# 2018

# State Plan

## State Advisory Group
## Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission

**PROJECT ABSTRACT**
**Idaho Title II Formula Grants Program**

The 2018 Idaho Title II Plan is designed to enhance the juvenile justice system by focusing on youth ages 10 – 17 that come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Juveniles can remain under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system until age 21 and the reintegration activities in the plan will serve this population as well. The Title II program is part of comprehensive efforts in the state to strengthen Idaho youth and families and develop productive citizens.

Grant funds from the Title II program will be used to support priorities identified by local juvenile justice councils and the Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission. Idaho's plan is the culmination of local planning workgroups throughout the state using a data driven, strengths-based approach. Success is measured according to the specific goals and objectives within priority areas.

Idaho's plan includes the following priorities and activities:

- Ensure compliance with core requirements of the JJDP Act.
- Reduce violations of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) requirement.
- Empower District and Tribal Juvenile Justice Councils in meeting local priorities.
- Ensure the juvenile justice system is fair and impartial to all populations.
- Employ youth/adult partnerships to inform systemic improvements.
- Engage families in collaborative processes to enhance positive youth outcomes.

Idaho does not intend to conduct formal research or evaluation with the Title II Formula Grant other than an assessment for disproportionate minority contact in a select community. A discussion of research independence and integrity is included as an attachment.

## Program Narrative

### System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

The Idaho Juvenile Corrections Act of 1995 was based on the philosophy of the Balanced Approach, addressing juvenile offending by focusing on community protection, offender accountability and competency development in the context of the offender, the victim, and the community. The Act encompasses day treatment, community programs, observation and assessment programs, probation services, secure facilities, after-care, and assistance to counties for juvenile offenders not committed to the custody of the department of juvenile corrections. The Idaho juvenile justice system is based on the concept that juveniles are developmentally different than adults and require a different approach. Idaho's system is responsive to issues of mental illness, traumatic experience, and gender.

The Idaho juvenile justice system is bifurcated between county and state governments. Idaho has a unified state court system and the state also administers juvenile correction facilities. Prosecution, indigent defense, probation, and detention are all county functions.

### Analysis of juvenile delinquency problems (youth crime) and needs

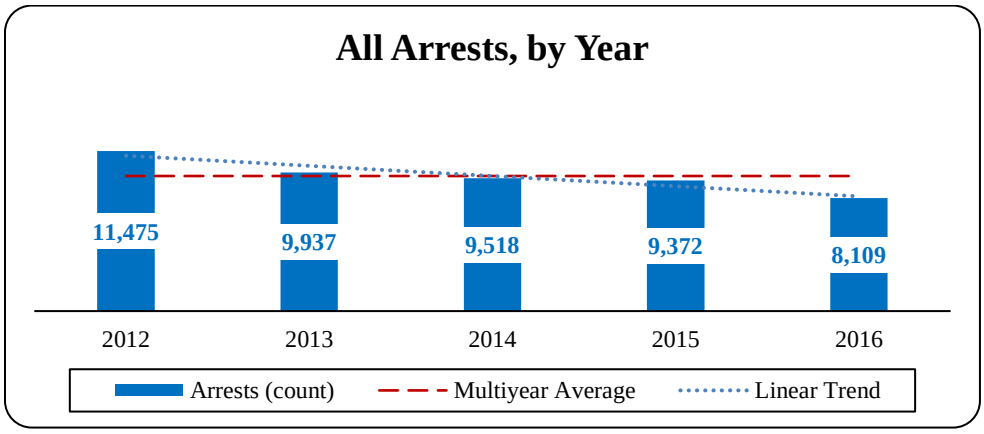
Idaho is a vast state covering over 82,000 square miles with a total population of only 1.7 million. On average, Idaho has only 20 people per square mile compared to the national average of 91. Idaho was the fastest growing state in 2017 with a growth rate of 2.2%. Median income for households in Idaho is 11% below the national average.

Unless otherwise cited, the information in this crime analysis comes from Begic & McDonald (2018). *Analysis of 2012-2016 Idaho juvenile arrest data, including incidences*

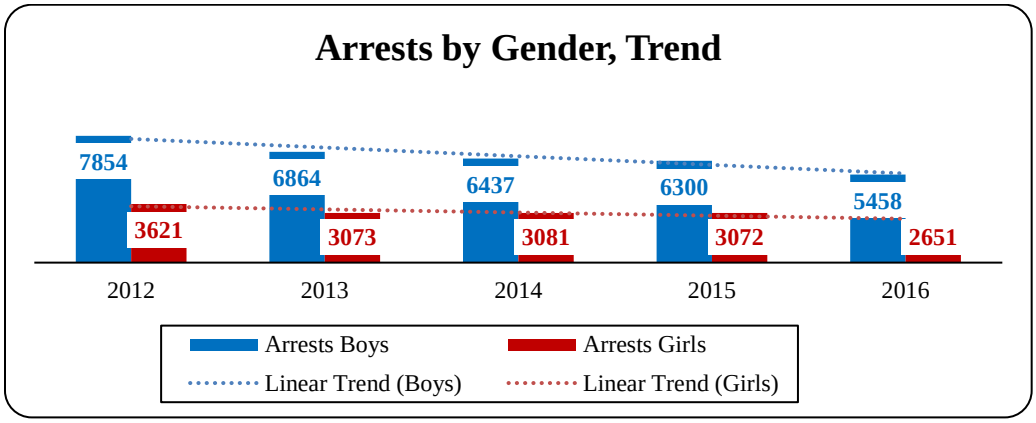
*of petitions, commitments to IDJC, and detention bookings*. Boise, ID: Center for Health Policy, Boise State University. The full analysis is attached in Appendix A.

## Arrests

The 10-17 year-old population in Idaho increased over 5% from 2012 – 2016, however juvenile arrests declined over 29% in that same time period.

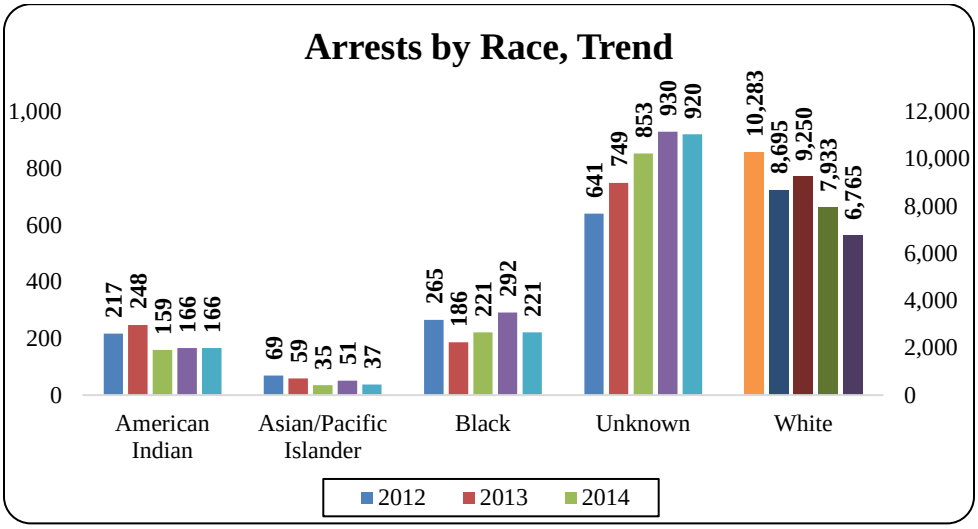



Whereas the overall rates at which boys and girls were arrested remained relatively stable over the years, the overall reduction in the number of arrests from 2012 to 2016 was greater for boys (30.5%; average annual reduction rate was 6.1%) than girls (26.8%; average annual rate of reduction was 5.4%).



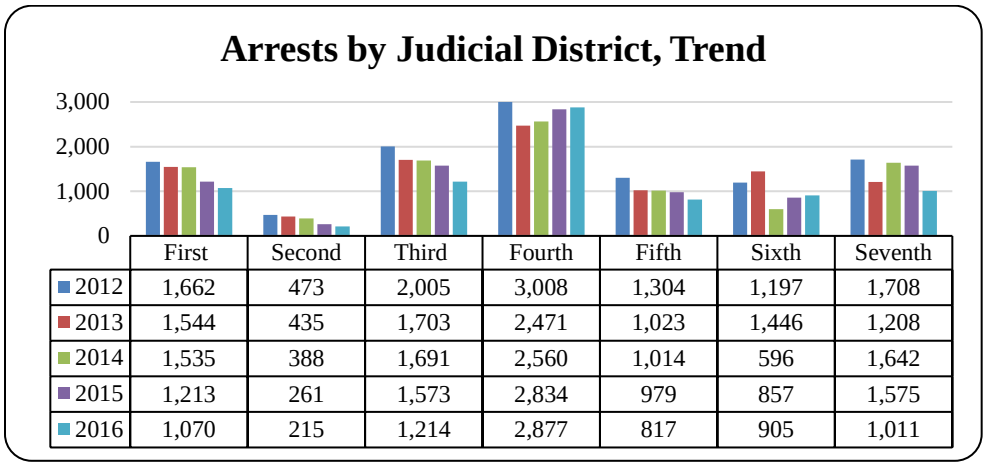

The rate at which juveniles from each racial group were arrested evidenced an overall decrease from 2012 to 2016 (see Figure 3). The only exception was the

"Unknown" group, which evidenced an overall increase of 43.5% (average annual increase was 8.7%) in the rate of arrests over the same period.



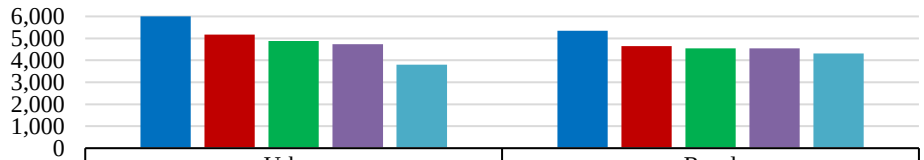

Juveniles of non-Hispanic origin accounted for nearly 75% of all arrests, with juveniles of Hispanic origin accounting for just over 15%. Ethnicity was unknown in 10% of all arrests, and a total of 17 arrests for which ethnicity was not recorded were excluded from this analysis.

The analysis of arrests by judicial districts revealed that the greatest proportion of arrests across all years occurred in the Fourth Judicial District (overall, nearly 29% of all arrests occurred in this judicial district). The lowest proportion of arrests across all years occurred in the Second Judicial District (less than 4%).



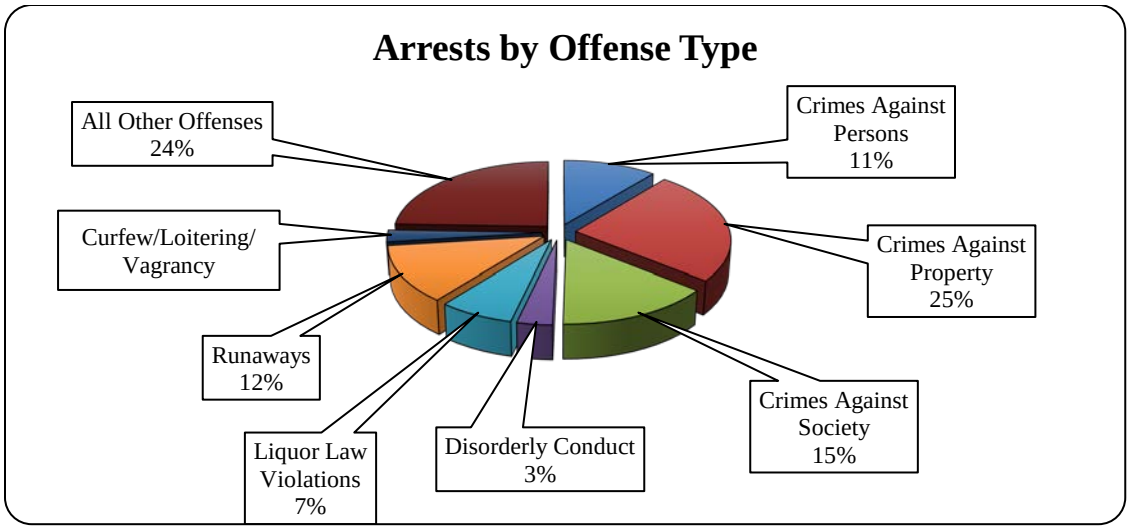

| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | Sixth | Seventh |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 1,662 | 473 | 2,005 | 3,008 | 1,304 | 1,197 | 1,708 |
| 2013 | 1,544 | 435 | 1,703 | 2,471 | 1,023 | 1,446 | 1,208 |
| 2014 | 1,535 | 388 | 1,691 | 2,560 | 1,014 | 596 | 1,642 |
| 2015 | 1,213 | 261 | 1,573 | 2,834 | 979 | 857 | 1,575 |
| 2016 | 1,070 | 215 | 1,214 | 2,877 | 817 | 905 | 1,011 |

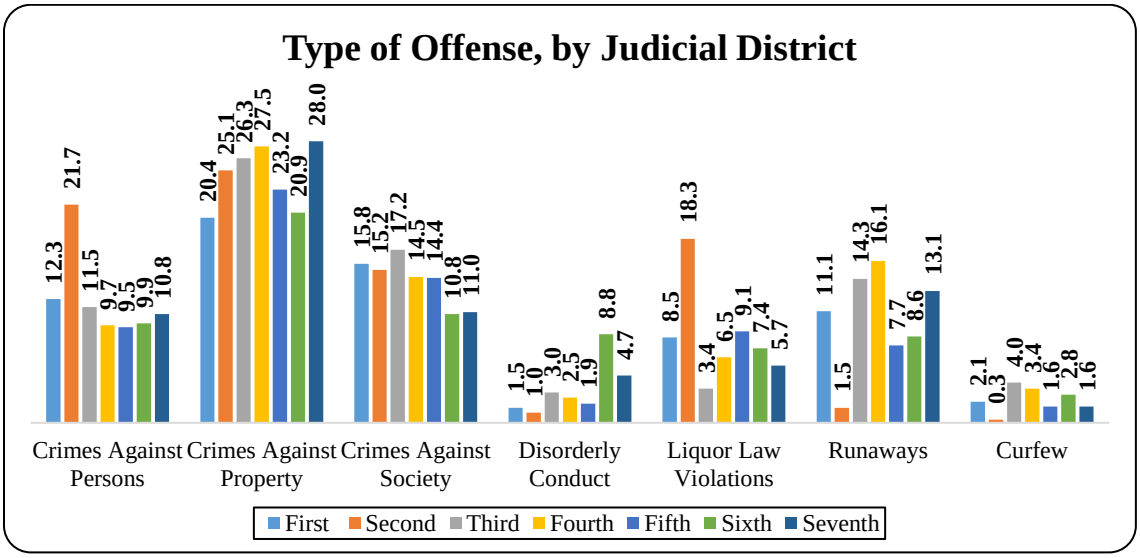
Overall, the proportions of arrests were nearly evenly split between the urban (just over 51% of all arrests occurred in the eight urban counties) and the rural. Although a steady decline in the numbers of arrests was observed in both urban and rural areas over the years, the overall rate of reduction from 2012 to 2016 was nearly twice as high in the urban areas (36.8%; average annual rate of reduction was 7.4%) than the rural areas (19.4%; average annual rate of reduction was 3.9%) of the state (nearly 49% of all arrests occurred in the remaining rural counties) areas.



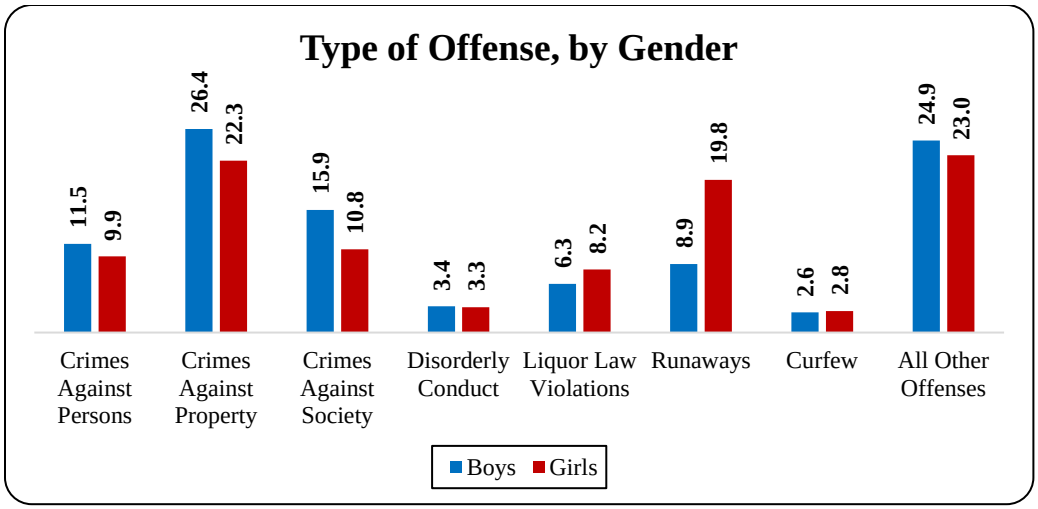

| | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 6,008 | 5,349 |
| 2013 | 5,176 | 4,654 |
| 2014 | 4,879 | 4,547 |
| 2015 | 4,740 | 4,552 |
| 2016 | 3,800 | 4,309 |

Classification of offenses utilized by the Idaho State Police was used for the purposes of the analysis of arrests by offense type. As seen below in Table 8 and Figure 8, arrests for type “A” offenses (crimes against person, property, or society) accounted for approximately half of all arrests, with arrests for crimes against persons occurring with the greatest frequency (approximately 25% of all arrests were for crimes against persons). If arrests for offenses classified as “all other offenses” are excluded (over 24% of all arrests), the single most frequently occurring type “B” offense for which juveniles were arrested was runaway (over 12% of all arrests were for runaways).

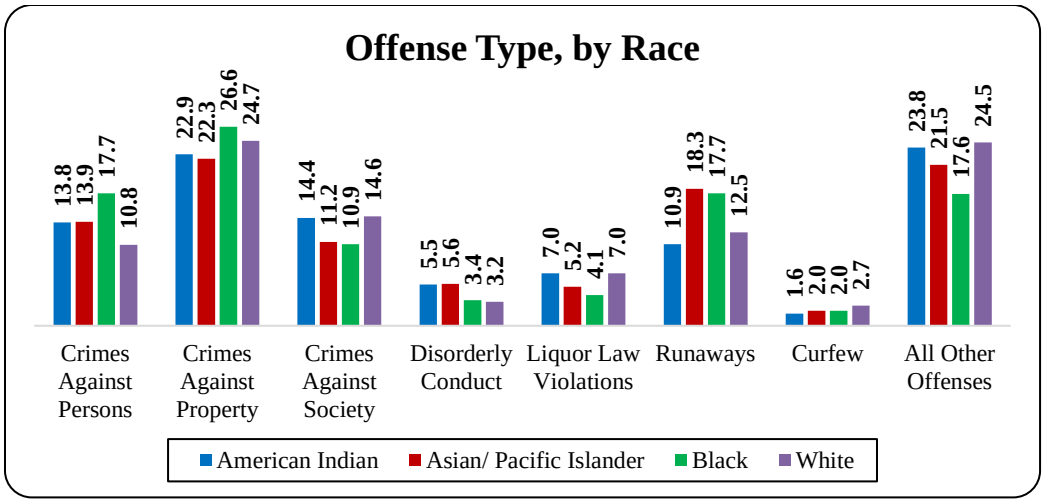


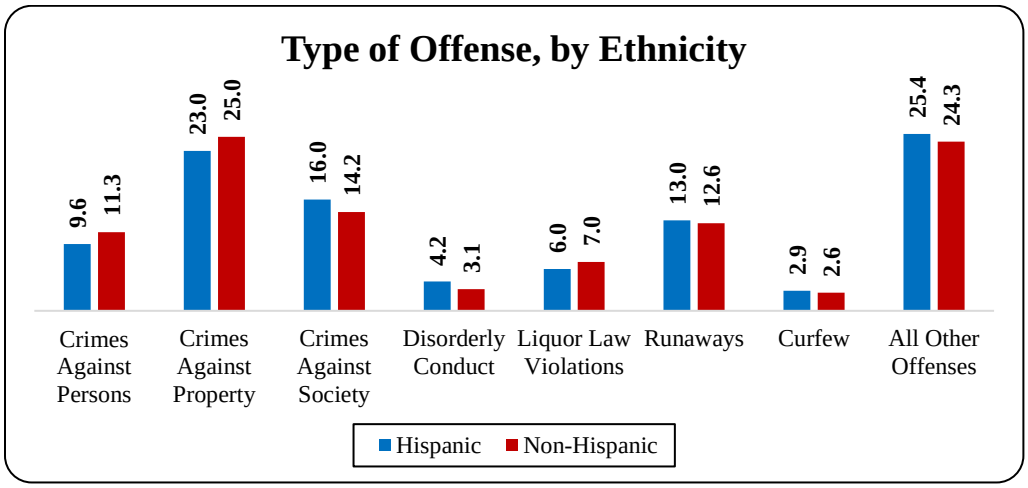




Boys were more frequently arrested for crimes against property (over 26%; compared to over 22% for girls), all other offenses (just under 25%; compared to 23% for girls), crimes against society (just under 16%; compared to nearly 11% for girls), and crimes against persons (nearly 12%; compared to just under 10% for girls), whereas girls were arrested considerably more frequently for runaways (nearly 20%; compared to just under 9% for boys) and somewhat more frequently for liquor law violations (over 8%; compared to over 6% for boys). The proportions of arrests for disorderly conduct and curfew violations were very similar for boys and girls (both at approximately 3%).



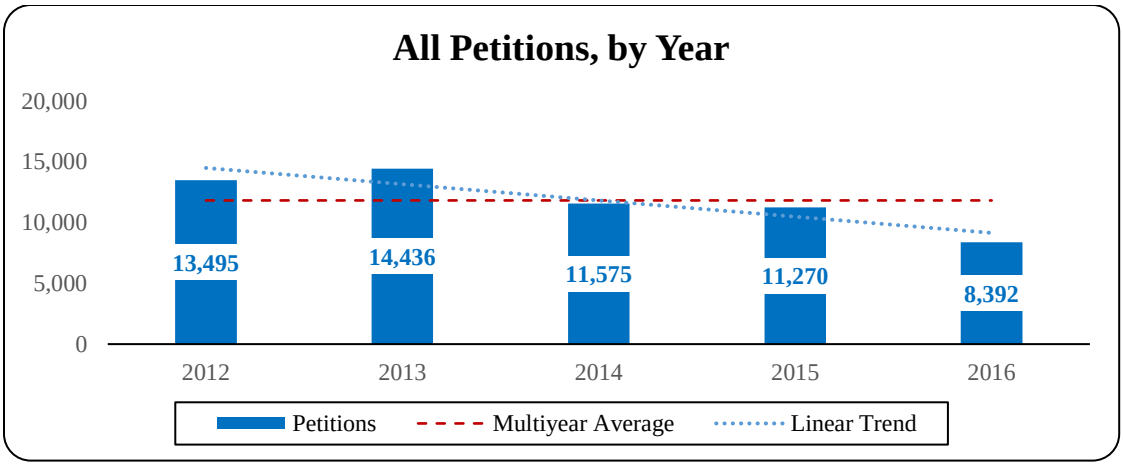

Overall, Blacks (nearly 18%) were arrested more frequently for crimes against persons than juveniles from any other racial group. Whites and American Indians (nearly 15% and over 14%, respectfully) were arrested more frequently for crimes against society than American Indians (just over 11%) and Blacks (just under 11%). American Indians and Asians/Pacific Islanders (nearly 6% each) were arrested with somewhat greater frequency for disorderly conduct than either Blacks or Whites (approximately 3% each). American Indians and Whites (7% each) were arrested for liquor law violations with somewhat greater frequency than Asians/Pacific Islanders or Blacks (just over 5% and just over 4%, respectively), and American Indians Asians/Pacific Islanders and Blacks (approximately 18% each) were arrested more frequently for runaways than either Whites (nearly 13%) or American Indians (just under 11%). No notable differences were observed in terms of arrests for curfew violations.

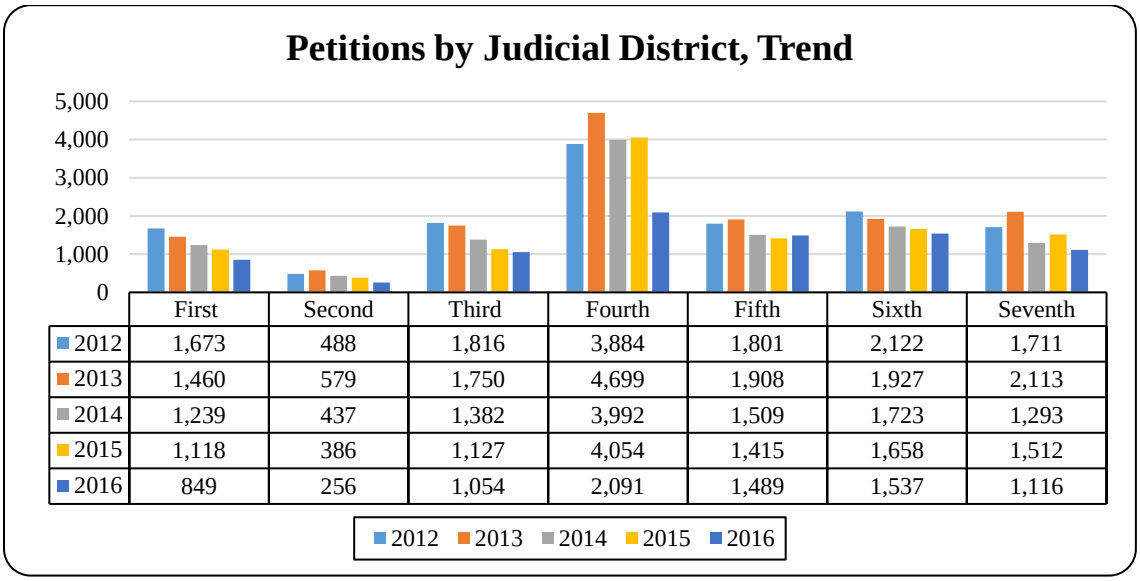



## Petitions

A total of 59,168 petitions were documented between 2012 and 2016. The greatest proportion of petitions was documented in 2013 (nearly 32%), and the lowest proportion was documented in 2016 (just over 4%). An overall reduction in the number of petitions from 2012 to 2016 was observed for each of the seven judicial districts (see Figure 34). However, notable variations were observed both within each judicial district (particularly in the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh judicial districts) as well as in the overall rates of reduction in the number of petitions across individual judicial districts.



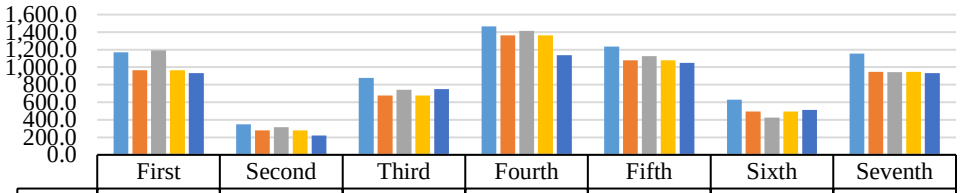

| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | Sixth | Seventh |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 1,673 | 488 | 1,816 | 3,884 | 1,801 | 2,122 | 1,711 |
| 2013 | 1,460 | 579 | 1,750 | 4,699 | 1,908 | 1,927 | 2,113 |
| 2014 | 1,239 | 437 | 1,382 | 3,992 | 1,509 | 1,723 | 1,293 |
| 2015 | 1,118 | 386 | 1,127 | 4,054 | 1,415 | 1,658 | 1,512 |
| 2016 | 849 | 256 | 1,054 | 2,091 | 1,489 | 1,537 | 1,116 |

## Detention

The analysis of detention bookings by judicial districts revealed that the greatest proportion of bookings across all years occurred in the Fourth Judicial District (overall, over 22% of all bookings occurred in this judicial district). The lowest proportion of detention bookings across all years occurred in the Second Judicial District (less than 5%). The remaining judicial districts accounted for anywhere between 9% and 18% of all bookings.

When proportions of bookings were examined across racial/ethnic groups, it was observed that the proportion of juveniles who were White decreased from 2012 to 2013 (a reduction of 15.2%), and then remained relatively steady over the remainder of the years. Similarly, the proportion of juveniles who were American Indians also decreased in the same period (a reduction of 40.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of Hispanics considerably increased in the same period (an increase of 140.9% from 2012 to 2013), remaining relatively steady between 2013 and 2016. The activities in this plan with DMC will provide the critical information to begin assessing the increase in Hispanic youth and target an area for priority.

Although the percentages of boys and girls who were detained varied somewhat across individual years, boys were booked at a significantly greater rate than girls both in each individual year as well as across all years (nearly 73% of all bookings were of boys, and approximately 27% were of girls).

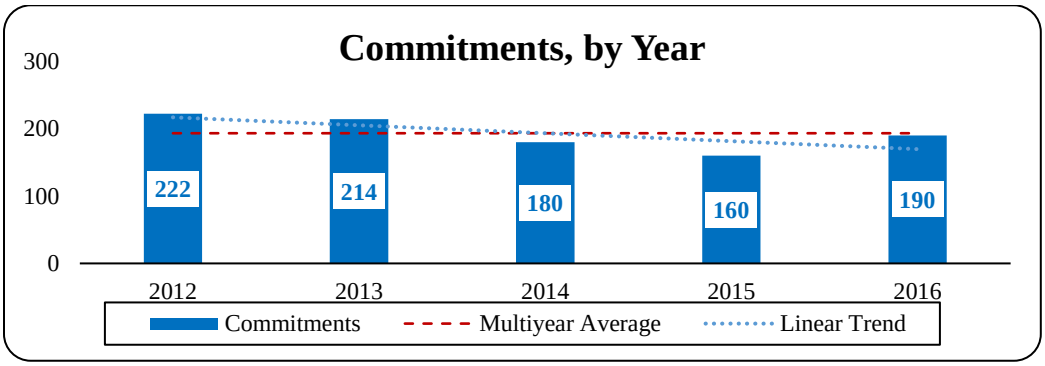


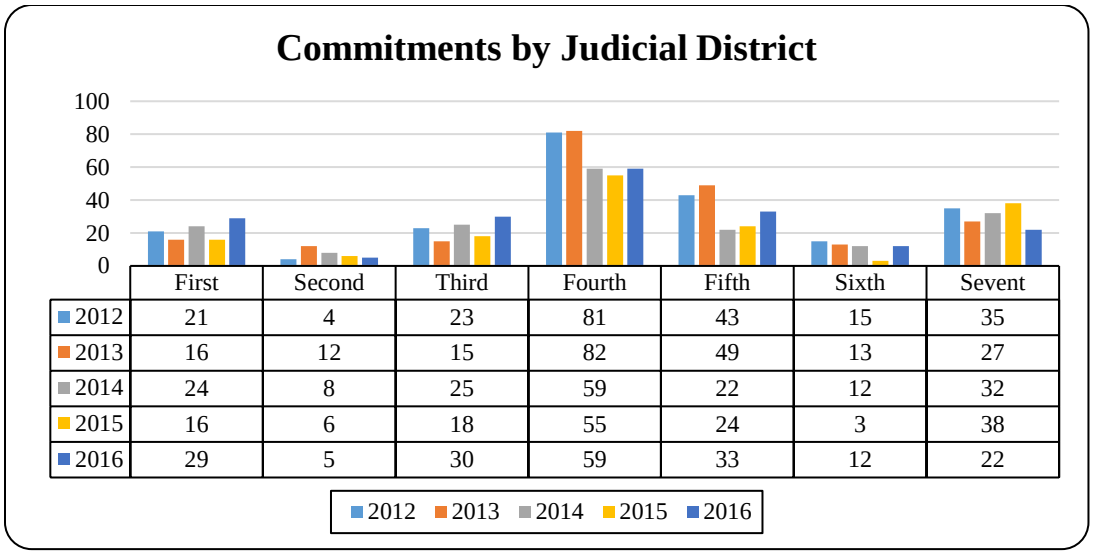

| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | Sixth | Seventh |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 1,169.0 | 348.0 | 877.0 | 1,464.0 | 1,236.0 | 631.0 | 1,154.0 |
| 2013 | 965.0 | 278.0 | 677.0 | 1,364.0 | 1,077.0 | 493.0 | 947.0 |
| 2014 | 1,191.0 | 316.0 | 741.0 | 1,413.0 | 1,124.0 | 425.0 | 943.0 |
| 2015 | 965.0 | 278.0 | 677.0 | 1,364.0 | 1,077.0 | 493.0 | 947.0 |
| 2016 | 933.0 | 220.0 | 751.0 | 1,136.0 | 1,049.0 | 511.0 | 934.0 |

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

**State Commitment**

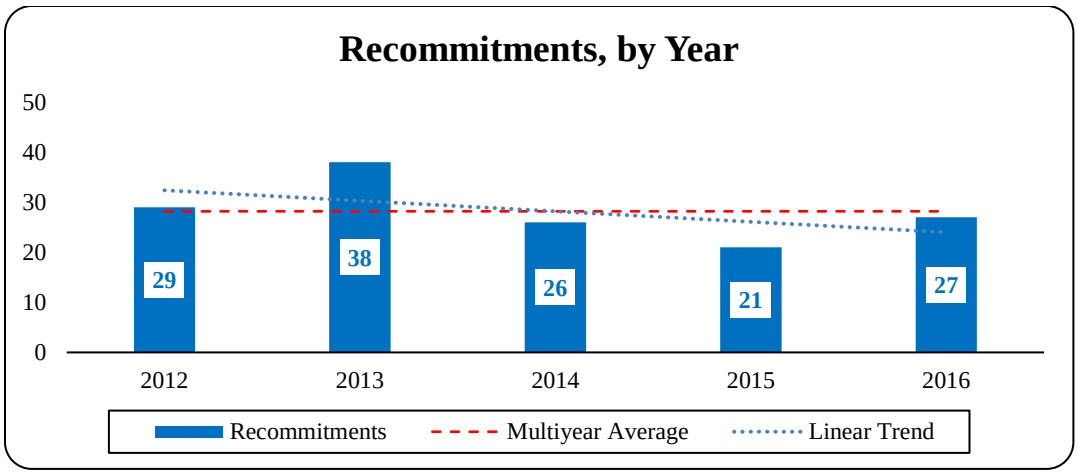
Although an overall decline is observed in the rate of commitments (overall reduction in the rate was 14.4%; average annual rate of change was 2.9%), a deviation in the trend was evidenced in 2016; whereas a steady decline was observed from 2012 to 2015, the number of commitments suddenly increased in 2016. The numbers of commitments varied greatly across the years within each judicial district. Whereas the Seventh (overall rate of change from 2012 to 2016 was 37.1%), Fourth (27.2%), Fifth (23.3%) and Sixth (20.0%) judicial districts evidenced a reduction in the overall rates of commitments, the First, Third and Second judicial districts evidenced an overall increase in the rate of commitments in the same period (38.1%, 30.4%, and 25.0%, respectively). When the numbers of commitments and the numbers of recommitments were compared, it was observed that the numbers of commitments were consistently and considerably higher than the numbers of recommitments (Figure 40). Likewise, the numbers of releases were consistently and considerably higher than the numbers of recommitments. On the other hand, the numbers of commitments and releases were generally similar across the years, with some variations. Whereas the numbers of commitments and releases were nearly identical in 2012 and 2013, the numbers of releases exceeded the numbers of commitments in 2014 and 2015; conversely, the numbers of commitments surpassed the numbers of releases in 2016.






| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | Sixth | Sevent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 21 | 4 | 23 | 81 | 43 | 15 | 35 |
| 2013 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 82 | 49 | 13 | 27 |
| 2014 | 24 | 8 | 25 | 59 | 22 | 12 | 32 |
| 2015 | 16 | 6 | 18 | 55 | 24 | 3 | 38 |
| 2016 | 29 | 5 | 30 | 59 | 33 | 12 | 22 |

The number of juveniles released from state commitment and then recommitted has remained relatively stable with fluxuations in individual years. The fact the trend is relative flat lends to the priority of improving reintegration services.




## Education Systems

Graduation rates in the state are increasing, however virtual and alternative schools have the lowest graduation rates. The Idaho State Department of Education is investing in a new system of support called the STAT team to serve schools with low graduation rates.

According to data in the Idaho Incident Based Reporting System, simple assault and narcotic crime represent a notably larger percentage of school-based crimes than non-school based crimes.[1] Females, American Indians, and Black students are overrepresented as the victims of school-based crime.

School Resource Officers (SRO) play a critical role in many school districts throughout the state with nearly 63% of primary and secondary schools having access to SRO's. The presence of an SRO in rural agencies is linked with higher rates of suspensions and referrals to law enforcement than agencies without SRO's, however the ratio of time spent on essential elements of SRO duties: educating, mentoring, enforcing; is also related to these rates.[2] Schools and SRO's are actively learning and employing restorative justice techniques as alternatives to suspension and referral to the juvenile justice system. The activities in this plan under compliance monitoring and restorative justice seek to empower schools and law enforcement to create systemic improvements.

Juveniles committed to state custody increased skills in reading and math averaging growth of more than 2 grade levels. Over 87% of all students demonstrated improvements. Educational milestones included 43% of juveniles earning G.E.D. certifications, 22% high school diplomas, 66% workplace certificates, and 10% college credits.[3]

[1] Idaho State Police, School Based Law Enforcement in Idaho, 2016
[2] Ibid
[3] Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections

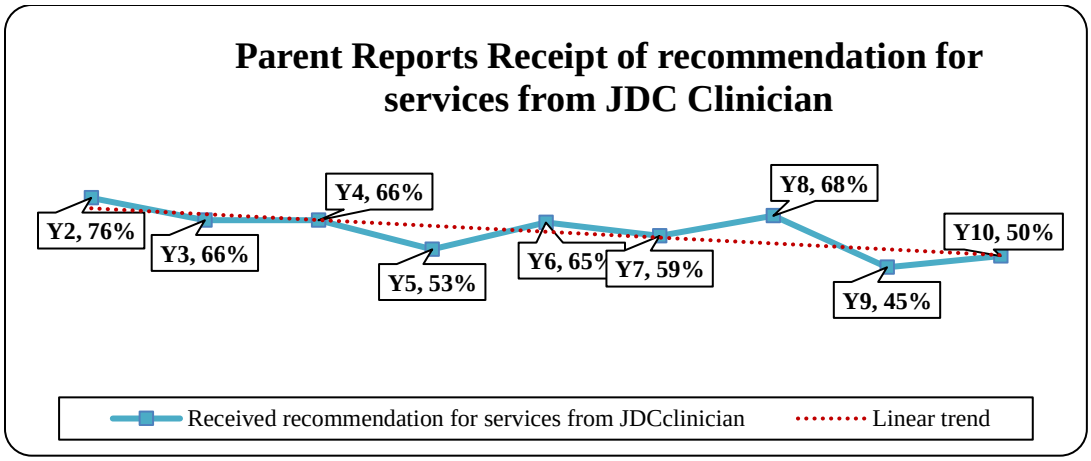
**Parent Engagement**

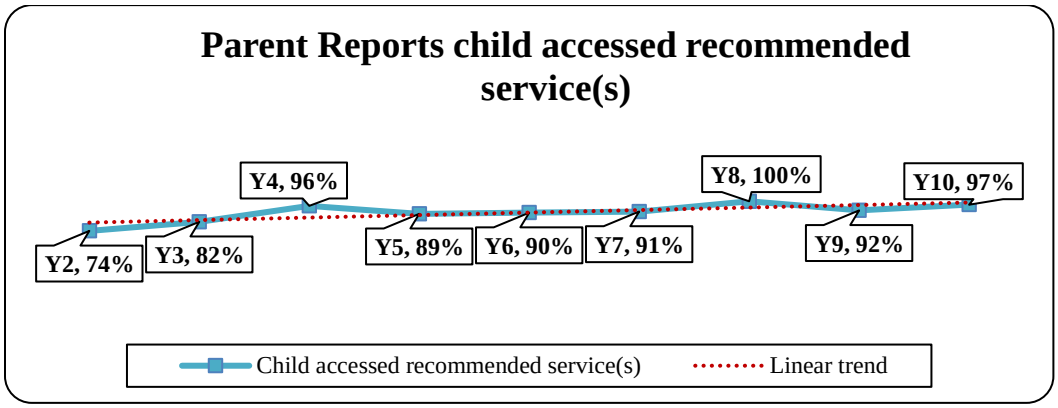
Parent engagement is critical to the success of juvenile offenders. The average for parent participation in staffings for juveniles in state custody is approximately 70% ranging from low 60's to 100% over the past 8 years.

The Detention Clinician project evaluation recorded surveys of parents for youth served in the program over a 9-year period. A survey of parents of recently released juveniles who had been given at least one provisional diagnosis of a MH or SA problem by the JDC clinician while detained in the JDC was conducted in all evaluation years. Part of the protocol used by JDC clinicians is to provide each provisionally diagnosed juvenile who was being released with at least one recommendation for services, and then to follow up with each juvenile's parent by telephone 15-45 days after release.

Despite the fact 100% of the parents received a report from the clinician regarding recommended services when the juvenile was released from the facility, less than half recall receiving such recommendations. Of those parents acknowledging they received recommendations, over 90% reported the juvenile accessed services. These dynamics highlight the importance of parent engagement.[4]

[4] McDonald and Begic, Parent Survey Data 2018



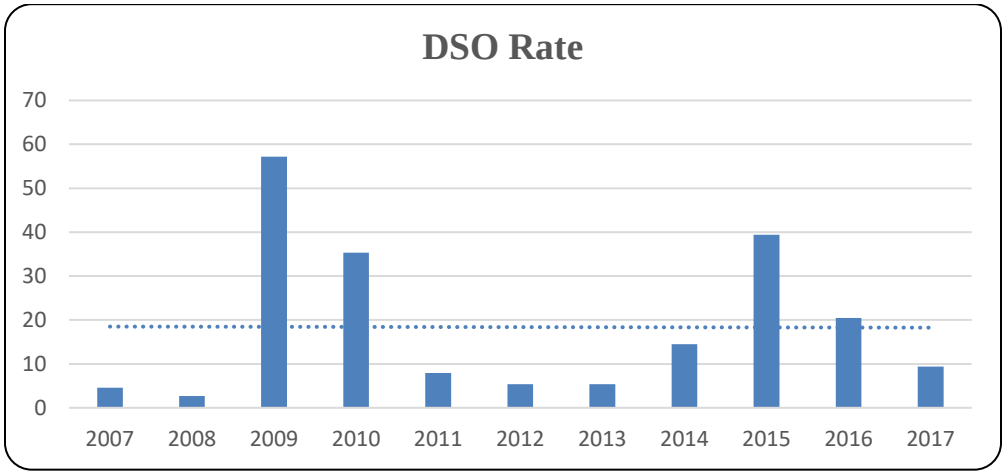




## Core Requirements of the JJDPA

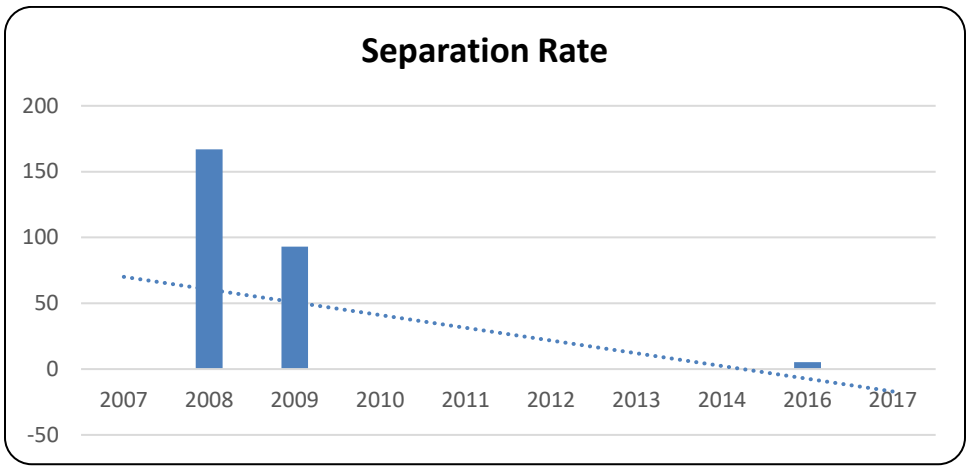
Idaho has participated in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act since 1975. There was just one year during this time that the state was not in compliance with all four core requirements. The state will again be out of compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders requirement this year, but it should be noted that the state would have been in compliance under previous standards. The state's commitment to ensuring the protections of the JJDPA is absolute.

