

Iowa  
Juvenile Court Case Records  
1975-1984

152263

National Juvenile Court Data Archive

152263

IOWA  
JUVENILE COURT CASE RECORDS  
1975-1984  
USER'S GUIDE

Data collected by:

Iowa Department of Human Services  
Hoover Building  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

NCJRS

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Data file and user's guide prepared by:

National Juvenile Court Data Archive  
National Center for Juvenile Justice  
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ACQUISITIONS

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## INTRODUCTION

### History of Iowa's Juvenile Court Statistics

Iowa juvenile court statistics case-level reporting was begun in 1950. 1975 data was the first to be automated. The program is based on the U.S. Children's Bureau juvenile court statistics series begun in 1926. Current authority for the Iowa Department of Human Services to collect such data is found in Iowa Code Annotated Section 235.3(6). The Department collects information on the chain of events which depict a juvenile's progress through the juvenile justice system from the time of referral to a Juvenile Court Office to final court disposition through the Juvenile Court Statistics system. The collected data provide general descriptions of Juvenile Court office functioning for administrative purposes.

### Data Collection Methods

Juvenile court processing of delinquency cases begins with a referral to a Juvenile Court Office (JCO). The JCO performs the traditional court intake function. Juvenile in Need of Assistance (JINA) cases include abuse, neglect and some chronic status offenses and are initially handled by workers at the Department of Human Services (the Department) rather than JCOs. Data are only collected on these types of cases if they were initially referred to JCOs. The majority of JINA are not reported via Juvenile Court Statistics because of their handling by the Department.

JCO referrals in Iowa's 99 counties are reported to the Department. The majority of the JCOs use the Juvenile Court Statistics form (see Appendix I). The form is completed after the final disposition has been made. The completed forms are forwarded to the Department on a monthly basis. The JCOs are contacted when errors are found. Some counties do not report case-level data but send aggregate figures to the Department. There are few counties which do not report any information.

Iowa Juvenile Court Statistics reporting instructions require that cases returned to court for rehearing are only to be counted as new cases if the reason for rehearing would have brought the case to the attention of the court regardless of whether the juvenile had previously appeared in court. If a juvenile is referred to court for a probation violation, it would not be counted as a new case unless the reason for referral was the commission of an offense or other conduct that could have resulted in referral to court even if the juvenile was not on probation. A case which is held open until a certain time is reported at the time the disposition is made rather than at the time of the continuance.

### Publications

Each year, using these data, the Department has prepared Juvenile Court Cases Reported by the Juvenile Probation Officer, which includes summaries of juvenile court activity for the year.

### Archived Data Files

Each year's file contains a record for each delinquency, status offense, dependency/neglect, traffic, and special proceedings case disposed during the calendar year and reported to the Department. Cases processed formally (with a petition) and those handled informally

(without a petition) are included. Records contain a court code, reason for referral, referral source, number of prior referrals in the current year and previous years, care pending disposition, the youth's age at time of referral, sex, race, manner of handling, month and year of disposition, and case disposition. A case may have included more than one offense, but only the "most serious" offense (from the standpoint of the community) is recorded. A juvenile may be referred more than one time during a calendar year. The file contains a separate record for each referral disposed.

The data in the files are stored as numeric characters (which are whole numbers) unless otherwise noted. Each case record is 29 characters in length and contains 15 variables. The data are stored in single year files. The number of case records on each calendar year data file is as follows:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Records</u> |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1975        | 19,653         |
| 1976        | 20,326         |
| 1977        | 21,027         |
| 1978        | 22,250         |
| 1979        | 17,574         |
| 1980        | 17,259         |
| 1981        | 15,220         |
| 1982        | 14,802         |
| 1983        | 13,740         |
| 1984        | 14,678         |

#### **Terms of Availability**

Each request to use these data should be directed to the Archive. The Archive will contact Iowa's Department of Human Services regarding their release. Upon the Office's authorization to release and disseminate the data, the data files will be supplied to the requestor by the Archive with any necessary cautions or restrictions.

The Archive provides the data on magnetic tapes AS IS and shall not be held responsible for any liability incurred as a result of any error or omission in the data as it appears on the magnetic tapes. However, should any inconsistencies be found, the Archive asks to be notified so that corrections can be made to the data.

