion (41.5%) of these charges were felonies, ranging from the B Felony to the D Felony charge class, while a substantial proportion were simple misdemeanors (27.7%).

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.

Table 18: STS Eligible Females with Adult Charges – Charge Type

Table 18 indicates the type of charge that resulted from these initial contacts with law enforcement. The greatest portion (50.0%) of these charges were property type offense, while a substantial proportion were violent or person type offenses (27.7%).

Charge Type	N	%
Drug	4	11.1%
Property	18	50.0%
Public Order	4	11.1%
Violent	10	27.7%
TOTAL	36	100%

Table 19: STS Eligible Females with Adult Charges – Charge Subtype*

SUBTYPE	Charge Class						
	SMMS	SRMS	AGMS	FELD	FELC	FELB	TOTAL
Alcohol	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	0	2	1	0	4	0	7
Drug Possession	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Drug Trafficking	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Forgery/Fraud	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Public Order	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
OWI	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Theft	6	1	2	2	2	0	13
Vandalism	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Weapons	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	10	6	5	5	8	2	36

*Subtypes include: Alcohol, Assault, Drug Possession, Drug Trafficking, Forgery/Fraud, OWI, Public Order, Robbery, Theft, Vandalism and Weapons.

The primary charge subtypes for the first adult charge by the females in the cohort with an adult charge are Theft (13 of 36) and Assault (7 of 36), while the primary charge classes are felonies (15 of 36) and simple misdemeanors (10 of 36) (Table 19).

Table 20: STS Eligible Females with Adult Charges by Waiver Status and Total Number of Juvenile Charges

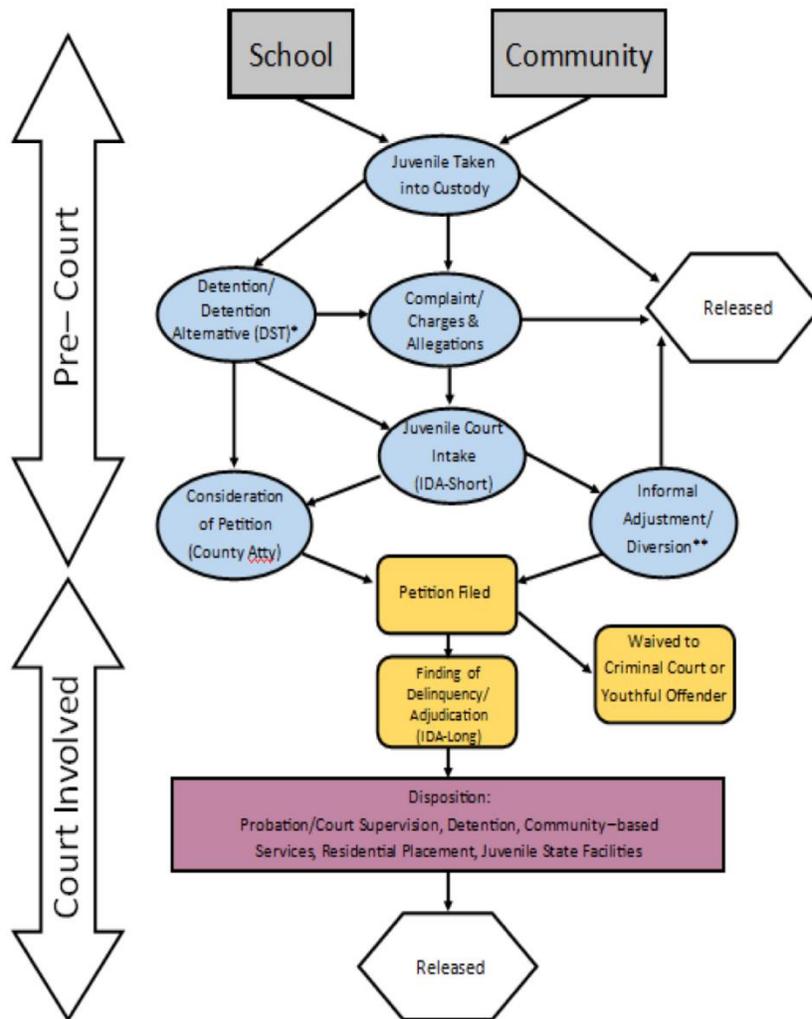
NUMBER OF JUVENILE CHARGES	No Waivers Found		Waiver Found		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0	0%	2	13.3%	2	5.6%
2	2	9.5%	0	0%	2	5.6%
3	3	14.3%	0	0%	3	8.3%
4	1	4.8%	0	0%	1	2.8%
6	5	23.8%	0	0%	5	13.9%
7	0	0%	1	6.7%	1	2.8%
8	4	19.0%	1	6.7%	5	13.9%
9	0	0%	1	6.7%	1	2.8%
10	3	14.3%	3	20.0%	6	16.7%
12	0	0%	1	6.7%	1	2.8%
13	0	0%	1	6.7%	1	2.8%
14	1	4.8%	1	6.7%	2	5.6%
16	0	0%	2	13.3%	2	5.6%
18	0	0%	1	6.7%	1	2.8%
19	1	4.8%	0	0%	1	2.8%
26	1	4.8%	0	0%	1	2.8%
33	0	0%	1	6.7%	1	2.8%
TOTAL	21	100%	15	100%	36	100%