A ten year review shows the rate of violations of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) requirement shows a relatively flat trend. Spikes in violations in

specific years were the result of changes in policy and projections and not necessarily increases in the numbers of violations.[5]



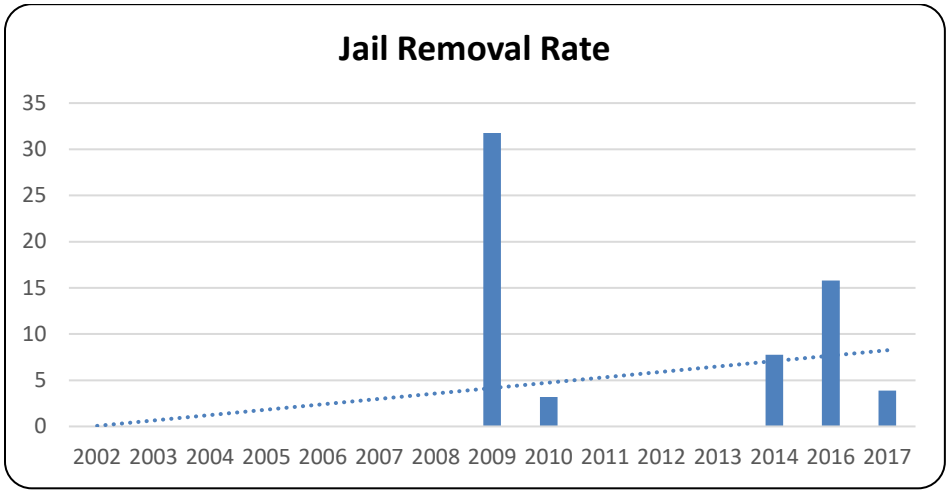

The state maintains compliance with the Separation requirement. The following graph shows the ten year trend. Data for 2015 was omitted due to changes in policy guidance that led to anomalous information vastly differing from all other years of reporting.



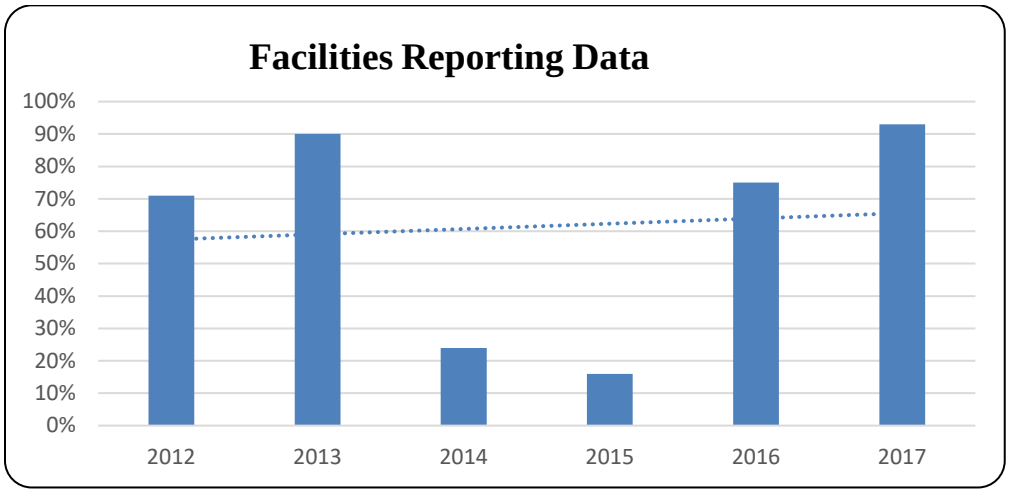

The state has fluctuated with the jail removal rate as guidance around programs such as scared straight varied in different years. Projection methods to account for non-

[5] Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections

reporting facilities also impacted the state's rate in some years. The state achieved a 97% reporting rate for the 2017 compliance report.



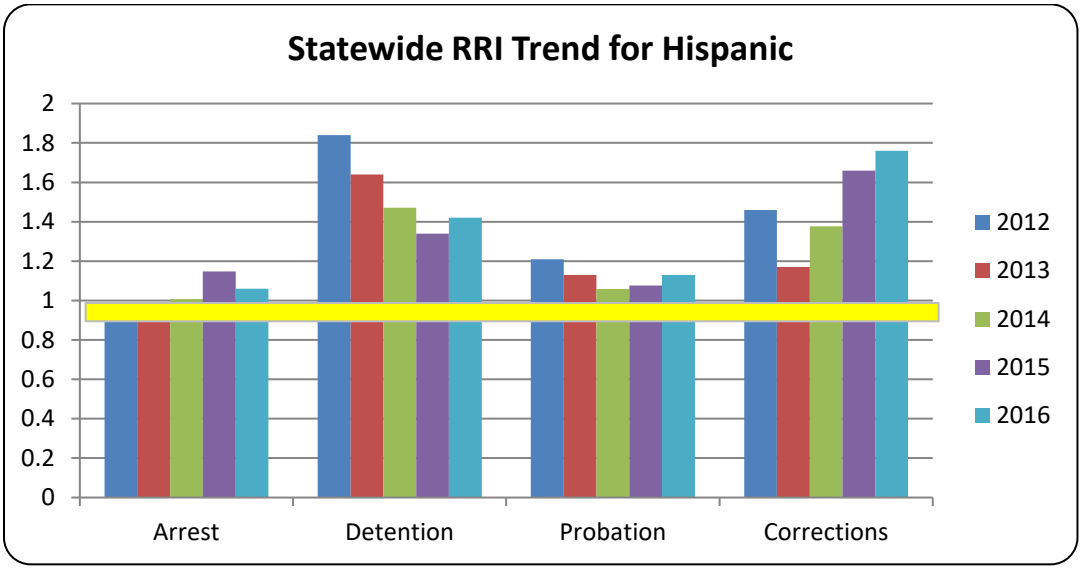

The state collects information from facilities that could temporarily house juveniles to monitor compliance with core requirements. The state reduced efforts to collect data in some years pending resolution of draft rules and regulations and interpretations of existing rules. As mentioned earlier, the state received data from 95% of facilities required to report for the 2017 reporting period.[6]

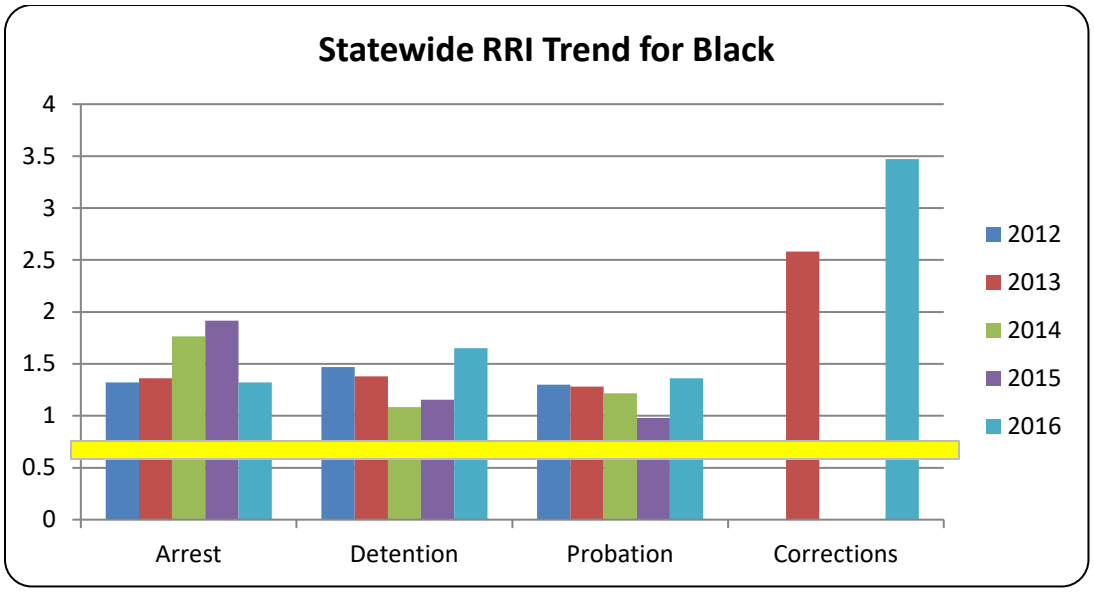


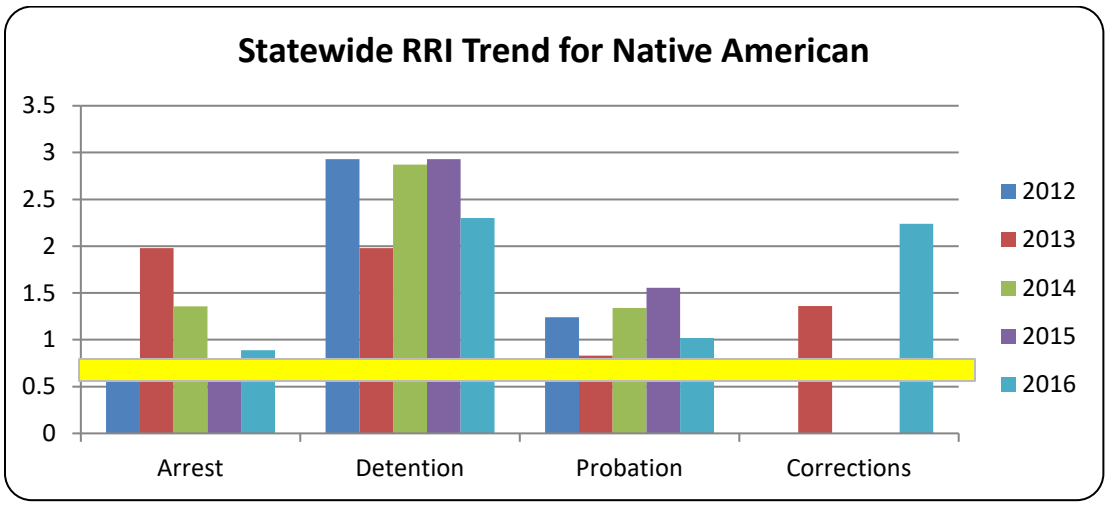

[6] Ibid

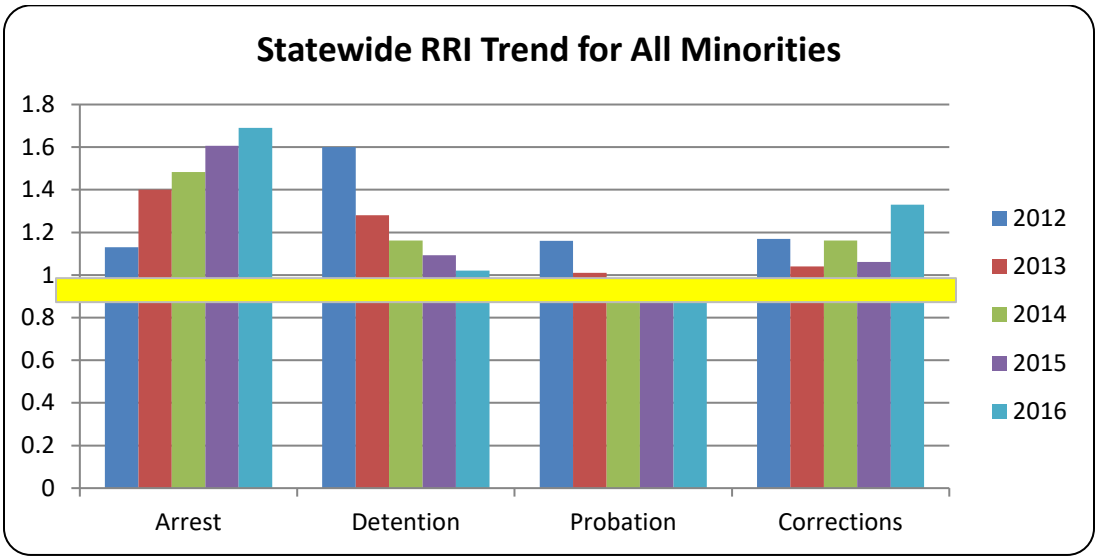
**Disproportionate Minority Contact**

Idaho monitors activities at various points in the juvenile justice system to identify and investigate any possible instances of overrepresentation of specific populations. Factors impacting possible overrepresentation are highly localized in Idaho due to the structure of the system. Small population numbers impact statistical analysis and can lead to large changes in Relative Rate Index (RRI) data from year to year. The state engages with communities where RRI data indicates an opportunity for further investigation and partners to perform assessment, strategic planning, and system improvements.




Statewide RRI Trend for Black
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
Arrest
Detention
Probation
Corrections
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016


Statewide RRI Trend for Native American
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
Arrest
Detention
Probation
Corrections
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016


Statewide RRI Trend for All Minorities
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
Arrest
Detention
Probation
Corrections
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016

## Goals and Objectives

The goals of the Idaho State Plan were informed by community forums led by local Juvenile Justice Councils. The Idaho State Advisory Group (SAG) identified and prioritized common elements within the Council plans. The goals of the plan are listed in order of priority as follows:

**Goal #1**: Idaho is in compliance with DSO standards. (Title II Purpose Area 20, Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders)

Objective A: Reduce DSO violations by enhancing partnerships and developing effective alternatives to secure confinement.

**Goal #2:** Idaho is in compliance with the Core Requirements of the JJDP Act. (Title II Purpose Area 19, Compliance Monitoring)

Objective A: Gather data from at least 85% of facilities required to report.

Objective B: Increase the number of jurisdictions in compliance.

**Goal #3:** Idaho maintains a juvenile justice system that is fair and impartial to all populations. (Title II Purpose Area 21, Disproportionate Minority Contact)

Objective A: Complete implementation phase in Bingham County.

Objective B: Begin evaluation for Bingham County project.

Objective C: Identify another community for targeted activities.

**Goal #4:** The Idaho juvenile justice system employs youth/adult partnerships to inform systemic improvements. (Title II Purpose Area 27, Juvenile Justice System Improvement)

Objective A: Develop an orientation and application process so the Idaho Juvenile Justice Youth Committee is effective, aware, and sustainable. Members know their role and are actively involved.

Objective B: Implement a survey of youth in custody.

Objective C: Implement Youth/Adult Partnerships and create online modules.

**Goal #5:** District and Tribal Juvenile Justice Councils champion effective approaches based on dynamics of local communities. (Title II Purpose Area 27, Juvenile Justice System Improvement; and Title II Purpose Area 24, Indian Tribe Programs)

Objective A: Support Juvenile Justice Action Plans through resources, coordination and technical assistance.

**Goal #6:** Restorative Justice Practices are employed in families, schools, and youth service systems. (Title II Purpose Area 27, Juvenile Justice System Improvement)

Objective A: Identify current Restorative Justice Practices across the state.

Objective B: Continue implementation of effective approaches.

**Goal #7:** Youth will experience successful reintegration into their communities following placement in state custody. (Title II Purpose Area 27, Juvenile Justice System Improvement)

Objective A: Improve family engagement and collaboration.

Objective B: Develop improvements in programming and processes.

Objective C: Support implementation of effective Reintegration Practices.

**Goal #8:** Effectively engage and invite families into collaborative process to enhance positive youth outcomes. (Title II Purpose Area 27, Juvenile Justice System Improvement)

Objective A: Review and analyze current family engagement activities.

Objective B: Support effective approaches and implement pilot projects.

**Implementation (Activities and Services)**

Idaho will employ a strategy of local control with statewide accountability. District and Tribal Councils will be allocated funds to implement their individual action plans. Specific activities for Councils include provision of training and technical assistance for stakeholders, collaborative system improvement projects, pilot projects, and youth/adult partnerships.

The SAG engages ad-hoc committees to oversee projects resulting from combinations of units of local government. These projects include training of trainers on evidence-based practices, training for juvenile justice professionals, pilot projects, and youth/adult partnerships. Compliance and DMC activities include data collection and analysis, training and technical assistance, oversight and monitoring, and program implementation. Administrative Activities to reach the goals and objectives of the statewide plan are:

- Perform compliance monitoring activities
    - Identify strategies to secure data from facilities

    - Provide training and technical assistance
    - Perform monitoring and oversight
    - Develop an incentive program for adult lockups
- Conduct quarterly meetings of the State Advisory Group
    - Receive updates from Councils and Committees
    - Determine plan modifications as needed
    - Make budgetary decisions
    - Oversee training or project activities
- Conduct at least 6 Council meetings per year in each District
    - Implement Action Plans
    - Assign workgroups and monitor progress
- Conduct at least 4 Tribal Council meetings annually
    - Implement Action Plans
    - Assign workgroups and monitor progress
- Support quarterly and ad-hoc meetings for committees
    - Implement Action Plans
    - Assign workgroups and monitor progress
    - Make recommendations to the State Advisory Group

**Population-specific plans**

**Gender Specific Services**

A recent survey including responses from 16 counties and 4 regional detention facilities indicated nearly 30% have gender-specific programs in place currently. Respondents in very rural areas noted the lack of services in general as a challenge.

Programming for females includes Girls Circle, Our Girls, and Girls Empowered. Boys Council was noted as a primary gender-specific program for males. Survey respondents indicated needs for trauma-informed programming, healthy relationship and domestic violence programs, and male and female-specific groups.

Gender-specific services are supported with the Title II grant in Idaho through the local Council Action Plans. Councils determine the needs of the juveniles at a local community level and support system improvements to meet those needs.

The state engages in other efforts outside the Title II grant to meet the needs of juveniles through gender-specific services. The Detention Clinician program is supporting the implementation of Arise gender-specific programming in detention facilities throughout the state. IDJC administers the Community Incentive Program which provides resources for services to individual juveniles based on their unique characteristics – the funding follows each juvenile. Finally, juveniles in state custody are afforded a variety of gender-specific services and support through programming, staff training, medical care, and PREA protections.

**Services in Rural Areas**

The vast majority of Idaho can be considered rural or frontier. Every aspect of the Title II plan accommodates and considers the needs of rural communities and activities that service their unique needs. First and foremost, the state plan serves rural communities through the activities of local District and Tribal Juvenile Justice Councils. Each Council includes representatives throughout the jurisdictions and collaboratively develop and implement plans that service the local needs.

The state also supports services in rural areas outside the Title II grant. The Community Incentive Project provides resources to counties and tribes to purchase services for individual juveniles. This program also provides resources to transport providers and/or juveniles and their families to access services. Finally, the department employs Liaisons who dedicate their time to local stakeholders to identify needs and bridge gaps in services.

### Mental Health Services

Within the Title II grant, mental health services would be addressed within the District and Tribal Council Action Plans. The SAG did not identify mental health services as a priority in this plan because Idaho is undergoing a massive transformation of the children's mental health system and our sister agency, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, is coordinating major systemic changes.

IDJC supports mental health services for juvenile offenders outside the Title II grant through the Community Incentive Program. This program is separated into three distinct funding streams: Mental Health, Reintegration, and Community Incentive. The Mental Health funding stream fills gaps in services to treat juvenile offenders within their communities who have mental health issues. This is supplemental to the services within the child welfare system and Medicaid.

### Consultation with units of local government

Idaho is a bifurcated system and relies heavily on cooperation and collaboration. The collaborative culture created by the Juvenile Corrections Act is centered on open communication and partnership. Within this Title II plan, activities of the State Advisory

Group and District and Tribal Councils are the primary means of consultation. The SAG is comprised of individuals representing units of local government, professional associations, tribes, and other organizations. Members enable an open exchange of ideas and plans. District and Tribal Councils include membership from the counties and tribes within the specific jurisdictions. Plans are developed and implemented to supplement and enhance local efforts. IDJC employs Liaisons to communicate directly with units of local government to ensure state/county/tribal partnerships are vibrant and effective. IDJC consulted with the Idaho County of Juvenile Justice Administrators on the plan to address any concerns. All of these resources were used in the development of this plan and will be involved in the implementation of activities.

**Formula Grants Program Staff**

The Grants Unit of the Community Operations and Program Services (COPS) Division manage the Formula Grants program. All staff are paid with state funding allocated to the department through state general funds. The IDJC Grants Unit manages the following programs:

- Title II Formula Grant
- Community Incentive Project
- Detention Clinician Program

Alan F. Miller, Juvenile Justice Specialist 80% of time dedicated to Title II

Duties: Support the SAG and oversee the development and implementation the state plan. Provide technical assistance to communities and supervise staff.

Jose Martinez, Program Specialist 10% of time dedicated to Title II

Duties: Develop grants, monitor, evaluate and report grant activities and provide training and technical assistance to users. Manage community incentive programs and the detention clinician project.

Lisa Stoner, Grants/Contracts Specialist 40% of time dedicated to Title II

Duties: Evaluate grant and contract applications and provide grant coordination and oversight, and provide technical assistance to stakeholders and sub-grantees.

Katherine Brain, Administrative Assistant 40% of time dedicated to Title II

Duties: Perform a wide variety of support functions and apply detailed program knowledge in developing program records and collecting information and provide liaison between management and other organizational units.

Chelsea Newton, Program Specialist 100% of time dedicated to Title II

Duties: Monitor compliance with the JJDPA core requirements. Develop policies and procedures, train stakeholders, monitor facilities, oversee compliance projects, develop action plans, and write reports. This position also coordinates DMC activities.

**4. Plans for Compliance**

Idaho submitted data and information on the Compliance and DMC plans on the online compliance reporting tool.

## 5. Statutory Requirements see Appendix I

## 6. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation's Performance Measures

The IDJC is committed to the collection and analysis of valid data to evaluate and improve juvenile justice programming. The IDJC requires sub-grantees to collect data on all performance measures required by OJJDP so there are consistent measures across funding streams. Sub-grantees may track additional measures relevant to local stakeholders. All sub-grantees follow the guidelines described below:

1. Grant applicants are informed of data collection responsibilities in the application process and describe a strategy to meet these responsibilities.
2. Grant reviewers verify proposed strategies are achievable and effective. Pre-award negotiations or special conditions are implemented as needed.
3. IDJC staff provides training to all new grantees.
4. Grant recipients submit data to IDJC on a quarterly basis.
5. IDJC staff review quarterly reports, verify data, and provide technical assistance to grantees to ensure valid data.
6. IDJC staff enters data into the DCTAT reporting system annually to ensure consistent reporting across sub-grantees.

Projects managed by the state include evaluation components from the outset. All projects have specific performance measures and the process described above is adapted and used for internal control.

# 2018 Idaho 3-Year Plan Priorities

| Organization | Priority Area | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission** | Core Protections of the JJDP Act | DSO, Jail Removal, Separation |
| | DMC | Assessment/Intervention |
| | System Improvement / Training/Collaboration | Councils, Youth Voice, Reintegration, RJP |
| | Family Engagement | FGDM, Diversion, Reintegration |
| **Tribal Council** | Research and recommendations | Information sharing, census of tribal youth |
| | Developing Tribal Assets | Youth Voice, UNITY |
| **District 1 Council** | Developing Appropriate Resources | Independent living, community/family engagement, transportation |
| | Collaboration/Communication | Young offenders, patience, education system |
| **District 2 Council** | Parenting Skills | Technology, Substance Abuse, Parenting Facilitators |
| | Mentoring | Mentoring programs, Rural Areas |
| **District 3 Council** | Early System Supports and Approaches | Mentoring, RJ in schools |
| | Collaboration | Forum for information sharing, Council development |
| **District 4 Council** | Reintegration | Family engagement and support |
| | Family Engagement | Design 8-hour curriculum with POST |
| | Prevention and Collaboration | Educational forums, parenting pilot program |
| **District 5 Council** | Early System Supports and Approaches | School Success, Restorative Diversion practices |
| | System and Service Collaboration | Resource Inventory, Training, Forums |
| **District 6 Council** | Pathways to Delinquency | Early childhood programs, Council development |
| | Positive Youth Outcomes | Evidence-based programs, RJ in schools, Trauma informed practices |
| **District 7 Council** | Resource Development | Restorative Practices in schools |
| | Reintegration | Data, education, stakeholder engagement |
| | Collaboration | Council outreach and recruitment |
| **Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections** | Evidence-based Practices | Length of stay, successful completion, family involvement |
| | Competency Development | Coping skills, education, reintegration |
| | Well-Structured System | Collaboration, training, quality improvement |
| | Strengthen Department | Leadership, staff/juvenile needs, data |

**Attachments:**

1. Appendix A Crime Data Analysis
2. Appendix B Budget Form and Budget Description
3. Appendix C Waiver Request
4. Appendix D SAG Roster
5. Appendix E Disclosure of Pending Applications
6. Appendix F Research Integrity
7. Appendix G Financial Capacity
8. Appendix H Disclosure of Lobbying Activities
9. Appendix I Statutory Requirements
10. Appendix J State Contact Information

# Analysis of 2012-2016 Idaho Juvenile Arrests Data, Including Incidences of Petitions, Commitments to IDJC, and Detention Bookings

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Prepared for the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections

March 2018

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# Arrests

## Arrests by Year

Data for a total of 48,411 arrests that occurred between 2012 and 2016 were analyzed (see Table 1). The average age across all years combined was 15.2 years, with both boys and girls averaging at 15.2 years of age (the recorded age for 342 arrests, or less than 1% of all arrests, was under 10; these arrests were excluded from the calculation of the average age).

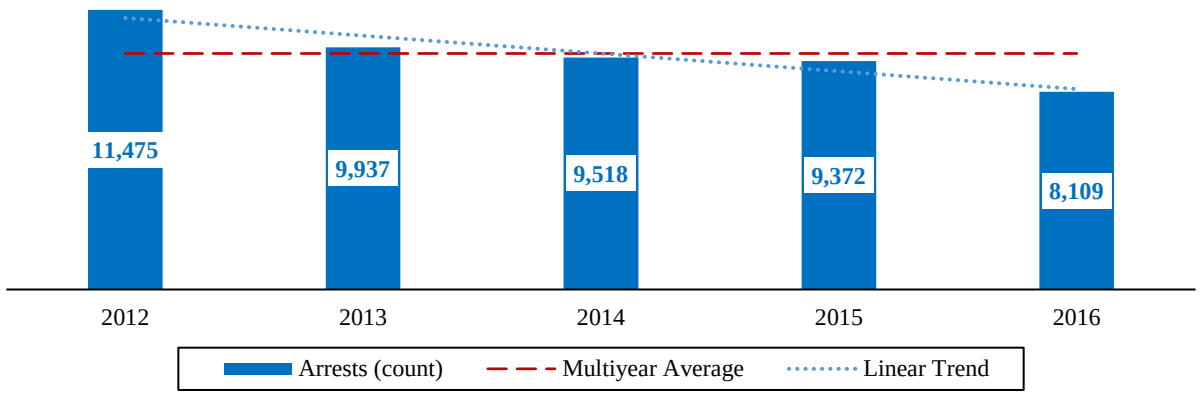
**Table 1: All Arrests**

| Year | Number of Arrests | Percentage of Total Arrests |
|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 11,475 | 23.7 |
| 2013 | 9,937 | 20.5 |
| 2014 | 9,518 | 19.7 |
| 2015 | 9,372 | 19.4 |
| 2016 | 8,109 | 16.8 |
| Total | 48,411 | 100.0 |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100.

As seen below in Figure 1, a steady decline in the number of arrests was observed from 2012 to 2016, for an overall reduction of 29.3% in the number of arrests (average annual rate of reduction was 5.9%).

**Figure 1: All Arrests, by Year**




## All Arrests by Year and Gender

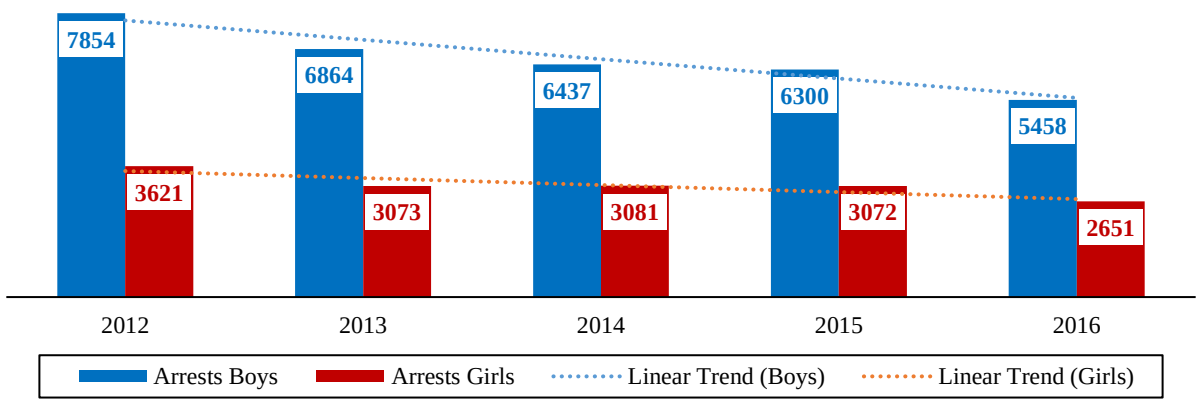
Although the percentages of boys and girls varied somewhat across individual years, boys were arrested at a significantly greater rate than girls both in each individual year as well as across all years (68% of all arrests were boys, and 32% were girls), as can be seen below in Table 2.

| Table 2: Arrests by Gender | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Boys | | Girls | |
| | Number of Arrests | Percentage of Total Arrests | Number of Arrests | Percentage of Total Arrests |
| 2012 | 7,854 | 68.4 | 3,621 | 31.6 |
| 2013 | 6,864 | 69.1 | 3,073 | 30.9 |
| 2014 | 6,437 | 67.6 | 3,081 | 32.4 |
| 2015 | 6,300 | 67.2 | 3,072 | 32.8 |
| 2016 | 5,458 | 67.3 | 2,651 | 32.7 |
| Total | 32,913 | 68.0 | 15,498 | 32.0 |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100.

However, whereas the overall rates at which boys and girls were arrested remained relatively stable over the years, the overall reduction in the number of arrests from 2012 to 2016 was greater for boys (30.5%; average annual reduction rate was 6.1%) than girls (26.8%; average annual rate of reduction was 5.4%) (see Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Arrests by Gender, Trend**




## All Arrests by Year and Race

As expected, Whites (nearly 87% of all arrested juveniles were White) constituted the largest proportion of all arrests. The least represented racial group were Asians/Pacific Islanders, accounting for less than 1% of all arrests. Notably, over 8% of all arrests fell into the "Unknown" category (see Table 3 below).

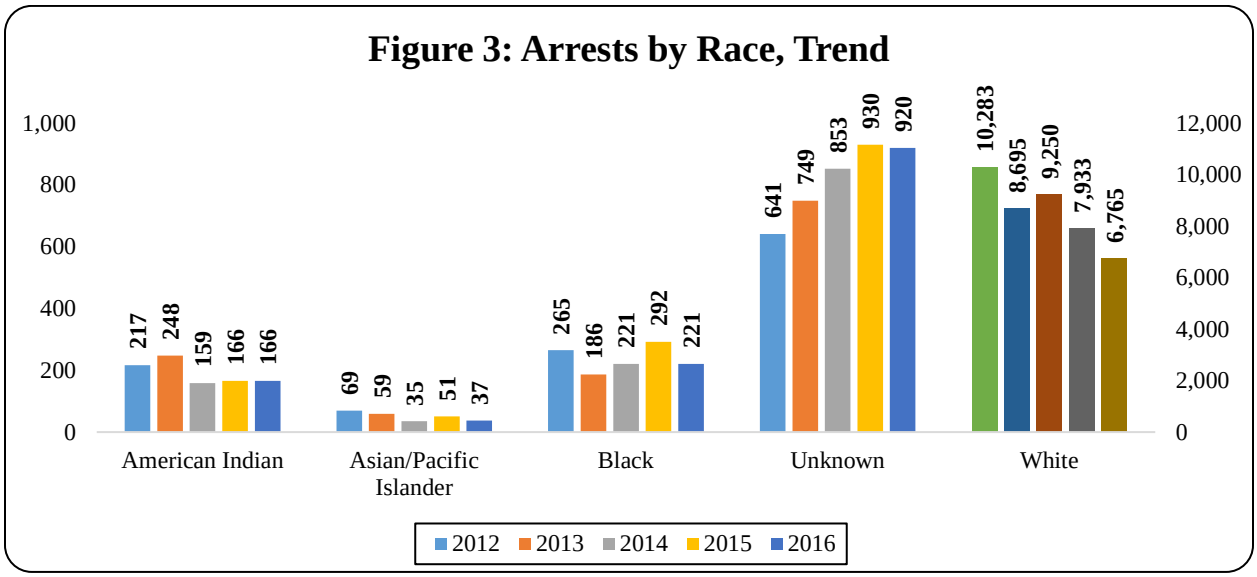
| Table 3: Arrests by Race | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race** | **Year** | | | | | |
| | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **Total** |
| American Indian | 217 (1.9) | 248 (2.5) | 159 (1.7) | 166 (1.8) | 166 (2.0) | 943 (2.0) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | *69 (0.6)* | *59 (0.6)* | *35 (0.4)* | *51 (0.5)* | *37 (0.5)* | *250 (0.5)* |
| Black | 265 (2.3) | 186 (1.9) | 221 (2.3) | 292 (3.1) | 221 (2.7) | 1,181 (2.5) |
| Unknown | 641 (5.6) | 749 (7.5) | 853 (9.0) | 930 (9.9) | 920 (11.3) | 3,988 (8.3) |
| White | **10,283 (89.6)** | **8,695 (87.5)** | **8,250 (86.7)** | **7,933 (84.6)** | **6,765 (83.4)** | **41,652 (86.7)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

The rate at which juveniles from each racial group were arrested evidenced an overall decrease from 2012 to 2016 (see Figure 3). The reductions in the rates for each race were as follows:

- Asians/Pacific Islanders – 46.4% (average annual rate of change was 9.3%)
- Whites – 34.2% (average annual rate of change was 6.8%)
- American Indians – 23.5% (average annual rate of change was 4.7%)
- Blacks – 9.3% (average annual rate of change was 1.9%)

The only exception was the "Unknown" group, which evidenced an overall increase of 43.5% (average annual increase was 8.7%) in the rate of arrests over the same period.




*Note.* Due to a large discrepancy difference between the counts of Whites and those of all other racial groups, the counts for Whites are presented in a different scale in this figure.

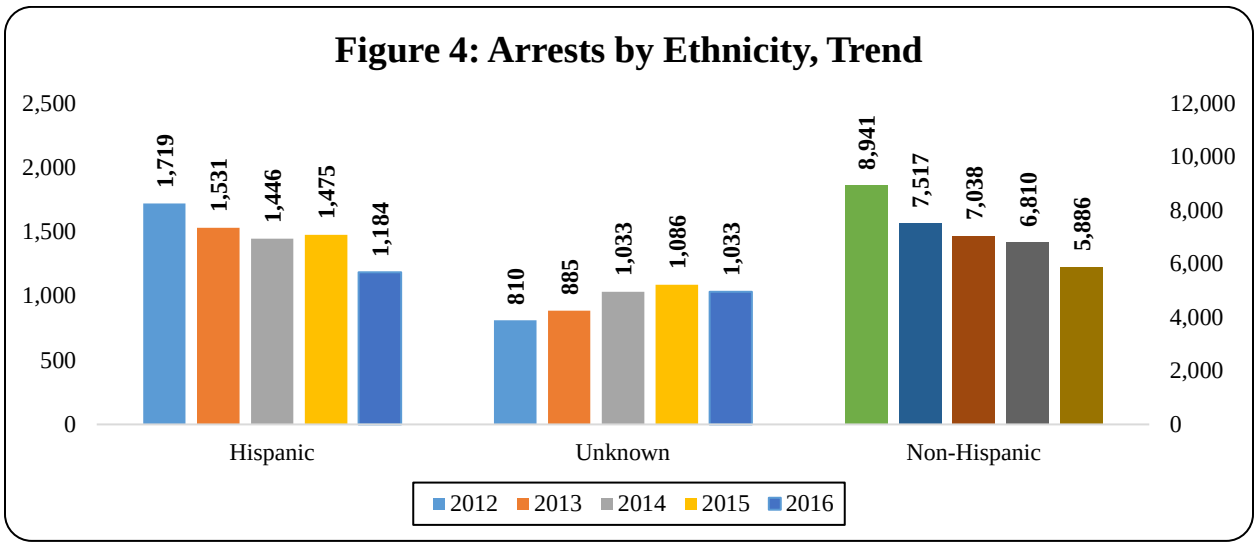
## Arrests by Year and Ethnicity

As seen below in Table 4, juveniles of non-Hispanic origin accounted for nearly 75% of all arrests, with juveniles of Hispanic origin accounting for just over 15%. Ethnicity was unknown in 10% of all arrests, and a total of 17 arrests for which ethnicity was not recorded were excluded from this analysis.

| Table 4: Arrests by Ethnicity | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ethnicity** | **Year** | | | | | |
| | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **Total** |
| Hispanic | 1,719 (15.0) | 1,531 (15.4) | 1,446 (15.2) | 1,475 (15.7) | 1,184 (14.6) | 7,355 (15.2) |
| Non-Hispanic | **8,941 (78.0)** | **7,517 (75.7)** | **7,038 (74.0)** | **6,810 (72.7)** | **5,886 (72.6)** | **36,192 (74.8)** |
| Unknown | *810 (7.1)* | *885 (8.9)* | *1,033 (10.9)* | *1,086 (11.6)* | *1,033 (12.7)* | *4,847 (10.0)* |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

Whereas the overall rate for juveniles of both Hispanic (31.3%; average annual decrease was 6.2%) and non-Hispanic (34.2%; average annual decrease was 6.8%) origins decreased from 2012 to 2016, the overall rate of juveniles whose ethnicity was recorded as "Unknown" (27.5%; average annual increase was 5.5%) increased over the same period (see Figure 4).




*Note.* Due to a large discrepancy difference between the counts of non-Hispanics (in the thousands) and those of the other two ethnic groups (in the hundreds), the counts for non-Hispanics are presented in a different scale in this figure.

## Arrests by Year and Region

As seen below in Table 5, the region with the highest percentage of arrests was the South West region (overall, nearly 46% of all arrests occurred in this region). If arrests by state police are excluded (only 80 arrests, all of which occurred in a single year, namely 2015), the North Central region (overall, less than 4% of all arrests occurred in this region) had the lowest percentage of arrests across all years. A total of 317 arrests, or less than 1% of all arrests, for which county was not recorded were excluded from this analysis.

**Table 5: Arrests by Region**

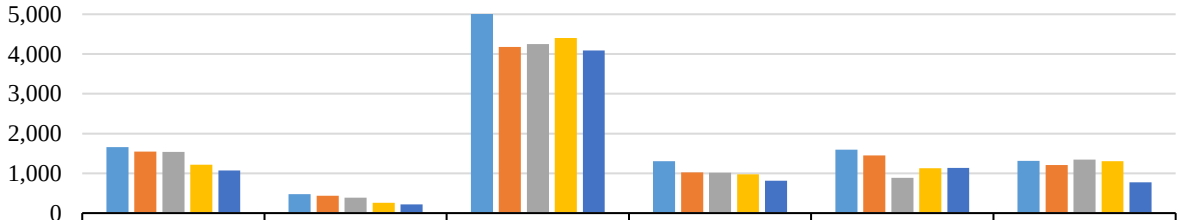
| Region (Counties) | Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **Total** |
| North (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone) | 1,662 (14.6) | 1,544 (15.7) | 1,535 (16.3) | 1,213 (12.9) | 1,070 (13.2) | 7,024 (14.6) |
| North Central (Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce) | *473 (4.2)* | *435 (4.4)* | *388 (4.1)* | *261 (2.8)* | *215 (2.7)* | *1,772 (3.7)* |
| South West (Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley, Washington) | **5,013 (44.1)** | **4,174 (42.5)** | **4,251 (45.1)** | **4,406 (47.0)** | **4,091 (50.5)** | **21,935 (45.6)** |
| Central (Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls) | 1,304 (11.5) | 1,023 (10.4) | 1,014 (108) | 979 (10.4) | 817 (10.1) | 5,137 (10.7) |
| South East (Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, Power) | 1,593 (14.0) | 1,446 (14.7) | 890 (9.4) | 1,131 (12.1) | 1,140 (14.1) | 6,200 (12.9) |
| North East (Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Teton) | 1,312 (11.6) | 1,208 (12.3) | 1,348 (14.3) | 1,302 (13.9) | 776 (9.6) | 5,946 (12.4) |
| State Police | *0 (0.0)* | *0 (0.0)* | *0 (0.0)* | *80 (0.9)* | *0 (0.0)* | *80 (0.2)* |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

Although the numbers of arrests varied across years within each region, an overall reduction from 2012 to 2016 was observed for each region (see Figure 5). The overall rates of reduction were as follows:

- North Central – 55.2% (average annual rate of change was 11%)
- North East – 40.9% (average annual rate of change was 8.2%)
- Central – 37.3% (average annual rate of change was 7.5%)
- North – 35.6% (average annual rate of change was 7.1%)
- South East – 28.4% (average annual rate of change was 5.7%)
- South West – 18.4% (average annual rate of change was 3.7%)

**Figure 5: Arrests by Region, Trend**




| | North | North Central | South West | Central | South East | North East |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 1,662 | 473 | 5,013 | 1,304 | 1,593 | 1,312 |
| 2013 | 1,544 | 435 | 4,174 | 1,023 | 1,446 | 1,208 |
| 2014 | 1,535 | 388 | 4,251 | 1,014 | 890 | 1,348 |
| 2015 | 1,213 | 261 | 4,406 | 979 | 1,131 | 1,302 |
| 2016 | 1,070 | 215 | 4,091 | 817 | 1,140 | 776 |

## Arrests by Year and Judicial District

The analysis of arrests by judicial districts revealed that the greatest proportion of arrests across all years occurred in the Third Judicial District (overall, nearly 29% of all arrests occurred in this judicial district). The lowest proportion of arrests across all years occurred in the Second Judicial District (less than 4%). The remaining judicial districts accounted for anywhere between 10% and 17% of all arrests (see Table 6). A total of 397, or less than 1% of all arrests, were excluded from this analysis (country was not recorded for 317 of these arrests and 80 arrests were completed by the State Police).