All questions and requests should be addressed to:

National Juvenile Court Data Archive  
 National Center for Juvenile Justice  
 701 Forbes Avenue  
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219  
 412/227-6950

Summary tabulations on selected variables (manner of handling and sex breakdowns for delinquency/status offense cases and dependency/neglect cases for each county in Iowa) are publicly available beginning with 1982 data through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 48106.

## USING THE CODEBOOK

The information that follows is based on a study of available documentation from the data supplier, interviews with the data supplier and court personnel and diagnostic analyses performed by the Archive staff. The example below is a reproduction of information appearing in the codebook for a typical variable. The numbers in brackets do not appear in the codebook, but are references to the descriptions which follow this example:

| <u>Column/<br/>Width</u> | <u>Variable<br/>Number</u> | <u>Code Value and Description</u>  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| [1] 14/1                 | [2] IA010                  | [3] MANNER OF HANDLING   |
|                          |                            | [4] Indicates whether the juvenile was referred to court with or without a petition. A "petition" is a document that is filed in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is delinquent or a JINA, and asking the court to assume jurisdiction over the juvenile. |
|                          |                            | [5] [6]  |
|                          |                            | (1) Without petition - Cases that were <u>not</u> placed on the official court calendar through the filing of a petition, but that were adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or other officer of the court.  |
|                          |                            | (2) With petition - Cases that are placed on the official courtcalendar for adjudication by the judge or referee through the filing of a petition.   |
|                          |                            | ( ) No entry   |
|                          | [7] (9)                    | Missing  |
|                          | [8]                        | NOTE: In Polk County individual offenses within a case may be handled and coded in different manners. For instance, a burglary offense may be coded with petition, while a trespassing offense is handled and coded without petition.                            |

- [1] The starting location and width of the variable in the machine-readable data file. This is the format information needed to read the data into other systems.
- [2] The variable number. The variable number is used as a variable name when the file is processed by systems which use alphabetic variable names (e.g. SPSS).
- [3] The variable label used by statistical systems to identify the variable or program output.
- [4] A description of the variable contents.
- [5] The code values occurring in the data for the variable.

- [6] The textual definitions of the codes. The first 20 characters form a short value label which some systems use to document the output of analysis programs. A longer description follows the short label when necessary.
- [7] The designation of missing data. The Archive staff has replaced any out-of-bounds codes with missing data codes. Many analysis packages require that certain types of data which are usually excluded from analysis be designated as "missing data". Fields with no entry were left blank and "( ) No entry" is listed as a code value. Some variables also have response options representing "unknown" which are also listed as code values.
- [8] An explanatory/cautionary note.



## VARIABLE LIST

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| IA001 | Court                                   |
| IA002 | Reason for referral                     |
| IA003 | Referred by                             |
| IA004 | Prior delinquency referrals this year   |
| IA005 | Prior delinquency referrals prior years |
| IA006 | Care pending disposition                |
| IA007 | Age at time of referral                 |
| IA008 | Sex                                     |
| IA009 | Race                                    |
| IA010 | Manner of handling                      |
| IA011 | Month of disposition                    |
| IA012 | Year of disposition                     |
| IA013 | Disposition                             |
| IA014 | Filler                                  |
| IA015 | Sequence number                         |

## CODEBOOK: VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS

| <u>Column/<br/>Width</u> | <u>Variable<br/>Number</u> | <u>Code Value and Description</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|

|     |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|
| 1/2 | IA001 | COURT |
|-----|-------|-------|

A two-digit code which identifies the court in which the case was processed. Counties within the state were ordered alphabetically and assigned a unique number beginning with 01.