Looking back at the charge history of the 36 STS Eligible females who also had one or more adult charges (Figure 12), the range in volume of juvenile charges is wide, from one to 33, yet there is relative balance within that range and it is maintained regardless of waiver status (Table 19).

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

Number of STS Eligible 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	%
8 years	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
10 years	0	0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0%	3	100%
11 years	8	66.7%	3	25.0%	0	0%	1	0%	12	100%
12 years	8	42.1%	9	47.4%	1	5.3%	1	5.3%	19	100%
13 years	13	56.5%	8	34.8%	1	4.3%	1	4.3%	23	100%
14 years	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	12	100%
15 years	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
16 years	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
17 years	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
18 years	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

STS Eligible 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	4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
	LOW	14	42.4%	17	51.5%	1	3.0%	1	3.0%	33	100%
	MOD	13	54.2%	9	37.5%	2	8.3%	0	0%	24	100%
	HIGH	13	54.2%	9	37.5%	0	0%	2	8.3%	24	100%
	Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%
Highest Risk Assessment Found	Unknown	4	100%	0	0%	0	25.0%	0	0%	4	100%
	LOW	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	10.0%	0	0%	5	100%
	MOD	9	69.2%	3	23.1%	1	20.0%	0	0%	13	100%
	HIGH	29	46.0%	29	46.0%	2	1.5%	3	4.8%	63	100%
	Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%
Final Risk Assessment	Unknown	4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
	LOW	2	33.3%	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	0	0%	6	100%
	MOD	11	68.8%	5	31.3%	0	0%	0	0%	16	100%
	HIGH	27	45.8%	27	45.8%	2	3.4%	3	5.1%	59	100%
	Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Appendix D: Additional Service and Placement Related Data

Number of STS Eligible 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	%
None	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
1 to 5	9	69.2%	3	23.1%	0	0%	1	7.7%	13	100%
6 to 10	9	47.4%	10	52.6%	0	0%	0	0%	19	100%
11 to 15	7	36.8%	10	52.6%	1	5.3%	1	5.3%	19	100%
16 to 20	8	57.1%	4	28.6%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%	14	100%
Over 20	8	47.1%	8	47.1%	1	5.9%	0	0%	17	100%
Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	6	13.6%	1	2.9%	0	0%	0	0%	7	8.2%
1 to 5	20	45.5%	18	51.4%	1	33.3%	3	100%	42	49.4%
6 to 10	9	20.5%	8	22.9%	2	66.7%	0	0%	19	22.4%
11 or more	9	20.5%	8	22.9%	0	0%	0	0%	17	20.0%
Total	44	100.0%	35	100.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	85	100.0%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	%
None	4	9.1%	3	8.6%	0	0%	0	0%	7	8.2%
1 to 5	19	43.2%	9	25.7%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	30	35.3%
6 to 10	10	22.7%	14	40.0%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	26	30.6%
11 or more	11	25.0%	9	25.7%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	22	25.9%
Total	44	100%	35	100%	3	100%	3	100%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	%
No Services or Placements Provided	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
1 year or less	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	0	0%	0	0%	11	100%
1 to 2 years	5	26.3%	13	68.4%	0	0%	1	5.3%	19	100%
2 to 3 years	7	53.8%	5	38.5%	0	0%	1	7.7%	13	100%
3 to 4 years	9	75.0%	2	16.7%	1	8.3%	0	0%	12	100%
over 4 years	12	46.2%	11	42.3%	2	7.7%	1	3.8%	26	100%
Total	43	51.2%	35	41.7%	3	3.6%	3	3.6%	84	100%