**Table 6: Arrests by Judicial District**

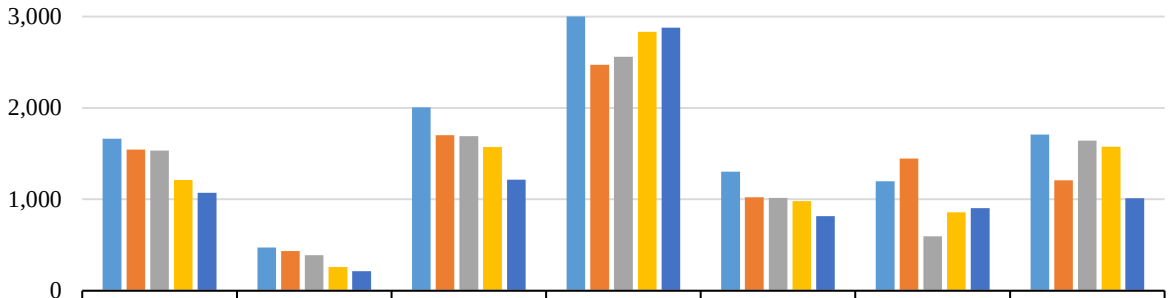
| Judicial District (Counties) | Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **Total** |
| First (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone) | 1,662 (14.6) | 1,544 (15.7) | 1,535 (16.3) | 1,213 (13.1) | 1,070 (13.2) | 7,024 (14.6) |
| Second (Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce) | *473 (4.2)* | *435 (4.4)* | *388 (4.1)* | *261 (2.8)* | *215 (2.7)* | *1,772 (3.7)* |
| Third (Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington) | 2,005 (17.7) | 1,703 (17.3) | 1,691 (17.9) | 1,573 (16.9) | 1,214 (15.0) | 8,186 (17.0) |
| Fourth (Ada, Boise, Elmore, Valley) | **3,008 (26.5)** | **2,471 (25.1)** | **2,560 (27.2)** | **2,834 (30.5)** | **2,877 (35.5)** | **13,750 (28.6)** |
| Fifth (Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls) | 1,304 (11.5) | 1,023 (10.4) | 1,014 (108) | 979 (10.5) | 817 (10.1) | 5,137 (10.7) |
| Sixth (Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, Power) | 1,197 (10.5) | 1,446 (14.7) | 596 (6.3) | 857 (9.2) | 905 (11.2) | 5,001 (10.4) |
| Seventh (Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Teton) | 1,708 (15.0) | 1,208 (12.3) | 1,642 (17.4) | 1,575 (17.0) | 1,011 (12.5) | 7,144 (14.9) |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

An overall reduction in the number of arrests from 2012 to 2016 was observed for each of the seven judicial districts (see Figure 6). However, notable variability was observed both within each judicial district (particularly in the Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh judicial districts) as well as in the overall rates of reduction in the number of arrests across individual judicial districts. The overall rates of reduction were as follows:

- Second Judicial District – 54.5% (average annual rate of change was 10.9%)
- Seventh Judicial District – 40.8% (average annual rate of change was 8.2%)
- Third Judicial District – 39.5% (average annual rate of change was 7.9%)
- Fifth Judicial District – 37.3% (average annual rate of change was 7.5%)
- First Judicial District – 35.6% (average annual rate of change was 7.1%)
- Sixth Judicial District – 24.4% (average annual rate of change was 4.9%)
- Fourth Judicial District – 4.4% (average annual rate of change was 0.9%)

**Figure 6: Arrests by Judicial District, Trend**




| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | Sixth | Seventh |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 1,662 | 473 | 2,005 | 3,008 | 1,304 | 1,197 | 1,708 |
| 2013 | 1,544 | 435 | 1,703 | 2,471 | 1,023 | 1,446 | 1,208 |
| 2014 | 1,535 | 388 | 1,691 | 2,560 | 1,014 | 596 | 1,642 |
| 2015 | 1,213 | 261 | 1,573 | 2,834 | 979 | 857 | 1,575 |
| 2016 | 1,070 | 215 | 1,214 | 2,877 | 817 | 905 | 1,011 |

## Arrests by Year and Area: Urban vs. Rural

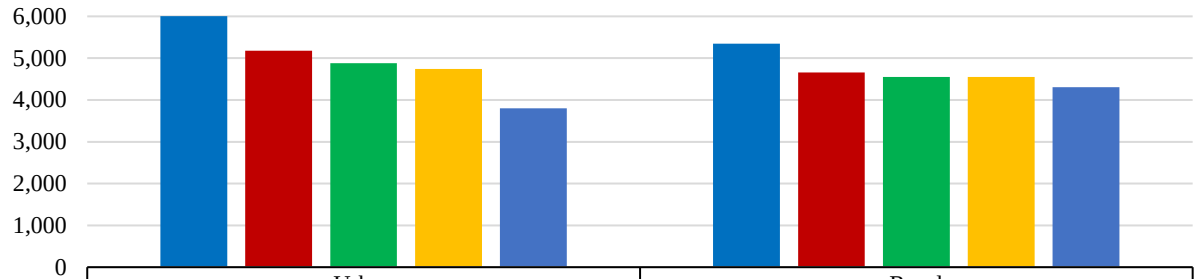
Overall, the proportions of arrests were nearly evenly split between the urban (just over 51% of all arrests occurred in the eight urban counties) and the rural (nearly 49% of all arrests occurred in the remaining rural counties) areas. As seen below in Table 7, the proportion of arrests occurring in the urban areas was somewhat higher in all years except for 2015, when the proportion of arrests was somewhat higher in the rural areas.

| Table 7: Arrests by Area | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Area (County)** | **Year** | | | | | |
| | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **Total** |
| Urban (Ada, Bannock, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perce, Twin Falls) | **6,008 (52.9)** | **5,176 (52.7)** | **4,879 (51.8)** | **4,740 (51.0)** | *3,800 (46.9)* | **24,603 (51.2)** |
| Rural (all other counties) | *5,349 (47.1)* | *4,654 (47.3)* | *4,547 (48.2)* | *4,552 (49.0)* | **4,309 (53.1)** | *23,411 (48.8)* |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

Although a steady decline in the numbers of arrests was observed in both urban and rural areas over the years, the overall rate of reduction from 2012 to 2016 was nearly twice as high in the urban areas (36.8%; average annual rate of reduction was 7.4%) than the rural areas (19.4%; average annual rate of reduction was 3.9%) of the state (see Figure 7).

**Figure 7: Arrests by Area: Urban vs. Rural**




| | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 6,008 | 5,349 |
| 2013 | 5,176 | 4,654 |
| 2014 | 4,879 | 4,547 |
| 2015 | 4,740 | 4,552 |
| 2016 | 3,800 | 4,309 |

## Arrests by Year and Offense Type

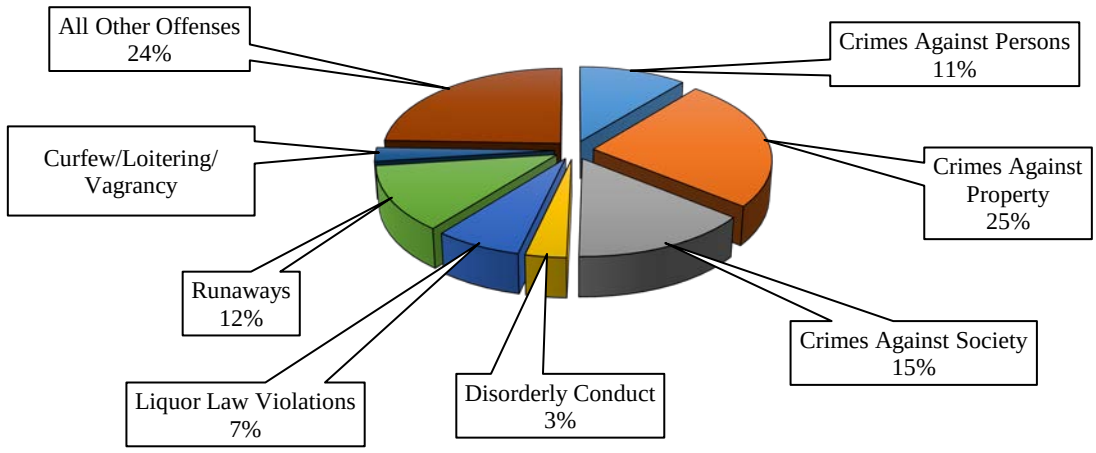
Classification of offenses utilized by the Idaho State Police[1] was used for the purposes of the analysis of arrests by offense type. As seen below in Table 8 and Figure 8, arrests for type "A" offenses (crimes against person, property, or society) accounted for approximately half of all arrests, with arrests for crimes against persons occurring with the greatest frequency (approximately 25% of all arrests were for crimes against persons). If arrests for offenses classified as "all other offenses" are excluded (over 24% of all arrests), the single most frequently occurring type "B" offense for which juveniles were arrested was runaway (over 12% of all arrests were for runaways).

[1] See p. v of the Crime in Idaho 2016 report that can be found here: www.isp.idaho.gov/BCI/ucr/crimeinidaho2016.html

| Table 8: Arrests by Offense Type | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type of Offense | | Year | | | | | |
| | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Total |
| Group "A" | Crimes against persons | 1,167 (10.2) | 1,061 (10.7) | 1,007 (10.6) | 1,029 (11.0) | 1,024 (12.6) | 2,288 (10.9) |
| | Crimes against property | **2,943 (25.6)** | 2,396 (24.1) | 2,415 (25.4) | 2,257 (24.1) | **2,045 (25.2)** | **12,056 (24.9)** |
| | Crimes against society | 1,546 (13.5) | 1,409 (14.2) | 1,356 (14.2) | 1,374 (14.7) | 1,355 (16.7) | 7,040 (14.5) |
| Group "B" | Disorderly conduct | 403 (3.5) | *300 (3.0)* | *266 (2.8)* | 353 (3.8) | 272 (3.4) | 1,594 (3.3) |
| | Liquor law violations | 1,023 (8.9) | 762 (7.7) | 6.5 (6.4) | 609 (6.5) | 398 (4.9) | 3,397 (7.0) |
| | Runaways | 1,340 (11.7) | 1,033 (10.4) | 1,138 (12.0) | 1,254 (13.4) | 1,187 (14.6) | 5,952 (12.3) |
| | Curfew/loitering/vagrancy | *378 (3.3)* | 339 (3.4) | 279 (2.9) | *203 (2.2)* | *81 (1.0)* | *1,280 (2.6)* |
| | All other offenses | 2,675 (23.3) | **2,637 (26.5)** | **2,452 (25.8)** | **2,293 (24.5)** | 1,747 (21.5) | 11,804 (24.4) |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

**Figure 8: Arrests by Offense Type**

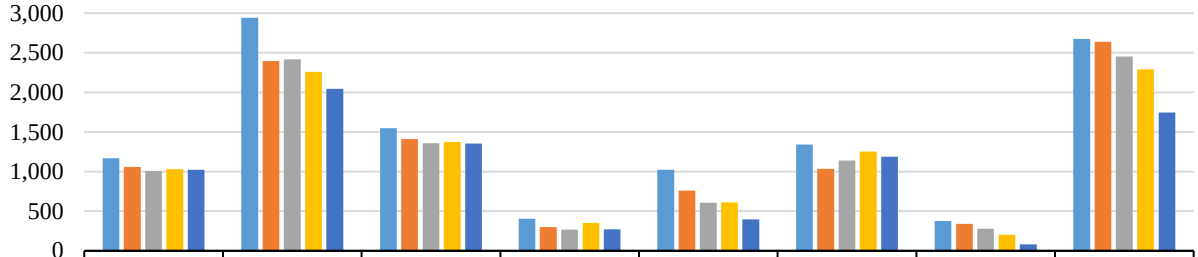



When analyzed across years, the overall reduction in the rate of arrests from 2012 to 2016 varied widely across offense types (see Figure 9). The rates of reduction in arrests for individual types of offenses were as follows:

- Curfew/loitering/vagrancy offenses – 78.6% (average annual rate of change was 15.7%)
- Liquor law violations – 61.1% (average annual rate of change was 12.2%)

- All other offenses – 34.7% (average annual rate of change was 6.9%)
- Disorderly conduct – 32.5% (average annual rate of change was 6.5%)
- Crimes against property – 30.5% (average annual rate of change was 6.1%)
- Crimes against society – 12.4% (average annual rate of change was 2.5%)
- Crimes against persons – 12.3% (average annual rate of change was 2.5%)
- Runaways – 11.4% (average annual rate of change was 2.3%)

**Figure 9: Arrests by Offense Type, Trend**




| | Crimes Against Persons | Crimes Against Property | Crimes Against Society | Disorderly Conduct | Liquor Law Violations | Runaways | Curfew/ Loitering/ Vagrancy | All Other Offenses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 1,167 | 2,943 | 1,546 | 403 | 1,023 | 1,340 | 378 | 2,675 |
| 2013 | 1,061 | 2,396 | 1,409 | 300 | 762 | 1,033 | 339 | 2,637 |
| 2014 | 1,007 | 2,415 | 1,356 | 266 | 605 | 1,138 | 279 | 2,452 |
| 2015 | 1,029 | 2,257 | 1,374 | 353 | 609 | 1,254 | 203 | 2,293 |
| 2016 | 1,024 | 2,045 | 1,355 | 272 | 398 | 1,187 | 81 | 1,747 |

### Type of Offense and Age

In terms of the type of offense, juveniles arrested for committing crimes against persons, disorderly conduct, and crimes against property (14.5, 14.8, and 14.9 years, respectfully) tended to be younger on average than those who were arrested for committing other types of crimes. Conversely, juveniles who were arrested for liquor law violations and crimes against society (15.9 and 15.6 years, respectfully) tended to be older (see Table 9).

**Table 9: Average Age by Offense Type**

| Type of Offense | Average Age |
|---|---|
| Crimes against persons | *14.50* |
| Crimes against property | 14.90 |
| Crimes against society | **15.59** |
| Disorderly conduct | *14.75* |
| Liquor law violations | **15.92** |
| Runaways | 15.19 |
| Curfew/loitering/vagrancy | 15.35 |
| All other offenses | 15.42 |

*Note.* The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentage are presented in italics.

### Type of Offense and Gender

As seen below in Table 10, the two types of offences for which both boys and girls were arrested most frequently were: crimes and against property (over 26% and over 22%, respectfully) and all other offenses (just under 25% and 23%, respectfully). Boys and girls were arrested least frequently for curfew violations and disorderly conduct (both approximately 3%).

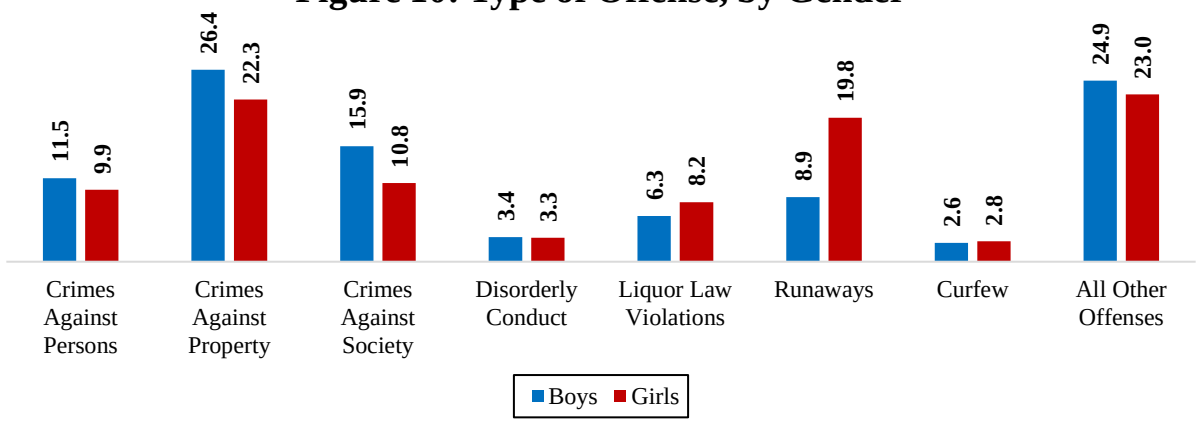
**Table 10: Offense Type by Gender**

| Type of Offense | Boys | | Girls | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Arrests | Percentage of Total Arrests | Number of Arrests | Percentage of Total Arrests |
| Crimes against persons | 3,765 | 11.5 | 1,523 | 9.9 |
| Crimes against property | 8,633 | **26.4** | 3,423 | **22.3** |
| Crimes against society | 5,316 | 15.9 | 1,724 | 10.8 |
| Disorderly conduct | 1,094 | *3.4* | 500 | *3.3* |
| Liquor law violations | 2,109 | 6.3 | 1,288 | 8.2 |
| Runaways | 2,914 | 8.9 | 3,038 | 19.8 |
| Curfew/loitering/vagrancy | 857 | *2.6* | 423 | *2.8* |
| All other offenses | 8,225 | **24.9** | 3,579 | **23.0** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest two percentages within each gender are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentage are presented in italics.

As seen below in Figure 10, boys were more frequently arrested for crimes against property (over 26%; compared to over 22% for girls), all other offenses (just under 25%; compared to 23% for girls), crimes against society (just under 16%; compared to nearly 11% for girls), and crimes against persons (nearly 12%; compared to just under 10% for girls), whereas girls were arrested considerably more frequently for runaways (nearly 20%; compared to just under 9% for boys) and somewhat more frequently for liquor law violations (over 8%; compared to over 6% for boys). The proportions of arrests for disorderly conduct and curfew violations were very similar for boys and girls (both at approximately 3%).

**Figure 10: Type of Offense, by Gender**



### Type of Offense and Race

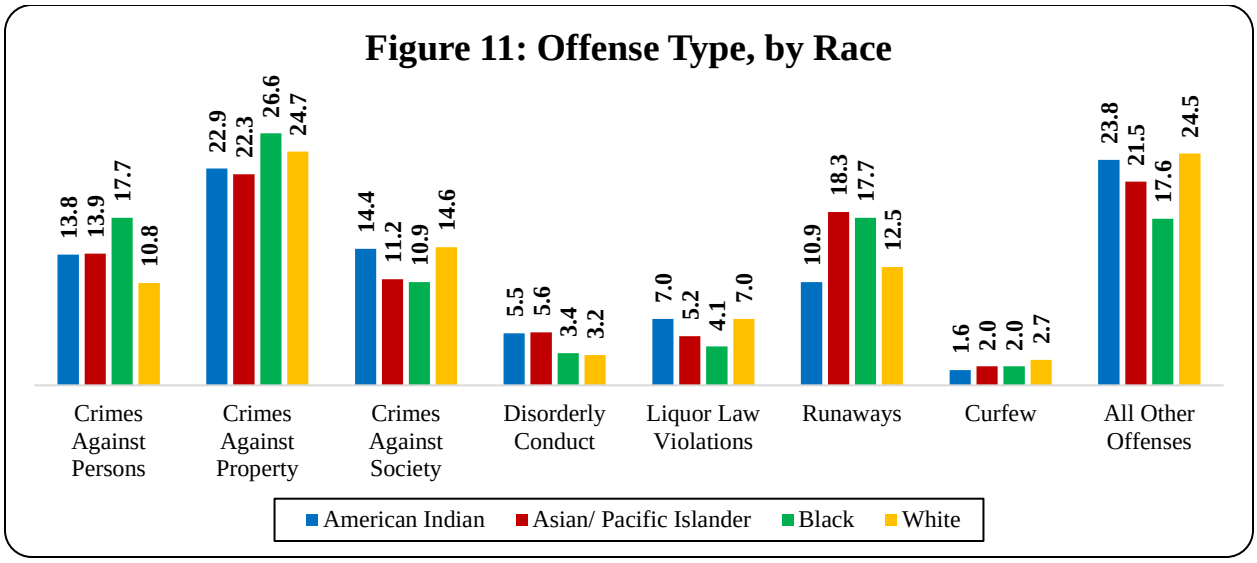
As seen below in Table 11, the type of offense for which juveniles were arrested most frequently was the same for all races: crimes against property (nearly 27% of all Blacks were arrested for crimes against property, followed by nearly 25% of Whites, just under 23% of American Indians, and over 22% of Asians/Pacific Islanders). The type of offense for which juveniles were arrested least frequently was also the same across races: curfew violations (nearly 2% of all American Indians were arrested for curfew violations, followed by 2% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and Blacks, and nearly 3% of Whites). A total of 4,093 arrests (or nearly 9% of all arrests) for which race was unknown were excluded from this analysis.

**Table 11: Offense Type by Race**

| Type of Offense | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | White |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crimes against persons | 123 (13.8) | 35 (13.9) | **210 (17.7)** | 4,713 (10.8) |
| Crimes against property | **219 (22.9)** | **56 (22.3)** | **315 (26.6)** | **10,335 (24.7)** |
| Crimes against society | 138 (14.4) | 28 (11.2) | 129 (10.9) | 6,115 (14.6) |
| Disorderly conduct | *53 (5.5)* | 14 (5.6) | *40 (3.4)* | *1,329 (3.2)* |
| Liquor law violations | 67 (7.0) | 13 *(5.2)* | 49 (4.1) | 2,925 (7.0) |
| Runaways | 104 (10.9) | 46 (18.3) | 210 (17.7) | 5,245 (12.5) |
| Curfew/loitering/vagrancy | *15 (1.6)* | *5 (2.0)* | *24 (2.0)* | *1,117 (2.7)* |
| All other offenses | **228 (23.8)** | **54 (21.5)** | 208 (17.6) | **10,347 (24.5)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

Overall, Blacks (nearly 18%) were arrested more frequently for crimes against persons than juveniles from any other racial group. Whites and American Indians (nearly 15% and over 14%, respectfully) were arrested more frequently for crimes against society than American Indians (just over 11%) and Blacks (just under 11%). American Indians and Asians/Pacific Islanders (nearly 6% each) were arrested with somewhat greater frequency for disorderly conduct than either Blacks or Whites (approximately 3% each). American Indians and Whites (7% each) were arrested for liquor law violations with somewhat greater frequency than Asians/Pacific Islanders or Blacks (just over 5% and just over 4%, respectively), and American Indians Asians/Pacific Islanders and Blacks (approximately 18% each) were arrested more frequently for runaways than either Whites (nearly 13%) or American Indians (just under 11%). No notable differences were observed in terms of arrests for curfew violations (see Figure 11).




### Type of Offence and Ethnicity

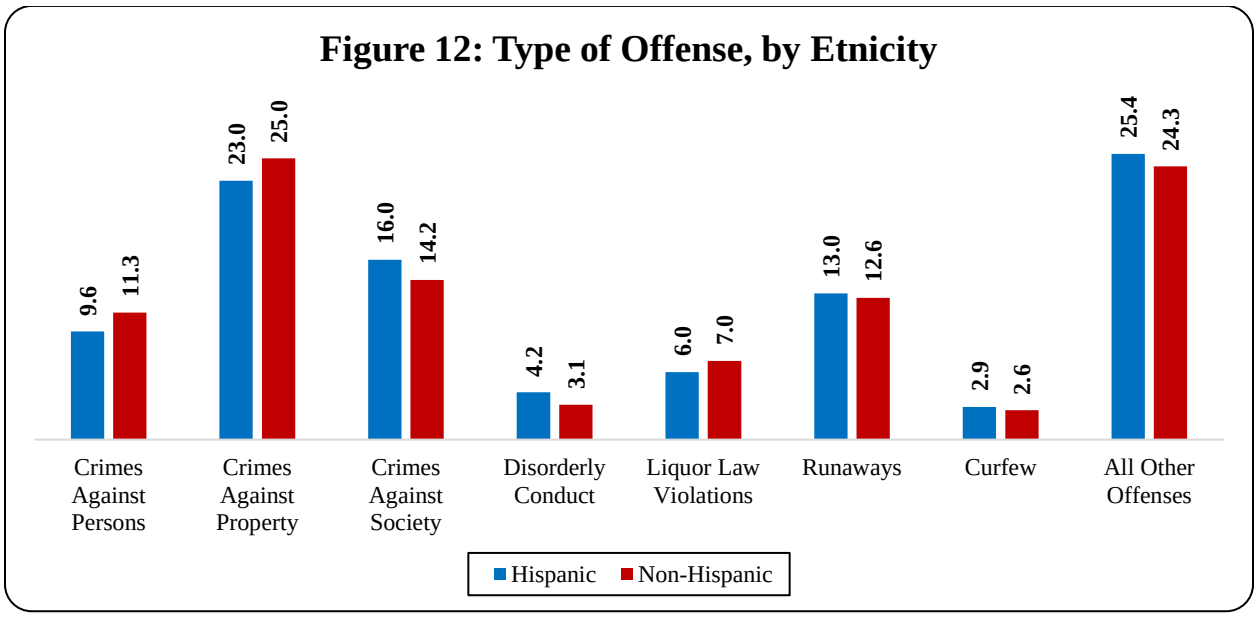
The top two types of offense for which juveniles of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origins were arrested included: all other offenses (over 25% and over 24%, respectively) and crimes against property (23% and 25%, respectively). Juveniles of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origins were arrested least frequently for curfew violations (just under 3% and over 2%, respectively) and disorderly conduct (over 4% and just over 3%, respectively). A total of 4,847 arrests (or 10% of all arrests) for which ethnicity was unknown were excluded from this analysis.

**Table 12: Offense Type by Ethnicity**

| Type of Offense | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
|---|---|---|
| Crimes against persons | 704<br>(9.6) | 4,091<br>(11.3) |
| Crimes against property | **1,693**<br>**(23.0)** | **9,050**<br>**(25.0)** |
| Crimes against society | 1,174<br>(16.0) | 5,123<br>(14.2) |
| Disorderly conduct | *306*<br>*(4.2)* | *1,117*<br>*(3.1)* |
| Liquor law violations | 444<br>(6.0) | 2,543<br>(7.0) |
| Runaways | 958<br>(13.0) | 4,547<br>(12.6) |
| Curfew/loitering/vagrancy | *210*<br>*(2.9)* | *931*<br>*(2.6)* |
| All other offenses | **1,866**<br>**(25.4)** | **8,790**<br>**(24.3)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

No notable differences were observed in the frequency with which juveniles of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origins were arrested for different types of offenses. Some variations were observed for crimes against persons and crimes against property, with non-Hispanic juveniles (over 11% and 25%, respectfully) being arrested with a somewhat greater frequency for these types of offenses than Hispanic juveniles (nearly 10% and 23%, respectfully), and crimes against society, with Hispanic juveniles (16%) being arrested with a somewhat greater frequency for these types of offences than non-Hispanic juveniles (just over 14%).



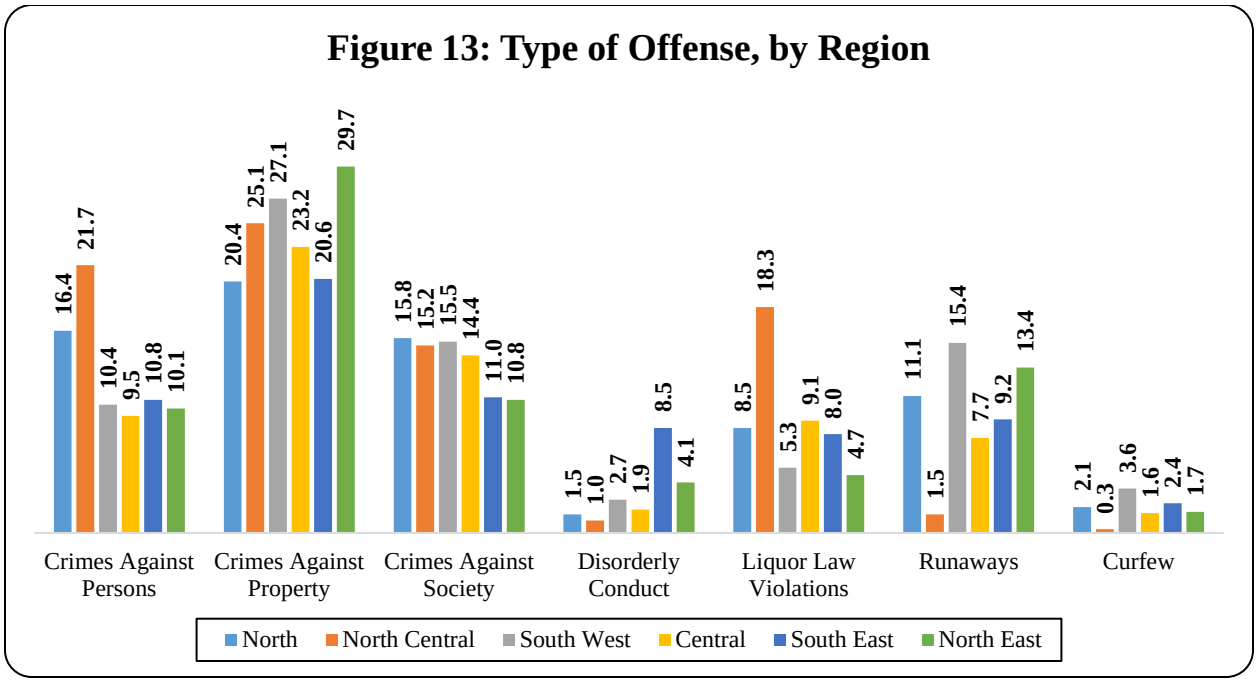

### Type of Offense and Region

As seen below in Table 13, the two offenses for which juveniles were arrested most frequently across most regions included: all other offenses (nearly 33% in Central, over 29% in South East, over 28% in North, nearly 26% in North East, and just under 20% in South West) and crimes against property (nearly 30% in North East, just over 27% in South West, over 23% in Central, nearly 21% in South East, and over 20% in North). The only exception was the North Central region where crimes against property (just over 25%) and crimes against persons (nearly 22%) represented the top two types of offenses for which juveniles were arrested. The types of offenses for which juveniles were arrested least frequently across most regions included: disorderly conduct (1% in North Central, approximately 2% in North and Central, nearly 3% in South West, and just over 4% in North East) and curfew violations (under 1% in North Central, approximately 2% in Central, North East and North, and nearly 4% in South East). The only exception was the South East region where curfew violations (over 2%) and liquor law violations (8%) were the two types of offenses for which juveniles were arrested with least frequency. Due to a very low count of arrests completed by the State Police (a total of only 80, or less than 1% of all arrests), these arrests were excluded from this analysis.

| Table 13: Offense Type by Region | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of Offense** | **North** | **North Central** | **South West** | **Central** | **South East** | **North East** |
| Crimes against persons | 866 (16.4) | **384 (21.7)** | 2,277 (10.4) | 489 (9.5) | 671 (10.8) | 599 (10.1) |
| Crimes against property | **1,431 (20.4)** | **444 (25.1)** | **5,935 (27.1)** | **1,191 (23.2)** | **1,279 (20.6)** | **1,764 (29.7)** |
| Crimes against society | 1,111 (15.8) | 270 (15.2) | 3,408 (15.5) | 742 (14.4) | 683 (11.0) | 645 (10.8) |
| Disorderly conduct | *105 (1.5)* | *18 (1.0)* | *595 (2.7)* | *100 (1.9)* | 530 (8.5) | *246 (4.1)* |
| Liquor law violations | 594 (8.5) | 324 (18.3) | 1,169 (5.3) | 467 (9.1) | *495 (8.0)* | 280 (4.7) |
| Runaways | 779 (11.1) | 27 (1.5) | 3,382 (15.4) | 396 (7.7) | 569 (9.2) | 796 (13.4) |
| Curfew/loitering/vagrancy | *146 (2.1)* | *6 (0.3)* | *798 (3.6)* | *81 (1.6)* | *150 (2.4)* | *99 (1.7)* |
| All other offenses | **1,992 (28.4)** | 299 (16.9) | **4,371 (19.9)** | **1,671 (32.5)** | **1,823 (29.4)** | **1,517 (25.5)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

As can be seen below in Figure 13, juveniles in the North Central (nearly 22%) and North (over 16%) regions were arrested for crimes against persons substantially more frequently than their counterparts in the remaining regions. Juveniles in the North East region (nearly 30%) were arrested for crimes against property with somewhat greater frequency than those in the other regions, and juveniles in the South East and North East (approximately 11% each) regions were arrested for crimes against society somewhat less frequently than the juveniles in the remaining regions. Juveniles in the South East region (nearly 9%) were arrested for disorderly conduct with substantially greater frequency than their counterparts in other regions. Juveniles in the North Central region (over 18%) were arrested for liquor law violations with considerably greater frequently than those in the remaining regions, and juveniles in the North Central region (under 2%) were arrested for runaways much less frequently than those in the other regions. Finally, juveniles in the South West region (nearly 4%) were arrested for curfew violations somewhat more frequently than those in the other regions.




*Note.* Offences classified as "all other offenses" were omitted from this figure.

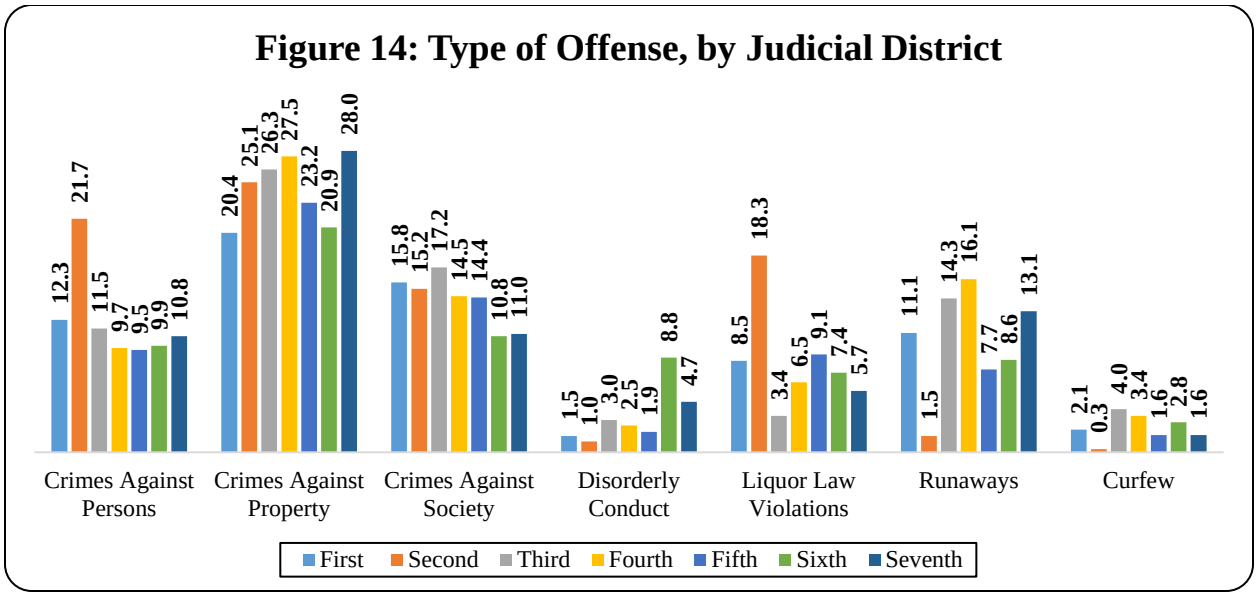
### Type of Offense and Judicial District

As seen below in Table 14, the two offenses for which juveniles were arrested most frequently across most judicial districts were: all other offenses (nearly 33% in the Fifth, just under 31% in the Sixth, over 28% in the First, and approximately 20% in the Third and Fourth judicial districts) and crimes against property (28% in the Seventh, nearly 28% in the Fourth, over 26% in the Third, over 23% in the Fifth, nearly 21% in the Sixth, and over 20% in the First judicial district). The only exception was the Second Judicial District, where crimes against property (just over 25%) and crimes against persons (nearly 22%) were the two types of offense for which juveniles were arrested with greatest frequency. The types of offense for which juveniles were arrested least frequently across most regions were: disorderly conduct (1% in the Second, approximately 2% in the First and Fifth, 3% in the Third, and nearly 4% in the Seventh judicial district) and curfew violations (under 1% in the Second, approximately 2.0 in the Fifth, Seventh and First, over 3% in the Fourth, and 4% in the Third judicial district). The only exception was the Sixth Judicial District where curfew violations (nearly 3%) and liquor law violations (over 7%) were the two types of offense for which juveniles were arrested with least frequency.

| Table 14: Offense Type by Judicial District | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of Offense** | **First** | **Second** | **Third** | **Fourth** | **Fifth** | **Sixth** | **Seventh** |
| Crimes against persons | 866 (12.3) | **384 (21.7)** | 941 (11.5) | 1,336 (9.7) | 489 (9.5) | 495 (9.9) | 775 (10.8) |
| Crimes against property | **1,431 (20.4)** | **444 (25.1)** | **2,154 (26.3)** | **3,781 (27.5)** | **1,191 (23.2)** | **1,045 (20.9)** | **1,998 (28.0)** |
| Crimes against society | 1,111 (15.8) | 270 (15.2) | 1,411 (17.2) | 1,997 (14.5) | 742 (14.4) | 542 (10.8) | 786 (11.0) |
| Disorderly conduct | *105 (1.5)* | *18 (1.0)* | *246 (3.0)* | *349 (2.5)* | *100 (1.9)* | 440 (8.8) | *336 (4.7)* |
| Liquor law violations | 594 (8.5) | 324 (18.3) | 281 (3.4) | 888 (6.5) | 467 (9.1) | *369 (7.4)* | 406 (5.7) |
| Runaways | 779 (11.1) | 27 (1.5) | 1,172 (14.3) | 2,210 (16.1) | 396 (7.7) | 429 (8.6) | 936 (13.1) |
| Curfew/loitering/vagrancy | *146 (2.1)* | *6 (0.3)* | *329 (4.0)* | *469 (3.4)* | *81 (1.6)* | *138 (2.8)* | *111 (1.6)* |
| All other offenses | **1,992 (28.4)** | 299 (16.9) | **1,652 (20.2)** | **2,720 (19.8)** | **1,671 (32.5)** | **1,543 (30.9)** | **1,796 (25.1)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

As can be seen below in Figure 14, relative to other judicial districts, juveniles in the First Judicial District (nearly 22%) were arrested with significantly greater frequency for crimes against persons, and those in the Seventh and Fourth (approximately 28% each) judicial districts were arrested with somewhat greater frequency for crimes against property. When compared to the other regions, juveniles in the Sixth and Seventh (approximately 11% each) judicial districts were arrested less frequently for crimes against society. Juveniles in the Sixth Judicial District (nearly 9%) were arrested for disorderly conduct much more frequently than those in the remaining judicial districts, and juveniles in the Second Judicial District (over 18%) were arrested for liquor law violations considerably more frequently than their counterparts in the other regions. Compared tot other judicial districts, juveniles in the Second Judicial District (under 2%) were arrested for runaways substantially less frequently. Finally, juveniles were arrested for curfew violations fairly infrequently across all judicial districts.




*Note.* Offences classified as "All other offenses" were omitted from this figure.

### Type of Offense and Area: Urban vs. Rural

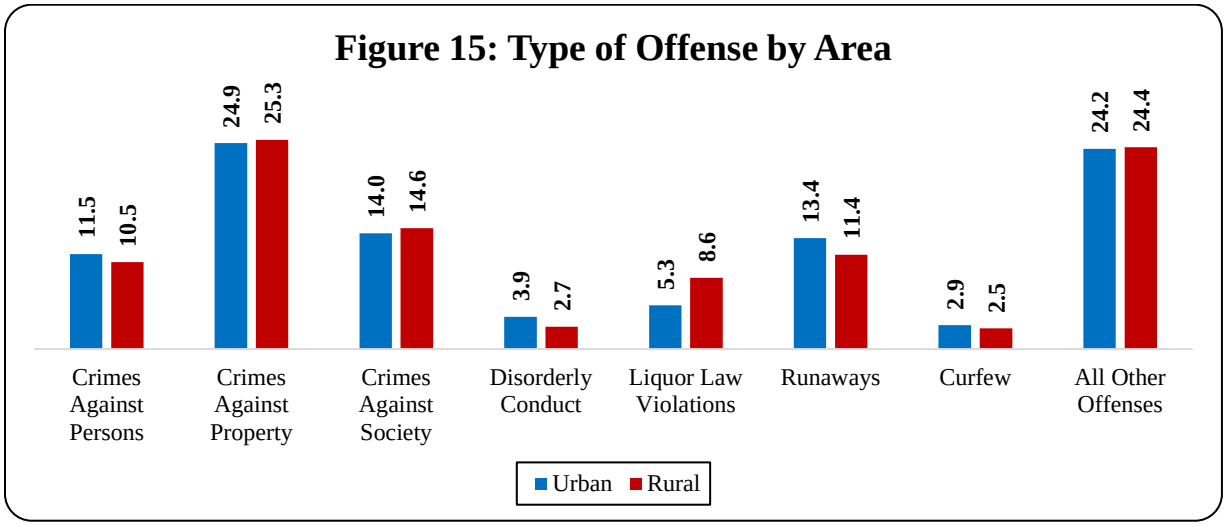
As seen below in Table 15, juveniles in both rural and urban areas were arrested most frequently for crimes against property (approximately 25% in each) and all other offenses (approximately 24% in each), and they were arrested least frequently for curfew violations (approximately 3% in each) and disorderly conduct (nearly 3% in the rural and just under 4% in urban areas).

**Table 15: Offense Type by Area**

| Type of Offense | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|
| Crimes against persons | 2,820<br>(11.5) | 2,466<br>(10.5) |
| Crimes against property | **6,125**<br>**(24.9)** | **5,919**<br>**(25.3)** |
| Crimes against society | 3,437<br>(14.0) | 3,422<br>(14.6) |
| Disorderly conduct | *959*<br>*(3.9)* | *635*<br>*(2.7)* |
| Liquor law violations | 1,311<br>(5.3) | 2,018<br>(8.6) |
| Runaways | 3,291<br>(13.4) | 2,658<br>(11.4) |
| Curfew/loitering/vagrancy | *705*<br>*(2.9)* | *575*<br>*(2.5)* |
| All other offenses | **5,955**<br>**(24.2)** | **5,718**<br>**(24.4)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

The proportions of juveniles arrested for most types of offenses were very similar between urban and rural areas of the state (see Figure 15). Slight variations were observed in regard to: liquor law violations, with juveniles in the rural areas of the state being arrested for this type of offense more frequently than those in the urban areas (nearly 9% and over 5%, respectively); runaways, with juveniles in the urban areas being arrested more frequently than those in the rural areas (over 13% and over 11%, respectively); and disorderly conduct, with juveniles in the urban areas being arrested more frequently than those in the rural areas (just under 4%, and nearly 3%, respectively).




## Arrests by Arrest Type

According to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)[2], arrests are documented using the following coding scheme:

- On-View Arrest – apprehension without a warrant or previous incident report
  - Example: An LEA without a warrant arrested a woman who was soliciting for Prostitution on a street corner. The agency should enter O = On-View Arrest
- Summoned/Cited – not taken into custody
  - Example: An officer served a man with a subpoena summoning him to appear in court. The agency should enter S = Summoned/Cited
- Taken Into Custody – based on a warrant and/or previously submitted incident report
  - Example: A citizen filed a complaint. The LIA then investigated the incident and, based on a warrant, took the offender into custody. The LEA should report T = Taken into Custody for Type of Arrest

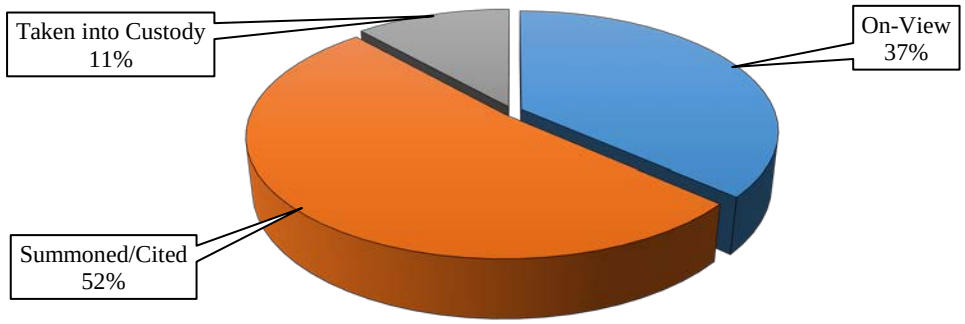
As seen below in Table 16 and Figure 16, a majority of arrests across all years fell under the summoned/cited category (nearly 52% of all arrested juveniles across all years were summoned/cited). Nearly 37% of all arrested juveniles were processed on-view and less than 12% were taken into custody.

[2] See p. 127 of the 2017 NIBRS User Manual that can be found here: https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/nibrs-user-manual

| Table 16: Arrests by Arrest Type | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of Arrest** | **Year** | | | | | |
| | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **Total** |
| On-view | 4,157 (36.2) | 3,402 (34.2) | 3,468 (36.4) | 3,680 (39.3) | 3,003 (37.0) | 17,710 (36.6) |
| Summoned/cited | **6,057 (52.8)** | **5,350 (53.8)** | **4,916 (51.6)** | **4,590 (49.0)** | **4,171 (51.4)** | **25,084 (51.8)** |
| Taken into custody | *1,261 (11.0)* | *1,185 (11.9)* | *1,134 (11.9)* | *1,102 (11.8)* | *935 (11.5)* | *5,617 (11.6)* |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

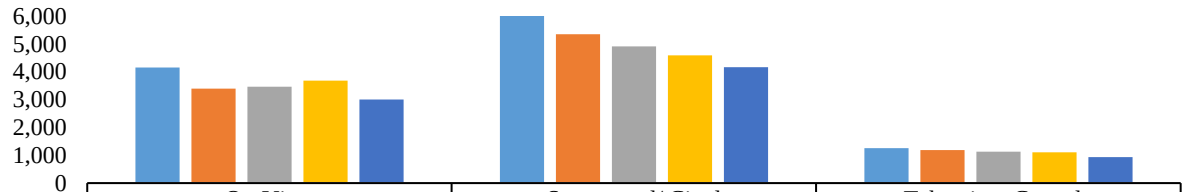
**Figure 16 : Types of Arrest**




Whereas the rates at which each type of arrest occurred remained relatively steady over the years, some variations in the overall rates of reduction were observed across the three types of arrest (see Figure 17). The reduction rates were as follows:

- Summoned/cited – 31.1% (average annual rate of change was 6.2%)
- On-view – 27.8% (average annual rate of change was 5.6%)
- Taken into custody – 25.8% (average annual rate of change was 5.2%)

**Figure 17: Cases by Arrest Type, Trend**




| | On-View | Summoned/ Cited | Taken into Custody |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 4,157 | 6,057 | 1,261 |
| 2013 | 3,402 | 5,350 | 1,185 |
| 2014 | 3,468 | 4,916 | 1,134 |
| 2015 | 3,680 | 4,590 | 1,102 |
| 2016 | 3,003 | 4,171 | 935 |

### Type of Arrest and Age

As seen below in Table 17, juveniles who were taken into custody (15.4 years) tended to be somewhat older than either those who were summoned/cited (15.2 years) or those who were arrested on-view (15.1 years).