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (01) Adair       | (41) Hancock       |
| (02) Adams       | (42) Hardin        |
| (03) Allamakee   | (43) Harrison      |
| (04) Appanoose   | (44) Henry         |
| (05) Audubon     | (45) Howard        |
| (06) Benton      | (46) Humboldt      |
| (07) Black Hawk  | (47) Ida           |
| (08) Boone       | (48) Iowa          |
| (09) Bremer      | (49) Jackson       |
| (10) Bruchanan   | (50) Jasper        |
| (11) Buena Vista | (51) Jefferson     |
| (12) Butler      | (52) Johnson       |
| (13) Calhoun     | (53) Jones         |
| (14) Carroll     | (54) Keokuk        |
| (15) Cass        | (55) Kossuth       |
| (16) Cedar       | (56) Lee           |
| (17) Cerro Gordo | (57) Linn          |
| (18) Cherokee    | (58) Louisa        |
| (19) Chickasaw   | (59) Lucas         |
| (20) Clarke      | (60) Lyon          |
| (21) Clary       | (61) Madison       |
| (22) Clayton     | (62) Mahaska       |
| (23) Clinton     | (63) Marion        |
| (24) Crawford    | (64) Marshall      |
| (25) Dallas      | (65) Mills         |
| (26) Davis       | (66) Mitchell      |
| (27) Decatur     | (67) Monona        |
| (28) Delaware    | (68) Monroe        |
| (29) Des Moines  | (69) Montgomery    |
| (30) Dickinson   | (70) Muscatine     |
| (31) Dubuque     | (71) O'Brien       |
| (32) Emmett      | (72) Osceola       |
| (33) Fayette     | (73) Page          |
| (34) Floyd       | (74) Palo Alto     |
| (35) Franklin    | (75) Plymouth      |
| (36) Fremont     | (76) Pocahontas    |
| (37) Greene      | (77) Polk          |
| (38) Grundy      | (78) Pottawattamis |
| (39) Guthrie     | (79) Poweshiek     |
| (40) Hamilton    | (80) Ringgold      |

| <u>Column/<br/>Width</u> | <u>Variable<br/>Number</u> | <u>Code Value and Description</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                          | (81)                       | Sac                               |
|                          | (82)                       | Scott                             |
|                          | (83)                       | Shelby                            |
|                          | (84)                       | Sioux                             |
|                          | (85)                       | Story                             |
|                          | (86)                       | Tama                              |
|                          | (87)                       | Taylor                            |
|                          | (88)                       | Union                             |
|                          | (89)                       | Van Buren                         |
|                          | (90)                       | Wapello                           |
|                          | (91)                       | Warren                            |
|                          | (92)                       | Washington                        |
|                          | (93)                       | Wayne                             |
|                          | (94)                       | Webster                           |
|                          | (95)                       | Winnebago                         |
|                          | (96)                       | Winneshiek                        |
|                          | (97)                       | Woodbury                          |
|                          | (98)                       | Worth                             |
|                          | (99)                       | Wright                            |
|                          | (00)                       | Missing                           |

NOTE: Some Juvenile court Offices (JCO) only reported aggregate figures and a few JCOs did not report. On the average, JCOs serving 84 counties reported automated case-level data.

3/2 IA002 REASON FOR REFERRAL

The reason the juvenile was referred to the JCO. In cases in which more than one charge was brought against the juvenile, only the most serious offense "from the standpoint of the community" was to be entered.

- (01) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter - The willful killing of one person by another; any death due to a fight, assault, or commission of a crime.
- (02) Manslaughter by negligence - Traffic deaths and deaths due to gross (culpable) negligence.
- (03) Forcible rape - Carnal knowledge of a female by a male forcibly and against her will.
- (04) Robbery: Purse snatching by force - Use of force, such as knocking a woman down, and snatching her purse.
- (05) Robbery: All except purse snatching - To obtain the property or thing of value, the robber uses force or violence on the victim, or puts the victim in fear by use of threats, weapons, etc. It is like larceny in that the offender intends to deprive the owner of his property permanently, but is aggravated by the element of force or threat of force.
- (06) Assault: Aggravated - An attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. Variations in the manner and purpose of the attack include the following: assault with intent to kill or murder; assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon; maiming, mayhem, and assault with intent to maim or commit mayhem; assault by means of poison; assault by means of explosives; and willful obstruction of railroads.
- (07) Assault: All except aggravated - All assaults which are not of an aggravated nature as defined in "assault: aggravated."