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: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
1 year or less	12	37.5%	17	53.1%	1	3.1%	2	6.3%	32	100%
1 to 2 years	8	53.3%	7	46.7%	0	0%	0	0%	15	100%
2 to 3 years	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	0	0%	0	0%	9	100%
3 to 4 years	6	60.0%	2	20.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	10	100%
over 4 years	4	36.4%	6	54.5%	1	9.1%	0	0%	11	100%
Total	44	51.2%	35	41.7%	3	3.6%	3	3.6%	84	100%

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: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	%
No Placements Provided	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
1 year or less	20	58.8%	12	35.3%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%	34	100%
1 to 2 years	10	40.0%	14	56.0%	1	4.0%	0	0%	25	100%
2 to 3 years	5	45.5%	4	36.4%	0	0%	2	18.2%	11	100%
3 to 4 years	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	0	0%	6	100%
over 4 years	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

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: September 2020

APPENDIX E: Additional Supervision Related Data

Number of STS Eligible 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	28	63.6%	15	34.1%	0	0%	1	2.3%	44	100%
1	10	37.0%	14	51.9%	2	7.4%	1	3.7%	27	100%
2	6	46.2%	6	46.2%	1	7.7%	0	0%	13	100%
3	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	28	66.7%	12	28.6%	0	0%	2	4.8%	42	100%
1	9	39.1%	13	56.5%	1	4.3%	0	0%	23	100%
2	6	37.5%	7	43.8%	2	12.5%	1	6.3%	16	100%
3	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

STS Eligible 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	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
100 Days or Less	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
101 to 500 Days	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	0	0%	1	14.3%	7	100%
501 to 1000 Days	8	61.5%	5	38.5%	0	0%	0	0%	13	100%
1001 to 2000 Days	20	45.5%	20	45.5%	2	4.5%	2	4.5%	44	100%
Over 2000 Days	5	35.7%	8	57.1%	1	7.1%	0	0%	14	100%
Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

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

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

APPENDIX F: Additional Complaint and Charge Data

Number of STS Eligible 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	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
Felony Non-Violent	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
Serious and Aggravated Misdemeanors	13	46.4%	11	39.3%	2	7.1%	2	7.1%	28	100%
Simple Misdemeanor or Below	22	50.0%	20	45.5%	1	2.3%	1	2.3%	44	100%
Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	15	50.0%	13	43.3%	1	3.3%	1	3.3%	30	100%
1	11	50.0%	10	45.5%	0	0%	1	4.5%	22	100%
2	11	61.1%	6	33.3%	1	5.6%	0	0%	18	100%
3	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	6	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	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
8	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	19	67.9%	6	21.4%	1	3.6%	2	7.1%	28	100%
1	12	50.0%	9	37.5%	2	8.3%	1	4.2%	24	100%
2	7	50.0%	7	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	14	100%
3	1	10.0%	9	90.0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	100%
4	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
5	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
6	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
7	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
9	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	17	73.9%	6	26.1%	0	0%	0	0%	23	100%
1	7	38.9%	8	44.4%	1	5.6%	2	11.1%	18	100%
2	9	56.3%	7	43.8%	0	0%	0	0%	16	100%
3	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	0	0%	5	100%
4	0	0%	5	83.3%	0	0%	1	16.7%	6	100%
5	5	50.0%	4	40.0%	1	10.0%	0	0%	10	100%
6	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
9	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
12	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