**Table 17: Average Age by Arrest Type**

| Type of Arrest | Average Age |
|---|---|
| On-view | *15.11* |
| Summoned/cited | 15.21 |
| Taken into custody | **15.44** |

*Note.* The highest percentage is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

### Type of Arrest and Gender

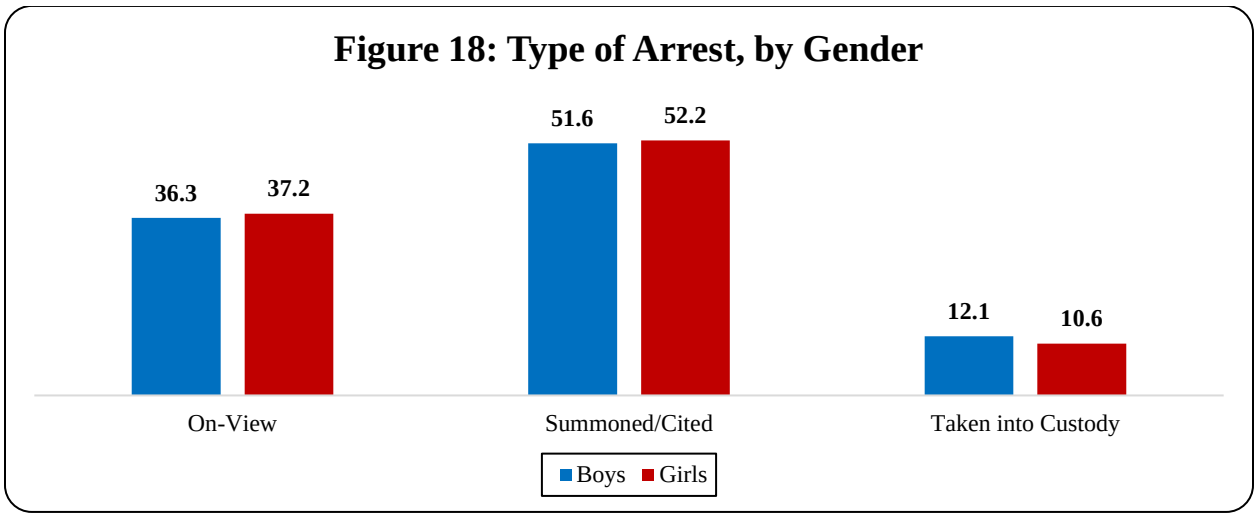
As seen below in Table 18, both boys and girls were most frequently summoned/cited (approximately 52% of both arrested boys and girls were summoned/cited), and they were least frequently taken into custody (nearly 11% of arrested girls and just over 12% of arrested boys were taken into custody). Over 36% of boys and just over 37% of girls were arrested on-view.

**Table 18: Arrest Type by Gender**

| Type of Arrest | Boys | | Girls | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Arrests | Percentage of Total Arrests | Number of Arrests | Percentage of Total Arrests |
| On-view | 11,937 | 36.3 | 5,773 | 37.2 |
| Summoned/cited | 11,995 | **51.6** | 8,089 | **52.2** |
| Taken into custody | 3,981 | *12.1* | 1,636 | *10.6* |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each gender is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

As seen below in Figure 18, no notable differences were observed in the rates at which boys and girls were arrested across the three arrest types.




### Type of Arrest and Race

As seen below in Table 19, American Indians and Whites were most frequently summoned/cited (over 64% and over 51%, respectively), and Blacks and Asians/Pacific Islanders were most frequently arrested on-view (over 51% and over 49%, respectively). The type of arrest recorded least frequently across all racial groups was taken into custody (ranging from under 10% for Asians/Pacific Islanders to just over 17% for American Indians). A total of 4,093 arrests (or 8.5% of all arrests) for which race was unknown were excluded from this analysis.

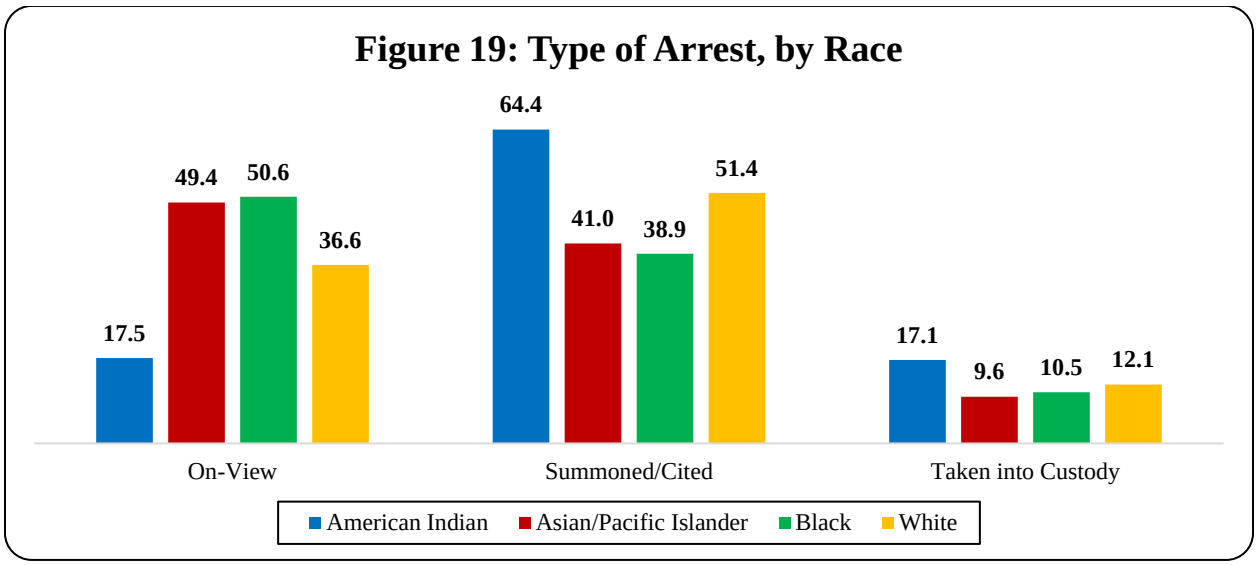
**Table 19: Arrest Type by Race**

| Type of Arrest | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | White |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On-view | 167 (17.5) | **124 (49.4)** | **600 (50.6)** | 15,338 (36.6) |
| Summoned/cited | **616 (64.4)** | 103 (41.0) | 461 (38.9) | **21,531 (51.4)** |
| Taken into custody | *173 (17.1)* | *24 (9.6)* | *124 (10.5)* | *5,057 (12.1)* |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

American Indians were significantly more frequently summoned/cited (over 64% of all American Indian juveniles were summoned/cited) and taken into custody (just over 17%) than any of the other racial groups (ranging from just under 40% to over 51% for summoned/cited and from under 10% and just over 12% for taken into custody). Conversely, Blacks and Asians/Pacific Islanders (nearly 51% and over 49%, respectively) were more frequently arrested

on view than Whites (nearly 37%) and considerably more frequently than American Indians (nearly 18%) (see Figure 19).




### Type of Arrest and Ethnicity

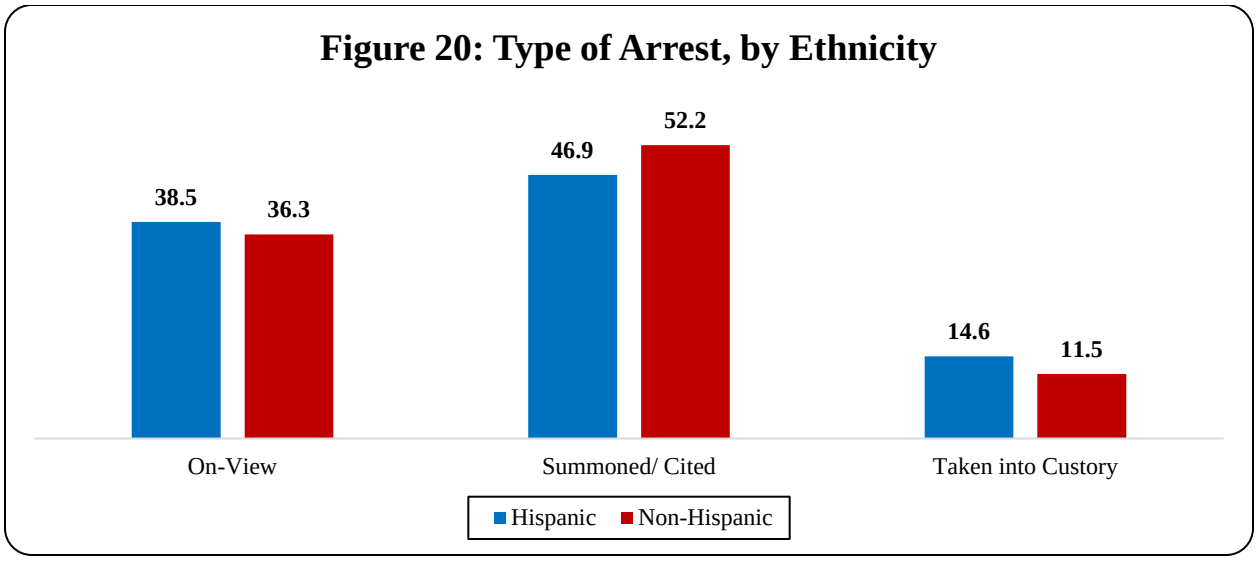
As seen below in Table 20, the type of arrest that occurred most frequently was the same for juveniles of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origins: summoned/cited (just under 47% and over 52%, respectively). The type of arrest that occurred least frequently for juveniles of both ethnic origins was taken into custody (nearly 15% and nearly 12%, respectively). A total of 4,847 arrests (or 10% of all arrests) for which ethnicity was unknown were excluded from this analysis.

**Table 20: Arrest Type by Ethnicity**

| Type of Arrest | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
|---|---|---|
| On-view | 2,832<br>(38.5) | 13,123<br>(36.3) |
| Summoned/cited | **3,446**<br>**(46.9)** | **18,901**<br>**(52.2)** |
| Taken into custody | *1,077*<br>*(14.6)* | *4,168*<br>*(11.5)* |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

Juveniles of Hispanic origin (nearly 15%) were more frequently taken into custody than juveniles of non-Hispanic origin (nearly 12%). Juveniles of Hispanic origin (nearly 38%) were also somewhat more frequently arrested on-view than their non-Hispanic counterparts (over 36%). Conversely, juveniles of non-Hispanic origin (just over 52%) were summoned/cited with greater frequency than those of Hispanic origin (just under 47%) (see Figure 20).




### Type of Arrest and Region

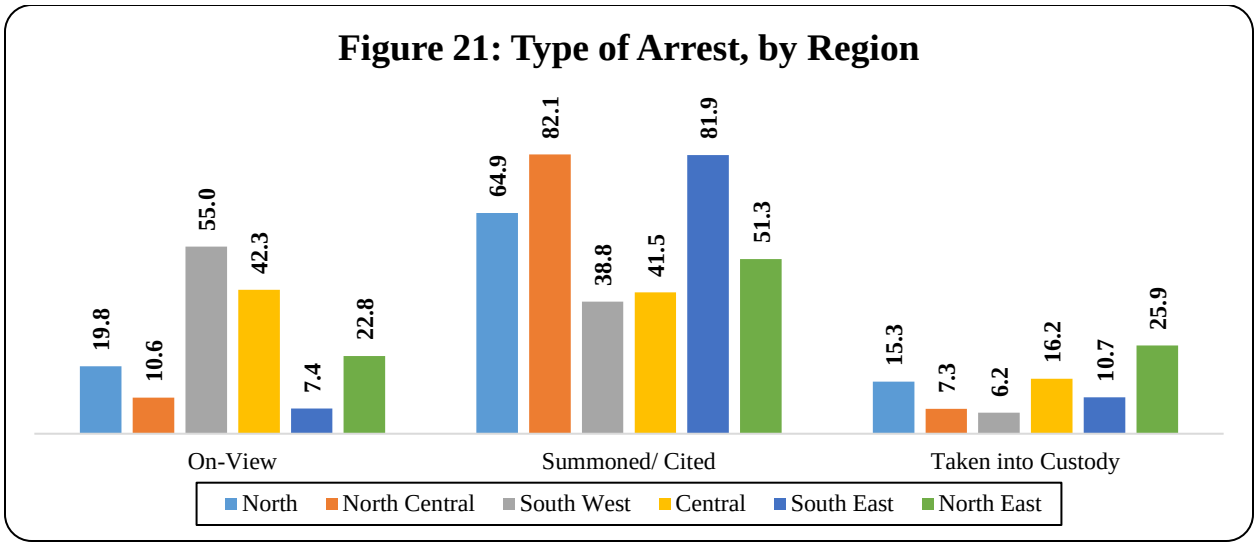
As seen below in Table 21, whereas juveniles were most frequently summoned/cited in the North Central (just over 82%), South East (just under 82%), North (just under 65%), and North East (over 51%) regions, they were most frequently arrested on-view in the South West and Central (55% and over 42%, respectively) regions. As also seen in Table 21, taken into custody was the type of arrest that occurred least frequently in most regions (just over 16% in Central, over 15% in North, over 7% in North Central, and over 6% in South West); the two exceptions were the South East and North East (over 7% and nearly 23%, respectively) regions, where the type of arrest that occurred least frequently was on-view. Arrests completed by the State Police (a total of 80, or less than 1% of all arrests) were excluded from this analysis.

**Table 21: Offense Type by Region**

| Type of Arrest | North | North Central | South West | Central | South East | North East |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On-view | 1,389 (19.8) | 188 (10.6) | **12,072 (55.0)** | **2,172 (42.3)** | *457 (7.4)* | *1,356 (22.8)* |
| Summoned/cited | **4,557 (64.9)** | **1,455 (82.1)** | 8,508 (38.8) | 2,134 (41.5) | **5,077 (81.9)** | **3,048 (51.3)** |
| Taken into custody | *1,078 (15.3)* | *129 (7.3)* | *1,355 (6.2)* | *831 (16.2)* | 666 (10.7) | 1,542 (25.9) |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

Relative to other regions, juveniles in the South West and Central (55% and over 42%, respectively) regions were arrested on-view considerably most frequently, and those in the North Central and South East (approximately 82% in each) regions were much more frequently summoned/cited. Juveniles in the North East region (just under 26%) were taken into custody more frequently than those in the other regions of the state. (see Figure 21).




### Type of Arrests and Judicial District

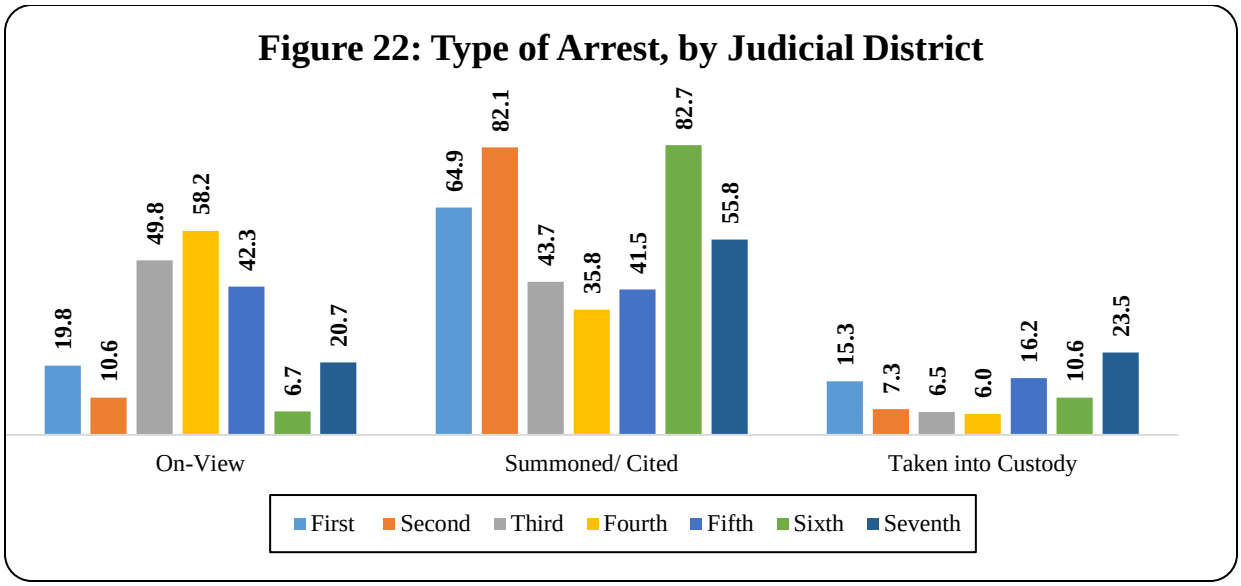
As seen below in Table 22, the juveniles were most frequently summoned/cited in the Sixth (nearly 83%), Second (just over 82%), First (just under 65%), and Seventh (nearly 56%) judicial districts, and they were most frequently arrested on-view in the Fourth, Third, and Fifth (over 58%, nearly 50%, and over 42%, respectively) judicial districts. As also seen in Table 22, juveniles were taken into custody least frequently in most judicial districts (ranging from 6% in the Fourth Judicial District to just over 16% in the Fifth); the two exceptions were the Sixth and Seventh judicial districts, where juveniles were least frequently arrested on-view (nearly 7% and nearly 21%, respectively). Arrests completed by the State Police (a total of 80, or less than 1% of all arrests) were excluded from this analysis.

**Table 22: Arrest Type by Judicial District**

| Type of Arrest | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | Sixth | Seventh |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On-view | 1,389 (19.8) | 188 (10.6) | **4,075 (49.8)** | **7,997 (58.2)** | **2,172 (42.3)** | *336 (6.7)* | *1,477 (20.7)* |
| Summoned/cited | **4,557 (64.9)** | **1,455 (82.1)** | 3,581 (43.7) | 4,928 (35.8) | 2,134 (41.5) | **4,136 (82.7)** | **3,988 (55.8)** |
| Taken into custody | *1,078 (15.3)* | *129 (7.3)* | *530 (6.5)* | *825 (6.0)* | *831 (16.2)* | 529 (10.6) | 1,679 (23.5) |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

Compared to other regions, juveniles in the Fourth, Third, and Fifth (over 58%, nearly 50%, and over 42%, respectively) judicial districts were arrested on-view significantly more frequently, and juveniles in the Sixth and Second (approximately 82% in each) judicial districts were summoned/cited considerably more frequently. Juveniles in the Seventh Judicial District (nearly 24%) were taken into custody more frequently than their counterparts in the other regions of the state.



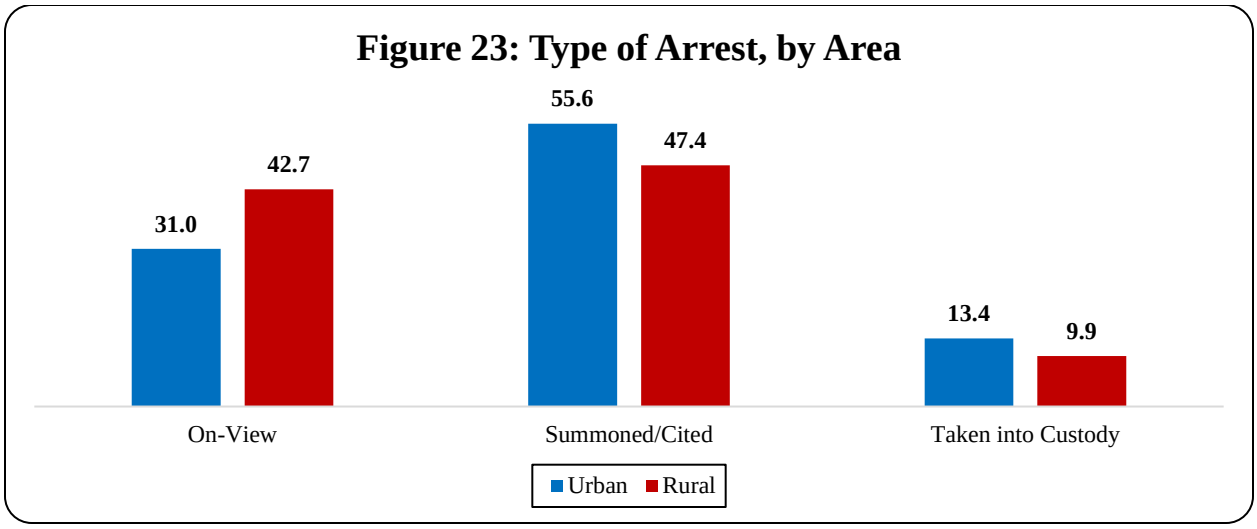

### Type of Arrest and Area: Urban vs. Rural

As seen below in Table 23, majority of juveniles in both rural and urban areas of the state were summoned/cited (nearly 56% and over 47%, respectively), and a minority of juveniles in both areas were taken into custody (over 13% in the urban and just under 10% in the rural areas).

| Table 23: Arrest Type by Area | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Type of Arrest** | **Urban** | **Rural** |
| On-view | 7,627<br>(31.0) | 10,007<br>(42.7) |
| Summoned/cited | **13,684**<br>**(55.6)** | **11,095**<br>**(47.4)** |
| Taken into custody | *3,292*<br>*(13.4)* | *2,309*<br>*(9.9)* |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

As can be seen below in Figure 23, juveniles in the rural areas were arrested on-view considerably more frequency than their counterparts in the urban areas (nearly 43% and 31%, respectively. Conversely, juveniles in the urban areas (nearly 56%) were substantially more frequently summoned/cited than those in the rural areas (over 47%). They were also somewhat more frequently taken into custody (over 13% of juveniles in the urban areas of the state were taken into custody, compared to just under 10% of juveniles in the rural areas).




## Arrests by Disposition

According to the NIBRS User Manual[3], dispositions are documented using the following coding scheme:

- Handled Within Department – released to parents, released with warning, etc.
- Referred to Other Authorities – turned over to juvenile court, probation department, welfare agency, other policy agency, criminal or adult court, etc.

As seen below in Table 24 and Figure 24, most arrests across all years resulted in a referral to other authorities (nearly 69% of all arrests were referred to other authorities). The remaining 31% were handled within the department.

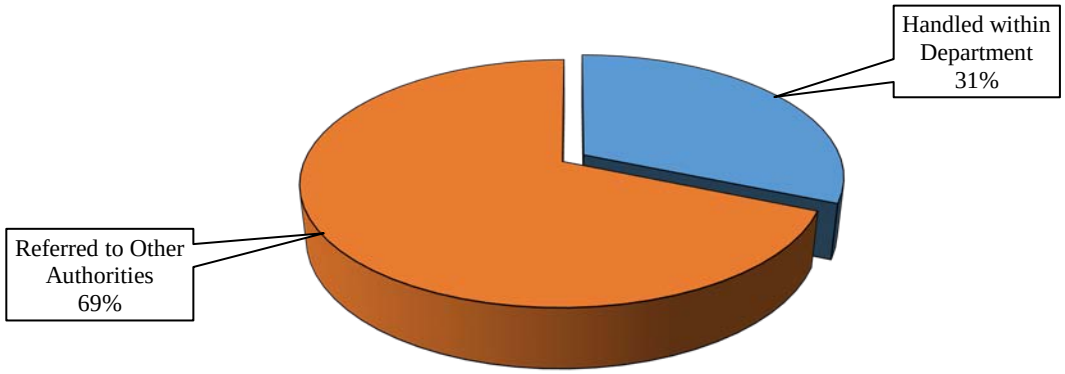
**Table 24: Arrests by Disposition**

| Type of Disposition | Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **Total** |
| Handled within department | *3,881 (33.8)* | *3,295 (33.2)* | *3,098 (32.5)* | *2,832 (30.2)* | *2,065 (25.5)* | *15,171 (31.3)* |
| Referred to other authorities | **7,594 (66.2)** | **6,642 (66.8)** | **6,420 (67.5)** | **6,540 (69.8)** | **6,044 (74.5)** | **33,240 (68.7)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

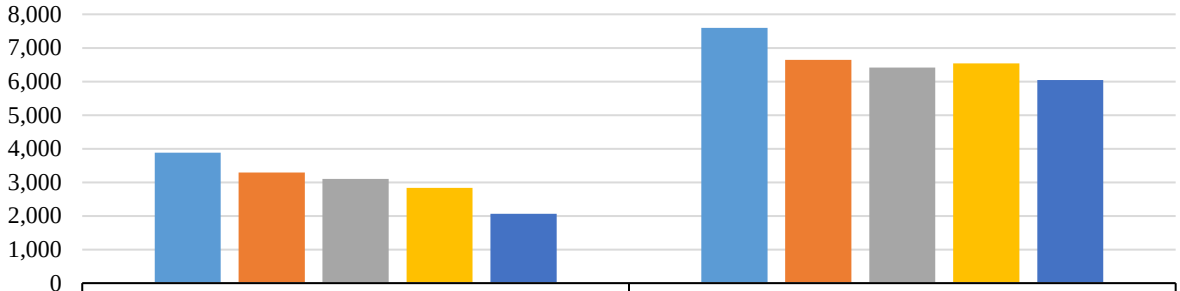
[3] See p. 132 of the 2017 NIBRS User Manual that can be found here: https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/nibrs-user-manual

**Figure 16 : Types of Arrest**




Although the proportions of arrests that were handled within the department and the proportions of those that were referred to other authorities remained relatively steady over the years (with the exception of 2016 when nearly three-quarters of all arrests resulted in a referral to other authorities, compared to less than 70% in all prior years), the rates at which the two types of disposition decreased over the years differed markedly (see Figure 24). Whereas the overall reduction in the rate of referrals to other authorities decreased by 20.4% from 2012 to 2016 (average annual rate of reduction was 4.1%), the rate of reduction in arrests that were handled within the department decreased by nearly 47% (average annual rate of reduction was 9.4%).

**Figure 25: Arrests by Disposition, Trend**




| | Handled within Department | Referred to Other Authorities |
|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 3,881 | 7,594 |
| 2013 | 3,295 | 6,642 |
| 2014 | 3,098 | 6,420 |
| 2015 | 2,832 | 6,540 |
| 2016 | 2,065 | 6,044 |

### Type of Disposition and Age

As seen below in Table 25, no notable differences were observed in the average ages of juveniles who were referred to other authorities (nearly 15.2 year) and those who were handled within the department (nearly 15.3 years).

| Table 25: Average Age by Disposition Type | |
|---|---|
| **Type of Disposition** | **Average Age** |
| Handled within department | **15.26** |
| Referred to other authorities | *15.17* |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

### Type of Disposition and Gender

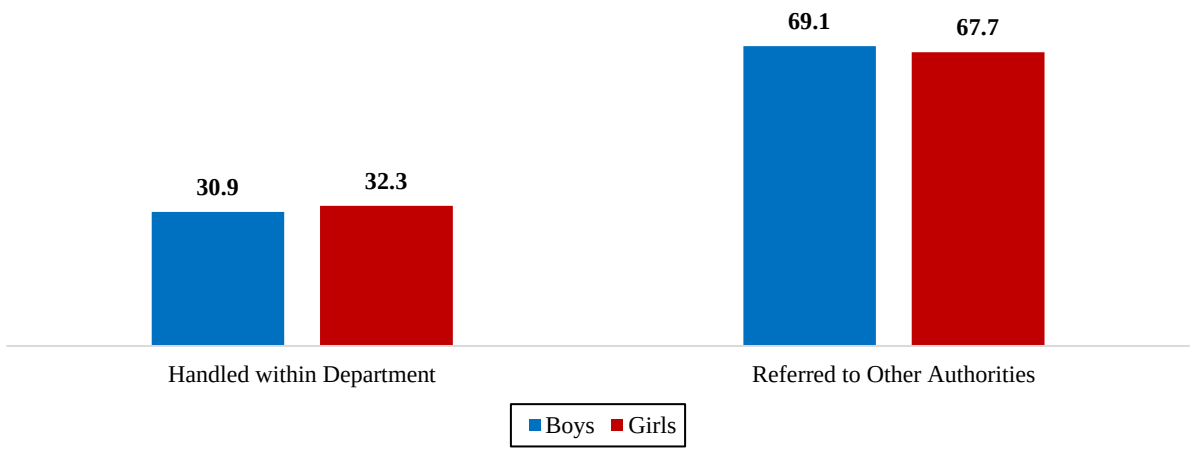
As seen below in Table 26, both boys and girls were referred to other authorities considerably more frequently (just over 69% and nearly 68%, respectively) than they were handled within the department.

| Table 26: Disposition Type by Gender | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of Disposition** | **Boys** | | **Girls** | |
| | **Number of Arrests** | **Percentage of Total Arrests** | **Number of Arrests** | **Percentage of Total Arrests** |
| Handled within the department | 10,166 | *30.9* | 5,005 | *32.3* |
| Referred to other authorities | 22,747 | **69.1** | 10,493 | **67.7** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

No notable differences were observed in the frequencies with which boys and girls were referred to other authorities disposed or handled within the department. As seen below in Figure 26, both boys and girls were referred to other authorities approximately seven out of 10 times.

**Figure 26: Type of Disposition, by Gender**



### Type of Disposition and Race

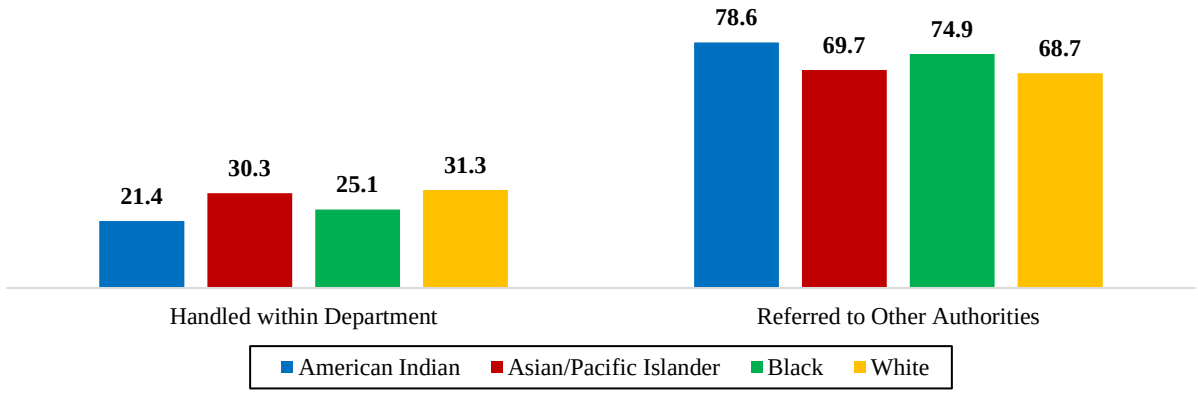
As seen in Table 27 below, juveniles of all races were referred to authorities more frequently than they were handled within the department. A total of 4,093 arrests (or 8.5% of all arrests) for which race was unknown were excluded from this analysis.

| Table 27: Disposition Type by Race | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of Arrest** | **American Indian** | **Asian/ Pacific Islander** | **Black** | **White** |
| Handled within department | *205 (21.4)* | *76 (30.3)* | *298 (25.1)* | *15,171 (31.3)* |
| Referred to other authorities | **751 (78.6)** | **175 (69.7)** | **887 (74.9)** | **33,240 (68.7)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

However, even though juveniles of all races were more likely to be referred to other authorities than be handled within the department, some variability was observed across racial groups. As seen below in Figure 27, whereas Whites and Asians/Pacific Islanders (over 31% and over 30%, respectively) were handled within the department more frequently than their American Indian and Black (just over 21% and just over 25%, respectively) counterparts, American Indians and Blacks (nearly 79% and just under 75%, respectfully) were referred to other authorities more frequently than either Asians/Pacific Islanders (nearly 70%) or Whites (nearly 69%).

**Figure 27: Type of Disposition, by Race**




### Type of Disposition and Ethnicity

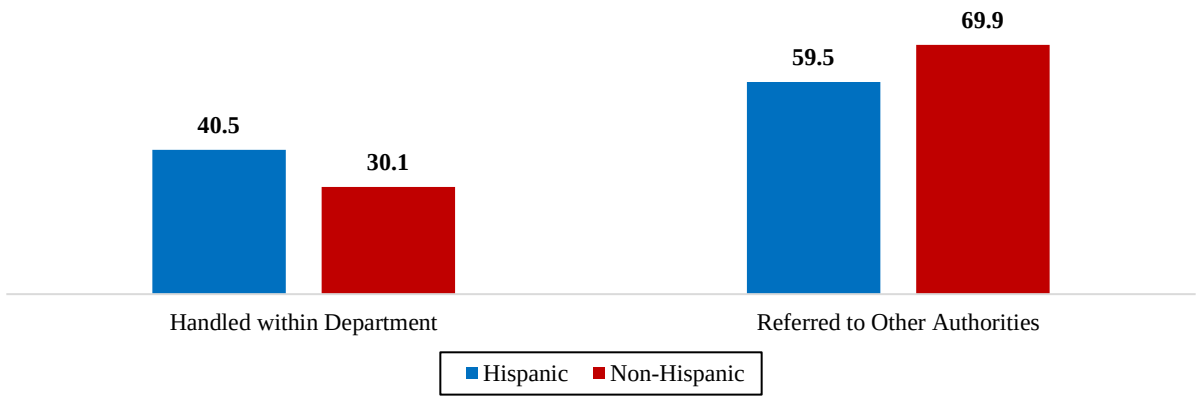
As seen below in Table 28, juveniles of both Hispanics and non-Hispanics origin were referred to other authorities (nearly 60% and just under 70%, respectively) more frequently than they were handled within the department. A total of 4,847 arrests (or 10% of all arrests) for which ethnicity was unknown were excluded from this analysis.

| Table 28: Disposition Type by Ethnicity | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Type of Disposition** | **Hispanic** | **Non-Hispanic** |
| Handled within department | *2,979* *(40.5)* | *10,899* *(30.1)* |
| Referred to other authorities | **4,376** **(59.5)** | **25,293** **(69.9)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

However, even though both Hispanic and non-Hispanic juveniles were more likely to be referred to other authorities than handled within the department, juveniles of non-Hispanic origin (just under 70%) were more frequently referred to other authorities than their Hispanic counterparts (nearly 60%) (see Figure 28).

**Figure 28: Type of Disposition, by Ethnicity**



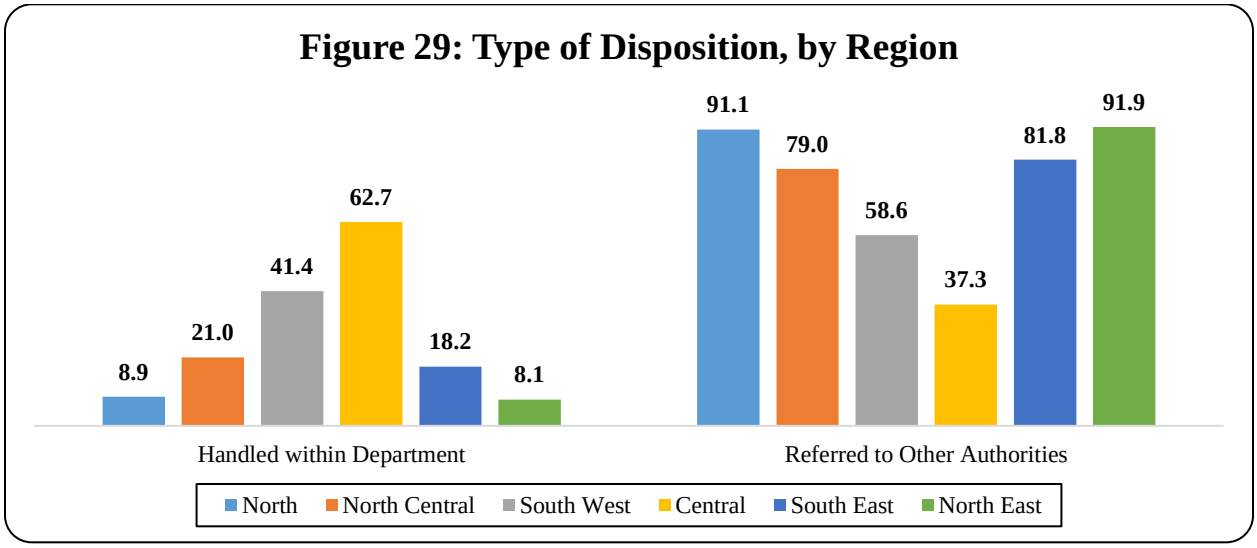

### Type of Disposition and Region

As seen below in Table 29, most arrests results in a referral to other authorities in nearly all regions; most arrests in Central Region were handled within the department. Arrests completed by the State Police (a total of 80, or less than 1% of all arrests) were excluded from this analysis.

| Table 29: Disposition Type by Region | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of Disposition** | **North** | **North Central** | **South West** | **Central** | **South East** | **North East** |
| Handled within department | *626* *(8.9)* | *373* *(21.0)* | *9,090* *(41.4)* | **3,222** **(62.7)** | *1,126* *(18.2)* | *480* *(8.1)* |
| Referred to other authorities | **6,398** **(91.1)** | **1,399** **(79.0)** | **12,845** **(58.6)** | *1,915* *(37.3)* | **5,074** **(81.8)** | **4,466** **(91.9)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

As can be seen below in Figure 29, juveniles in the Central and South West (nearly 63% and over 41%, respectively) regions were handled within the department noticeably more frequently than their counterparts in other regions. Arrests in the North East and North (just under 92% and just over 91%, respectively) regions most frequently resulted in referrals to other authorities, followed by those in the South East (nearly 82%) and North Central (79%) regions.




### Type of Disposition and Judicial District

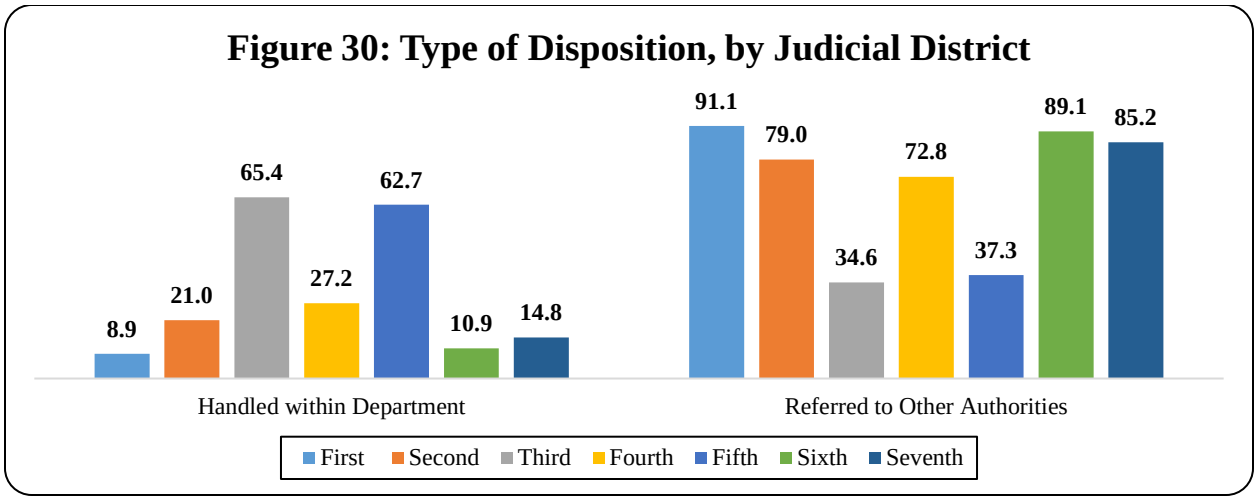
As seen below in Table 30, most arrests resulted in a referral to other authorities in five (First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh) of the seven judicial districts; the only exceptions were the Third and Fifth judicial districts where the majority of arrests were handled within the department. Arrests completed by the State Police (a total of 80, or less than 1% of all arrests) were excluded from this analysis.

**Table 30: Disposition Type by Judicial District**

| Type of Arrest | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | Sixth | Seventh |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Handled within department | *626 (8.9)* | *373 (21.0)* | **5,350 (65.4)** | *3,740 (27.2)* | **3,222 (62.7)** | *547 (10.9)* | *1,059 (14.8)* |
| Referred to other authorities | **6,398 (91.1)** | **1,399 (79.0)** | *2,836 (34.6)* | **10,010 (72.8)** | *1,915 (37.3)* | **4,454 (89.1)** | **6,085 (85.2)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

As seen below in Figure 30, juveniles in the Third and Fifth (over 65% and nearly 63%, respectively) judicial districts were handled within the department considerably more frequently than those in the remaining regions. Conversely, juveniles in the First and Sixth (just over 91% and just over 89%, respectively) judicial districts were most frequently referred to other authorities, followed by those in the Seventh, Second, and Fourth (over 85%, 79%, and nearly 73%, respectively) judicial districts.



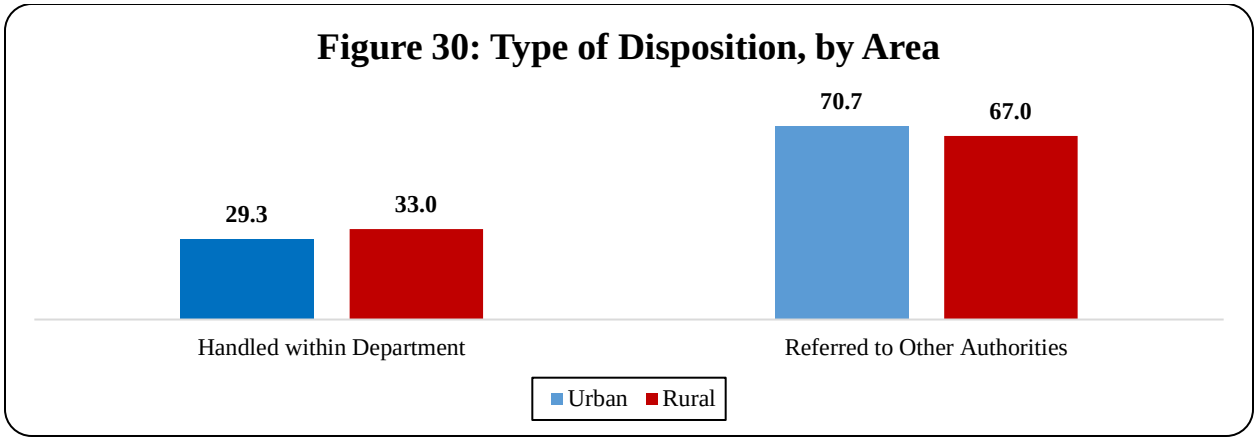

### Type of Disposition and Area: Urban vs. Rural

As seen below in Table 23, most juveniles in both urban and rural (nearly 71% and 67%, respectively) areas were referred to other authorities.

| Table 23: Disposition Type by Area | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Type of Disposition** | **Urban** | **Rural** |
| Handled within department | *7,197 (29.3)* | *7,720 (33.0)* |
| Referred to other authorities | **17,406 (70.7)** | **15,691 (67.0)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

As can be seen below in Figure 23, arrests in the urban areas (nearly 71%) of the state more frequently resulted in a referral to other authorities than those in the rural areas (67%); arrests in the rural areas of the state, on the other hand, were more frequently handled within the department.