| Column/<br>Width | Variable<br>Number | <u>Code Value and Description</u>   |
|------------------|--------------------|---|
|                  |                    | Included are the following: simple assault; assault and battery; injury caused by culpable negligence; intimidation; coercion, resisting or obstructing an officer; hazing; and drawing a dangerous weapon.   |
|                  | (08)               | Burglary: Breaking or entering - Unlawfully entering a home, business house or other structure intending to steal or commit a felony. Force or a "breaking" is not necessary. Unlawful entry without force is enough if the other elements exist, e.g., the thief sneaks through an open or unlocked door to steal. Offenses included are: burglary (all degrees); breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny or any felony; unlawfully entering with intent to commit felony; housebreaking; burglary and larceny; and safecracking.  |
|                  | (09)               | Auto theft: Unauthorized use - The taking of a motor vehicle by a person not having the lawful access thereto and subsequently abandoning the motor vehicle. "Joy-ride" thefts of motor vehicles are included in this item.   |
|                  | (10)               | Auto theft: All except unauthorized use - The felonious stealing, taking and carrying, or driving away of a motor vehicle belonging to another person, without claim of right and with the intent to deprive him of his ownership, or to convert the motor vehicle to the use of the thief or another person.   |
|                  | (11)               | Larceny: Shoplifting - Includes <u>only</u> cases of shoplifting under this category.   |
|                  | (12)               | Larceny: All except shoplifting - The felonious stealing, taking and carrying, leading, riding, or driving away (except automobiles) of the personal property of another person without claim of right, with the intent to deprive him of his ownership, or to convert such property to the use of the thief or another person. Included are the following: theft of bicycles (including those used for joy rides); theft of auto accessories and parts such as hub caps, license plates, wheels, seats; theft of personal articles from automobiles (even though considered to be burglary under local law); purse snatching where no more force is used than to grab the purse. |
|                  | (13)               | Weapons: Carrying, possessing, etc. - Acts in violation of laws regulating or prohibiting the possession, carrying, use, manufacture or sale of weapons or weapon accessories. Examples of law violations to be included are: manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons; using or manufacturing silencers; and furnishing deadly weapons to minors.  |
|                  | (14)               | Sex offenses (except forcible rape) - All law violations of a sexual nature apart from those covered by "forcible rape." Examples of this are: prostitution; pandering or procuring; fornication; buggery; incest; indecent exposure; indecent liberties; sodomy; and statutory rape (force not used).  |

| <u>Column/<br/>Width</u> | <u>Variable<br/>Number</u> | <u>Code Value and Description</u>  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
|                          | (15)                       | Violation of drug laws: Narcotic - Unlawful possession, sale, manufacture, use, furnishing, etc., of narcotic drugs; keeping or frequenting an opium den; and habitual use of narcotic drugs.  |
|                          | (16)                       | Violation of drug laws: All except narcotic - Any illegal act with respect to drugs other than narcotic drugs.   |
|                          | (17)                       | Drunkenness - Alcoholic intoxication, drunkenness, and associated behavior. Included are all referrals for alcoholic intoxication with the exception of those coming under "driving while intoxicated." For example include: drunkenness or intoxication due to liquor; drunk and disorderly; and common or habitual drunkard.   |
|                          | (18)                       | Disorderly conduct - Any behavior which is a breach of the peace apart from behavior of this kind which is a product of drugs or liquor or which pertains to sex. Included are the following: affray; unlawful assembly; disturbing the peace; disturbing meetings; disorderly conduct in State or local institutions, agencies, courts, at fairs, on public conveyances.  |
|                          | (19)                       | Vandalism - The willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, burning, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by law. Firesetting and arson by juveniles are included under "vandalism." This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property. It includes: cutting auto tires; drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls; smashing windows; destroying school records; tipping over gravestones; defacing library books; setting fire to a lumberyard; and malicious burning of a home of another. |
|                          | (20)                       | Other (offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults) - All other offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults, not expressly covered in the preceding items. Examples are: gambling; vagrancy; blackmail; forgery; counterfeiting; embezzlement; fraud; obtaining money under false pretenses; possession of tools of crime; buying, receiving or possessing stolen property; kidnapping, an trespassing.  |
|                          | (31)                       | Running away - One or more abscondences from a court, or from an individual, agency or institution to which the child has been committed, or a single act of leaving or staying away from his own home without permission. Excluded are repeated absences from home during hours the child is expected to be in his home. These are counted under the offense of "ungovernable." If the place run away from is not the child's home, however, repeated as well as single absences during hours the child is expected to be present will constitute "running away."   |