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	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	0	0%	0	0%	9	100%
1	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	100%
2	7	77.8%	1	11.1%	0	0%	1	11.1%	9	100%
3	4	30.8%	7	53.8%	2	15.4%	0	0%	13	100%
4	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	0	0%	7	100%
5	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	0	0%	1	25.0%	4	100%
6	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
7	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
8	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
9	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
10	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	0	0%	1	25.0%	4	100%
11	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
12	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
13	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
14	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
15	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
16	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
17	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
18	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Total	44	51.8%	35	41.2%	3	3.5%	3	3.5%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

APPENDIX G: Additional Detention and Shelter Care Data

Number of STS Eligible 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	4	9.1%	3	8.6%	0	0%	0	0%	7	8.2%
1	15	34.1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33.3%	16	18.8%
2 to 4	15	34.1%	19	54.3%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	37	43.5%
5 or more	10	22.7%	13	37.1%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	25	29.4%
Total	44	100%	35	100%	3	100%	3	100%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	24	54.5%	20	57.1%	0	0%	0	0%	44	51.8%
1	8	18.2%	8	22.9%	0	0%	1	33.3%	17	20.0%
2 to 4	11	25.0%	6	17.1%	3	100.0%	2	66.7%	22	25.9%
5 or more	1	2.3%	1	2.9%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2.4%
Total	44	100%	35	100%	3	100%	3	100%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	4	9.1%	3	8.6%	0	0%	0	0%	7	8.2%
30 days or less	21	47.7%	3	8.6%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	26	30.6%
31 to 180 days	15	34.1%	23	65.7%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	41	48.2%
over 180 days	4	9.1%	6	17.1%	1	33.3%	0	0%	11	12.9%
Total	44	100%	35	100%	3	100%	3	100%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	24	54.5%	22	62.9%	0	0%	0	0%	46	54.1%
30 days or less	11	25.0%	7	20.0%	1	33.3%	0	0%	19	22.4%
31 to 180 days	8	18.2%	6	17.1%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%	18	21.2%
over 180 days	1	2.3%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33.3%	2	2.4%
Total	44	100%	35	100%	3	100%	3	100%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

APPENDIX H: Additional Group Care and PMIC Data

Number of STS Eligible 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	15	34.1%	7	20.0%	0	0%	1	33.3%	23	27.1%
1	10	22.7%	5	14.3%	1	33.3%	0	0%	16	18.8%
2 to 4	15	34.1%	21	60.0%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	38	44.7%
5 or more	4	9.1%	2	5.7%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	8	9.4%
Total	44	100%	35	100%	3	100%	3	100%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	32	72.7%	30	85.7%	3	100%	2	66.7%	67	78.8%
1	9	20.5%	4	11.4%	0	0%	1	33.3%	14	16.5%
2	2	4.5%	1	2.9%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3.5%
3	1	2.3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1.2%
Total	44	100%	35	100%	3	100%	3	100%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	15	34.1%	7	20.0%	0	0%	1	33.3%	23	27.1%
180 days or less	7	15.9%	6	17.1%	1	33.3%	0	0%	14	16.5%
181 to 365 days	10	22.7%	10	28.6%	0	0%	0	0%	20	23.5%
over 365 days	12	27.3%	12	34.3%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%	28	32.9%
Total	44	100%	35	100%	3	100%	3	100%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

Number of STS Eligible 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	32	72.7%	30	85.7%	3	100%	2	66.7%	67	78.8%
180 days or less	10	22.7%	4	11.4%	0	0%	1	33.3%	15	17.6%
181 to 365 days	1	2.3%	1	2.9%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2.4%
over 365 days	1	2.3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1.2%
Total	44	100%	35	100%	3	100%	3	100%	85	100%

SOURCE: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Prepared: September 2020

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.