## Type of Offense and Type of Arrest

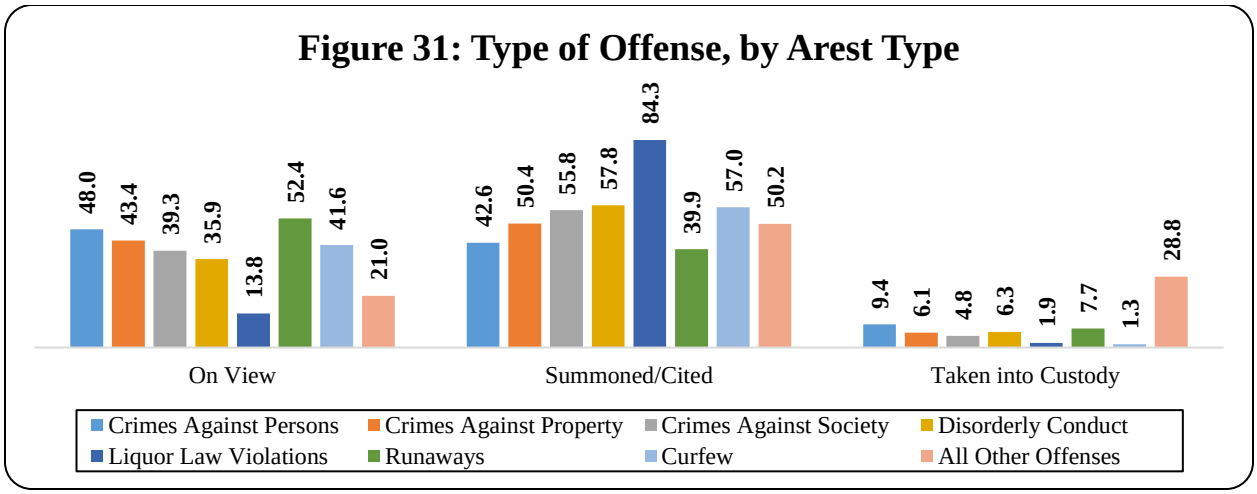
As seen below in Table 31, juveniles were most frequently arrested on-view for runaways (over 52% of all runaways were arrested on-view) and crimes against persons (48%). They were least frequently arrested on-view for liquor law violations and all other offenses (nearly 14% and 21%, respectively). Juveniles were most frequently summoned/cited for liquor law violations (over 84% of juveniles who were arrested for liquor law violations were summoned/cited) and disorderly conduct (nearly 58%), and they were least frequently summoned/cited for runaways and crimes against persons (just under 40% and nearly 43%, respectively). Juveniles were most frequently taken into custody for all other offences (nearly 29% of juveniles who were arrested for all other offenses were taken into custody) and crimes against persons (over 9%). They were least frequently taken into custody for curfew violations and liquor law violations (approximately 1% and just under 2%, respectively).

**Table 31: Type of Offense by Arrest Type**

| Type of Offense | Type of Arrest | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **On-view** | **Summoned/ Cited** | **Taken into Custody** |
| Crimes against persons | **2,539 (48.0)** | *2,253 (42.6)* | **496 (9.4)** |
| Crimes against property | 5,237 (43.4) | 6,081 (50.4) | 738 (6.1) |
| Crimes against society | 2,770 (39.3) | 3,929 (55.8) | 341 (4.8) |
| Disorderly conduct | 572 (35.9) | **922 (57.8)** | 100 (6.3) |
| Liquor law violations | *469 (13.8)* | **2,865 (84.3)** | *63 (1.9)* |
| Runaways | **3,116 (52.4)** | *2,376 (39.9)* | 460 (7.7) |
| Curfew/loitering/vagrancy | 533 (41.6) | 730 (57.0) | *17 (1.3)* |
| All other offenses | *2,474 (21.0)* | 5,928 (50.2) | **3,402 (28.8)** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

As seen below in Figure 31, juveniles were arrested on-view more frequently for runaways (over 52% of runaways were arrested on-view) and crimes against property (48%) than any other type of offense. Juveniles were summoned/cited more frequently for liquor law violations (over 84% of juveniles who were arrested for liquor law violations were summoned/cited) than any other type of offense. Finally, juveniles were more frequently taken into custody for all other offenses (nearly 29% of juveniles who were arrested for other offenses were taken into custody) than any other type of offense.




## Type of Offense by Type of Disposition

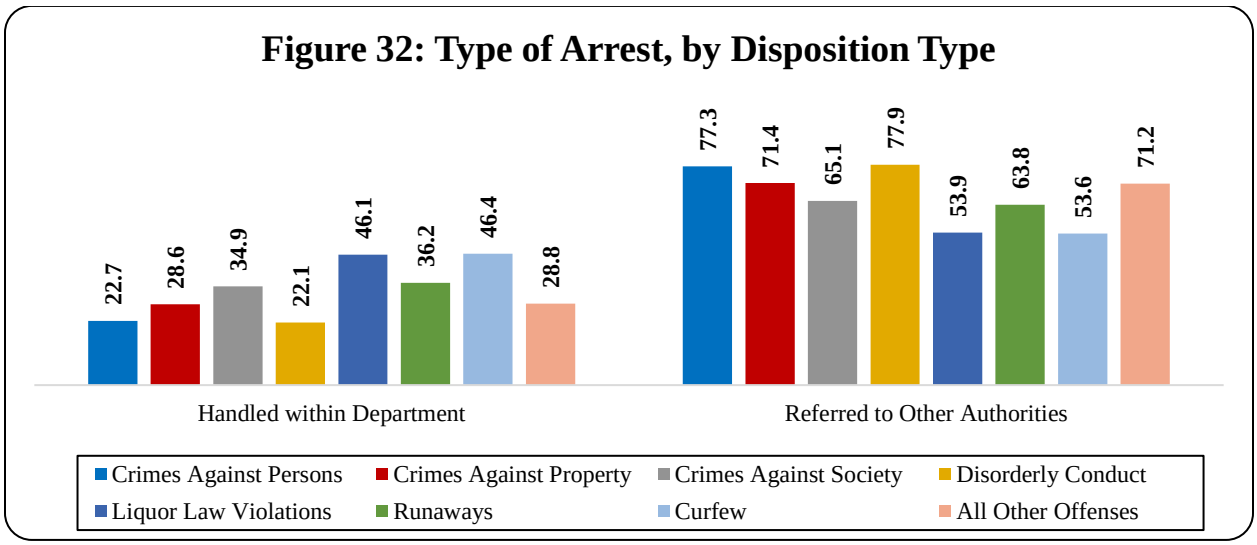
Juveniles were most frequently handled within the department for curfew violations and liquor law violations (approximately 46% each) (see Table 32). They were least frequently handled within the department for disorderly conduct (just over 22%) and crimes against persons (nearly 23%). Juveniles were most frequently referred to other authorities for disorderly conduct (just under 78%) and crimes against persons (over 77%), and they were least frequently referred to other authorities for curfew violations and liquor law violations (nearly 54 each).

**Table 32: Type of Offense by Disposition Type**

| Type of Offense | Type of Disposition | |
|---|---|---|
| | Handled within Department | Referred to Other Authorities |
| Crimes against persons | *1,201* *(22.7)* | **4,087** **(77.3)** |
| Crimes against property | 3,443 (28.6) | 8,613 (71.4) |
| Crimes against society | 2,458 (34.9) | 4,582 (65.1) |
| Disorderly conduct | *352* *(22.1)* | **1,242** **(77.9)** |
| Liquor law violations | **1,565** **(46.1)** | *1,832* *(53.9)* |
| Runaways | 2,153 (36.2) | 3,799 (63.8) |
| Curfew/loitering/vagrancy | **594** **(46.4)** | *686* *(53.6)* |
| All other offenses | 3,405 (28.8) | 8,399 (71.2) |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

As seen below in Figure 32, juveniles were handled within the department more frequently for curfew and liquor law violations (approximately 46% of both juveniles who were arrested for curfew violations and those who were arrested for liquor law violations were handled within the department) than other types of offenses. Conversely, juveniles were referred to other authorities more frequently for disorderly conduct (just under 78% of juveniles who were arrested for disorderly conduct were referred to other authorities) and crimes against persons (over 77%) than other types of offenses.




# Petitions

## Petitions by Year

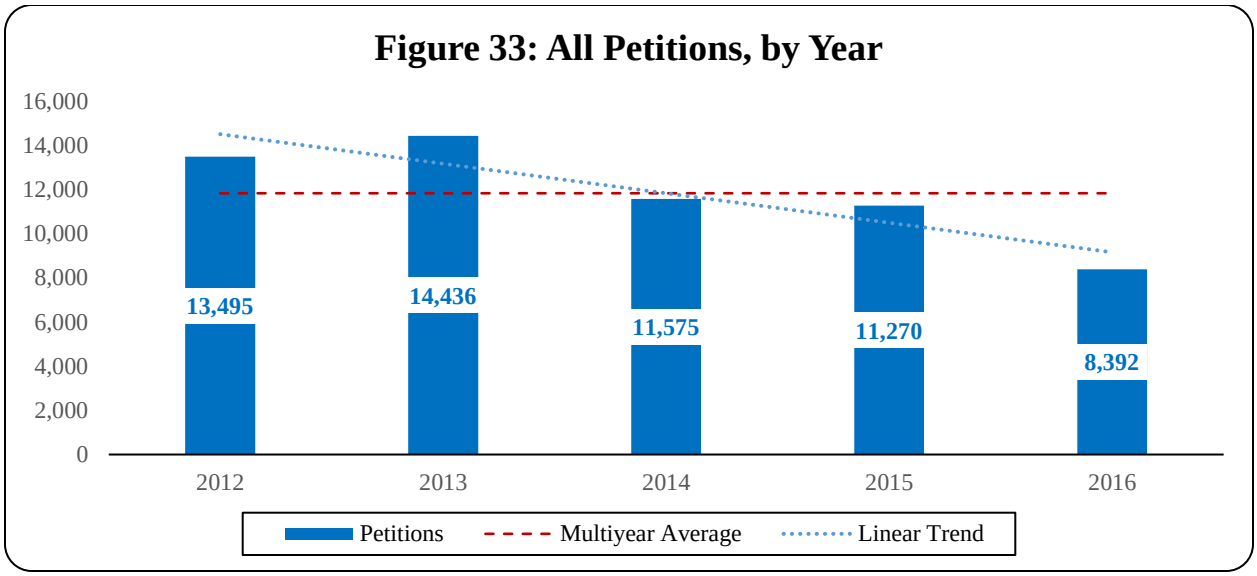
A total of 59,168 petitions were documented between 2012 and 2016 (see Table 33). The greatest proportion of petitions was documented in 2013 (nearly 32%), and the lowest proportion was documented in 2016 (just over 4%).

**Table 33: All Petitions**

| Year | Number of Petitions | Percentage of Total Petitions |
|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 13,495 | 22.8 |
| 2013 | 14,436 | 31.6 |
| 2014 | 11,575 | 12.8 |
| 2015 | 11,270 | 9.1 |
| 2016 | 8,392 | 4.1 |
| Total | 59,168 | 100.0 |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100.

A steady decline, with the exception of 2013, was observed in the numbers of petitions over the years (Figure 33). The overall reduction in the number of petitions from 2012 to 2016 was 37.8% (average annual rate of change was 7.6%)




## Petitions by Year and Judicial District

The analysis of petitions by judicial districts revealed that the greatest proportion of petitions across all years occurred in the Fourth Judicial District (overall, nearly 32% of all petitions occurred in this judicial district). The remaining judicial districts accounted for anywhere between 4% and 15% of all petitions (see Table 34).

**Table 34: Petitions by Judicial District**

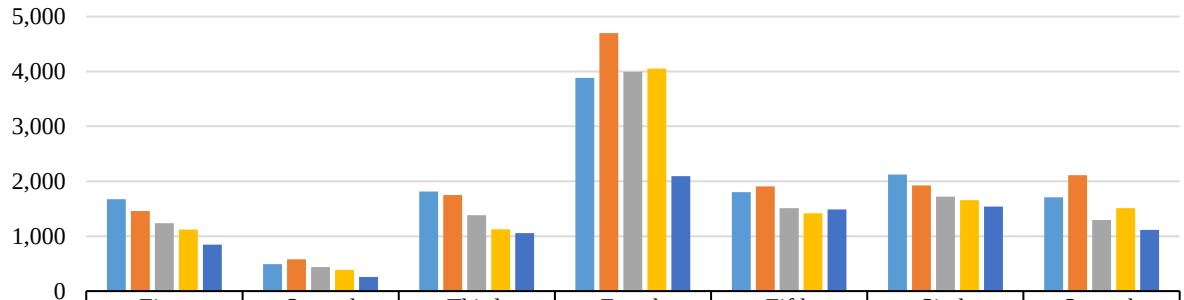
| Judicial District (Counties) | Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **Total** |
| First (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone) | 1,673 (12.4) | 1,460 (10.1) | 1,239 (10.7) | 1,118 (9.9) | 849 (10.1) | 6,339 (10.7) |
| Second (Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce) | *488 (3.6)* | *579 (4.0)* | *437 (3.8)* | *386 (3.4)* | *256 (3.1)* | *2,146 (3.6)* |
| Third (Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington) | 1,816 (13.5) | 1,750 (12.1) | 1,382 (11.9) | 1,127 (10.0) | 1,054 (12.6) | 7,129 (12.0) |
| Fourth (Ada, Boise, Elmore, Valley) | **3,884 (28.8)** | **4,699 (32.6)** | **3,992 (34.5)** | **4,054 (36.0)** | **2,091 (24.9)** | **18,720 (31.6)** |
| Fifth (Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls) | 1,801 (13.3) | 1,908 (13.2) | 1,509 (13.0) | 1,415 (12.6) | 1,489 (17.7) | 8,122 (13.7) |
| Sixth (Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, Power) | 2,122 (15.7) | 1,927 (13.3) | 1,723 (14.9) | 1,658 (14.7) | 1,537 (18.3) | 8,967 (15.2) |
| Seventh (Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Teton) | 1,711 (12.7) | 2,113 (14.6) | 1,293 (11.2) | 1,512 (13.4) | 1,116 (13.3) | 7,745 (13.1) |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

An overall reduction in the number of petitions from 2012 to 2016 was observed for each of the seven judicial districts (see Figure 34). However, notable variations were observed both within each judicial district (particularly in the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh judicial districts) as well as in the overall rates of reduction in the number of petitions across individual judicial districts. The overall rates of reduction were as follows:

- First Judicial District – 49.3% (average annual rate of change was 9.9%)
- Second Judicial District – 47.5% (average annual rate of change was 9.5%)
- Fourth Judicial District – 46.2% (average annual rate of change was 9.2%)
- Third Judicial District – 42.0% (average annual rate of change was 8.4%)
- Seventh Judicial District – 34.8% (average annual rate of change was 7.0%)
- Sixth Judicial District – 27.6% (average annual rate of change was 5.5%)
- Fifth Judicial District – 17.3% (average annual rate of change was 3.5%)

**Figure 34: Petitions by Judicial District, Trend**

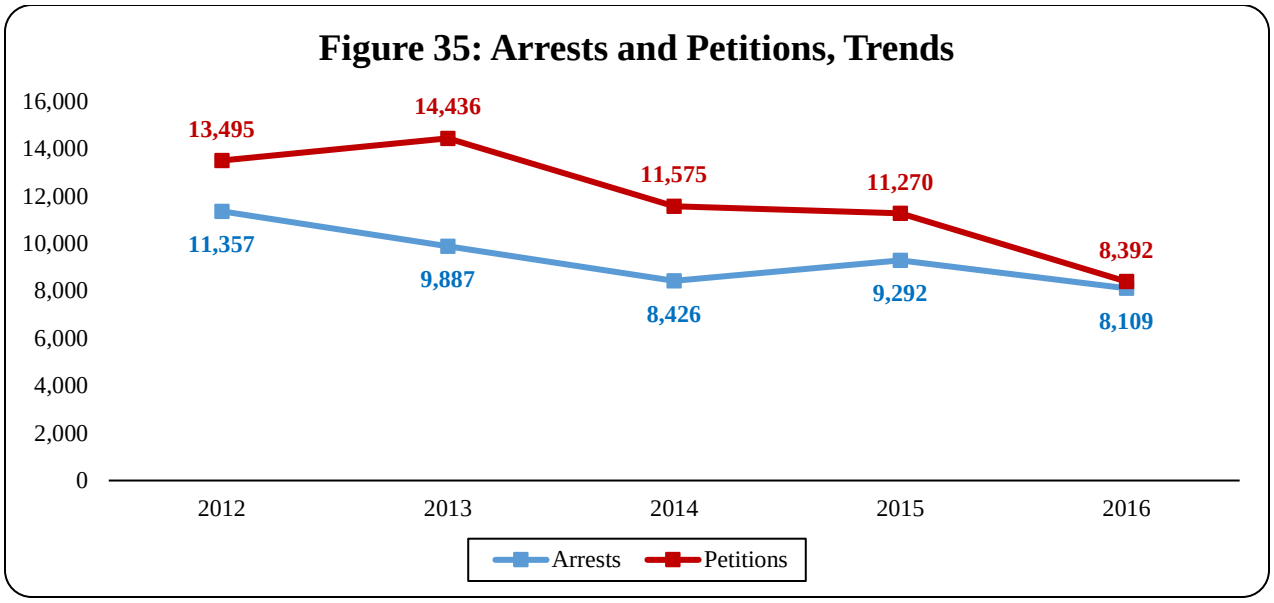



| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | Sixth | Seventh |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 1,673 | 488 | 1,816 | 3,884 | 1,801 | 2,122 | 1,711 |
| 2013 | 1,460 | 579 | 1,750 | 4,699 | 1,908 | 1,927 | 2,113 |
| 2014 | 1,239 | 437 | 1,382 | 3,992 | 1,509 | 1,723 | 1,293 |
| 2015 | 1,118 | 386 | 1,127 | 4,054 | 1,415 | 1,658 | 1,512 |
| 2016 | 849 | 256 | 1,054 | 2,091 | 1,489 | 1,537 | 1,116 |

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

## Petitions and Arrests, Trend

When numbers of arrests and numbers of petitions were compared, it was observed that the number of petitions was higher than the number of arrests in all years. However, it was also observed that the numbers of petitions declined at a greater rate than those of arrests (the overall reduction rate of petitions was nearly 38%, compared to approximately 29% of reduction in the rate of arrests) (see Figure 35); indeed, whereas in 2012 there were nearly 16% more petitions than arrests (in 2013, there were 32% more petitions than arrests), in 2016 the numbers of petitions and arrests were almost equal (a difference of approximately 3%).




# Commitments, Recommitments, and Releases

## Commitments by Year

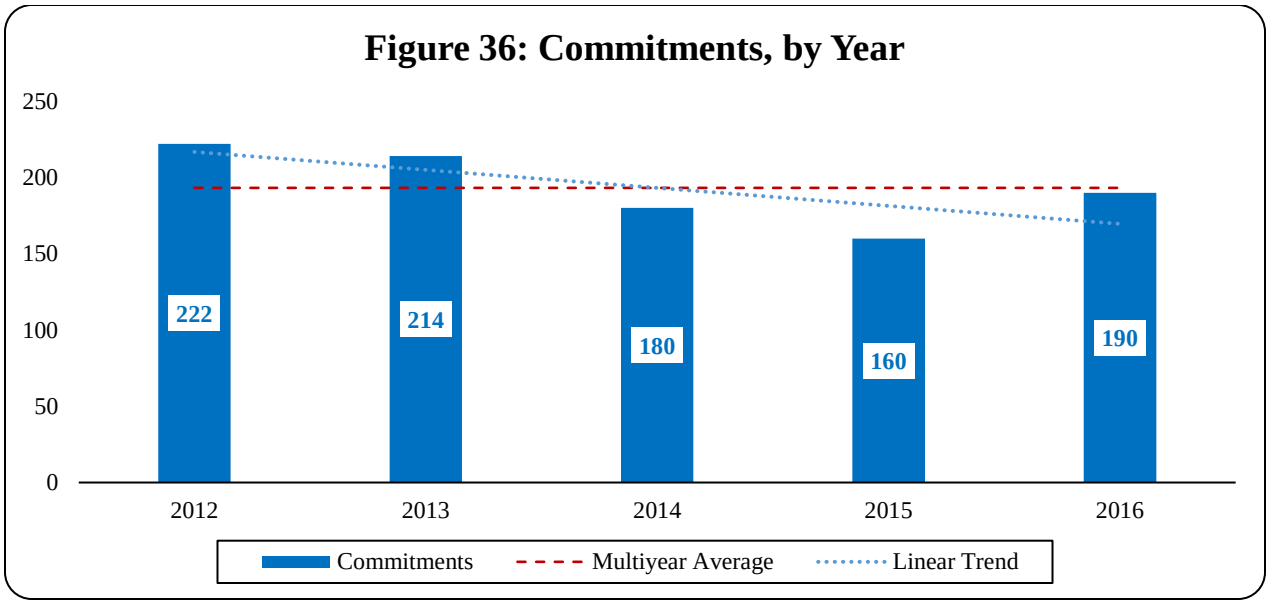
A total of 1,132 juveniles were committed to the IDJC between 2012 and 2016 (see Table 35). The greatest proportion of commitments occurred in 2012 (23%), and the lowest proportion of commitments occurred in 2015 (nearly 17%).

**Table 35: All Commitments**

| Year | Number of Commitments | Percentage of Total Commitments |
|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 222 | 23.0 |
| 2013 | 214 | 22.2 |
| 2014 | 180 | 18.6 |
| 2015 | 160 | 16.6 |
| 2016 | 190 | 19.7 |
| Total | 966 | 100.0 |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100.

Although an overall decline is observed in the rate of commitments (overall reduction in the rate was 14.4%; average annual rate of change was 2.9%), a deviation in the trend was evidenced in 2016; whereas a steady decline was observed from 2012 to 2015, the number of commitments suddenly increased in 2016 (Figure 36).




## Commitments by Judicial District

The analysis of commitments by judicial districts revealed that the greatest proportion of commitments across all years occurred in the Fourth Judicial District (overall, nearly 35% of all commitments occurred in this judicial district). The remaining judicial districts accounted for anywhere between 4% and 18% of all commitments (see Table 36).

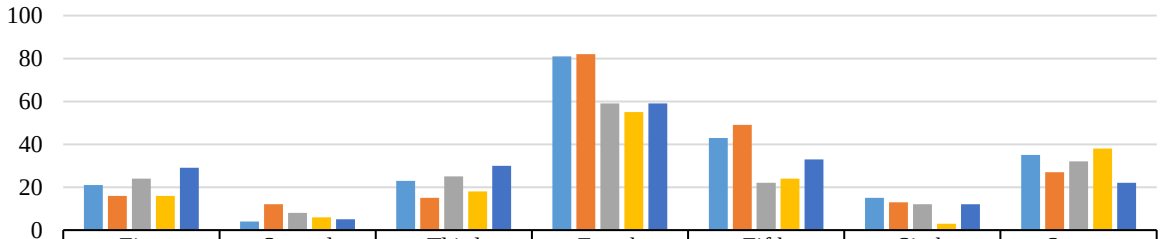
**Table 36: Commitments by Judicial District**

| Judicial District (Counties) | Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **Total** |
| First (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone) | 21 (9.5) | 16 (7.5) | 24 (13.2) | 16 (10.0) | 29 (15.3) | 106 (11.0) |
| Second (Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce) | *4 (1.8)* | *12 (5.6)* | *8 (4.4)* | 6 (3.8) | *5 (2.6)* | *35 (3.6)* |
| Third (Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington) | 23 (10.4) | 15 (7.0) | 25 (13.7) | 18 (11.3) | 30 (15.8) | 111 (11.5) |
| Fourth (Ada, Boise, Elmore, Valley) | **81 (36.5)** | **82 (38.3)** | **59 (32.4)** | **55 (34.4)** | **59 (31.1)** | **336 (34.7)** |
| Fifth (Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls) | 43 (19.4) | 49 (22.9) | 22 (12.1) | 24 (15.0) | 33 (17.4) | 171 (17.7) |
| Sixth (Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, Power) | 15 (6.8) | 13 (6.1) | 12 (6.6) | *3 (1.9)* | 12 (6.3) | 55 (5.7) |
| Seventh (Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Teton) | 35 (15.8) | 27 (12.6) | 32 (17.6) | 38 (23.8) | 22 (11.6) | 154 (15.9) |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

The numbers of commitments varied greatly across the years within each judicial district. Whereas the Seventh (overall rate of change from 2012 to 2016 was 37.1%), Fourth (27.2%), Fifth (23.3%) and Sixth (20.0%) judicial districts evidenced a reduction in the overall rates of commitments, the First, Third and Second judicial districts evidenced an overall increase in the rate of commitments in the same period (38.1%, 30.4%, and 25.0%, respectively) (Figure 37).

**Figure 37: Commitments by Judicial District**




| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | Sixth | Sevent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 21 | 4 | 23 | 81 | 43 | 15 | 35 |
| 2013 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 82 | 49 | 13 | 27 |
| 2014 | 24 | 8 | 25 | 59 | 22 | 12 | 32 |
| 2015 | 16 | 6 | 18 | 55 | 24 | 3 | 38 |
| 2016 | 29 | 5 | 30 | 59 | 33 | 12 | 22 |

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

## Recommitments by Year

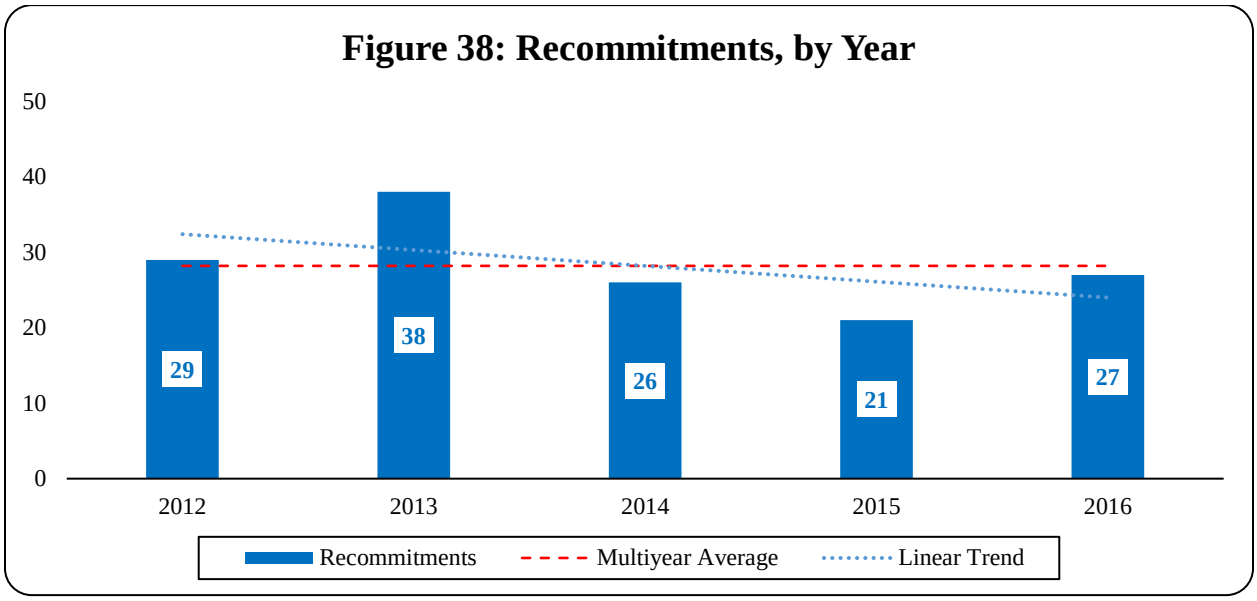
A total of 141 juveniles were recommitted between 2012 and 2016 (see Table 37). The greatest proportion of recommitments occurred in 2013 (27%), and the lowest proportion of recommitments occurred in 2015 (nearly 15%).

**Table 37: All Commitments**

| Year | Number of Commitments | Percentage of Total Commitments |
|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 29 | 20.6 |
| 2013 | 38 | 27.0 |
| 2014 | 26 | 18.4 |
| 2015 | 21 | 14.9 |
| 2016 | 27 | 19.1 |
| Total | 141 | 100.0 |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100.

Although a minimal overall reduction was observed in the rate of commitments from 2012 to 2016 (overall reduction was 6.9%; average annual rate of change was 1.4%), significant fluctuations across individual years were observed (Figure 38).




## Releases by Year

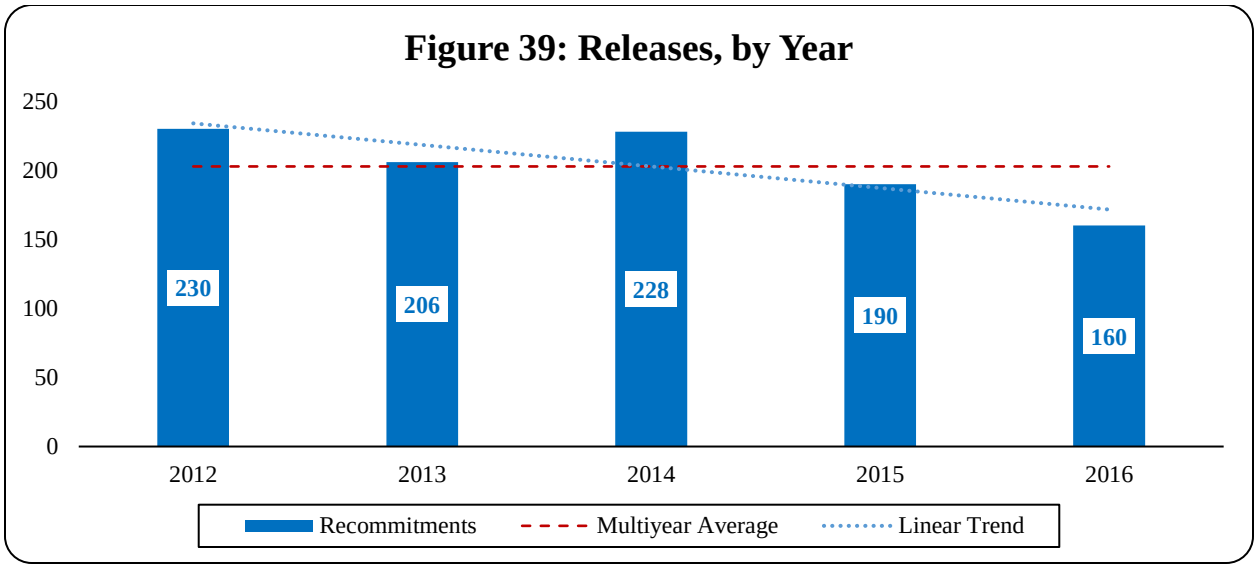
A total of 1,014 juveniles were released from the IDJC between 2012 and 2016 (see Table 38). The greatest proportion of releases occurred in 2012 and 2013 (nearly 23% in each year), and the lowest proportion of releases occurred in 2016 (nearly 16%).

**Table 38: All Releases**

| Year | Number of Commitments | Percentage of Total Commitments |
|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 230 | **22.7** |
| 2013 | 206 | 20.3 |
| 2014 | 228 | 22.5 |
| 2015 | 190 | 18.7 |
| 2016 | 160 | *15.8* |
| Total | 1,014 | 100.0 |

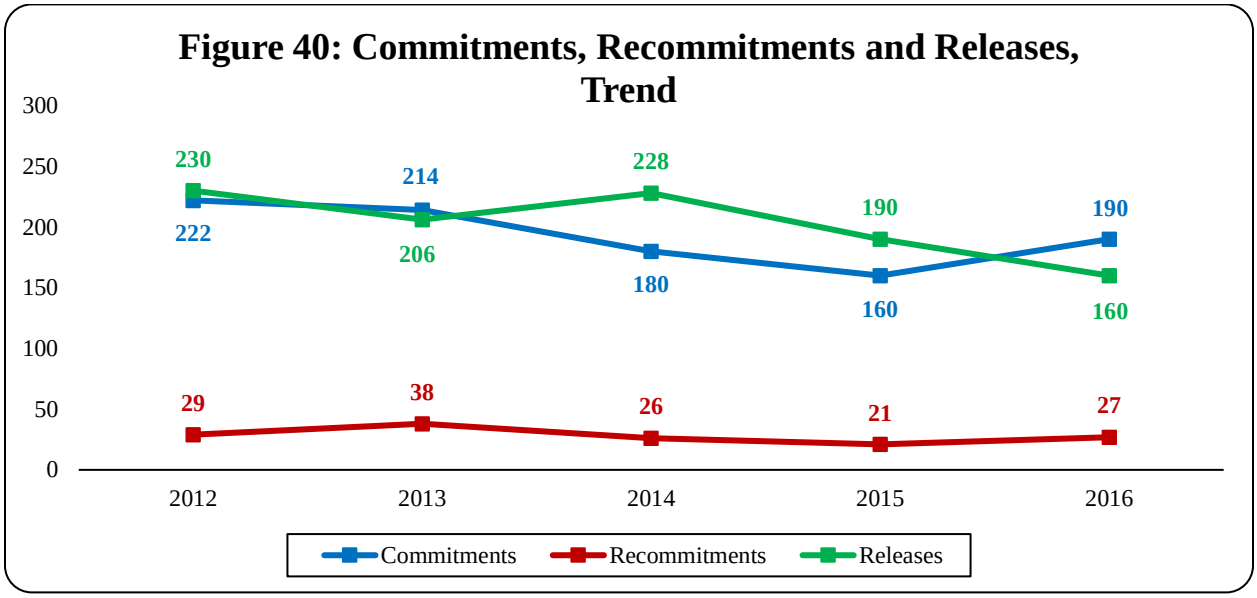
*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100.

A steady decline, with the exception of 2014, was observed in the number of releases over the years (Figure 39). The overall reduction in the number of releases from 2012 to 2016 was 30.4% (average annual rate of change was 6.1%)




## Commitments, Recommitments and Releases, Trend

When the numbers of commitments and the numbers of recommitments were compared, it was observed that the numbers of commitments were consistently and considerably higher than the numbers of recommitments (Figure 40). Likewise, the numbers of releases were consistently and considerably higher than the numbers of recommitments. On the other hand, the numbers of commitments and releases were generally similar across the years, with some variations. Whereas the numbers of commitments and releases were nearly identical in 2012 and 2013, the numbers of releases exceeded the numbers of commitments in 2014 and 2015; conversely, the numbers of commitments surpassed the numbers of releases in 2016.



# Detention Bookings

## Detention Bookings by Year

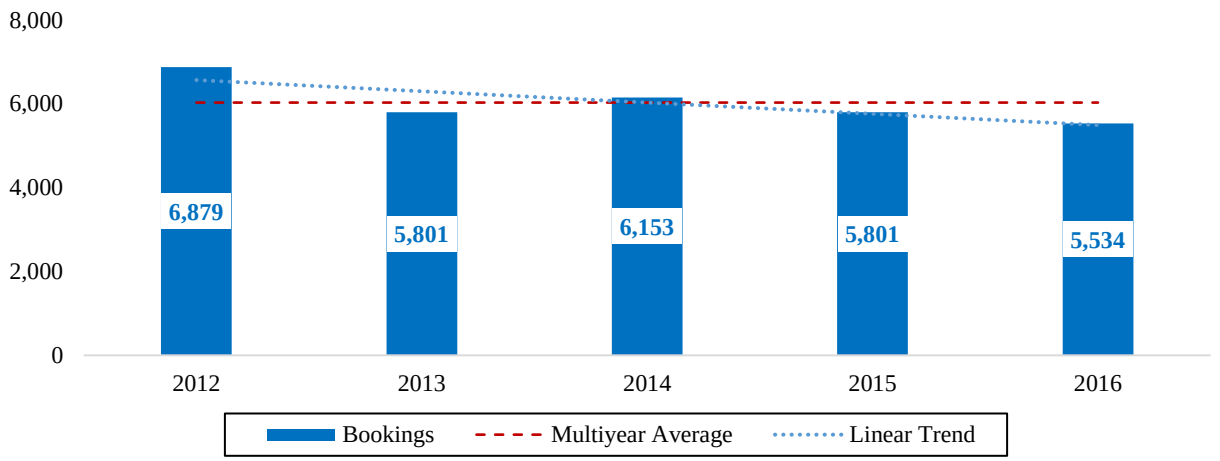
Data for a total of 30,168 detention bookings between 2012 and 2016 were analyzed (see Table 39). The greatest proportion of bookings occurred in 2012 (nearly 23%), and the lowest proportion of bookings occurred in 2016 (approximately 18%).

| Table 39: All Detention Bookings | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Number of Bookings** | **Percentage of Total Bookings** |
| 2012 | 6,879 | **22.8** |
| 2013 | 5,801 | 19.2 |
| 2014 | 6,153 | 20.4 |
| 2015 | 5,801 | 19.2 |
| 2016 | 5,534 | *18.3* |
| Total | 30,168 | 100.0 |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100.

A steady decline was observed in the number of releases over the years (Figure 41); the only exception was 2014 when, relative to 2013, the number of bookings somewhat increased. The overall reduction in the number of releases from 2012 to 2016 was 19.6% (average annual rate of change was 3.9%).

**Figure 41: Detention Bookings, by Year**




## Detention Bookings by Year and Gender

Although the percentages of boys and girls who were detained varied somewhat across individual years, boys were booked at a significantly greater rate than girls both in each

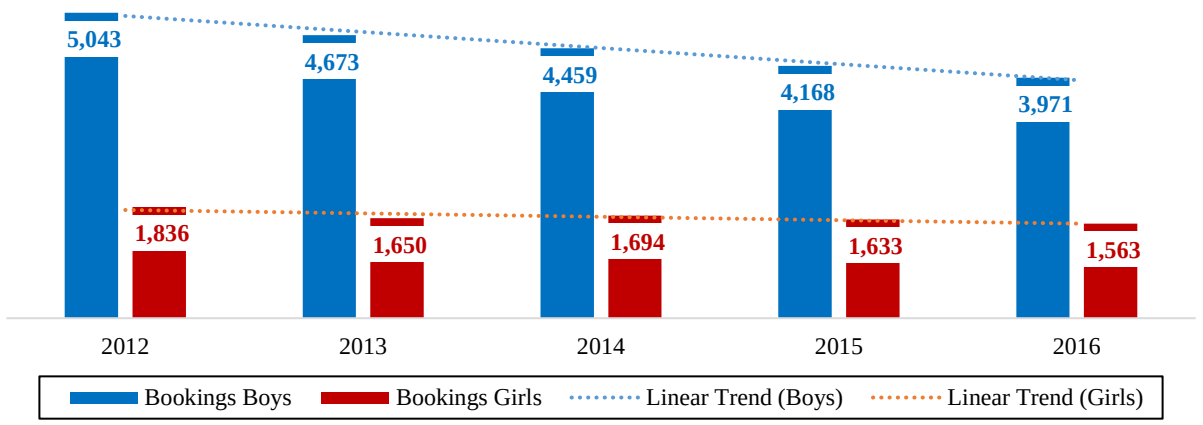
individual year as well as across all years (nearly 73% of all bookings were of boys, and approximately 27% were of girls), as can be seen below in Table 40.

| Table 40: Detention Bookings by Gender | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Boys | | Girls | |
| | Number of Bookings | Percentage of Total Bookings | Number of Bookings | Percentage of Total Bookings |
| 2012 | 5,043 | 73.3 | 1,836 | 26.7 |
| 2013 | 4,673 | 73.9 | 1,650 | 26.1 |
| 2014 | 4,459 | 72.5 | 1,694 | 27.5 |
| 2015 | 4,168 | 71.8 | 1,633 | 28.2 |
| 2016 | 3,971 | 71.8 | 1,563 | 28.2 |
| Total | 22,314 | 72.7 | 8,376 | 27.3 |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100.

However, whereas the overall rates at which boys and girls were booked into detention centers remained relatively steady over the years, the overall reduction in the number of bookings from 2012 to 2016 was considerably greater for boys (21.3%; average annual reduction rate was 4.3%) than girls (14.9%; average annual rate of reduction was 3.0%) (see Figure 42).

**Figure 42: Detention Bookings by Gender, Trend**




## Detention Bookings by Year and Race/Ethnicity

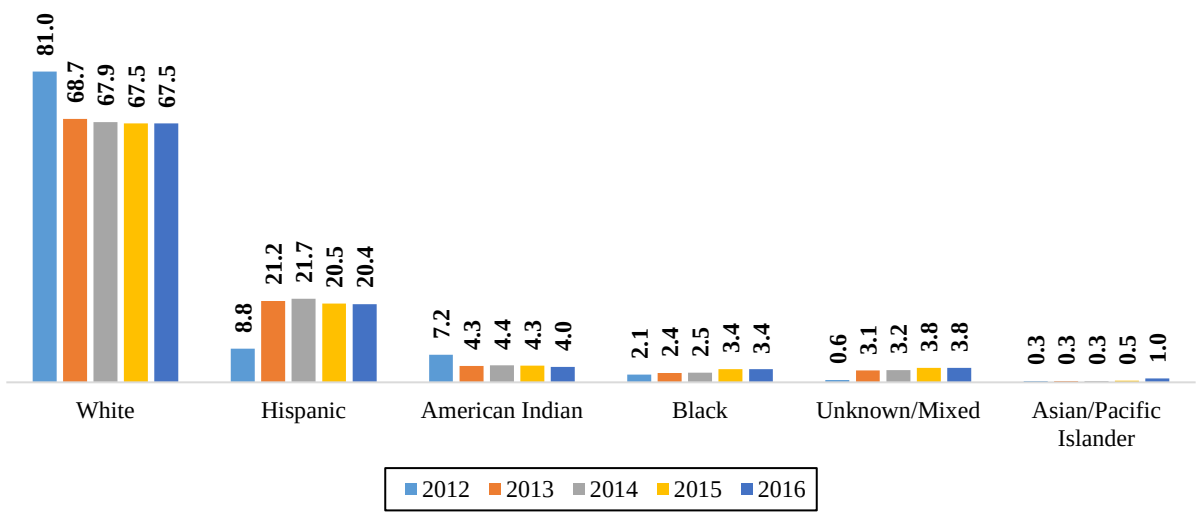
The actual counts of detention bookings for race/ethnicity were not provided; the percentages are presented below in Table 41. As expected, Whites (on average, nearly 71% of all bookings were those of juveniles who were White) constituted the largest proportion of all detention bookings. The least represented racial group were Asians/Pacific Islanders, accounting for less than 1% of all detention bookings.

| Table 41: Detention Bookings by Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **Year** | | | | | |
| | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **Total** |
| American Indian | 7.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.8 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | *0.3* | *0.3* | *0.3* | *0.5* | *1.0* | *0.5* |
| Black | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| Hispanic | 8.8 | 21.2 | 21.7 | 20.5 | 20.4 | 18.5 |
| Unknown/Mixed | 0.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.9 |
| White | **81.0** | **68.7** | **67.9** | **67.5** | **67.5** | **70.5** |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

When proportions of bookings were examined across racial/ethnic groups, it was observed that the proportion of juveniles who were White decreased from 2012 to 2013 (a reduction of 15.2%), and then remained relatively steady over the remainder of the years. Similarly, the proportion of juveniles who were American Indians also decreased in the same period (a reduction of 40.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of Hispanics considerably increased in the same period (an increase of 140.9% from 2012 to 2013), remaining relatively steady between 2013 and 2016 (Figure 43).

**Figure 43: Detention Bookings, by Race/Ethnicity**




## Detention Bookings by Year and Judicial District

The analysis of detention bookings by judicial districts revealed that the greatest proportion of bookings across all years occurred in the Fourth Judicial District (overall, over 22% of all bookings occurred in this judicial district). The lowest proportion of detention bookings across all years occurred in the Second Judicial District (less than 5%). The remaining judicial districts accounted for anywhere between 9% and 18% of all bookings (see Table 42).