| Column/<br>Width | Variable<br>Number | Code Value and Description  |
|------------------|--------------------|---|
|                  | (32)               | Truancy - Unauthorized absence from school.   |
|                  | (33)               | Violation of curfew - Being on the street or in a public place after a specified time of night.   |
|                  | (34)               | Ungovernable behavior - Behavior which indicates that the child is persistently beyond the control of his parents or others who have charge of him. The child is regularly disobedient, disorderly, or uses abusive language in school. Instances of repeated absences from home during times when the child is expected to be home, as well as habitually destructive or assaultive behavior in the home, frequent use of uncouth language in the home and other acts indicating disobedience to his parents.  |
|                  | (35)               | Possessing or drinking of liquor - Include only those offenses for which adults would <u>not</u> be arrested. Exclude drunkenness or "driving while intoxicated" or any violation that would be an adult violation.   |
|                  | (36)               | Other (offenses applicable to juveniles only) - All other offenses, <u>applicable to juveniles only, not covered in preceding items.</u> Included are: endangering the morals of self or others; association with immoral persons; and engaging in an occupation dangerous to life or limb.   |
|                  | (41)               | Driving while intoxicated - Driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.   |
|                  | (42)               | Hit and run - Involvement in a traffic accident while driving a motor vehicle and leaving the scene without identifying himself to the others involved or offering necessary assistance.  |
|                  | (43)               | Reckless driving - The driving or operating of any motor vehicle in a reckless manner.  |
|                  | (44)               | Driving without a license - The act of driving or operating a motor vehicle by one who has not been validly licensed to do so by the appropriate authorities.   |
|                  | (45)               | All other traffic - Includes all other traffic offenses not included in the categories listed above.  |
|                  | (51)               | Neglect - Includes <u>lack of adequate care or support from parent or guardian</u> where such care or support may be lacking for one or more of a variety of reasons, such as illness or death of parents; employment of the mother away from home during the day or night; confinement of parents or guardians in hospitals, institutions for the insane, penal or correctional institutions; or the willful neglect of a child by the parent or guardian (including refusal to furnish necessary medical care). It also includes cases of <u>abandonment or desertion</u> by one or both parents and <u>abuse or cruel treatment</u> . In addition, it includes <u>living under</u> |

| Column/<br>Width | Variable<br>Number | Code Value and Description   |
|------------------|--------------------|--|
|                  |                    | <p><u>conditions injurious to morals</u> in which the reason for referral is the child's living in a place likely to harm his moral development, such as in a home with parents or others in which conditions or immorality or intoxication exist, a house of prostitution, etc.</p>   |
|                  |                    | <p>(61) Special Proceedings - Includes cases in which court action is taken as a condition precedent to the provision of services to a <u>physically handicapped child</u>; <u>commitment of mentally defective child</u> (only if the court is empowered to order the commitment of a mentally defective child); <u>adoption proceedings</u> (only if the court is empowered to grant the adoption petition); and <u>other cases</u> including cases of determination of custody, applications for consent to marry or to enlist in the armed forces, holding of a material witness, etc.</p> |
|                  |                    | <p>( ) No entry</p>  |
|                  |                    | <p>(99) Missing</p>  |
|                  |                    | <p>NOTE: A change in the juvenile code in 1979 removed court jurisdiction over status offenders. A new case type was established called "Juvenile in Need of Assistance" which includes dependency cases and some chronic status offenders.</p>  |
|                  |                    | <p>Runaway from an institution is handled administratively, not as a new court case.</p>   |
| 5/1              | IA003              | REFERRED BY  |
|                  |                    | <p>The individual or agency first bringing the case to the attention of the JCO.</p>   |
|                  |                    | <p>(1) Law enforcement agency - Includes park police, sheriffs, constables, and police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty.</p>  |
|                  |                    | <p>(2) School department - Includes an attendance officer, a teacher, the superintendent of schools, or a member of the board of education, etc.</p>   |
|                  |                    | <p>(3) Social agency - Includes both public and private agencies, such as a department of public welfare, the board of health, a public-health-nursing agency, children's aid society, child-welfare board, and institutions caring for children, such as homes for dependent children or hospitals.</p>   |
|                  |                    | <p>(4) Probation officer - Ordinarily not many cases are referred to the court by the probation officers. Occasionally, however, a probation officer does learn of a delinquent, dependent or neglected child in the course of making another investigation.</p>   |