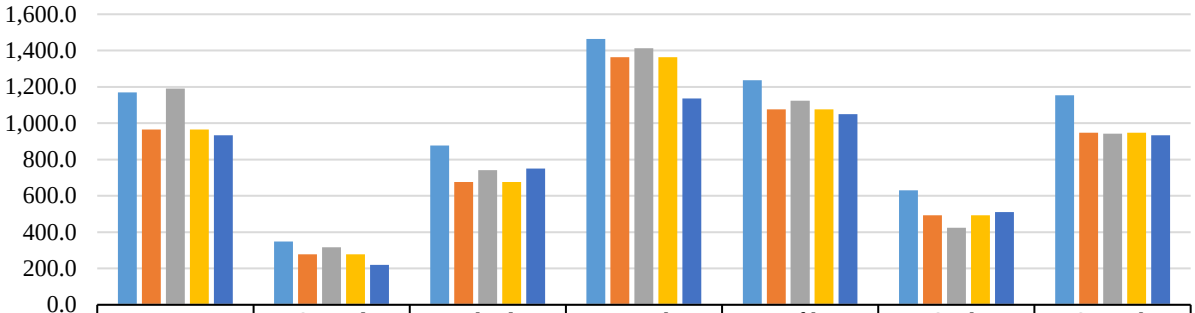
| Table 42: Detention Bookings by Judicial District | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Judicial District (Counties)** | **Year** | | | | | |
| | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **Total** |
| First (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone) | 1,169 (17.0) | *965 (16.6)* | 1,191 (19.4) | 965 (16.6) | 933 (16.9) | 5,223 (17.3) |
| Second (Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce) | *348 (5.1)* | *278 (4.8)* | *316 (5.1)* | *278 (4.8)* | *220 (4.0)* | 1,440 (4.8) |
| Third (Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington) | 877 (12.7) | 677 (11.7) | 741 (12.0) | 677 (11.7) | 751 (13.6) | 3,723 (12.3) |
| Fourth (Ada, Boise, Elmore, Valley) | **1,464 (21.3)** | **1,364 (23.5)** | **1,413 (23.0)** | **1,364 (23.5)** | **1,136 (20.5)** | **6,741 (22.3)** |
| Fifth (Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls) | 1,236 (18.0) | 1,077 (18.6) | 1,124 (18.3) | 1,077 (18.6) | 1,049 (19.0) | 5,563 (18.4) |
| Sixth (Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, Power) | 631 (9.2) | 493 (8.5) | 425 (6.9) | 493 (8.5) | 511 (9.2) | 2,553 (8.5) |
| Seventh (Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Teton) | 1,154 (16.8) | 947 (16.3) | 943 (15.3) | 947 (16.3) | 934 (16.9) | 4,925 (16.9) |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

An overall reduction in the number of arrests from 2012 to 2016 was observed for each of the seven judicial districts (see Figure 44). However, notable variability was observed both within each judicial district (particularly in the First, Third, and Sixth judicial districts) as well as in the overall rates of reduction in the number of arrests across individual judicial districts. The overall rates of reduction were as follows, ranked from greatest to lowest:

- Second Judicial District – 36.8% (average annual rate of change was 7.4%)
- Fourth Judicial District – 22.4% (average annual rate of change was 4.5%)
- First Judicial District – 20.2% (average annual rate of change was 4.0%)
- Seventh Judicial District – 19.1% (average annual rate of change was 3.8%)
- Sixth Judicial District – 19.0% (average annual rate of change was 3.8%)
- Fifth Judicial District – 15.1% (average annual rate of change was 3.0%)
- Third Judicial District – 14.4% (average annual rate of change was 2.9%)

## Figure 44: Detention Bookings, by Judicial District




| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | Sixth | Seventh |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 1,169.0 | 348.0 | 877.0 | 1,464.0 | 1,236.0 | 631.0 | 1,154.0 |
| 2013 | 965.0 | 278.0 | 677.0 | 1,364.0 | 1,077.0 | 493.0 | 947.0 |
| 2014 | 1,191.0 | 316.0 | 741.0 | 1,413.0 | 1,124.0 | 425.0 | 943.0 |
| 2015 | 965.0 | 278.0 | 677.0 | 1,364.0 | 1,077.0 | 493.0 | 947.0 |
| 2016 | 933.0 | 220.0 | 751.0 | 1,136.0 | 1,049.0 | 511.0 | 934.0 |

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

## IDAHO FY2018 FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM BUDGET DETAIL WORKSHEET

| 2018 Formula Budget Summary | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total Formula Grant** | **$304,784** | **$400,980** | **$400,980** |
| **32** | **SAG** | $20,000 | $20,000 | $20,000 |
| **19** | **Compliance Monitoring** | $40,000 | $40,000 | $40,000 |
| **20** | **DSO** | $152,392 | $152,000 | $152,000 |
| **21** | **DMC Activities** | $30,000 | $45,000 | $35,000 |
| **24** | **Native American Pass Through** | $20,000 | $40,000 | $40,000 |
| **27** | **System Improvement** | $42,392 | $103,980 | $113,980 |
| | **Grand Total** | **$304,784** | **$400,980** | **$400,980** |

Idaho is not requesting funds for planning and administration and therefore is also not providing matching funds for such purpose.

Idaho is not in compliance with the new DSO standard and has reduced the grant budget by 20% and allocated 50% of the reduced budget to the DSO purpose area.

Idaho is requesting waiver of the pass-through requirements and documentation of this request is attached.

**Idaho FY2018 Title II Formula Grant Budget Description**

**DSO** costs include:

1. Training and technical assistance for juvenile justice stakeholders including courts, administrators, and others: $60,000
2. Evidence-based approaches: $92,392

Total estimated DSO budget: $152,392

**Compliance Monitoring** costs include:

1. Travel expenses for peer reviewers including elected officials, detention administrators, SAG members and others.
    a. 3 visits to North Idaho x 3 individuals = $700 x 3 x 3 = $6,600
    b. 3 visits to East Idaho x 4 individuals = $550 x 4 x 3 = $6,600
    c. 3 visits to Central Idaho x 4 individuals = $550 x 4 x = $6,600

Estimated Budget $20,000
Pass-through to facilities to ensure data reporting: $20,000
Total Estimated compliance budget: $40,000

**System Improvement** costs include:

1. Pass through to support operations for local Juvenile Justice District Councils
    a. $30,000 divided by 7 = $4,286 per council
    b. Youth Committee Projects = $7,392
    c. Idaho Juvenile Justice Association = $5,000

Total estimated Budget: $42,392

**Native American Pass Through** costs include:

1. Tribal Juvenile Justice Council
    a. Meeting rooms and expenses for quarterly meetings.
        i. Travel for 4 from North Idaho = 700 x 4 x 4= $11,200
        ii. Travel for 4 from Central Idaho = 550 x 4 x 4 = 8,800
        iii. Travel for 4 from East Idaho = 550 x 4 x 4 = $8,800

Total estimated Budget $20,000

**Disproportionate Minority Contact** –
Pass through for programming in targeted community, $30,000

**SAG** costs include

1. Four one-day meetings @ $5,000 x 4 meetings = $20,000
    a. Meeting rooms and travel expenses for quarterly meetings of the SAG

Estimated budget: $20,000

| Formula Budget Summary | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SAG** | $20,000 | $20,000 | $20,000 |
| **Compliance Monitoring** | $40,000 | $40,000 | $40,000 |
| **DSO** | $152,392 | $152,000 | $152,000 |
| **DMC Activities** | $30,000 | $45,000 | $35,000 |
| **Native American Pass Through** | $20,000 | $40,000 | $40,000 |
| **System Improvement** | $42,392 | $103,980 | $113,980 |
| **Grand Total** | **$304,784** | **$400,980** | **$400,980** |

# Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections

400 N. 10th Street, 2nd Floor P.O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0285 Phone: (203) 334-5100 Fax: (208) 334-5120

Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) 1-800-377-3529

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

SHARON HARRIGFELD
Director


May 1, 2018

Ms. Caren Harp
Administrator, OJJDP
810 7th Street NW, #8112
Washington DC 20531

RE: **Idaho Request for Waiver of Pass-Through Requirements of the JJDPA**

Dear Ms. Harp,

Idaho formally requests a waiver to the pass through requirements Of the JJDP Act 42 U.S.C. 5633(a)(5) to provide the flexibility to continue our strategy of funding grassroots efforts throughout the state.

Idaho has a long history of passing the vast majority of grant funds received by the JJDPA to programs of units of local government, non-profit organizations, tribes, schools, and other community-based organizations. Idaho is committed to the purposes of the JJDPA and is constantly striving to keep the Formula Grants program relevant to stakeholders within the state. The State Advisory Group (SAG) works to continuously improve support for local community-based services.

As the allocation of funding in the Title II program declined and the expectations for compliance increased, the Idaho SAG determined that the effect of interruptions in grant funding for programs in small communities was detrimental and the state needed to adapt the traditional model of program funding. As a result, the model shifted to one of support for collaborative projects developed with combinations of units of local governments, tribes, schools, and private non-profits.

The Idaho SAG empowers juvenile justice councils who develop action plans for their localities. The SAG provides funding to support implementation of the local plans. There are currently eight juvenile justice Councils (7 Councils for Judicial Districts, 1 Tribal Council). Council Chairs are members of the SAG so there is coordination of activities and communication from communities up to the state advisory board.

The SAG also hosts committees focused on shared priorities of the Juvenile Justice Councils. The committees oversee activities that serve stakeholders throughout the state by coordinating training and support for best practice approaches such as Motivational Interviewing, Restorative Justice Practices, and Family Group Decision Making.

As the chart below indicates, the state provides the majority of funding for the juvenile justice system in Idaho despite the fact that nearly 95% of juvenile offenders in the system are managed at the county level. Approximately 15% of the state budget is directly passed through to counties to support efforts in the community. The remaining funds support corrections facilities, education services, and contract services for juvenile offenders.

| SFY | IDJC Appropriation | County Funds | Total | %State |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | $47,113,100 | $23,222,612 | $70,335,712 | 67% |
| 2013 | $48,136,300 | $20,745,899 | $68,882,199 | 70% |
| 2014 | $48,941,800 | $22,933,366 | $71,875,166 | 68% |
| 2015 | $51,675,600 | $23,853,752 | $75,529,352 | 68% |
| 2016 | $51,454,300 | $24,406,186 | $75,860,486 | 68% |

*Data from Appropriation Bills and County Annual Reports, Form C*

The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections is the agency responsible for funding for juvenile offenders as it applies to the Formula Grant purpose areas at a state level, however other state agencies provide funding for services that could be directed toward juvenile offenders. The State Department of Education provides funding to independent school districts for activities such as after-school programs and for teachers who serve juveniles in county detention facilities. The Department of Labor and Division of Vocational Rehabilitation provide occupational and case management services for youth including juveniles who may be on probation. The Office of Drug Policy supports prevention activities throughout the state. The POST Academy trains law enforcement, juvenile probation, and juvenile detention officers. The Appellate Public Defender's Office and the Public Defense Commission provide indigent defense services and oversee state grant funding to counties. The following chart shows appropriations to various state agencies.

| SFY | Dept. of Education | Office of Drug Policy | Idaho Judiciary | POST Academy | Dept. of Labor | Appellate Public Defender |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | $1,561,069,300 | $1,048,900 | $48,289,600 | $4,376,800 | $4,411,900 | $1,995,100 |
| 2013 | $1,566,813,100 | $1,076,400 | $49,525,400 | $4,326,200 | $5,723,200 | $2,053,300 |
| 2014 | $1,598,156,500 | $2,734,900 | $51,778,500 | $4,982,100 | $17,273,600 | $2,073,600 |
| 2015 | $1,676,634,300 | $3,616,300 | $66,324,000 | $4,515,400 | $16,316,000 | $2,238,600 |
| 2016 | $1,814,311,900 | $4,254,600 | $65,318,700 | $4,507,700 | $89,578,900 | $2,476,300 |
| 2017 | $1,926,504,100 | $4,660,600 | $67,525,600 | $4,662,800 | $104,819,200 | $2,661,600 |

*Data from Legislative Fiscal Reports*

This request for waiver was completed in consultation with units of local government as well as other state agencies. Minutes are attached from the Idaho Association of County Juvenile Justice Administrators who represent units of local government and the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission, consisting of state agency representatives. The Idaho State Advisory Group approved application for a waiver at their December 7, 2017 meeting. Minutes are attached.

The state intends to continue to pass funds through for the benefit of community-based services, but we are submitting this request for waiver of the pass-through requirements of the JJDPA to avoid any misunderstanding and potential jeopardy to the state. Thank you for your consideration of this request. Please feel free to contact me or Alan Miller for questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Sharon Harrigfeld

Sharon Harrigfeld
Director

Attch: IACJJA Minutes
ICJC Minutes
IJJC Minutes

CC: Alan Miller, JJ Specialist
Ricco Hall, Program Manager

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

# IDAHO JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION MEETING

December 7, 2017

**Location: Oxford Suites**

**Date & Time: December 7, 2017**
**Thursday 10am-5pm**

**Members Present:**

- ☒ Carolyn Peterson, Chair
- ☒ Aide "Sam" Moore
- ☐ Amanda Solomon
- ☒ Andy Rodriguez
- ☐ Anna Rodriguez
- ☒ Bill Thompson
- ☒ Courtney Keith
- ☐ Dale Kleinert
- ☒ Darin Burrell
- ☒ Darrell Bolz
- ☒ Dave Peters
- ☒ Denise Blevins
- ☐ Gabe Baker
- ☐ Hon. Cynthia Jordan
- ☐ Hon. Dayo Onanubosi
- ☒ Hon. Mark A. Ingram
- ☒ Kailamai Nguyen
- ☐ Korey Solomon
- ☐ Kyle Fisher
- ☐ Lorin Nielsen
- ☒ Matt Olsen
- ☒ Nancy Lopez
- ☒ Stacy Brown
- ☒ Susan Delyea
- ☒ Tina Freckleton

**Staff Present:**

- ☒ Alan Miller
- ☐ Jim Crowley
- ☒ Katherine Brain
- ☒ Chelsea Newton
- ☒ Jason Stone
- ☒ Joe Langan
- ☒ Stace Gearhart
- ☒ Lisa Stoner
- ☒ Renee Waite
- ☒ Shane Boyle
- ☐ Sharon Harrigfeld
- ☒ William Burt
- ☒ James Phillips
- ☐ Alicia Baptist

**Others Present:** Lina Smith, Idaho Juvenile Justice Association Board

| Agenda | | Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached | Who's Responsible |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Welcome/Introductions/ Announcements | Meeting started promptly at 10am. Everyone introduced. We have quorum. | Carolyn Peterson |
| 2.<br>2 | Approval of Consent Agenda | Chair asked if there is anything on the Consent Agenda that needs to be removed and discussed at the meeting, no replies. Chair asked if there were any topics that needed to go on the consent agenda, again, no comment.<br>**MOTION: Motion made by Denise Blevins to accept and approved all items on the consent agenda as is with no changes. Andy Rodriguez seconded the motion. All in favor of the motion. No one abstained.** | All |
| 3. | Youth Committee Report | Youth Committee met last night, December 6, 2017, at Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections Headquarters. One guest attended, Eric Walton.<br>We are working on a draft for the new Youth on Board training. We had a teleconference call with the adult volunteers.<br>Youth Retreat planned for the spring and held in Region 1. All youth are welcome. We will work on the new 3-year plan and the Youth on Board training.<br>We are thinking of sending a proposal to the 2018 CJJ Conference in June. Committee will | Susan Delyea |

| Agenda | | Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached | Who's Responsible |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | decide during a teleconference call later this month.<br>We are continually recruiting youth. Interest is rising. We need 20% youth membership on the Commission or we lose the Federal money. | |
| 4. | Ismael Fernandez Scholarship Fund | Ismael's grandmother started the scholarship fund. Please refer to the Consent Agenda e-book for additional information. | Carolyn Peterson |
| 5. | Department update | • 2018 Legislation update is in the Consent Agenda e-book.<br>• Family Engagement Section has struck a chord with legislation.<br>• Currently, we only have 277 juveniles in custody, many with diagnosed trauma and mental issues requiring more diligence.<br>• We welcome two new employees at Headquarters.<br>1. Anne Connor, new Deputy Compact Administrator<br>2. Cindy Orr, new Educational Program Director | Jason Stone |
| 6. | Idaho Juvenile Justice Association Update | Lina Smith joined us today to share the Idaho Juvenile Justice Association (IJJA) updates and to thank the Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) for their funding support for the 2017 IJJA Conference. We are hoping for support in 2018 as well.<br>We will have the 2018 Conference at the Nampa Civic Center in Nampa on September 9 & 10.<br>District 1 needs more representatives. Please let a board member know if you are interested. | Lina Smith, Idaho Juvenile Justice Association Board member |
| 7. | Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Site Visit | Overview- Grants had a financial and programmatic review. OJJDP was impressed with the youth programs and how Idaho disperses the grant money. We will hear from OJJDP in 45 days.<br><br>Key changes:<br>• The Office of General Council will answer our questions from now on<br>• We need to ask for a waiver for passing through money and document what the state spends. To maintain the waiver, we need to review the document and send it back with a comment stating, "No changes." We need to start working on a waiver request.<br><br>**MOTION: Matt Olsen made motion to apply for a waiver. Judge Ingram seconded. All in favor. No one abstained.**<br><br>• IJJA-we need to change how we handle IJJA's request for funding. They are a non-profit organization and they need to first submit a proposal for funding to a unit of local government. Once they are turned down, they can submit the proposal to us. We could announce the subgrant and specifically sate the money is to be used for Juvenile Justice statewide conferences. | Alan Miller |

| Agenda | | Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached | Who's Responsible |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Motion: Matt Olsen made the motion to pursue the subgrant route. Nancy seconded the motion. All in favor, one abstained. Matt is happy to join the Grants Committee to help with the announcement.**<br><br>Next is to inform IJJA of the upcoming changes.<br><br>• Supplanting-Some invoices are coded incorrectly. This error needs to be fixed in one week by<br>1. Adjust the D6 council's budget by doing a journal entry and move the money<br>2. Increase the YLS budget by $5,000<br>3. Remove the entry for Tom Begish in Admin. To cover expenses, we could increase the Project budget by $14,000.<br><br>**MOTION: Courtney made the motion to approve the request to make the necessary changes in the budget. Denise seconded the motion. All agreed. No one abstained.** | |
| 8. | Compliance Update | • Policing the Brain was a great success. We have 12 trainers to continue the training<br>• Jason and Chelsea are traveling to northern Idaho to review data in Coeur d'Alene. Overall, the data looks good. We still struggle to acquire data statewide. There is a survey with Survey Monkey making it easy to report. Data needs to be in by December 31, 2017. Handout with the non-reporting centers is attached and sent electronically. | Chelsea Newton |
| 9. | Coalition for Juvenile Justice Conference- September 2018 | • The Tribal Council and the Youth Committee are contemplating sending in proposals to present at the Conference.<br>• Contact staff support if you are interested in attending the conference | |
| 10. | Crime Data Analysis | Data shows that the common problems are substance abuse and mental health issues with girls showing a higher percent of mental health issues. The newest data is from the ACE's assessment. For more information, please review the attached document. | Tedd McDonald |
| 11. B | Budget | Four Formula Grants and on Millennium Grant are still open. 13JABG grant is closed. Please refer to the budget report in the December meeting e-book. | William Burt |
| 12. | 3-year Plan 2018-2020 | A few questions were postured to the group.<br>1. What do we want to do statewide?<br>2. What are our priorities?<br>3. What are our goals? | |

| Agenda | | Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached | Who's Responsible |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Committee Chairs, please schedule conferences calls with your members over the next few months. Please keep in mind the list of 28 requirements and the stakeholder comments as you create your goals.<br>The Committees are<br>• CORE Requirements-Compliance<br>• DMC<br>• System Improvements, which includes district councils, youth voice, reintegration and RJP. Committee members are Stacy, Nancy and Dave.<br>• Family Engagement Committee- Members are Susan Delyea, chair, Matt Olsen and Anna Rodriguez. | |

Submitted to Carolyn Peterson by

Katherine Brain
Administrative Assistant I

**Idaho Criminal Justice Commission**
**Regular Meeting**
February 23rd, 2018

**Location:** Local Government Center, 3100 S. Vista Ave., 2nd Floor, Boise, Idaho **Time:** 8 a.m.–12 p.m.

**Members Present:**
Sharon Harrigfeld, Chair, DJC
Paul Wilde, Vice Chair, Idaho Sheriffs Association
Darrell Bolz, Public Defense Commission
Denton Darrington, Public Member
Eric Fredericksen, SAPD
Henry Atencio, Department of Correction
James Cawthon, Judge, Magistrate Court
John Stegner, Judge, District Court
Dan Hall, Chiefs of Police Association
Lisa Bostaph, Public Member
Paul Panther, Office of Attorney General
Kedrick Wills, Idaho State Police
Sara Thomas, Idaho Supreme Court
Sandy Jones, Comm. of Pardons & Parole
Seth Grigg, Idaho Association of Counties

Comprising a quorum of Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (Commission)

**Members Absent:**
Melissa Moody, Judge, District Court
Bart Davis, US Attorney, District of Idaho
Nicole Fitzgerald, Office of Drug Policy
Grant Loebs, Prosecuting Attorneys Assoc.
Grant Burgoyne, Senate Judiciary & Rules
Russell Barron, Idaho Dept. Health & Welfare
Melissa Wintrow, House Jud. Rules & Admin
Kendra Knighten, Office of the Governor
Lynn Luker, House Jud, Rules & Admin
Matt McCarter, Department of Education
Patti Anne Lodge, Senate Judiciary & Rules
Margie Gonzalez, Comm. on Hispanic Affairs

**Others Present:**
Mike Swain, ICJC/IAC
Hon. Steven Hippler, 4th District Judge
Jeff Ray, Idaho Dept. of Correction
Ken Jenkins, Ada County Juvenile Court Services
Kevin Iwersen, Idaho Supreme Court
Janica Bisharat, Idaho Supreme Court
Stephanie Pustejovsky, Office of Drug Policy
Raphael Gonzales, US Attorneys Office, District of Idaho
Audra Urie, Dept. of Education
Juan Saldana, Idaho Comm. Hispanic Affairs

| Agenda<br>*Who's Responsible* | | Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached | Due Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 am | Call to Order–*Chair Harrigfeld* | **Meeting was called to order at 8:00am** | |
| | • Welcome and Roll Call–*Chair Harrigfeld*<br>• Review Commission's Vision and Mission Statements and Values– *Commission Members* | Chair Harrigfeld welcomed everyone and introductions were given around the room. The commission members each took turns reading out loud the ICJC vision, mission and values statements. | |
| | **Commission Management** | | |
| 8:05 am<br>*(10 min)* | • Approve Meeting Minutes – Action Item<br>  o January 2017<br>• Subcommittee Reports<br>  o Human Trafficking<br>  o Research Alliance | **Action Item - Thomas made a motion to approve the January 2017 meeting minutes. Wilde seconded the motion. None opposed. Motion to approve the January meeting minutes passes.**<br><br>• Fredericksen was unable to attend the Feb. meeting and as a result, no Human Trafficking Subcommittee report was provided. Fredericksen will provide an update at the next scheduled meeting.<br><br>• Bostaph provided an update on the dashboard. It is now live and she encouraged everyone to take a look and provide and feedback on any glitches to the system or corrections that need to be made. If you are part of an agency that doesn't currently have data on the dashboard but would like to add some, Dr. Bostaph can help facilitate that.<br><br>• Stephanie Pustejovsky, representing the Idaho Office of Drug Policy addressed the commission and requested that ICJC write a letter to the Governor opposing HB557. This precedence was previously set by the commission back in 2015 when a similar letter was written to oppose legalization of CBD in Idaho. The current proposed bill would allow physicians to prescribe CBD oil to patients. There are no FDA studies to verify the effectiveness or effects of CBD oil. Wilde mentioned that the Idaho Sheriffs Association is in opposition to the bill. Wills mentioned that the Idaho State Police is in opposition to the bill as well.<br>• **Wilde made a motion to write a letter to the Governor in opposition to HB 557. Darrington seconded the motion. None opposed. Abstaining: Cawthon, Moody (Hippler), Stegner. Motion to write a letter to the Governor in opposition of HB577 passes.** Harrigfeld requested that ODP draft the opposition letter to the Governor. | |
| | **Promote Well-Informed Policy Decisions** | | |

| Agenda<br>*Who's Responsible* | | Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached | Due Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8:15 am<br>*(30 min)* | "News from Around the West" – *Jeff Ray, Idaho Department of Correction* | Jeff Ray of the Idaho Department of Correction presented to the commission with an update on criminal justice news around the western U.S. This particular update focused on news from Idaho's surrounding states and British Columbia regarding marijuana. Below are a few of his talking points:<br><u>British Columbia:</u><br>• Has the largest legal marijuana grow operation in the world<br>• Nationwide legalization coming soon<br>• Smoking marijuana is allowed in some public places<br>• Adults can grow up to four plants<br>• Minimum age set at 19<br><u>Montana:</u><br>• 2004: Voters adopt medical marijuana law<br>• 2011: Lawmakers attempt repeal of law, then adopt strict SB 423<br>• 2016: Courts block most provisions of SB 423; voters approve I-182<br>• New medical marijuana regulations go into effect in April with testing standards, licensing fee structure and packaging restrictions<br><u>Wyoming:</u><br>• Marijuana edibles issues are still unresolved<br>• The challenge is isolating THC from other ingredients<br>• Existing law only addresses the plant form of marijuana<br>• Most judges will continue to dismiss felony cases for marijuana edibles<br><u>Utah:</u><br>• "Right to Try" legislation passes House of Representatives<br>• Gives terminally ill patients a right to try medical marijuana<br>• Allows Utah Dept. of Agriculture and Food to grow cannabis for medical and research purposes<br><u>Nevada:</u><br>• "The gold standard for Cannabis regulation"<br><u>Oregon:</u><br>• Law Enforcement is struggling to identify which marijuana grows are legal and which one are not<br><br><u>Washington:</u><br>• Marijuana tracking system is in disarray<br>• New system came on line Feb. 1 | |

| Agenda<br>*Who's Responsible* | | Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached | Due Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | • Buggy software means suppliers can't ship, retailers can't receive<br>• "Traceability database" hacked<br>• IT marijuana tracking nightmare: July, 2014: BioTrackTHC, May, 2017: Franwell's METRC system, June, 2017: MJ Freeway's Leaf Data system<br><br>Supply is booming in several states and the technology and databases that are used to track the growth and sales are failing. Oregon is producing 3 times more marijuana than they can sell. California is producing 8 times more than they can sell. Ray's full detailed PowerPoint presentation is available on the ICJC SharePoint. | |
| 8:45 am<br>*(60 min)* | Odyssey Modules Presentation - *Kevin Iwersen and Janica Bisharat, Idaho Supreme Court* | Thomas introduced Kevin Iwerson and Janica Bisharat to the commission and explained that they would be presenting on the new computer system used by the Idaho Courts. It is currently implemented in 14 counties and within the next 7-8 months, will be implemented into the other 30 counties in Idaho.<br><br>Iwersen addressed the commission on the iCourt Odyssey system including:<br>• Statewide iCourt Program Overview<br>• Core Capabilities<br>• Project Activities<br>• Next Steps<br>• New capabilities needed to automate Idaho's courts<br><br>Iwersen explained the rationale behind the shift to the new system:<br>• Courts unable to provide effective and efficient digital services<br>• ISTARS software being discontinued<br>• Full system replacement was Idaho's only option<br><br>Bisharat discussed and reviewed the e-filing process for attorneys, government agencies and clerks. She also reviewed the iCourt Portal with its benefits and features:<br>1. Connects to our constituency and justice partners with hearing schedules and case information<br>2. Up-to-the-moment data from Odyssey<br>3. Integrated document access<br>4. Configurable security options<br><br>5. Designed with mobility in mind | |

| Agenda<br>*Who's Responsible* | | Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached | Due Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Iwersen and Bisharat also reviewed the future of iCourt's integrations within other state agencies:<br>▪ Corrections (IDOC)<br>▪ Health and Welfare<br>▪ Idaho State Police (enhancement)<br>▪ Tax Commission (enhancement)<br>▪ Collections<br>▪ Transportation Department (enhancement)<br>▪ 3rd Party Prosecutor Systems<br>▪ 3rd Party Jail Management Systems<br><br>A detailed PowerPoint presentation is available on ICJC's SharePoint website. | |
| 10:00 am<br>*(15 min)* | Break | | |
| 10:15 am<br>*(75 min)* | "Why Don't You Act My Age? - Generational Team Building for the ICJC" – *Ken Jenkins, Ada County Juvenile Court Services* | Ken Jenkins provided the commission with a very informative presentation on generational differences in the work place. He touched on all of the generations that are alive today and the specific characteristics and tendencies that most within those generations display.<br>• World War II or G.I. – born between 1910 & 1924<br>• Silent – 1925 to 1942<br>• Baby Boomer (Boomers) – 1943 to 1964<br>• Generation X (X'ers)– 1965 to 1981<br>• Generation Y (Millennials) – 1982 to 1994<br>• Generation Z – 1995 to ???<br><br>Jenkins organized a small group scenario that required the commission members to solve a problem based on generational differences. He also provided several tips on how to learn and work with all generations:<br>• Welcome everyone warmly, regardless of their apparent generation; be inclusive<br>• Tailor your meetings, courses and classes to all generations (including A/V use)<br>• Avoid using generation-specific topics without any background or explanation *(On "Dragnet," Joe Friday would …)*<br>• Be quiet and listen (we need to hear the perspective of various generations)<br>• Embrace new technology, especially regarding learning and communication (Millennials and Gen Z expect it) | |

| Agenda<br>*Who's Responsible* | | Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached | Due Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | • Listen to "the experts" – Boomers and older Gen X'ers grew up in a dinosaur-filled world of few computers and lots of person-to-person contact (*The Land Before E-Mail*)<br>• Find common ground in group activities (role plays, scenarios, demonstrations)<br><br>Jenkins continued by describing how each generation had different ways of communicating effectively and encouraged a better understanding of other generations communication preferences. A full detailed PowerPoint of Jenkins presentation is available on the ICJC SharePoint website. | |
| 11:30 am<br>*(30 min)* | Additional Legislative Updates if necessary<br>- Other ICJC Business<br>Future agenda topics – March, April, May | Commission members provided updates on the current legislation that their respective agencies are working on:<br>• 3 pieces of ICJC legislation are in the works. The constitutional amendment (SJR104) on pretrial-release will be heard in State Affairs within the next week. Panther mentioned there were a lot of questions at the print hearing. There has been some hard opposition from the bail bonds industry on this bill. The sexual battery and aggravated sexual battery bills are moving through the process as well. There were some concerns over the language in bill potentially applying to something innocent such as the use of a rectal thermometer. There will be some slight amendments to the language to address this concern.<br><br>• Jones mentioned a bill that would require commissions including ICJC to be subject to open meeting laws. (HB606)<br><br>• Harrigfeld mentioned that IDJC's "Rule of 80" bill is working its way through the process and is pleased with the progress that is taking place so far<br><br>• Wills discussed the bill that would make changes in the POST Council makeup and mentioned that there was very little opposition during committee meetings on this bill.<br><br>• Bolz mentioned 2 Public Defense Commission bills. One that would add 2 more members to the commission (Idaho Association of Counties representative and another public defender). The other bill would allow for a county commissioner to apply for extra ordinary litigation costs. | |

| Agenda<br>*Who's Responsible* | | Meeting Outcomes/Decisions Reached | Due Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | • Grigg mentioned 4 bills on IAC's docket related to law enforcement: Records retention for body cams that would create a minimum records retention standards. County fund justice levy increase from .002 to .0025. Legislation to increase the daily rate that county jails receive for housing state inmates. There is also legislation moving forward regarding Magistrate court funding.<br><br>Future agenda topics:<br>• Bolz mentioned Kimberly Simmons to come and address the commission from the Idaho Public Defense Commission (March)<br>• Bostaph suggested having a quarterly discussion on the newest trends, published research and best practices in criminal justice.<br>• Office of Drug Policy presentation on Youth Survey in April<br>• Dept. of Education Youth Risk Survey in April<br><br>Other topics:<br>The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections and The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission are seeking approval from partners throughout the state to apply for a waiver to the pass through requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Such waiver reduces risks to the state regarding any confusion regarding the strategy to support grassroots efforts for funding throughout the state. **Bolz made a motion to support the waiver. Saldana seconded the motion. None opposed. Motion to support waiver passes.** | |
| 12:00 pm | Adjournment | With no other business to discuss, the meeting adjourned at 11:45 am. | |

Next regularly scheduled meeting to be held in Boise, Friday, March 23rd, 2018

# "Collaborating for a Safer Idaho"

*Idaho Association of Counties Juvenile Justice Administrators*
*Meeting Minutes, April 17, 2018*
*Idaho First Bank, 475 Deinhard Lane, McCall, ID*

**President Welcome/Introductions**

President, Skip Clapp opened the meeting at 9:00 a.m.

Introductions of those in attendance. See attached sign-in sheet.

**Review and Approval of February 2018 Meeting Minutes**
*Kevin Sandau moved to approve the minutes of February 8, 2018, as presented; seconded by Steve Jett. All in favor. The motion passed unopposed.*

**Approval to Pay for Meeting Expenses**
Expenses from last night's social was $100 @ $10 per person and today's meal was approximately $450, and no additional meeting room costs.

*Steve Jett moved to approve and pay for the meeting expenses; seconded by Nadine McDonald. The motion passed unopposed.*

Steve Jett thanked Skip for putting together the social last night.

**Follow up/Finalize Proposed Probation Standards Discussion**
Kevin Sandau stated that we will be asking for support of the proposed probation standards in an effort to move them forward to IAC. He asked the group if they had questions or further discussion. Shawn Hill clarified that some of the areas of concern have been addressed, such as background checks revamped. Once we get the support of Juvenile Justice Administrators we will ask IAC to review the standards. If they support them then they will move forward towards legislation.

*Kevin Sandau moved to move the proposed standards forward for IAC's review, seconded by Janelle Schneider. The motion passed unopposed.*

Kevin Sandau will send a letter along with the standards to IAC and the County Commissioners. Matt Olsen will be talking to IAC before the June meeting. They will go to Legislation next year if approved through IAC.

**Family Engagement Curriculum**
Dee Dee Phillips created the Family Engagement curriculum for POST. She went over definitions and the importance of family engagement in our departments: best practice, reduces time in our system, less incarceration, and healthier probation staff. The goal is for empowering families based on their strengths so they play an active role in disposition and treatment. She suggested reading the book, A Framework for Understanding poverty, which addresses poverty as a culture and how the different classes (poverty, middle, and wealth) see the world. She went on to explain that poverty focuses on relationship building (family), middle class focuses on achievement, and wealth focuses on contacts (to be better in that realm). We need to focus our

case plans on these things. Dee Dee handed out a test (Could you Survive in Poverty?) for all to complete.

We broke out in to groups of 3 to role play with different scenarios. Dee Dee welcomes any suggestions, thoughts, or possible scenarios for her to use in her presentation. Family Engagement is new curriculum for POST. She can also go to departments to teach family engagement, all requests will go through Skip Clapp.

**Waiver/Title II Grant Program**

Alan Miller went over the state's formula grant program. The Department of Justice conducted a sight visit and audit in November and found that some funds expended and through pass through projects were not allowable. The state can apply for a waiver so that requirement for repayment not necessary, but need approval of all leaders in state agencies. He added that violations for OJJDP rules for compliance with core requirements has decreased, but still out of compliance. This has a direct impact on funding, they drop 20% of funding and ½ has to go into getting back in compliance. Runaway girls being held in detention is what has mostly put us in non-compliance.

*Nadine McDonald moved that the IACJJA formally supports IDJC's application for a waiver for the pass-through requirements of the Title II Formula Grant; seconded by Steve Jett. The motion passed unopposed.*

**YES Project**

Rachel Gillett started the presentation. Youth Empowerment Services implementation will be rolled out in phases for SED kids. It is intended to be strength based and family focused with Juvenile Justice as a key component. Goals of YES: provide opportunities for every child with SED to access appropriate health care, increase identified youth and screen to get correct services.

Seth Schreiber presented on the CANS, a tool used for assessment and access to services for ages 0-18. It replaces the CAFAS and will be used to identify unmet MH needs, assess individual and family strengths and needs, support clinical decision making and practice including treatment plans and level of care decisions, measure and communicate outcomes at the individual level, program level, and system level; improve service coordination and quality in partnership with the Praed Foundation.

Seth went over the different CANS and their uses. CMH will use the full CANS, which has 120 questions and generates an output; CANS-50 has 50 questions, same as full but narrowed down specifically to Medicaid eligibility, doesn't take into consideration strengths, only used by independent assessor; YES Checklist purpose and target audience is the broadest and least restrictive, has 14 questions and can be self-completed by parent or child; CANS Screener is the boosted version of checklist, targeted tool for primary provider, identification and referral for assessment, paper based platform coming July 1, web based next year, about 20 questions. No certification required for screener or checklist, others require certification. Juvenile Justice can fill out as well if they have knowledge of the juvenile without the juvenile present. ICANS is the web based platform, LOC-recommended level of care is rated from 0 to 3; 0 doesn't meet level

for SED, 1 meets minimum SED in community, 2 generally means involved with several services and needs coordination of care in community, 3 is highest level of need, usually requires numerous services and risk for out of home placement. Independent assessor is Liberty Health Care.

Clinicians still complete MH evaluation. CANS follows the youth once completed to different providers, used to obtain other services, still not sure on how Juvenile Justice will access the CANS assessment information. CANS deployment timeline, 2017 deployment, Jan 1, 2018 phase II deployment, next month all kids will have a CANS, July 1 release to Optum Network providers.

Juvenile Justice will use as a communication tool when working with other child serving agencies, used to enhance the assessment of a child's functional needs and strengths. Will require electronic consent, requires both providers to have access to the ICANS. Rules surrounding MH and SUDS records are more restrictive than health records. Eventually for IDJC and DBH, WITS and IJOS will interface, nothing in place for schools yet; CANS information between IDJC, detention, clinicians, DBH, DD, community providers is ICANS.

To get certified, contact Lael, Jason, or Seth Schreiber (presenter).

David Welsh from the Division of Medicaid presented on the Medicaid SED program, eligibility, and access to Medicaid services. Eligibility will cover behavioral health services, medical, transportation, and dental care.

He explained the process for referrals with Medicaid eligible and non-Medicaid eligible. Lael Hansen will share the power point with the membership.

Jeanette Heckey gave a presentation on the Parent Perspective, working with individuals in the MH system. She presented on chronic stress and the effects: physical, emotional, cognitive, and behavioral health of individuals as a response to emotional pressure suffered for a prolonged period of time. She told her personal story of her family. She went on to relay that the CANS looks at the whole family to determine family needs and give them the tools they need to succeed.

**SOMB Update**

Jeff Betts and Nancy Volle participated by conference call. Jeff expressed that the biggest change over the last year has been hiring Nancy as the program manager. He added that the SOMB is a voluntary board and all positions are by governor appointee. The original mission was the establishment of standards for assessments, treatment and polygraphs, but their focus has been on quality assurance for treatment and assessments. They are noticing with the standards being out there more people are becoming familiar with the standards and they are dealing with more complaints. They are developing processes around that and the educational piece.

The proposal in 2015 for the three tiered registry system was denied in legislature.

They are also working on helping providers in the state increase their quality of evaluations. They will revisit the registry later when quality is addressed. Nancy is working on revamping the website and contracting with an agency to keep it updated. In the future, the website will allow providers to apply for certification, take trainings, as well as have access to links and national trainings.

The work over the last year has been mostly administrative, getting people certified and getting the right paperwork. They hired an administrative assistant to help with this process. Jeff added that the registry is on hold at this time, but a risk based registry is based on good evaluations, quality and consistency. They want to make sure certified members are following the standards.

He expressed the importance of being familiar with the standards on how SO's are managed in the community and know if they are complying with standards. Standards and complaint process can be emailed to us so we can get an understanding of filing a complaint with the SOMB. This information can also be found on the website. Trainings are open to probation officers, (supervision standard included), providers and policy makers. They want to make sure everyone is doing their part in managing this population.

The board is responsible for re-certifications and they are in the planning phase to do audits, which will increase the capacity to do a better job for certified members. Skip requested an annual update.

**Rule of 80 discussion**

Jason Stone gave the IDJC report. He stated that the Director wanted to thank everyone for their efforts and support in the Rule of 80 legislation. They were 4 votes short in the senate and the intent is to go back through the commerce committee, since it deals mostly with PERSI.

Some feedback for next steps: have IAC as a co-sponsor for next year, continue to focus on county elected officials, emphasizing job as similarly classified as LE, steering clear of stressful job, and dealing with the same criminals. Shawn Hill said we need to focus on the comparisons straight across with IDOC and Jails and same requirements of POST certified individuals. Nadine McDonald said Senator Crabtree reached out to her about the Rule of 80 legislation. Nadine requested talking points to all be on board with same information. There was discussion about meeting with Legislative committee at Commissioner's & Clerk's meeting in June. Skip will correspond Seth Grigg of IAC. Darin Burrell said requests for agenda items go through Mindy Linn of IAC.

The committee formed to address administrative releases and treatment resistant youth will convene a conference call in June. The reintegration committee will reconvene. Jason is stepping back from this committee. The DL's will drive it and be making contacts soon. The YLSCMI 2.0 training will take place this week. IDJC Population has been increasing and is around 288. The department will work on YES trainings for JSC's and clinical staff to get kids eligible and do CANS before reintegration. Praed will also offer training in the future.

Renee Waite reported that county projections are finalized and will come out soon. Interviews for Jim Crowley's (DL) position will take place in May.

Skip asked about possible trainings for our next meeting. Steve Jett said he can possibly get someone for a sex trafficking training.

*Nadine McDonald moved to adjourn the meeting; seconded by Shawn Hill. Motion passed unopposed.*

The meeting closed at 4 p.m.

# Appendix D
# Idaho State Advisory Group Membership Roster

| Member Name | E-mail | Original Appointment | Formula Category | FT Govt. Emp. | Youth Members |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Susan Delyea | sdelyea.idff@gmail.com | 8/15/07 | D | | |
| Stacy Brown | sbrown@boundarycountyid.org | 8/31/12 | B | 1 | |
| Gabe Baker | gbaker@latah.id.us | 7/1/17 | B | 1 | |
| Tina Freckleton | tmfreckleton@yahoo.com | 7/1/13 | D, H | | |
| Courtney Keith | keithc@dhw.idaho.gov | 9/21/16 | C | 1 | |
| Korey Solomon | northstr@pmt.org | 5/14/14 | F, H | | |
| Matt Olsen | matto@bannockcounty.us | 7/1/14 | B | 1 | |
| Darin Burrell | dburrell@co.fremont.id.us | 5/13/14 | B | 1 | |
| Natella Shaw | shaw.natella@shopai.org | 12/14/17 | B,H | 1 | |
| Aide "Sam" Moore | aidesammoore93@gmail.com | 12/14/17 | E | | 1 |
| Amanda Solomon | amanda.solomon96@gmail.com | 10/15/15 | E | | 1 |
| Andy Rodriquez | andyr@nampahousing.com | 1/10/05 | C | 1 | |
| Anna Rodriguez | rodr6015@vandals.uidaho.edu | 7/1/13 | E | | 1 |
| Bill Thompson | bthompson@latah.id.us | 10/2/02 | A, B | | |
| Dale Kleinert | dkleinert@advanc.ed.org | 8/1/13 | G,H | | |
| Dave Peters | David.Peters@dwh.idaho.gov | 5/14/14 | C | 1 | |
| Denise Blevins | nini@moscow.com | 9/13/99 | E | | |
| Eric Walton | ericwalton99@gmail.com | 5/1/18 | E | | 1 |
| Hon. Darrell Bolz | darrell.bolz@hotmail.com | 4/15/04 | E | | |
| Hon. Dayo Onanubosi | jdgdoo@ canyonco.org | 10/15/15 | B | 1 | |
| Hon. Mark Ingram | mingram@lincolncountyid.us | 5/13/14 | B | 1 | |
| Kailamai Nguyen | kailalamai@gmail.com | 7/1/13 | E | | 1 |
| Kyle Fisher | idahofishers@msn.com | 10/2/02 | E | | |
| Lorin Nielson | sheriff@bannockcounty.us | 4/12/12 | A, B | | |
| Nancy Lopez | nlopez1427@gmail.com | 10/2/02 | E | | |

Total Members: 25
Full-time Gov't: 10 (40%)
Youth: 5 (20%)

Are there at least 3 members of the SAG who have been or who are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system? **_X_** Yes ___ No (Check one)

**Does the SAG also serve as the supervisory board? _X_ Yes ___ No**

# FY2018 Title II Grant

# Idaho Disclosure of Pending Applications

The Idaho Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) has no pending applications submitted in the last 12 months for federally funded assistance to support the same project being proposed in the FY2018 Title II Formula Grants Program.

**Research and Evaluation Independence and Integrity**

Idaho's Title II Formula Grant application may include a research component for DMC assessment. There are no real or perceived conflicts of interest with the program evaluation.

The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections will sign a Research Agreement with the Boise State University Center for Health Policy to govern the scope of the evaluation. Boise State University is a Metropolitan University of Distinction and the performance of the evaluation is consistent, compatible, and beneficial to the academic role and mission of the University as a state institution of higher education.

Researchers at the Center for Health Policy follow the American Evaluation Association's Guiding Principles for Evaluators to ensure high quality and ethical standards in their work. All protocols for research methods, data collection, storage, and analysis, and contact with human subjects are reviewed and approved by Boise State University's Institutional Review Board to ensure ethical practices are maintained.