| <u>Column/<br/>Width</u> | <u>Variable<br/>Number</u> | <u>Code Value and Description</u>   |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
|                          |                            | <p>(5) Parents or relatives - Includes the child's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunt, uncle, and so forth.</p> <p>(6) Other court - Includes cases that were referred by a source other than the court for which the cards are being filled out. Includes other types of courts in the same city or county or elsewhere as well as juvenile courts in other cities or counties.</p> <p>(7) Other source - Includes a neighbor or friend of the child, the person injured, a prosecutor, alderman, justice of the peace, game warden, store detective, department store, theater, and so forth. Also includes cases that were referred by the child himself or by an anonymous person.</p> <p>( ) No entry</p> <p>(9) Missing</p> |
| 6/1                      | IA004                      | <p><b>PRIOR DELINQUENCY REFERRALS THIS CALENDAR YEAR</b></p> <p>The number of times in the calendar year a juvenile was referred to the JCO for a delinquency offense.</p> <p>(0) None<br/> (1) One<br/> (2) Two<br/> (3) Three<br/> (4) Four<br/> (5) Five or more<br/> ( ) No entry<br/> (9) Missing</p>  |
| 7/1                      | IA005                      | <p><b>PRIOR DELINQUENCY REFERRALS PRIOR YEARS</b></p> <p>The number of all prior delinquency referrals to JCO in previous calendar years.</p> <p>(0) None<br/> (1) One<br/> (2) Two<br/> (3) Three<br/> (4) Four<br/> (5) Five or more<br/> ( ) No entry<br/> (9) Missing</p>   |



| <u>Column/<br/>Width</u> | <u>Variable<br/>Number</u> | <u>Code Value and Description</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 8/2                      | IA006                      | CARE PENDING DISPOSITION          |

The provision made by the court for the care of the juvenile pending the disposition of the case.

- (00) No detention or shelter care overnight - Includes all cases in which it is unnecessary for the court to provide detention or shelter care for the child. This item includes cases in which the child may be held for a few hours (but not overnight) in the probation office, jail, police station, detention home, or elsewhere as well as those that were disposed of on the same day that they were received and cases that were not disposed of on the same day but in which the child was allowed to remain in his own or other family home or institution in which he was living when referred to court.
- (01) Jail or police station - Includes cases in which the child was detained in rooms or quarters in a police station or jail that are set aside for the detention of juveniles, as well as cases in which the child was detained in the adult section of the jail or police station.
- (02) Detention home - Includes institutions that are maintained by the juvenile court or by the local government for the purpose of caring for delinquent, dependent or neglected children awaiting the disposition of their cases. (If there is no detention home of this type but the court makes a practice of applying the term "detention home" to a boarding home or a certain private institution that it uses regularly, include the case under the item for "foster home" or "other place" and not under the item for "detention home.")
- (03) Jail and detention home
- (04) Foster family home - Includes a family home, other than that of relatives, in which the child was placed with provision for payment of board. Placement may be made directly by the court or by an agency or individual at the request of the court. Also included in this item are family homes which are "subsidized" so that they will always be available to provide detention or shelter care.
- (05) Jail and foster family
- (06) Detention and foster family
- (07) Jail and detention and foster family
- (08) Other place - Includes cases in which the child was detained in the home of relatives, friends, neighbors, and so forth, without provision for the payment of board. Also includes cases in which the child was detained in a room or rooms of a court house or other public building (other than a jail or police station). Includes cases in which a child was referred to social