An Institutional Review Board (IRB) is a committee established by an institution to protect the rights and welfare of human subjects recruited to participate in research activities. Federal, state and university regulations require all human subjects research conducted by Boise State University faculty, staff and students to be approved by the IRB before the research can be conducted.

Boise State University maintains a Federal-wide Assurance of compliance with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office for Human Research Protections (OHRP). The University assumes responsibility and obligations to ensure all research activity involving human subjects will be regulated under this Assurance, regardless if research activity is funded or unfunded. In accordance with our FWA (FWA00000097), the University is registered with OHRP (identified as IORG0000591) and has established two Institutional Review Boards (IRB00000924 & IRB00008762).

IDJC policy #328 Confidentiality / Privacy, governs the use and sharing of information on juveniles and employees. All employees sign a certificate of understanding at the time hire (DJC form 009). In order to comply with this policy and protect the privacy of juveniles served in the Community Collaborations Project, IDJC does not provide any data elements that could identify a juvenile to Boise State University.

IDJC removes any identifying information before transferring data to Boise State University. IDJC assigns a unique identifier to each record in the event questions arise. The identifiers allow an authorized IDJC employee to investigate individual records and provide information without breaching confidentiality.

IDJC has contracted Boise State University on other projects including:

Attitudes and Perceptions of Underage Drinking

Substance Use Disorders in Juvenile Offenders

Clinical Services Program (10 years)

Minority Overrepresentation in the Juvenile Justice System

# DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

Complete this form to disclose lobbying activities pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352
(See reverse for public burden disclosure.)

Approved by OMB
0348-0046

**1. Type of Federal Action:**
[b] a. contract
b. grant
c. cooperative agreement
d. loan
e. loan guarantee
f. loan insurance

**2. Status of Federal Action:**
[a] a. bid/offer/application
b. initial award
c. post-award

**3. Report Type:**
[a] a. initial filing
b. material change
**For Material Change Only:**
year _____ quarter _____
date of last report _____

**4. Name and Address of Reporting Entity:**
[✓] Prime [ ] Subawardee
Tier , *if known*:
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections
PO Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0285
**Congressional District**, *if known*: 1,2

**5. If Reporting Entity in No. 4 is a Subawardee, Enter Name and Address of Prime:**
**Congressional District**, *if known*:

**6. Federal Department/Agency:**
Depart of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**7. Federal Program Name/Description:**
Title II Formula Grant Program
CFDA Number, *if applicable*: 16.540

**8. Federal Action Number**, *if known*:

**9. Award Amount**, *if known*:
$

**10. a. Name and Address of Lobbying Registrant**
(*if individual, last name, first name, MI*):
NA

**b. Individuals Performing Services** (*including address if different from No. 10a*)
(*last name, first name, MI*):

**11.** Information requested through this form is authorized by title 31 U.S.C. section 1352. This disclosure of lobbying activities is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed by the tier above when this transaction was made or entered into. This disclosure is required pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352. This information will be reported to the Congress semi-annually and will be available for public inspection. Any person who fails to file the required disclosure shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less that $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

Signature: Sharon Harrigfeld *Sharon Harrigfeld*
Print Name: Sharon Harrigfeld
Title: Director
Telephone No.: (208) 334-5100 Date: 5/4/2018

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**Appendix I: Compliance With the JJDP Act Formula Grants Program State Plan Requirements [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)]**

**The application must provide evidence that the state complies with each of the following requirements. This appendix is to be submitted as a separate attachment, with the required information contained within the attachment. Download this form, retitle it as Appendix I – [State], and enter your information directly into the downloaded appendix as directed. Pay close attention to the instructions provided in italics after each item for additional guidance. Failure to satisfy each requirement will result in the state or territory being deemed ineligible for award and the award, if made, may be terminated.**

(a) **Requirements**. In order to receive formula grants under this part, a state shall submit a plan for carrying out its purposes applicable to a 3-year period. Such plan shall be amended annually to include new programs, projects, and activities. The state shall submit annual performance reports to the Administrator which shall describe progress in implementing programs contained in the original plan, and shall describe the status of compliance with state plan requirements. In accordance with regulations which the Administrator shall prescribe, such plan shall—

(1) Designate the state agency as the sole agency for supervising the preparation and administration of the plan; *[Include here a statement indicating the designated state agency. For example, "The Division of Juvenile Services is the designated state agency responsible for preparation and administration of the 3-year plan."]*

The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) is the sole agency responsible for preparing and administering this plan as described in Title 20, Chapter 5 of the Idaho Juvenile Corrections Act (JCA).

(2) Contain satisfactory evidence that the state agency designated in accordance with paragraph (1) has or will have authority, by legislation if necessary, to implement such plan in conformity with this part; *[Include here a citation for the executive order, legislation, or policy pointing to the authority of the agency or attach a copy of the full order, legislation or policy. For example, "The designation of the Division of Juvenile Services as the agency responsible for the 3- year plan was established per Executive Order <number> signed by Governor <Name> on <date>."]*

The IDJC is the agency responsible for implementation of the 3-Year Plan as noted in 20-504 of the JCA.

(3) P

rovide for an advisory group that—*[Attach the SAG list using the format of the sample roster. Ensure that the individual(s) satisfying each requirement are clearly identified by the category letter specified in the roster instructions. Submit the roster as a separate attachment, labeled "Appendix D: SAG roster".]*

The Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) serves as the State Advisory Group under Executive Order 2015 -11 (see roster attached).

(A) Shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 members appointed by the chief executive officer of the state—

(i) W hich members have training, experience, or special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, the administration of juvenile justice, or the reduction of juvenile delinquency;

(ii) Which members include—

(I) At least one locally elected official representing general purpose local government;

(II) Representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers;

(III) Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, recreation, and youth services;

(IV) Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children;

(V) Volunteers who work with delinquents or potential delinquents;

(VI) Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to incarceration, including programs providing organized recreation activities;

(VII) Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion; and

(VIII) Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence;

(iii) A majority of which members (including the chairperson) shall not be full-time employees of the federal, state, or local government;

(iv) At least one-fifth of which members shall be under the age of 24 at the time of appointment; and

(v) A t least three members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system;

(B) Shall participate in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan prior to submission to the supervisory board for final action; *[Include here a statement affirming that this requirement will be met, and describe the process used. For example, "The State Advisory Group (SAG) participates in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan prior to submission to the supervisory board for final action. This is done through a SAG retreat in which members discuss and vote on priorities for the plan, and then by subsequent review and approval of the draft plan prior to submission to OJJDP."]*

The Idaho SAG participates in the development and approval of the state plan.

Local Juvenile Justice Councils conducted public workshops throughout the state to identify local priorities and develop Action Plans. Councils are a sub-set of the SAG. The SAG reviews Action Plans and identified common elements. Those elements became statewide priorities along with special focus on compliance with core requirements. Planning activities began in spring of 2017 and concluded in spring of 2018.

(C) Shall be afforded the opportunity to review and comment, not later than 30 days after their submission to the advisory group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the state agency designated under paragraph (1); *[Include here a statement affirming this requirement is met and describe the process used. For example, "The SAG is afforded the opportunity to review and comment, within 30 days after their submission to the advisory group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the designated state agency. The grants subcommittee of the SAG reviews and scores the grant applications and provides funding recommendations that are made to the full SAG within 30 days of receiving the applications. The full SAG provides the final vote on the awards to be made by the designated state agency."]*

*The Idaho SAG is afforded the opportunity to review and comment, within 30 days after their submission to the advisory group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the designated state agency. The grants subcommittee of the SAG reviews and scores the grant applications and provides funding recommendations that are made to the full SAG within 30 days of receiving the applications. The full SAG provides the final vote on the awards to be made by the designated state agency*

(D) Shall, consistent with this title—

(i) Advise the state agency designated under paragraph (1) and its supervisory board; *and [Include here a statement affirming this requirement is met and describe the process used. For example, "The SAG advises the state agency and its supervisory board. The SAG holds an annual strategy session at the designated state agency to address the need for effective statewide planning and coordination of activities that are written into the 3-year plan. The state agency, under the guidance of the SAG, is responsible for implementing that plan. Throughout the year, the state agency updates the SAG on the priorities and activities. The SAG makes recommendations for the annual updates required by OJJDP."]*

*The Idaho SAG advises IDJC and the IDJC board. The SAG meets quarterly with the state agency and holds an annual planning meeting to address the elements of the 3-year plan. The state agency, under the guidance of the SAG, is responsible for implementing that plan.*

(ii) Submit to the chief executive officer and the legislature of the state at least annually recommendations regarding state compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13); *and [Include here a statement affirming that this has been done or will be done. For example, "<State> affirms that recommendations regarding compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) are submitted to the chief executive officer and the legislature of the state annually." Include a copy of the most recent set of recommendations as a separate attachment labelled "<State> SAG recommendations."]*

The Idaho SAG makes recommendations to the state agency, chief executive official and state legislature annually regarding compliance with the core requirements of the JJDPA through the IDJC Legislative Update.

(iii) Contact and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; and *[Include here a statement affirming this has been done, and a description of the process. For example, "<State> affirms that contact and regular input is sought from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the JJ system. The <State> Juvenile Justice Department maintains statutory authority over all juvenile detention and juvenile correctional facilities. The Executive Director of the JJ Department serves on the SAG and provides regular opportunities for SAG members to meet with juveniles who are currently under their jurisdiction to gather input. The SAG met with these youth on the following dates:_____."]*

The Idaho SAG routinely seeks input from juveniles under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system by engaging youth as members of the SAG. The SAG also surveys youth in custody on an ongoing basis led by the youth members of the SAG. Surveys solicit opinions from hundreds of youth in custody. A copy of the most recent survey report is attached.

(E) May, consistent with this title—

(i) Advise on state supervisory board and local criminal justice advisory board composition; *[This is optional. If applicable, include relevant information here: ]*

(ii) Review progress and accomplishments of projects funded under the state plan. *[This is optional. If applicable, include relevant information here: ]*

(4) Provide for the active consultation with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the development of a state plan which adequately takes into account the needs and requests of units of local government, except that nothing in the plan requirements, or any regulations promulgated to carry out such requirements, shall be construed to prohibit or impede the state from making grants to, or entering into contracts with, local private agencies or the advisory group; *[Include here a statement affirming this requirement is met and a description of the process. For example, "<State> provides for the active consultation with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the development of the state plan which takes into account the needs and requests of units of local government. <State> has regional youth justice teams that met quarterly throughout the past year, providing opportunities for communication between the state agency, units of local government, and other local justice stakeholders. This structure gives localities an opportunity to give input into the state plan and juvenile justice priorities."]*

The IJJC uses a statewide planning strategy engaging citizens and units of local government through local District Juvenile Justice Councils, the Tribal Juvenile Justice Council, and IJJC sub-committees in facilitated planning workshops. This structure ensures the needs of local governments are taken into account.

(5) Unless the provisions of this paragraph are waived at the discretion of the Administrator for any state in which the services for delinquent or other youth are organized primarily on a statewide basis, provide that at least 66 and 2/3 percent of funds received by the state under section 222 [34 U.S.C. § 11132] reduced by the percentage (if any) specified by the state under the authority of paragraph (25) and excluding funds made available to the state advisory group under section 222(d) [34 U.S.C. § 11132(d)], shall be expended—

(A) Through programs of units of local government or combinations thereof, to the extent such programs are consistent with the state plan;

(B) Through programs of local private agencies, to the extent such programs are consistent with the state plan, except that direct funding of any local private agency by a state shall be permitted only if such agency requests such funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of local government or combination thereof; and

(C) To provide funds for programs of Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) and that agree to attempt to comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (11), (12), and (13), applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles, an amount that bears the same ratio to the aggregate amount to be expended through programs referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B) as the population under 18 years of age in the geographical areas in which such tribes perform such functions bears to the state population under 18 years of age;*] [Attach budget and provide a statement of assurance for all 3 parts (A, B, and C below), or cite approved waiver of the subaward requirement. For example, "<State> assures that at least 66 and 2/3 percent of funds, excluding funds made available to the SAG, shall be expended through programs of units of local government or combinations thereof, to the extent that such programs are consistent with the state plan; through programs of local private agencies, to the extent the programs are consistent with the state plan, only if such agency requests such funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of local government or combination thereof; and for programs of Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions and that agree to attempt to comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (11), (12), and (13), applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles, an amount that bears the same ratio to the aggregate amount to be expended through programs referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B) as the population under 18 years of age in the*

*geographical areas in which such tribes perform such functions bears to the state population under 18 years of age."]*

Idaho Requests a waiver to this requirement, see attached request.

(6) Provide for an equitable distribution of the assistance received under section 222 [34 U.S.C. § 11132] within the state, including in rural areas; *[Include here a statement affirming that this requirement is met, as well as an explanation of the process and logic the state uses as to how it is equitable. For example, "<State> provides for an equitable distribution of the assistance received within the state, including in rural areas. This occurs through the creation of the state regional youth justice teams that help inform local entities as well as the state about challenges and needs throughout the state. This information, in conjunction with youth crime analysis data, helps inform the funding decisions made."]*

Any funding that becomes available under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] will be equitably distributed within the state. Idaho directs funding to all communities through the engagement of local District and Tribal Juvenile Justice Councils. Councils develop Action Plans based on local needs and funds are budgeted for implementation of those plans.

(7) (A) Provide for an analysis of juvenile delinquency problems in, and the juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of, the state (including any geographical area in which an Indian tribe performs law enforcement functions), a description of the services to be provided, and a description of performance goals and priorities, including a specific statement of the manner in which programs are expected to meet the identified juvenile crime problems (including the joining of gangs that commit crimes) and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of the state;

and that

(B) Contains—

(i) An analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, including the types of such services available and the need for such services; *[Provide description in application and list the pertinent page number(s): __2-18_____]*

(ii) A plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; *[Provide description in application and list the pertinent page number(s): ___23-24_____]*

(iii) A plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas; and *[Provide description in application and list the pertinent page number(s): ____24-25_____]*

(iv) A plan for providing needed mental health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice system, including information on how such plan is being implemented and how such services will be targeted to those juveniles in such system who are in greatest need of such services. *[Provide description in application and list the pertinent page number(s): _____26_____]*

*[Include here a statement affirming that the information for (7) (A) and (7) (B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) has been included in the narrative, and indicate the page number(s). For example, "<State> has provided an analysis on pages 5 through 10 of juvenile delinquency problems and needs in the state, including a description of services, goals and priorities, and how the state will meet these needs."]*

Idaho has provided an analysis on pages 2 through 18 of juvenile delinquency problems and needs in the state. Descriptions of services, goals and priorities, and how the state will meet these needs are included in pages 19 through 25.

(8) Provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of existing juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreation, health, and welfare programs) in the state; *[Include here a statement affirming this requirement is met and a description of the process. For example, "<State> provides for the coordination and maximum utilization of juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and provide agencies and organizations, and other related programs in the state. This occurs through quarterly meetings with stakeholders, as well as the involvement of SAG members who have connections to various programs throughout the state. SAG subcommittees involve representation spanning multiple departments and sectors across the state. There are cross-system collaborations in place that allow for planning and coordination through committee meetings and regional collaboration groups. Information gathered from regional and subcommittee groups is shared at the SAG meeting to consider how to incorporate into the state plan.]*

Idaho provides for the coordination and maximum utilization of juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs in the state. This occurs through regular meetings with stakeholders, as well as the involvement of SAG members who have connections to various programs throughout the state. SAG

subcommittees involve representation spanning multiple departments and sectors across the state. There are cross-system collaborations in place that allow for planning and coordination through committee meetings and regional collaboration groups. Information gathered from regional and subcommittee groups is shared at the SAG meeting to consider how to incorporate it into the state plan.

(9) Provide that not less than 75 percent of the funds available to the state under section 222 [34 U.S.C. § 11132], other than funds made available to the state advisory group under section 222(d) [34 U.S.C. § 11132(d)], whether expended directly by the state, by the unit of local government, or by a combination thereof, or through grants and contracts with public or private nonprofit agencies, shall be used for—*[Attach budget in which relevant program categories as described in Appendix B are designated. Note: It is not a requirement that every category (A through S below) be funded.]*

(A) Community-based alternatives (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization, including—

(i) For youth who need temporary placement: crisis intervention, shelter, and aftercare; and

(ii) For youth who need residential placement: a continuum of foster care or group home alternatives that provide access to a comprehensive array of services;

(B) Community-based programs and services to work with—

(i) Parents and other family members to strengthen families, including parent self- help groups, so that juveniles may be retained in their homes;

(ii) Juveniles during their incarceration, and with their families, to ensure the safe return of such juveniles to their homes and to strengthen the families; and

(iii) Parents with limited English-speaking ability, particularly in areas where there is a large population of families with limited English-speaking ability;

(C) Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet the needs of youth through the collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies, and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services;

(D) Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect, and to their families, in order to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law;

(E) Educational programs or supportive services for delinquent or other juveniles—

(i) To encourage juveniles to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations;

(ii) To provide services to assist juveniles in making the transition to the world of work and self-sufficiency; and

(iii) Enhance coordination with the local schools that such juveniles would otherwise attend, to ensure that—

(I) The instruction that juveniles receive outside school is closely aligned with the instruction provided in school; and

(II) Information regarding any learning problems identified in such alternative learning situations is communicated to the schools;

(F) Expanding the use of probation officers—

(i) Particularly for the purpose of permitting nonviolent juvenile offenders (including status offenders) to remain at home with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization; and

(ii) To ensure that juveniles follow the terms of their probation;

(G) Counseling, training, and mentoring programs, which may be in support of academic tutoring, vocational and technical training, and drug and violence prevention counseling, that are designed to link at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, or juveniles who have a parent or legal guardian who is or was incarcerated in a federal, state, or local correctional facility or who is otherwise under the jurisdiction of a federal, state, or local criminal justice system, particularly juveniles residing in low-income and high-crime areas and juveniles experiencing educational failure, with responsible individuals (such as law enforcement officials, Department of Defense personnel, individuals working with local businesses, and individuals working with community- based and faith-based organizations and agencies) who are properly screened and trained;

(H) Programs designed to develop and implement projects relating to juvenile delinquency and learning disabilities, including on-the-job training programs to assist community services, law enforcement, and juvenile justice personnel to more effectively recognize and provide for learning disabled and other juveniles with disabilities;

(I) Projects designed both to deter involvement in illegal activities and to promote involvement in lawful activities on the part of gangs whose membership is substantially composed of youth;

(J) Programs and projects designed to provide for the treatment of youth's dependence on or abuse of alcohol or other addictive or nonaddictive drugs;

(K) Programs for positive youth development that assist delinquent and other at-risk youth in obtaining—

(i) A sense of safety and structure;

(ii) A sense of belonging and membership;

(iii) A sense of self-worth and social contribution;

(iv) A sense of independence and control over one's life; and

(v) A sense of closeness in interpersonal relationships;

(L) Programs that, in recognition of varying degrees of the seriousness of delinquent behavior and the corresponding gradations in the responses of the juvenile justice system in response to that behavior, are designed to—

(i) Encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of post adjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting (including expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, and similar programs, and secure community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services such as health, mental health, education (remedial and special), job training, and recreation); and

(ii) Assist in the provision by the Administrator of information and technical assistance, including technology transfer, to states in the design and utilization of risk assessment mechanisms to aid juvenile justice personnel in determining appropriate sanctions for delinquent behavior;

(M) Community-based programs and services to work with juveniles, their parents, and other family members during and after incarceration in order to strengthen families so that such juveniles may be retained in their homes;

(N) Programs (including referral to literacy programs and social service programs) to assist families with limited English-speaking ability that include delinquent juveniles to overcome language and other barriers that may prevent the complete treatment of such juveniles and the preservation of their families;

(O) Programs designed to prevent and to reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles;

(P) After-school programs that provide at-risk juveniles and juveniles in the juvenile justice system with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities;

(Q) Community-based programs that provide followup post-placement services to adjudicated juveniles, to promote successful reintegration into the community;

(R) Projects designed to develop and implement programs to protect the rights of juveniles affected by the juvenile justice system; and

(S) Programs designed to provide mental health services for incarcerated juveniles suspected to be in need of such services, including assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.

Idaho will provide not less than 75% of the funds for programs described within statutory requirement 9 of the Title II program. See budget for further detail.

(10) Provide for the development of an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the state; *[Include here a statement and description of the capacity the state has, or plans to develop to meet this requirement. For example, "<State> has developed an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the state through the <Name Research Center> which is dedicated to providing high quality data, research and evaluation services to an array of entities including federal, state and local governments. In addition, the SAG has supported an evaluation of a state-funded juvenile diversion program; this evaluation has yielded useful information leading to improvements in the operations of diversion programs, including training for staff involved in those programs."]*

Idaho has developed an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the state through the Boise State University Center for Health Policy which is dedicated to providing high quality data, research and evaluation services to an array of entities including federal, state and local governments.

(11) Shall, in accordance with rules issued by the Administrator, provide that—*[ Include here a statement affirming that the state/territory complies with this requirement, and confirmation that documentation is found in the information submitted in the compliance tool. For example, "<State> complies with this core requirement, and the documentation can be found on pages 5-7 of the information submitted in the compliance tool."]*

(A) Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, excluding—

(i) Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of section 922(x)(2) of Title 18, United States Code, or of a similar state law;

(ii) Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of a valid court order; and

(iii) Juveniles who are held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the state; shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities; and

(B) Juveniles—

(i) Who are not charged with any offense; and

(ii) Who are—

(I) Aliens; or

(II) Alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities;

Idaho submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement in conjunction with the annual compliance report and plan in the online compliance tool.

(12) Provide that—*[Include here a statement affirming that the state/territory complies with this requirement, and confirmation that documentation was submitted in the compliance tool. For example, "<State> complies with this core requirement, and the documentation can be found on pages 7-9 of the information submitted in the compliance tool." Also, fully complete and sign Certification form, Appendix K.]*

(A) Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent or juveniles within the purview of paragraph (11) will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates; and

(B) There is in effect in the state a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and such adult inmates, including in collocated facilities, have been trained and certified to work with juveniles; *[Refer to Certification form, Appendix K.]*

Idaho submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement in conjunction with the annual compliance report and plan in the online compliance tool.

(13) Provide that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults except—

(A) Juveniles who are accused of nonstatus offenses and who are detained in such jail or lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours—

(i) For processing or release;

(ii) While awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility; or

(iii) In which period such juveniles make a court appearance; and only if such juveniles do not have contact with adult inmates, and only if there is in effect in the state a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and adult inmates in collocated facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles; *[Refer to Certification form, Appendix K*]

(B) Juveniles who are accused of nonstatus offenses, who are awaiting an initial court appearance that will occur within 48 hours after being taken into custody (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) and who are detained in a jail or lockup—

(i) In which—

(I) Such juveniles do not have contact with adult inmates; and

(II) There is in effect in the state a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and adult inmates in collocated facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles; and

(ii) That—

(I) Is located outside a metropolitan statistical area (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget) and has no existing acceptable alternative placement available;

(II) Is located where conditions of distance to be traveled or the lack of highway, road, or transportation do not allow for court appearances within 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) so that a brief (not to exceed an additional 48 hours) delay is excusable; or

(III) Is located where conditions of safety exist (such as severe, adverse, life-threatening weather conditions that do not allow for reasonably safe travel), in which case the time for an appearance may be delayed until 24 hours after the time that such conditions allow for reasonable safe travel;

*[Include here a statement affirming that the state/territory complies with this requirement (#13) in full, and confirmation that documentation was submitted in the compliance tool. For example, "<State> complies with this core requirement, and the documentation can be found on pages 9-11 of the information submitted in the compliance tool." Also, fully complete and sign Certification form, Appendix K.]*

Idaho submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement in conjunction with the annual compliance report and plan in the online compliance tool.

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(14) Provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and nonsecure facilities to ensure that the requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) are met, and for annual reporting of the results of such monitoring to the Administrator, except that such reporting requirements shall not apply in the case of a state which is in compliance with the other requirements of this paragraph, which is in compliance with the requirements in paragraphs (11) and (12), and which has enacted legislation which conforms to such requirements and which contains, in the opinion of the Administrator, sufficient enforcement mechanisms to ensure that such legislation will be administered effectively; *[Include here a statement affirming that the state/territory complies with this requirement, and confirmation that evidence was submitted in the compliance tool. For example, "<State> complies with this requirement, and the documentation can be found on pages 11-15 of the information submitted in the compliance tool."]*

Idaho submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement in conjunction with the annual compliance report and plan in the online compliance tool.

(15) Provide assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability; *[Include here a statement affirming that this requirement is met. For example, "<State> provides assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, disability."]*

Idaho provides assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability.

(16) Provide assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency (which approaches should include the involvement of grandparents or other extended family members when possible and appropriate, and the provision of family counseling during the incarceration of juvenile family members and coordination of family services when appropriate and feasible); *[Include here a statement affirming that this requirement is met. For example, "<State> provides assurance that consideration will be given to and that*

*assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency."]*

Idaho provides assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency. Family engagement is one of the priorities of this plan.

(17) Provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan; *[Include here a statement affirming that this requirement is met and a description of the process. For example, "<State> has established procedures to protect the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan. All agencies that contract with <designated state agency> are compliant with HIPAA and other relevant laws related to information sharing and privacy concerns."]*

Idaho has established procedures to protect the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan. All agencies that contract with IDJC are compliant with HIPAA and other relevant laws related to information sharing and privacy concerns. The rights of juveniles are assured through the Idaho Constitution Article I Section 13. Privacy and other rights are assured through state statute and judicial rules including the Idaho Juvenile Corrections Title 20, Chapter 5, and Idaho Juvenile Rule 53.

(18) Provide assurances that—

(A) Any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of nonovertime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee;

(B) Activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and

(C) No such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved; *[Include here a statement of affirmation for all three parts: 18(A), 18(B), and 18(C). For example, "<State> affirms that any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of nonovertime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved."]*

Idaho affirms that any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.

(19) Provide for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title; *[Include here a statement of concurrence, and submit the financial management and internal controls questionnaire. (**All** applicants—other than an individual—are to download, complete, sign and submit this form.) For example, "<State> has strong internal fiscal controls and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title. The Financial Management and Internal Controls questionnaire has been completed and signed by the Financial Point of Contact and is attached."]*

Idaho has strong internal fiscal controls and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title. The Financial Management and

Internal Controls questionnaire has been completed and signed by the Financial Point of Contact and is attached.

(20) Provide reasonable assurance that federal funds made available under this part for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that would in the absence of such federal funds be made available for the programs described in this part, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds; *[Include here a statement affirming that this requirement is met. For example, "<State> assures that federal funds made available under this part will be used to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that would be used in the absence of such federal funds made available for these programs, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds."]*

Idaho assures that federal funds made available under this part will be used to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that would be used in the absence of such federal funds made available for these programs, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds.

(21) Provide that the state agency designated under paragraph (1) will—

(A) To the extent practicable give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based; *[Include here a statement affirming that this requirement is met and a description. For example, "<State> will give priority to the extent practicable in funding programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based. <State agency> is prioritizing dissemination of evidence-based practices by supporting training and technical assistance for agency staff and service providers. Some projects include evaluation components; others include programmatic fidelity requirements."]*

Idaho will give priority to the extent practicable in funding programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based. IDJC is prioritizing dissemination of evidence-based practices by supporting training and technical assistance for agency staff and

service providers. Some projects include evaluation components; others include programmatic fidelity requirements.

(B) From time to time, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of state and local needs, that it considers necessary; and *[Include here a statement that this has been addressed in the application as described on the referenced pages, and will be addressed in the plan updates, annual progress reports and DCTAT. For example, "<State's> crime data section provides an analysis of juvenile crime for the years 2014-2016, showing declines in indicators of delinquent activity among juveniles at state and local levels. Effectiveness of funded programs is reviewed annually by the SAG and used to inform continuation funding decisions. This will also be addressed in the annual progress report and Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). Refer to page(s): 5-8 and 13."]*

Idaho reviews the Title II plan on an annual basis and provides updates to the Administrator through plan updates for elements it considers necessary. Data on program impacts are reported in the DCTAT system.

(C) Not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that such program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such recipient to the state agency; *[Include here a statement affirming that this requirement is met, with an explanation of the process for subgranting and assessing performance. For example, "<State> affirms that funds will not be provided to carry out a program if the recipient of funds has failed during the preceding 2-year period to demonstrate, before the expiration of the 2-year period, that the program achieved substantial success in achieving the specified goals. Programs submit quarterly progress reports. When subaward applications are reviewed, prior program performance is considered as one of the factors for funding."]*

Idaho affirms that funds will not be provided to carry out a program if the recipient of funds has failed during the preceding 2-year period to demonstrate, before the expiration of the 2-year period, that the program achieved substantial success in achieving the specified goals. Programs submit quarterly progress reports. When subaward applications are reviewed, prior program performance is considered as one of the factors for funding

(22) Address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system; *[Include here a statement affirming that the state/territory complies with this requirement, and confirmation that documentation is found in the information submitted in the compliance tool. For example, "<State> complies with this core requirement, and the documentation can be found on pages 2-4 of the information submitted in the compliance tool."]*

Idaho submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement (DMC) in the compliance tool.

(23) Provide that if a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order related to his/her status as a juvenile issued for committing a status offense

(A) An appropriate public agency shall be promptly notified that such juvenile is held in custody for violating such order;

(B) Not later than 24 hours during which such juvenile is so held, an authorized representative of such agency shall interview, in person, such juvenile; and

(C) Not later than 48 hours during which such juvenile is so held—

(i) Such representative shall submit an assessment to the court that issued such order, regarding the immediate needs of such juvenile; and

(ii) Such court shall conduct a hearing to determine—

(I) Whether there is reasonable cause to believe that such juvenile violated such order; and
(II) The appropriate placement of such juvenile pending disposition of the violation alleged; —

*[Include here a statement indicating whether the state uses the VCO exception and if so, affirming that the applicant complies with this requirement, and confirmation that documentation is found in the information submitted in the compliance tool. For example, "<State> complies with this requirement, and the documentation can be found on pages 11-12 of the information submitted in the compliance tool."]*

Idaho submitted data and documentation about compliance with this core requirement (DSO) in the compliance tool.

(24) Provide an assurance that if the state receives under section 222 [34 U.S.C. § 11132] for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the state received under such section for fiscal year 2000, all of such excess shall be

expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services; *[Refer here for a chart of FY 2000 Formula Grant distribution amounts. Include here a statement affirming that this requirement is met. For example, "<State> affirms that if the state receives an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount received under this section in FY 2000, all such excess would be expended through or for programs as part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services. <State> has compared the amount received in FY 2000 (list amount - $XXXX) with the amount to be received in FY 2018 (list amount - $XXXX), and the FY 2018 amount does not exceed 105 percent of the FY 2000 amount."]*

If the state receives an amount that exceeds 105% of the amount the state received under Section 5632 of Title II for fiscal year 2000, the state will use such excess for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services.

(25) Specify a percentage (if any), not to exceed 5 percent, of funds received by the state under section 222 [34 U.S.C. § 11132] (other than funds made available to the state advisory group under section 222(d) [34 U.S.C. § 11132(d)]) that the state will reserve for expenditure by the state to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units; *[Specify a percentage, from 0 to 5%. Fill in percentage here:____ %. (Note: States are not required to spend funds for this purpose.]*

Idaho does not specifically designate any percentage of funds for purposes of incentive grants to units of local government to reduce the caseload of probation officers.

(26) Provide that the state, to the maximum extent practicable, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court; *[Include here a statement affirming that this requirement is met,, with a description of the process. For example, "<State> affirms that, to the maximum extent practicable, a system has been implemented to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to that juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court. <Name of system> is a statewide system automating services in Child Welfare and the Division of Youth Corrections; this project streamlined record keeping and service delivery through new hardware and software in all of <State's> counties, regions, and facilities. Local detention screeners are able to query the*

*database and determine whether the juvenile or the family is involved in a child welfare case and provide relevant information to the court for establishing a pre-trial release and treatment plan. A second database which contains all court records is housed in the Judicial Department and is accessible to all judges, magistrates and probation offices.]*

Idaho affirms that, to the maximum extent practicable, a system has been implemented to provide courts with relevant juvenile justice and public child welfare records in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of the court. The Idaho iCourt project is changing the way our Courts do business and serve the public. Courts are shifting from a legacy paper-based system to a modern electronic online judicial system by implementing integrated court management solutions and access tools. This project is in partnership with Tyler Technologies Inc., using the Odyssey software suite Tyler is a proven software company with 10 statewide court implementations and over 500 county court implementations across the country. The project is expected to take 3 years to realize statewide benefits. Once the complete system has been deployed to all counties, it will provide improved access to electronic court records, hearing schedules, court documents, e-filing and more. This new system will also provide tools to improve business practices amongst justice partners by providing around-the-clock access to court information, reduce costs from handling and storing paper files, streamline court processes, and deliver better information for judicial decision-making**.**

(27) Establish policies and systems to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders; *[Include here a statement affirming that this requirement is met, with a description of the process of how the state/territory has or will work to establish these policies and systems. For example, "<State> affirms that policies and systems have been established to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and*

*implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders. <State> law requires that the child protective services team is to report all "services required" findings to the <State> Juvenile Court. <State> law makes abuse and neglect records available to the court. Child welfare data is entered into the juvenile court's database and is included as part of the child's record. Thus, juvenile court records, whether related to juvenile justice or child welfare systems, are in a combined file, and child welfare record information is made known to the court. <State> law requires that all evidence be presented at disposition, allowing child protection services records to be part of a delinquency proceeding. This information is also included as part of the court history information that is provided to custodial agencies for a youth's treatment plan."]*

Idaho affirms that policies and systems have been established to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders.

Guidelines for court records for juvenile proceedings within the child welfare system are delineated in Idaho Child Protective Act, Title 16, Chapter 16. Idaho Juvenile Rule 16 allows courts to expand cases to address child protection issues for juveniles involved in any stage of the Juvenile Corrections Act Title 20, Chapter 5.

In 2018, the Idaho Legislative Office of Performance Evaluation launched a study to match system data between state departments of Juvenile Corrections, Health and Welfare, and Idaho counties. The study found limitations to data sharing due to differences in data collection methods and legal framework. Recommendations are included to build on existing multiagency efforts including a possible pilot project to study multiagency data sharing.

The departments of Juvenile Corrections and Health and Welfare have established a secure data-sharing web service to ensure that upon receipt of a court order to complete an assessment, Health and Welfare is able to

immediately begin gathering agreed upon data from the Juvenile Corrections database.

(28) Provide assurances that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section
472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675). *[Include here a statement affirming that this requirement is met. For example, "<State> assures that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675)."]*

Idaho assures that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675).

*The Office of the Governor*

*Executive Department*
*State of Idaho*

***EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT***
***STATE OF IDAHO***
***BOISE***

*State Capitol*
*Boise*

## *EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2015-11*

## *REVIEWING THE PREPARATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF IDAHO'S PLAN UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT*

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*WHEREAS, the State of Idaho, in accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 ("JJDPA"), is required to designate a State agency to supervise and administer Idaho's plan under the JJDPA and to establish a State juvenile justice advisory group; and*

*WHEREAS, the first regular session of the 53rd Idaho Legislature established the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections ("Department") and amended existing law to create a juvenile corrections system based on principles of accountability, community protection, and competency development; and*

*WHEREAS, the purposes and intent of Idaho's Juvenile Corrections Act of 1995 and the JJDPA was better served by transferring the Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission ("Commission") to the Department; and*

*WHEREAS, the Department was designated as the sole agency for supervising the preparation and administration of Idaho's plan under the JJDPA, and the Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was abolished effective July 1, 1995; and*

*WHEREAS, the Commission was transferred from the Office of the Governor to the Department effective July 1, 1995, and has functioned as the advisory group referenced in Title 42, Section 5633(a)(3), United States Code; and*

*NOW, THEREFORE, I, C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER, Governor of the State of Idaho, by the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 5, of the Idaho Constitution, and Section 67-802, Idaho Code, do hereby order that:*

1. *The membership of the Commission shall be in conformity with the JJDPA. The chairman, vice-chairman, and members of the Commission shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Members shall serve a term of three years. The chairman and vice-chairman shall serve in such capacities for three years.*

2. *The Commission shall perform the following functions:*

   a. *Advise the Department on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues;*

   b. *Participate in the development and review of Idaho's plan under the JJDPA;*

   c. *Be afforded an opportunity to review and comment on all grant applications under the JJDPA submitted by the Department;*

   d. *Ensure compliance with the core protections of the JJDPA by jurisdictions with public authority in Idaho through education, technical assistance, monitoring and remedial actions for violations;*

   e. *Perform such other duties that the JJDPA requires to be performed by the advisory group referenced in Title 42, Section 5633(a)(3), United States Code;*

   f. *Perform such other duties that the JJDPA requires to be performed by the supervisory board referenced in Title 42, Section 5671(c)(1), United States Code, and Title 28, Section 31.102(b), Code of Federal Regulations, until such*

*time as the director of the Department may establish another committee, commission, or board within the Department to perform those duties; and*

*g. Perform such other duties as requested by the director of the Department, which may include submitting reports to the director of the Department and making decisions on grant applications under the JJDPA submitted to the Department.*

*This Executive Order shall cease to be effective four years after its entry into force.*

*IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Idaho at the Capitol in Boise on this 1st day of October in the year of our Lord two thousand and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred fortieth and of the Statehood of Idaho the one hundred twenty-sixth.*

*C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER*
*GOVERNOR*

*LAWERENCE DENNEY*
*SECRETARY OF STATE*

# The 2015 Survey of Youth Detained or Housed in Idaho Juvenile Detention Centers and Juvenile Correction Centers: Results and Analysis

Prepared for the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections

by

Theodore W. McDonald, Ph.D.

December 2015

## Executive Summary

**In the summer of 2015, 326 juveniles detained in one of 10 Idaho Juvenile Detention Centers (JDCs) or housed in one of three Idaho Juvenile Corrections Centers (JCCs) completed a 29-item survey intended to capture their perceptions and experiences across a variety of dimensions, including their family life, community norms, and concerns about issues they anticipate facing upon release. The survey was a slight modification of one developed in 2012 by Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) administrators and members of the Youth Committee of the Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC). The data were analyzed several different ways, as is documented in this report. First, the data were analyzed in aggregate to assess overall trends and patterns among juveniles in 2015. Then, the 2015 results were compared against those from the 2012 survey, where applicable, to assess whether changes in perceptions or experiences were documented across the two time-points. Subsequent analyses were conducted on the 2015 data to determine whether differences in perceptions or experiences existed as a function of a number of variables, including gender, whether juveniles were housed in a JDC or a JCC, whether juveniles had parents or siblings who have been or are currently incarcerated, among others.**

**Some noteworthy results from analysis of the 2015 survey responses included the following:**

- **Nearly 60% of the juveniles reported that they have at least one parent who has been or is incarcerated, and over half also reported that at least one sibling has had at least some justice system involvement**
- **Nearly half of the juveniles reported living in a single-parent household, which is nearly twice the rate of Idaho children generally**
- **Nearly half of the juveniles reported that at least one parent abuses drugs or alcohol in their home; nearly one-third reported that at least one sibling abuses drugs or alcohol in their home**
- **Well over half of the juveniles reported that it is normal for kids in their community to use alcohol, and more than two-thirds reported that it is normal for kids in their community to use drugs**
- **Nearly half of the juveniles reported having been bullied at school, and over one-fifth reported having been bullied over the internet**
- **More than 85% of the juveniles reported that this was not their first time in detention**
- **When asked to note what they anticipated to be major challenges after they were released, nearly half reported drugs or alcohol, over one-third reported their family or home situation, one-third reported school, nearly one-third reported peer pressure, and more than one-fifth reported mental health**
- **The juveniles perceived community mentorship in a positive light, with more than half reporting that they believed a community mentor could help them find a job, stay out of trouble, be someone they could talk to, and be a positive role model. Two-thirds reported wanting to have a community mentor**
- **Despite some troubling risk factors, the juveniles reported some protective factors as well. For example, over 80% reported that their parents are a positive influence in their lives, and a similar percentage reported feeling that their home is a safe place. Over 90% reported that there is a trusted adult in the lives who they can talk to**

**Relatively few differences in perceptions and experiences were found between the juveniles who completed the survey in 2012 and those who completed the survey in 2015. In the few cases where statistically significant differences were found, they commented more favorably on the juveniles in the 2015 sample than those in the 2012 sample.**

**Some noteworthy results from targeted analyses of the 2015 survey responses included the following:**

- **Juveniles in JDCs seemed 'healthier' than juveniles in JCCs in certain regards (for example, they less often had family members who abuse drugs or alcohol and were less often bullied and subject to peer pressure), but had more negative perceptions and seemed more isolated in others (for example, they were less confident in how a community mentor could help them, and less often reported their parents are positive influences in their lives and that they had a trusted adult who they can talk to)**
- **Female juveniles appeared much more at risk than their male counterparts, on a variety of dimensions; they were more often bullied, reported more negative community norms, had fewer supports and felt less safe in their homes. They also had greater mental health concerns**
- **Juveniles who reported having abused drugs or alcohol differed from those who did not report having abused drugs or alcohol by more often having siblings who abuse drugs or alcohol, more often reporting negative community norms, and more often being detained multiple times**
- **Juveniles who reported mental health concerns differed from those without these concerns by more often wanting a community mentor, being more optimistic about how a community mentor could help them, having been bullied more, and less often feeling that their home is a safe place**
- **Juveniles who had been detained more than once seemed to have more risk factors than those detained for the first time, in a number of respects. For example, they were more likely to report coming from a single-parent household, having abused drugs or alcohol, and being subject to peer pressure. On the other hand, juveniles reporting multiple detentions seemed to have more protective factors in other regards; for example, more often reporting their parents are a positive influence in their lives, more often having a trusted adult they can talk to, and more often believing that their home is a safe place**
- **Whether the juveniles had at least one parent who had been or is currently incarcerated was strongly associated with many outcomes. Those who reported having a parent who had been or is currently incarcerated were more likely than their counterparts to have siblings who had justice system involvement, to report at least one parent and at least one sibling who abuses drugs or alcohol in their home, and less likely to report that their parents are a positive influence in their lives**
- **There were relatively few differences in responses between juveniles with different race or ethnic backgrounds. Compared to juveniles who did not report being White Only (i.e., either entirely of a different race/ethnicity or biracial/multiracial), juveniles who reported being White Only were less likely to report family or personal concerns related to drug or alcohol abuse, and more likely to report being bullied**

## Overview

Members of the Youth Committee of the IJJC, working with IDJC personnel, designed a survey in 2012 to help inform their work developing partnerships between youth and adults dedicated to juvenile justice initiatives. In 2015, revisions were made to the survey, including the addition of some items asking whether a trusted adult family member or family friend that each juvenile could talk to had been incarcerated, whether each juvenile's parents and his or her siblings abused drugs or alcohol (a 2012 question combined parents and siblings into the same item, failing to differentiate between them), whether school was anticipated to be one of each juvenile's biggest challenges upon release, and whether each juvenile had at least one sibling who had been involved at various levels of the justice system (e.g., in a JDC, in a JCC, or in an adult jail or prison). The revised version, with a cover letter describing the survey effort, was sent by IDJC Grants/Contracts Administrator Alan Miller to JDC Administrators and JCC Superintendents on July 1, 2015. The cover letter encouraged each administrator/superintendent to ask juveniles detained or housed in their facilities to complete a copy of the survey. Administrators from 10 of Idaho's 13 JDCs and superintendents at all three of Idaho's JCCs complied with the request, and sent completed copies of the surveys to Mr. Miller by early September 2015. The data were entered into an electronic format and sent to Dr. Tedd McDonald, a researcher working as an independent contractor on this project who has also worked on other IDJC projects as part of his responsibilities with Boise State University's Center for Health Policy. Dr. McDonald analyzed the data and wrote this report, with editorial support from Ms. Maureen Brewer. The results of these analyses, as well as some of their implications for policy and practice, are described in this report.