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|                          |                            | <p>agency, such as a board of public welfare or a children's aid society, for care pending disposition, the actual place of care (whether in a boarding home, a receiving home, or an institution) not being known to the person preparing the report form. Includes institutions other than detention homes as defined in code 02 above; for example, the receiving home of a child-placing agency, a shelter maintained by a society for the prevention of cruelty to children, a home for dependent children, or a hospital.</p> <p>(09) Jail and other</p> <p>(10) Detention and other</p> <p>(11) Jail and detention and other</p> <p>(12) Foster family and other</p> <p>(13) Jail and foster family and other</p> <p>(14) Detention and foster family and other</p> <p>(15) Jail and detention and foster family and other</p> <p>( ) No entry</p> <p>(99) Missing</p> <p>NOTE: Most courts do not use combination codes (e.g., 03, 05, 06,07, 09-15). If secure and nonsecure placements are used pending the disposition of a case, the secure code is used. "Other" (08) is unlikely to involve secure holding.</p> |
| 10/2                     | IA007                      | <p>AGE AT TIME OF REFERRAL</p> <p>The age of the juvenile when referred to the JCO.</p> <p>(00) Less than one year</p> <p>(01) One</p> <p>(02) Two</p> <p>(03) Three</p> <p>:</p> <p>:</p> <p>(20) Twenty</p> <p>( ) No entry</p> <p>(99) Missing</p>   |
| 12/1                     | IA008                      | <p>SEX</p> <p>The sex of the juvenile.</p>  |

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|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|

- (1) Male
- (2) Female
- ( ) No entry
- (9) Missing

|      |       |      |
|------|-------|------|
| 13/1 | IA009 | RACE |
|------|-------|------|

The race of the juvenile.

Codes used from 1980 through the latest reporting year

- (1) White, not Hispanic
- (2) Black, not Hispanic
- (3) American Indian or Alaskan Native
- (4) Asian or Pacific Islander
- (5) Hispanic
- ( ) No entry
- (9) Missing

Codes used from 1975 through 1979

- (1) White - Includes Mexican/Spanish American
- (2) Black
- (3) American Indian
- (4) Other - Includes Asian

|      |        |                    |
|------|--------|--------------------|
| 14/1 | IA0010 | MANNER OF HANDLING |
|------|--------|--------------------|

Indicates whether the juvenile was referred to court with or without a petition. A "petition" is a document filed in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is delinquent or a JINA, and asking the court to assume jurisdiction over the juvenile.

- (1) Without petition - Cases that were not placed on the official court calendar through the filing of a petition, but that were adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or other officer of the court. This includes all cases handled informally as well as the following types of situations: (a) cases which were handled by the probation officer or were dropped or withdrawn without being placed on the calendar for hearing by the judge, although petitions were filed; or (b) cases in which a child under the supervision of the court was brought in on a new referral and, as a result, a change in placement was made by the probation officer without bringing the case up for hearing by the judge.
- (2) With petition - Cases that are placed on the official court calendar for adjudication by the judge or referee through the filing of a petition. Also included are the following types of situations: (a) cases that were started without the filing of a petition but before being disposed of were placed on the court

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calendar because a petition was filed; (b) cases in which petitions were filed but were withdrawn or dropped without further action, when court procedure requires that such cases be placed on the court calendar for formal dismissal by the judge; or (c) cases in which children under the supervision of the court were brought in for new offenses, and, as a result a change in plan or type of care was made, the cases being placed on the court calendar for hearing by the judge.

( ) No entry

(9) Missing

NOTE: In Polk County, individual offenses within a case may be handled and coded in different manners. For instance, a burglary offense may be coded with petition, while a trespassing offense is handled and coded without petition.

|      |       |                      |
|------|-------|----------------------|
| 15/2 | IA011 | MONTH OF DISPOSITION |
|------|-------|----------------------|

(01) January

:

:

(12) December

( ) No entry

(99) Missing

|      |       |                     |
|------|-------|---------------------|
| 17/2 | IA012 | YEAR OF DISPOSITION |
|------|-------|---------------------|

(75) 1975

:

:

(84) 1984

( ) No entry

(99) Missing

|      |       |             |
|------|-------|-------------|
| 19/2 | IA013 | DISPOSITION |
|------|-------|-------------|

Indicates what was actually done for the juvenile as a result of the case. If the disposition of the case involved more than one outcome, only "the most significant from the point of view of treatment and continued relationship to the court" was to be entered.

(00) Waived to criminal court - Includes cases which are waived to criminal court for trial.

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(01) Complaint not substantiated:

- (01) Dismissed, not proven or found not involved - The allegations of delinquency or neglect have not been proved and, as a consequence, the juvenile court adjudges that the child is not within the jurisdiction of the court and dismisses the case. Includes cases dropped as a result of a motion for nolle prosequere. Also includes cases in which petition were filed but the complaints were withdrawn if court procedures require that such cases be placed on the court calendar for formal dismissal by the judge.

(11-16) Complaint substantiated, no transfer of legal custody:

- (11) Dismissed, warned, adjusted - Refers to a finding and adjudication of delinquency or neglect followed by either a dismissal of the case, a warning to the child or his parents, or some form of adjustment (excluding an order for restitution). Also includes cases in which the court released the child to the parent or parents or other persons with whom he was living without placing him under the supervision of the probation officer. A case is disposed as "adjusted" where no petition has been filed, the child is believed to be involved as alleged, and where the case is closed after minor action by the court, such as advising or warning the parent or child. In such cases the welfare of the child or the protection of the community requires no further action by the court.
- (12) Held open without further action - Includes cases which were held open for fulfillment of certain conditions and no further disposition is anticipated, for instance when the court merely retains jurisdiction of a case in order that if another referral is received the case may be brought into court again without the filing of a new petition.
- (13) Probation officer to supervise - The juvenile is placed under the supervision and care of the juvenile court, but is permitted to remain in his own or another family's home. Parental rights and duties associated with the immediate supervision and day-to-day care of the juvenile are not disturbed. Includes cases in which the child is placed under supervision of a probation officer not only for the purpose of ensuring continuing supervisory contact but also as a means of requiring fulfillment of an order of the court, for example, that restitution be made. Where a child, already under the supervision of a probation officer, commits a new offense, his referral is considered to be a new case. In such instances, if the child is continued on probation, then the disposition is included in this item.
- (14) Referred to another agency or individual for supervision or service - Includes those instances where a child is referred to another agency such as a public welfare department, a child guidance clinic, a family service agency or a child placing

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|                  |                    | agency whether under private or public auspices. Also includes a referral to an individual.  |
|                  | (15)               | Runaway returned to - A child is returned to an agency, institution, his own home, another county or state, after running away.  |
|                  | (16)               | Other (without transfer of legal custody) - Includes all cases where the complaint is substantiated, with no legal transfer of custody, other than the classifications above. Includes "order for payment of costs," "restitution," or "license suspended."  |
|                  |                    | <u>(21-26) Complaint substantiated with transfer of legal custody to:</u>  |
|                  | (21)               | Public institution for delinquents - Includes cases in which the child was <u>committed</u> to an institution maintained by the State, county, or city for delinquent children. Also includes cases in which a boy or girl on parole from a public institution for delinquent children committed a new offense and was referred to a parole officer for return to the institution.   |
|                  | (22)               | Other public institution - Includes cases in which the child was <u>committed</u> to an institution, other than one for delinquent children, maintained by the State, county or city, such as an institution for dependent children, a hospital, an institution for feeble-minded or epileptic children, or a county home. Cases in which the child was committed to a penal institution for adults (e.g., penitentiary or reformatory) are also included. |
|                  | (23)               | Public agency or department (including court) - Includes cases in which the child was committed to an agency under State, county, or municipal auspices; for example, a State department of public welfare, a county child-welfare board, or a city department of charities.   |
|                  | (24)               | Private agency or institution - Includes cases in which the child was committed to an agency or institution under private auspices, such as associated charities, a private child-placing agency, or House of Good Shepherd.   |
|                  | (25)               | Individual - Includes cases in which the child is placed under the custody of an individual.   |
|                  | (26)               | Other (with transfer of legal custody) - Includes all dispositions made by a juvenile court in instances where there has been a finding and adjudication of delinquency or neglect, other than those classifiable above under codes 21, 22, 23, 24, or 25, in which there has been a legal transfer of custody.  |
|                  | (99)               | Inapplicable special proceedings - Includes all cases of special proceedings, does not include delinquency or neglect cases or traffic cases.  |
|                  | ( )                | No entry   |

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|                          |                            | (98) Missing                      |
| 21/4                     | IA014                      | FILLER                            |
| 25/5                     | IA015                      | SEQUENCE NUMBER                   |

**Appendix I**

**Iowa's Juvenile Court Statistical Card**





**Appendix II**

**Original Data Collector's Statement of Acceptance**