## Methodology

In the summer of 2015, a survey designed to gain an understanding of the perceptions and experiences of youth detained or housed in Idaho JDCs or JCCs was sent to JDC Administrators and JCC Superintendents by Alan Miller, the Grants/Contracts Administrator for IDJC. The survey was a slight modification of one created, largely by members of the Youth Committee of the IJJC, in 2012 and administered in 2012. The 2015 survey had 26 forced-choice (or "closed-ended") items and three open-ended items in which juveniles could give written responses in their own words. The items asked the juveniles to provide the following information:

1. Their age
2. Their gender
3. Their race/ethnicity (juveniles could select one or more of the following categories: White; Black; Asian; Hispanic; Native American; Pacific Islander; Other; and Unknown)
4. Whether they have any siblings
5. Whether any siblings have been placed in any of the following: A) state juvenile correction center; B) adult jail or prison; C) community diversion; D) juvenile probation; and/or E) juvenile detention
6. Whether there is an adult family member or family friend they can call for support
7. Whether the adult family member or family friend has been or is incarcerated
8. Whether they would call the adult family member or family friend if they needed help
9. How they felt a community mentor might help them, with the following response options: A) help them find a job; B) be a positive role model; C) help them with drug or alcohol abuse; D) help them find community resources; E) be someone they could talk to; F) help them stay out of trouble; and/or G) in another way (a blank was provided for a written response)
10. Whether they would like to have a community mentor
11. Whether their parents are a positive influence in their lives
12. Whether there is a trusted adult in their lives who they can talk to
13. Whether they have abused drugs or alcohol
14. Whether at least one of their parents abuse drugs or alcohol in their home
15. Whether at least one of their siblings abuse drugs or alcohol in their home
16. Whether they live in a single-parent household
17. Whether it is normal for kids in their community to use alcohol
18. Whether they have access to a counselor in their school or community
19. Whether this is their first time in detention
20. Whether peer pressure contributed to their crime
21. Whether they were bullied in school
22. Whether they felt like their home is a safe place
23. Whether they were bullied on the internet (Facebook, Myspace, Snapchat, Twitter, etc.)
24. Whether one or both of their parents have been or are currently incarcerated
25. Whether it is normal for kids in their community to use drugs
26. What they expect to be their biggest challenges after being released (juveniles could select one or more of the following response options): A) drugs or alcohol; B) mental health; C) family or home situation; D) peer pressure; E) school; and/or F) another challenge (a blank was provided for a written response)
27. What changes they would make in the juvenile justice system to help youth get back on track (a blank was provided for a written response)
28. What the biggest problem is facing youth in their community (a blank was provided for a written response)
29. Whether there is a certain program in their community that they feel is helpful to youth (a blank was provided for a written response)

Data were collected late in the summer of 2015, when Mr. Miller of IDJC requested that they be returned to him. Data were returned from 10 of 13 JDCs and all three JCCs. They were then entered into an Excel workbook, which was then provided to the primary researcher, who entered them into a statistical package (SPSS) for analysis.

## Results

A total of 326 juveniles were included in the 2015 sample, representing 10 JDCs and three JCCs. As seen below in Table 1, the number of juveniles in facilities ranged widely, from three in the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal JDC to 117 in the St. Anthony JCC. A total of 140 juveniles (43%) in the sample were detained in JDCs, whereas 186 (57%) were detained in JCCs. The distribution of juveniles detained in the different types of facilities did not significantly differ from 2012, when the 343 juveniles in that sample included 150 juveniles (44%) detained in JDCs and 193 (56%) detained in JCCs.

| **Table 1: Number of Cases by Detention/Correction Center** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 25 | **7.7** |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 15 | 4.6 |
| Bonner County | 7 | *2.1* |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 19 | 5.8 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 19 | 5.8 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 13 | 4.0 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 24 | 7.4 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 6 | *1.8* |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 3 | *0.9* |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 9 | 2.8 |
| **JDC Total** | **140** | **42.9** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 21 | 6.4 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 48 | **14.7** |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 117 | **35.9** |
| **JCC Total** | **186** | **57.1** |

*Note*. Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

The juveniles in the sample ranged in age from 12 to 20 years old. As seen below in Table 2, the largest groups of juveniles were 17 (31%), 16 (25%), and 15 (16%) years old; the mean age of all juveniles was 16.39 years, with a median age of 17 years. Seventy-five percent of the juveniles reported being male, and 25% reported being female. Subsequent analyses revealed age differences as a function of facility type and gender. The first of these results showed that the juveniles in JDCs were significantly younger ($M$ = 15.96, $SD$ = 1.15) than the juveniles in JCCs ($M$ = 16.72, $SD$ = 1.47), $t$ (df = 319) = -5.06, $p < .001$. The second result showed that female juveniles ($M$ = 16.01, $SD$ = 1.15) were significantly younger than male juveniles ($M$ = 16.52, $SD$ = 1.44), $t$ (df = 319) = -2.82, $p < .01$.

When compared to data from 2012, it was found that the 2012 sample had a significantly greater percentage of males (84%) compared to the 2015 sample, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 7.05, $p < .01$. Although the juveniles in the 2012 sample were slightly younger ($M$ = 16.17, $SD$ = 1.83) than those in the 2015 sample ($M$ = 16.39, $SD$ = 1.39), this difference was not statistically significant.

| Table 2: Number of Cases by Age of Juvenile | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Age in Years** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| 12 | 3 | *0.9* |
| 13 | 5 | *1.6* |
| 14 | 20 | 6.2 |
| 15 | 51 | **15.9** |
| 16 | 79 | **24.6** |
| 17 | 99 | **30.8** |
| 18 | 50 | 15.6 |
| 19 | 11 | 3.4 |
| 20 | 3 | *0.9* |

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

Unsurprisingly given Idaho's demographics, the majority of the juveniles in the sample reported themselves to be White (72%). As seen below in Table 3, smaller numbers of juveniles reported themselves to be Hispanic (26%) and Native American (12%). No other race/ethnicity was reported by at least 5% of the respondents. Additional coding revealed that the three single-largest categories of juveniles were those reporting themselves to be White Only (56%), Biracial/Multiracial (18%), and Hispanic Only (17%).

Race/ethnicity information was not captured on the 2012 sample, so no comparisons on this dimension were possible.

| Table 3: Number of Cases by Race/Ethnicity of Juvenile | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Race** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| White | 235 | **72.1** |
| Black | 14 | 4.3 |
| Asian | 9 | *2.8* |
| Hispanic | 85 | **26.1** |
| Native American | 40 | **12.3** |
| Pacific Islander | 10 | *3.1* |
| Other | 13 | 4.0 |
| Unknown | 10 | *3.1* |

*Note.* Juveniles were allowed to select more than one race category, so the total percentage exceeds 100. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

A series of six questions asked the detained juveniles whether they had siblings and, if so, whether or not these siblings had been involved at various levels in the juvenile and adult justice systems. Responses to these items showed that:

- 311 juveniles (95%) reported having siblings
- 48 juveniles (15%) reported having siblings who have been or are in a state JCC
- 95 juveniles (29%) reported having siblings who have been or are in an adult jail or prison
- 46 juveniles (14%) reported having siblings who have been or are on community diversion
- 129 juveniles (40%) reported having siblings who have been or are on juvenile probation

- 115 juveniles (35%) reported having siblings who have been or are in a JDC
- Overall, 180 juveniles (55%) had siblings who have been or are involved in at least one level of the juvenile or adult justice systems

Information on sibling involvement in the justice system was not captured on the 2012 sample, so no comparisons on this dimension were possible.

Three questions asked issues related to whether the juveniles had a family friend they can call for support, and whether they would call this person if they needed help.

- 313 juveniles (96%) reported having an adult family member or family friend they can call for support. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (93%)
- 125 juveniles (30%) reported that this adult family member or family friend had been incarcerated. This question was not asked on the 2012 survey, so no comparison on this dimension is possible
- 305 juveniles (94%) reported they would call this person if they needed help. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (92%)

A series of eight questions asked the juveniles about the value of a community mentor and whether they wanted to have a community mentor. Responses to these items showed that:

- 214 juveniles (66%) reported wanting to have a community mentor. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (71%)
- 231 juveniles (71%) believed a community mentor could help them find a job. This percentage was significantly higher compared to the 2012 sample (58%), $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 12.42, $p < .001$
- 204 juveniles (63%) believed a community mentor could be a positive role model. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (59%)
- 150 juveniles (46%) believed a community mentor could help them with drug or alcohol abuse. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (50%)
- 145 juveniles (45%) believed a community mentor could help them find community resources. This percentage was significantly higher compared to the 2012 sample (36%), $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.69, $p < .05$
- 208 juveniles (64%) believed a community mentor could be someone they could talk to. This percentage was identical to that found in 2012
- 215 juveniles (66%) believed a community mentor could help them stay out of trouble. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (67%)
- 42 juveniles, or less than 3% of the sample, wrote a response to an open-ended question regarding what else a community mentor could help them with. A content analysis procedure was used to identify common themes among the written responses. The most common response, written by 10 juveniles (or 24% of those who wrote a response), indicated that these juveniles believed a community mentor could offer emotional support and encouragement (e.g., “help me stay positive,” “show positive support when needed”). No other theme captured the responses of more than three juveniles

A series of 15 questions asked the juveniles about a variety of issues related to their relationships, home life, communities, and behavior. Responses to these items showed that:

- 261 juveniles (82%) reported that their parents are a positive influence in their lives. This percentage was significantly higher compared to the 2012 sample (72%), $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 9.20, $p < .01$
- 313 juveniles (96%) reported that there is a trusted adult in their lives who they can talk to. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (93%)

- 254 juveniles (78%) reported having abused drugs or alcohol. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (81%)
- 139 juveniles (43%) reported at least one of their parents abuses drugs or alcohol. It is not possible to compare this to the 2012 sample, as those juveniles were asked a question about whether at least one of their parents *or* one of their siblings abuses drugs or alcohol
- 103 juveniles (32%) reported that at least one of their siblings abuses drugs or alcohol. Again, it is not possible to compare this to the 2012 sample, as those juveniles were asked a question about whether at least one of their parents *or* one of their siblings abuses drugs or alcohol
- 147 juveniles (45%) reported living in a single-parent household. This percentage was significantly lower compared to the 2012 sample (56%), $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 7.23, $p < .01$
- 196 juveniles (60%) reported it is normal for kids in their community to use alcohol. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (64%)
- 280 juveniles (86%) reported having access to a counselor in their school or community. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (80%)
- 44 juveniles (14%) reported being in detention for the first time. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (15%)
- 120 juveniles (37%) reported that peer pressure contributed to their crime. This percentage was significantly lower compared to the 2012 sample (46%), $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.94, $p < .05$
- 152 juveniles (47%) reported being bullied in school. This percentage was identical to that found in 2012
- 267 juveniles (82%) reported feeling that their home is a safe place. This percentage was significantly higher compared to the 2012 sample (75%), $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.68, $p < .05$
- 71 juveniles (22%) reported being bullied on the internet. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (20%)
- 190 juveniles (59%) reported that one or both parents have been or are incarcerated. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (62%)
- 218 juveniles (68%) reported it is normal for kids in their community to use drugs. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (66%)

One question asked the juveniles to identify what types of issues they considered to be the biggest challenges after being released (multiple responses were allowed to this item). Responses showed that:

- 154 juveniles (47%) reported drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (51%)
- 68 juveniles (21%) reported mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release. This percentage was significantly higher compared to the 2012 sample (11%), $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 12.30, $p < .001$
- 115 juveniles (35%) reported family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release. This percentage was identical to that found in 2012
- 94 juveniles (29%) reported peer pressure will be one of their biggest challenges after release. This percentage was not statistically significantly different from that in 2012 (28%)
- 108 juveniles (33%) reported school will be one of their biggest challenges after release. This option did not exist on the 2012 survey, so no comparison on this dimension is possible
- 121 juveniles, or just over 37% of the sample, wrote a response regarding other issues they believed would be one of their biggest challenges after release. A content analysis procedure was used to identify common themes among the written responses. The most common themes are summarized below, with percentages reported from the 121 juveniles who wrote at least one response:
    - Job/financial issues (e.g., “financial stability,” “going to school and having a job to support my son,” “work/money”) were reported by 22 juveniles, or 18%

- Sexual problems/issues (e.g., “casual sexual relationships,” “my sexual desire,” “pornography”) were reported by 12 juveniles, or 10%
- Issues related to court/probation (e.g., “being home all day with ankle monitor,” “paying for probation,” “parole terms”) were reported by 10 juveniles, or 8%
- Avoiding negative friends/finding positive friends (e.g., “choosing positive friends and surroundings,” “little kids getting me in trouble”) was reported by nine juveniles, or 7%
- Gangs/fighting (e.g., “gang involvement,” “fights with other kids”) were reported by nine juveniles, or 7%
- Dealing with difficult emotions (e.g., “anger management,” “anxiety and stress,” “emotions, guilt”) was reported by eight juveniles, or 7%
- Staying out of trouble/not reoffending (e.g., “robbing people/stores, “sexual misconduct”) was reported by eight juveniles, or 7%

- The first of three final questions near the end of the survey asked the juveniles “What changes would you make in the juvenile justice system to help youth get back on track?” A total of 314 juveniles wrote at least something in the blank space. Many of the responses did not directly address the question asked, however; instead, many of them expressed what types of crimes the juveniles had committed to come into contact with the juvenile justice system (e.g., “just my drug problem that got me here in the first place,” “lying, fighting, anger, drugs”), expressed thoughts about their lives after release (e.g., “I am going to remain sober after I get out,” “not going back to my parents’ house and living by myself”), or commented generally on issues in a way that was difficult to categorize (e.g., “show them it’s not worth using,” “be more active in their lives with them”). Others expressed a desire for more understanding or leniency (e.g., “give kids a chance to explain what happened,” “make an alternative before sending kids to detention,” “more chances before being committed”). Interestingly, the single-most common theme expressed was that the juveniles would not change anything (e.g., “Nothing. What goes on here can help others if they are open-minded to the help given,” “I would not make any changes because it is very helpful”), or did not know what they would change (e.g., “I honestly cannot answer. Different people need different things”); this response was made by 42 juveniles, or 13% of those who wrote a response to this item. Other fairly common responses that conformed to a measurable theme included:
    - More supportive/nicer staff (e.g., “increase staff validation,” “more positive support from staff,” “the lack of respect some staff have for the peers”) was reported by 21 juveniles, or 7%
    - More contact with family and friends/more community passes (e.g., “family passes, gas money for parents to visit,” “home passes to help us get ready for the outside,” “longer visiting hours for people who live farther away”) was reported by 19 juveniles, or 6%
    - More drug/alcohol treatment or education (e.g., “add drug and alcohol treatment in detention centers,” “drug and alcohol counseling,” “rehab for minors”) was reported by 17 juveniles, or 5%
    - More counseling/mental health support (e.g., “better access to individual counseling,” “exposure therapy, music therapy, counseling for everyone,” “make the mental health options better”) was reported by 16 juveniles, or 5%

- The second of three final questions near the end of the survey asked the juveniles “What is the biggest problem facing youth in your community?” A total of 315 juveniles wrote at least something in the blank space. Similar to the previous item, some responses did not directly address the question (e.g., “America”) or were simply difficult to categorize because not enough context was provided (e.g., “stubbornness, “they’re just idiots”). Still, more of the responses were able to be classified into themes than was true on the previous item regarding changes that could be made to the juvenile justice system. The most common responses included:

- Drugs (e.g., “drugs, especially methamphetamine and heroin,” “easy access to drugs,” “marijuana”) were reported by 158 juveniles, or 50%
- Peer pressure/negative influences (e.g., “being pressured into delinquent actions for acceptance,” “there are many negative role models,” “I have many accomplices instead of friends”) was reported by 78 juveniles, or 25%
- Alcohol was reported by 66 juveniles, or 21%
- Gangs were reported by 20 juveniles, or 6%
- Boredom/Nothing to do (e.g., “being bored, there isn’t much fun to do that is nearby,” “boredom, so we go to drugs and alcohol,” “having nothing to do so the youth resort to drugs”) was reported by 13 juveniles, or 4%
- Family problems (e.g., “abuse, violence, and family problems,” “bad parenting,” “child abuse or neglect”) were reported by 12 juveniles, or 4%

- The third of three final questions near the end of the survey asked the juveniles “Is there a certain program in your community that you feel is helpful to youth? If there is, please share the name and describe it below.” A total of 279 juveniles wrote at least something in the blank space. By far, the most common response theme was that there was not a program (or at least not one known) in the community that juveniles felt is helpful to youth (e.g., “I don’t think there is a program where I’m from,” “No, it would be nice, but no we don’t”); 106 juveniles, or 38% of those who wrote something in the blank, gave this response. It is perhaps noteworthy that 23 juveniles wrote “N/A” as a response. Ordinarily, “N/A” would be taken to mean “Not applicable,” and these 23 responses would be added to the “No known program” theme; this would have increased the total responses to 129, or 46% of all responses to this item. However, it was decided not to add responses of “N/A” to this category, as it is possible that some juveniles who wrote this response may have been thinking of Narcotics Anonymous (i.e., NA). Because of the potentially ambiguous nature of what “N/A” was supposed to mean, it was not added to either the “No known program” or the NA themes, but kept as a separate, difficult to interpret theme. Other themes (i.e., responses made by more than one person) included:
    - Counseling centers/services (in general) were reported by 16 juveniles, or 6%
    - Drug Court was reported by 11 juveniles, or 4%
    - Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous was reported by eight juveniles, or 3%
    - Churches were reported by seven juveniles, or 3%
    - Sports or recreation programs/activities were reported by seven juveniles, or 3%
    - St. Anthony JCC was reported by six juveniles, or 2%
    - Psychosocial Rehabilitation/Community-Based Rehabilitation Services was reported by six juveniles, or 2%
    - Individual programs specified by name, which included the YMCA (six juveniles, or 2%); Recovery 4 Life (4, 1%); D7 Treatment (3, 1%); Sandpoint Teen Center (3, 1%); Anchor House (2, <1%), Bannock Youth Foundation (2, <1%), Choices (2, <1%), MK Place (2, <1%), and Parenting with Love and Limits (2, <1%)

**<u>Analyses Comparing Facilities and Gender</u>**

After conducting analyses for all variables at the aggregate level, separate analyses were conducted to test for statistical significance as a function of: 1) the detention/correction center the juveniles were housed in; 2) whether the juveniles were housed in a JDC or a JCC; and 3) the juveniles’ gender. These results are presented and discussed below.

A statistically significant difference was found in the percentage of White juveniles as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 31.38, $p < .01$. As seen below in Table 4, this difference was

accounted for by facilities such as Bonner County JDC (100%), Kootenai County JDC (100%), and Bannock County JDC (87%) having higher percentages of White juveniles than facilities such as Minidoka County JDC (17%), Nampa JCC (63%), and Canyon County JDC (63%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of White juveniles as a function of facility type or gender.

| **Table 4: White Juveniles by Detention/Correction Center** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 64 | 64.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 13 | **86.7** |
| Bonner County | 7 | **100.0** |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 16 | 84.2 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 12 | *63.2* |
| Fremont County (5C) | 10 | 76.9 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 24 | **100.0** |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 1 | *16.7* |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | 66.7 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 7 | 77.8 |
| **JDC Total** | **108** | **77.1** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 18 | 85.7 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 30 | *62.5* |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 79 | 67.5 |
| **JCC Total** | **127** | **68.3** |

*Note*. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of Black juveniles as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 26.83, $p < .01$. As seen below in Table 5, this difference was accounted for primarily by a relatively high percentage of juveniles (23%) reporting themselves to be Black in the Fremont County JDC, whereas no other facility had more than 6% (St. Anthony JCC). Seven facilities had no Black juveniles at all. There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of Black juveniles as a function of facility type or gender.

| Table 5: Black Juveniles by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 1 | 4.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bonner County | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 1 | 4.0 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 3 | 23.1 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 1 | 4.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 1 | 4.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 0 | 0.0 |
| **JDC Total** | **7** | **5.0** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 0 | 0.0 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 7 | 6.0 |
| **JCC Total** | **7** | **3.8** |

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of Asian juveniles as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 6).

| Table 6: Asian Juveniles by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 2 | 8.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bonner County | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 0 | 0.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 1 | 11.1 |
| **JDC Total** | **3** | **2.1** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 3 | 6.3 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 3 | 2.6 |
| **JCC Total** | **6** | **3.2** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of Hispanic juveniles as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 28.50, $p < .01$. As seen below in Table 7, this difference was accounted for by facilities such as Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC (100%), Minidoka County JDC (67%),

and Twin Falls County JDC (33%) having higher percentages of Hispanic juveniles than facilities such as Kootenai County JDC (4%), Lewiston JCC (10%), and Bannock County JDC (13%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of Hispanic juveniles as a function of facility type or gender.

| **Table 7: Hispanic Juveniles by Detention/Correction Center** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 6 | 24.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 2 | *13.3* |
| Bonner County | 1 | 14.3 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 4 | 21.1 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 6 | 31.6 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 2 | 15.2 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 1 | *4.2* |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 4 | **66.7** |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 3 | **100.0** |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 3 | **33.3** |
| **JDC Total** | **32** | **22.9** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 2 | *9.5* |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 13 | 27.1 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 38 | 32.5 |
| **JCC Total** | **53** | **28.5** |

*Note*. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of Native American juveniles as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 34.15, $p < .01$. As seen below in Table 8, this difference was accounted for by facilities such as Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC (100%), Fremont County JDC (31%), and Ada County JDC (27%) having higher percentages of Hispanic juveniles than facilities such as Kootenai County JDC (4%), Lewiston JCC (5%), and Nampa JCC (6%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of Native American juveniles as a function of facility type or gender.

| Table 8: Native American Juveniles by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 2 | 8.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 4 | **26.7** |
| Bonner County | 1 | 14.3 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 2 | 10.5 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 2 | 10.5 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 4 | **30.8** |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 1 | *4.2* |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 1 | 16.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 3 | **100.0** |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 2 | 22.2 |
| **JDC Total** | **22** | **15.7** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 1 | *4.8* |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 3 | *6.3* |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 14 | 12.0 |
| **JCC Total** | **18** | **9.7** |

*Note*. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of Pacific Islander juveniles as a function of detention/correction center, facility type or gender (see Table 9).

| Table 9: Pacific Islander Juveniles by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bonner County | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 2 | 15.4 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 0 | 0.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 0 | 0.0 |
| **JDC Total** | **2** | **1.4** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 3 | 14.3 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 1 | 2.1 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 4 | 3.4 |
| **JCC Total** | **8** | **4.3** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of "Other" race juveniles as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 3.82, $p$ = .05. As seen below in Table 10, this difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of "Other" race juveniles in JDCs (6%) than in JCCs (2%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of "Other" race juveniles as a function of detention/correction center or gender.

| **Table 10: "Other" Race Juveniles by Detention/Correction Center** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 2 | 8.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bonner County | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 1 | 5.3 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 2 | 10.5 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 2 | 15.4 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 1 | 4.2 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 1 | 4.8 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 0 | 0.0 |
| **JDC Total** | **9** | **6.4** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 1 | 4.8 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 0 | 0.0 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 3 | 2.6 |
| **JCC Total** | **4** | **2.2** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of "Unknown" race juveniles as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.57, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 11, this difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of "Unknown" race juveniles in JCCs (5%) than in JDCs (1%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of "Unknown" race juveniles as a function of detention/correction center or gender.

| Table 11: "Unknown" Race Juveniles by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 1 | 6.7 |
| Bonner County | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 0 | 0.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 0 | 0.0 |
| **JDC Total** | **1** | **0.7** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 1 | 4.8 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 1 | 2.1 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 7 | 6.0 |
| **JCC Total** | **9** | **4.8** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles with siblings as a function of gender, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.01, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 12, this difference was accounted for by male juveniles (97%) reporting more often having siblings than female juveniles (91%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles with siblings as a function of detention/correction center or facility type.

| Table 12: Have Siblings by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 25 | 100.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 14 | 93.3 |
| Bonner County | 7 | 100.0 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 18 | 94.7 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 16 | 84.2 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 13 | 100.0 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 24 | 100.0 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 6 | 100.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 3 | 100.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 7 | 77.8 |
| **JDC Total** | **133** | **95.0** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 19 | 90.5 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 47 | 97.9 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 112 | 95.7 |
| **JCC Total** | **178** | **95.7** |

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles with siblings who have been or are in one of Idaho's JCCs as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 13).

| Table 13: Have Siblings Who Have Been or Are in JCC by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 6 | 24.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 1 | 6.7 |
| Bonner County | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 4 | 21.1 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 2 | 10.5 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 1 | 16.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 0 | 0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 1 | 11.1 |
| **JDC Total** | **15** | **10.7** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 7 | 33.3 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 4 | 8.3 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 22 | 18.8 |
| **JCC Total** | **33** | **17.7** |

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles with siblings who have been or are in adult jail or prison as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 14).

| Table 14: Have Siblings Who Have Been or Are in Adult Jail or Prison by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 6 | 24.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 3 | 20.0 |
| Bonner County | 3 | 42.9 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 6 | 31.6 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 7 | 36.8 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 7 | 53.8 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 5 | 20.8 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 2 | 33.3 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 1 | 33.3 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 2 | 22.2 |
| **JDC Type** | **42** | **30.0** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 6 | 28.6 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 14 | 29.2 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 33 | 28.2 |
| **JCC Type** | **53** | **28.5** |

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles with siblings who have been or are on community diversion as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 15).

| Table 15: Have Siblings Who Have Been or Are on Community Diversion by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 4 | 16.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 2 | 13.3 |
| Bonner County | 1 | 14.3 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 1 | 5.3 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 1 | 7.7 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 5 | 20.8 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 0 | 0.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 0 | 0.0 |
| **JDC Total** | **14** | **10.0** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 3 | 14.3 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 6 | 12.5 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 23 | 19.7 |
| **JCC Total** | **32** | **17.2** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles with siblings who have been or are on juvenile probation as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 25.82, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 16, this difference was accounted for by facilities such as Minidoka County JDC (83%), Bannock County JDC (67%), and Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC (67%) having higher percentages of juveniles with siblings who have been or are on juvenile probation than facilities such as Twin Falls County JDC (0%), Fremont County JDC (23%), and Kootenai County JDC (25%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles with siblings who have been or are on juvenile probation as a function of facility type or gender.

**Table 16: Have Siblings Who Have Been or Are on Juvenile Probation by Detention/Correction Center**

| JDC Location | Number of Cases | Percentage of Total Cases |
|---|---|---|
| Ada County | 10 | 40.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 10 | **66.7** |
| Bonner County | 2 | 28.6 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 9 | 47.4 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 5 | 26.3 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 3 | *23.1* |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 6 | *25.0* |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 5 | **83.3** |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | **66.7** |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 0 | *0.0* |
| **JDC Total** | **52** | **37.1** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 12 | 57.1 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 16 | 33.3 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 49 | 41.9 |
| **JCC Total** | **77** | **41.4** |

*Note*. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles with siblings who have been or are in county JDCs as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 17).

| Table 17: Have Siblings Who Have Been or Are in JDC by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 9 | 36.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 6 | 40.0 |
| Bonner County | 3 | 42.9 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 7 | 36.8 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 5 | 26.3 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 3 | 23.1 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 8 | 33.3 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 2 | 33.3 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 1 | 33.3 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 1 | 11.1 |
| **JDC Total** | **45** | **32.1** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 11 | 52.4 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 13 | 27.1 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 46 | 39.3 |
| **JCC Total** | **70** | **37.6** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported having an adult family member or family friend they can call for support as a function of gender, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.33, $p$ = .05. This difference was accounted for by a higher percentage of male juveniles (98%) reporting having an adult family member or family friend they can call for support than female juveniles (93%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles having an adult family member or family friend they can call for support as a function of detention/correction center or facility type (see Table 18).

| Table 18: Adult Family Member or Family Friend Can Call for Support by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 25 | 100.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 14 | 93.3 |
| Bonner County | 6 | 85.7 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 17 | 89.5 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 19 | 100.0 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 12 | 92.3 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 23 | 95.8 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 6 | 100.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 3 | 100.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 9 | 100.0 |
| **JDC Total** | **134** | **95.7** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 18 | 90.0 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 46 | 95.8 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 115 | 98.3 |
| **JCC Total** | **313** | **96.3** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles having an adult support person (i.e., an adult family member or family friend) who has been incarcerated as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 20.83, $p$ = .05. As seen below in Table 19, this difference was accounted for by facilities such as Lewiston JCC (76%), Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC (67%), and Fremont County JDC (54%) having higher percentages of juveniles having an adult support person who has been incarcerated than facilities such as Bannock County JDC (21%), Canyon County JDC (26%), and Kootenai County JDC (29%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles having an adult support person who has been incarcerated as a function of facility type or gender.

| Table 19: Adult Family Member or Family Friend Has Been or Is Incarcerated by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 11 | 45.8 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 3 | *21.4* |
| Bonner County | 3 | 42.9 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 6 | 33.3 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 5 | *26.3* |
| Fremont County (5C) | 7 | **53.8** |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 7 | *29.2* |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 2 | 33.3 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | **66.7** |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 2 | *22.2* |
| **JDC Total** | **48** | **35.0** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 16 | **76.2** |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 16 | 34.0 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 45 | 39.1 |
| **JCC Total** | **77** | **42.1** |

*Note*. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who would call their adult support person if they needed help as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.16, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 20, this difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of juveniles in JCCs (96%) reporting they would call their adult support person if they needed help than juveniles in JDCs (90%). There was also a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who would call their adult support person if they needed help as a function of gender, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 3.90, $p < .05$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of male juveniles (95%) reporting they would call their adult support person if they needed help than female juveniles (89%). There was no statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who would call their adult support person if they needed help as a function of detention/correction center.

| Table 20: Would Call Adult Family Member or Family Friend For Needed Help by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 23 | 92.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 14 | 93.3 |
| Bonner County | 6 | 85.7 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 17 | 89.5 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 17 | 89.5 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 11 | 84.6 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 20 | 83.3 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 6 | 100.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 3 | 100.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 9 | 100.0 |
| **JDC Total** | **126** | **90.0** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 19 | 90.5 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 44 | 91.7 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 116 | 99.1 |
| **JCC Total** | **179** | **96.2** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who believed a community mentor would help them find a job as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 22.46, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 21, this difference was accounted for by facilities such as Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC (100%), Ada County JDC (96%), and Bonneville County JDC (44%) having higher percentages of juveniles believing a community mentor would help them find a job than facilities such as Kootenai County JDC (50%), Minidoka County JDC (50%), and Bannock County JDC (53%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles believing a community mentor would help them get a job as a function of facility type or gender.

| Table 21: Community Mentor Would Help Me Find a Job by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 24 | **96.0** |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 8 | *53.3* |
| Bonner County | 4 | 57.1 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 16 | **84.2** |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 14 | 73.7 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 8 | 61.5 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 12 | *50.0* |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 3 | *50.0* |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 3 | **100.0** |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 5 | 55.6 |
| **JDC Total** | **97** | **69.3** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 15 | 71.4 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 32 | 66.7 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 87 | 74.4 |
| **JCC Total** | **134** | **72.0** |

*Note*. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who believed a community mentor would be a positive role model as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 25.82, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 22, this difference was accounted for by facilities such as St. Anthony JCC (74%) and Lewiston JCC (71%) having higher percentages of juveniles believing a community mentor would be a positive role model than facilities such as Bonner County JDC (14%) and Kootenai County JDC (42%). There was also a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who believed a community mentor would be a positive role model as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 16.57, $p < .001$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of juveniles in JCCs (72%) believing a community mentor would be a positive role model than juveniles in JDCs (50%). There was no statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who believed a community mentor would be a positive role model as a function of gender.

| Table 22: Community Mentor Would Be Positive Role Model by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 13 | 52.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 9 | 60.0 |
| Bonner County | 1 | *14.3* |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 12 | 63.2 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 8 | *42.1* |
| Fremont County (5C) | 7 | 53.8 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 10 | *41.7* |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 4 | 66.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | 66.7 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 4 | 44.4 |
| **JDC Total** | **70** | **50.0** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 15 | **71.4** |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 32 | 66.7 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 87 | **74.4** |
| **JCC Total** | **134** | **72.0** |

*Note.* The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who believed a community mentor would help them with drugs or alcohol as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 23).

| Table 23: Community Mentor Would Help Me with Drugs or Alcohol by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 14 | 56.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 6 | 40.0 |
| Bonner County | 3 | 42.9 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 8 | 42.1 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 8 | 42.1 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 4 | 30.8 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 7 | 29.2 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 4 | 66.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | 66.7 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 5 | 55.6 |
| **JDC Total** | **61** | **43.6** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 10 | 47.6 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 21 | 43.8 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 58 | 49.6 |
| **JCC Total** | **89** | **47.8** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who believed a community mentor would help them find community resources as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 13.42, $p < .001$. As seen below in Table 24, this difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of juveniles in JCCs (53%) reporting they believed a community mentor would help them find community resources than juveniles in JDCs (33%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who believed a community mentor would help them find community resources as a function of detention/correction center or gender.

| **Table 24: Community Mentor Would Help Me Find Community Resources by Detention/Correction Center** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 8 | 32.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 6 | 40.0 |
| Bonner County | 1 | 14.3 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 8 | 42.1 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 8 | 42.1 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 5 | 38.5 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 4 | 16.7 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 1 | 16.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 1 | 33.3 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 4 | 44.4 |
| **JDC Total** | **46** | **32.9** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 11 | 52.4 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 23 | 47.9 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 65 | 55.6 |
| **JCC Total** | **99** | **53.2** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who believed a community mentor would be someone they could talk to as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 30.05, $p < .01$. As seen below in Table 25, this difference was accounted for by facilities such as St. Anthony JCC (73%), Lewiston JCC (71%), and Nampa JCC (60%) having higher percentages of juveniles believing a community mentor would be someone they could talk to than facilities such as Bonner County JDC (14%), Shoshone/Bannock JDC (33%), and Fremont County JDC (42%). There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who believed a community mentor would be someone they could talk to as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.78, $p < .05$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of juveniles in JCCs (69%) reporting they believed a community mentor would be someone they could talk to than juveniles in JDCs (56%). There was no statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who believed a community mentor would be someone they could talk to as a function of gender.

| Table 25: Community Mentor Would Be Someone I Can Talk To by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 15 | 60.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 9 | 60.0 |
| Bonner County | 1 | *14.3* |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 18 | 94.7 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 8 | 42.1 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 5 | *38.5* |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 14 | 58.3 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 3 | 50.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 1 | *33.3* |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 5 | 55.6 |
| **JDC Total** | **79** | **56.4** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 15 | **71.4** |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 29 | **60.4** |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 85 | **72.6** |
| **JCC Total** | **129** | **69.4** |

*Note*. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who believed a community mentor would help them stay out of trouble as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.85, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 26, this difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of juveniles in JCCs (71%) reporting they believed a community mentor would help them stay out of trouble than juveniles in JDCs (59%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who believed a community mentor would help them stay out of trouble as a function of detention/correction center or gender.

| Table 26: Community Mentor Would Help Me Stay Out of Trouble by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 17 | 68.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 10 | 66.7 |
| Bonner County | 1 | 14.3 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 12 | 63.2 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 12 | 63.2 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 8 | 65.1 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 13 | 54.2 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 5 | 83.3 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 1 | 33.3 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 4 | 44.4 |
| **JDC Total** | **83** | **59.3** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 15 | 71.4 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 29 | 60.4 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 88 | 75.2 |
| **JCC Total** | **132** | **71.0** |

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported that they would like to have a community mentor as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 27).

| Table 27: Would Like to Have a Community Mentor by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 21 | 84.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 10 | 66.7 |
| Bonner County | 3 | 50.0 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 13 | 68.4 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 9 | 47.4 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 7 | 53.8 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 12 | 50.0 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 4 | 66.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 3 | 100.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 4 | 44.4 |
| **JDC Total** | **86** | **61.4** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 12 | 57.1 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 33 | 68.8 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 83 | 70.9 |
| **JCC Total** | **128** | **68.8** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who believed their parents are a positive influence in their lives as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.10, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 28, this difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of juveniles in JCCs (86%) reporting they believed their parents are a positive influence in their lives than juveniles in JDCs (77%). There was also a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles reporting they believed their parents are a positive influence in their lives as a function of gender, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 10.03, $p < .01$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of male juveniles (86%) reporting they believed their parents are a positive influence in their lives than female juveniles (70%). There was no statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles reporting they believed their parents are a positive influence in their lives as a function of detention/correction center.

**Table 28: Parents are Positive Life Influence by Detention/Correction Center**

| JDC Location | Number of Cases | Percentage of Total Cases |
|---|---|---|
| Ada County | 21 | 84.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 9 | 64.3 |
| Bonner County | 6 | 85.7 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 17 | 89.5 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 15 | 78.9 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 7 | 58.3 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 17 | 70.8 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 6 | 100.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | 66.7 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 6 | 66.7 |
| **JDC Total** | **106** | **76.8** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 17 | 81.0 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 38 | 82.6 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 100 | 87.7 |
| **JCC Total** | **155** | **85.6** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported there is a trusted adult in their lives who they can talk to as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 26.73, $p < .01$. As seen below in Table 29, this difference was accounted for by facilities such as St. Anthony JCC (100%), Lewiston JCC (100%), Minidoka County JDC (100%), and Twin Falls County JDC (100%) having higher percentages of juveniles reporting there is a trusted adult in their lives who they can talk to than facilities such as Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC (67%), Bonneville County JDC (84%), and Fremont County JDC (84%). There was also a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported there is a trusted adult in their lives who they can talk to as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 9.60, $p < .01$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of juveniles in JCCs (99%) reporting there is a trusted adult in their lives who they can talk to than juveniles in JDCs (92%). Finally, there was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported there is a trusted adult in their lives who they can talk to as a function of gender, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 9.76, $p < .01$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of male juveniles (98%) reporting there is a trusted adult in their lives who they can talk to than female juveniles (90%).

| Table 29: Trusted Adult Can Talk To by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 24 | 96.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 14 | 93.3 |
| Bonner County | 6 | 85.7 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 16 | *84.2* |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 18 | 94.7 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 11 | *84.6* |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 23 | 95.8 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 6 | **100.0** |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | *66.7* |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 9 | **100.0** |
| **JDC Total** | **129** | **92.1** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 21 | **100.0** |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 46 | 95.8 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 117 | **100.0** |
| **JCC Total** | **184** | **98.9** |

*Note*. The four highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported having abused drugs or alcohol as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 30).

| Table 30: Have Abused Drugs or Alcohol by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 22 | 88.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 9 | 60.0 |
| Bonner County | 6 | 85.7 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 16 | 84.2 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 12 | 63.2 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 6 | 46.2 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 19 | 79.2 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 4 | 66.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 3 | 100.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 6 | 66.7 |
| **JDC Total** | **103** | **73.6** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 18 | 85.7 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 40 | 85.1 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 93 | 80.2 |
| **JCC Total** | **151** | **82.1** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported that at least one of their parents abuses drugs or alcohol as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.97, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 31, this difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of juveniles in JCCs (48%) reporting that at least one of their parents abuses drugs or alcohol than juveniles in JDCs (36%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported that at least one of their parents abuses drugs or alcohol as a function of detention/correction center or gender.

| **Table 31: At Least One Parent Abuses Drugs or Alcohol by Detention/Correction Center** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 6 | 24.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 4 | 26.7 |
| Bonner County | 4 | 57.1 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 5 | 26.3 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 6 | 31.6 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 7 | 58.3 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 9 | 37.5 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 3 | 50.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 1 | 33.3 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 5 | 55.6 |
| **JDC Total** | **50** | **36.0** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 10 | 47.6 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 25 | 53.2 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 54 | 46.6 |
| **JCC Total** | **89** | **48.4** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported that at least one of their siblings abuses drugs or alcohol as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 22.24, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 32, this difference was accounted for by facilities such as Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC (67%), Bonner County JDC (57%), and Lewiston JCC (57%) having higher percentages of juveniles reporting that at least one of their siblings abuses drugs or alcohol than facilities such as Bannock County JDC (7%), Bonneville County JDC (16%), and Minidoka County JDC (17%). There was also a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported that at least one of their siblings abuses drugs or alcohol as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 6.40, $p < .05$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of juveniles in JCCs (38%) reporting that at least one of their siblings abuses drugs or alcohol than juveniles in JDCs (24%). There was no statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported that at least one of their siblings abuses drugs or alcohol as a function of gender.

| Table 32: At Least One Sibling Abuses Drugs or Alcohol by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 5 | 20.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 1 | *6.7* |
| Bonner County | 4 | **57.1** |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 3 | *15.8* |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 6 | 31.6 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 4 | 30.8 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 6 | 25.0 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 1 | *16.7* |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | **66.7** |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 2 | 22.2 |
| **JDC Total** | **34** | **24.3** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 12 | **57.1** |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 20 | 42.6 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 37 | 31.9 |
| **JCC Total** | **69** | **37.5** |

*Note*. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported living in a single parent household as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 33).

| Table 33: Live in Single Parent Household by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 14 | 56.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 8 | 53.3 |
| Bonner County | 3 | 42.9 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 9 | 47.4 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 7 | 36.8 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 5 | 38.5 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 10 | 41.7 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 4 | 66.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | 66.7 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 5 | 55.6 |
| **JDC Total** | **67** | **47.9** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 13 | 61.9 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 17 | 36.2 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 50 | 42.7 |
| **JCC Total** | **80** | **43.2** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported that it is normal for kids in their communities to use alcohol as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 25.13, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 34, this difference was accounted for by facilities such as Bonner County JDC (100%), Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC (100%), and Lewiston JCC (86%) having higher percentages of juveniles reporting it is normal for kids in their communities to use alcohol than facilities such as Canyon County JDC (42%), Bannock County JDC (47%), and Nampa JCC (51%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported that it is normal for kids in their communities to use alcohol as a function of facility type or gender.

**Table 34: Normal for Kids in Community to Use Alcohol by Detention/Correction Center**

| JDC Location | Number of Cases | Percentage of Total Cases |
|---|---|---|
| Ada County | 19 | 76.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 7 | *46.7* |
| Bonner County | 7 | **100.0** |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 12 | 63.2 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 8 | *42.1* |
| Fremont County (5C) | 10 | 76.9 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 16 | 66.7 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 4 | 66.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 3 | **100.0** |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 6 | 66.7 |
| **JDC Total** | **92** | **65.7** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 18 | **85.7** |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 24 | *51.1* |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 62 | 53.0 |
| **JCC Total** | **104** | **56.2** |

*Note*. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported having access to a counselor in their school or community as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.42, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 35, this difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of juveniles in JCCs (90%) reporting having access to a counselor in their school or community than juveniles in JDCs (81%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported having access to a counselor in their school or community as a function of detention/correction center or gender.

| Table 35: Have Access to Counselor in School or Community by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 21 | 84.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 9 | 60.0 |
| Bonner County | 6 | 85.7 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 17 | 89.5 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 16 | 84.2 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 10 | 76.9 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 18 | 75.0 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 5 | 83.3 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | 66.7 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 9 | 100.0 |
| **JDC Total** | **113** | **80.7** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 19 | 90.5 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 42 | 87.5 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 106 | 90.6 |
| **JCC Total** | **167** | **89.8** |

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported it was their first time in detention as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 36).

| Table 36: First Time in Detention by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 3 | 12.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 3 | 20.0 |
| Bonner County | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 3 | 15.8 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 6 | 31.6 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 3 | 23.1 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 2 | 8.3 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 1 | 16.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 0 | 0.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 1 | 11.1 |
| **JDC Total** | **22** | **15.7** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 3 | 14.3 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 6 | 13.0 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 13 | 11.1 |
| **JCC Total** | **22** | **12.0** |

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported that peer pressure contributed to their crime as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 37).

| Table 37: Peer Pressure Contributed to Crime by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 10 | 40.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 3 | 20.0 |
| Bonner County | 4 | 57.1 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 11 | 57.9 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 5 | 26.3 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 2 | 15.4 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 6 | 26.1 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 3 | 50.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | 66.7 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 2 | 22.2 |
| **JDC Total** | **48** | **34.5** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 11 | 52.4 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 20 | 41.7 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 41 | 35.3 |
| **JCC Total** | **72** | **38.9** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported having been bullied in school as a function of detention/correction center, $\chi^2$ (df = 12) = 25.57, $p < .05$. As seen below in Table 38, the difference was accounted for by facilities such as Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC (67%), St. Anthony JCC (60%), and Bonneville County JDC (58%) having higher percentages of juveniles reporting having been bullied in school than facilities such as Minidoka County JDC (0%), Fremont County JDC (16%), and Twin Falls County JDC (22%). There was also a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported having been bullied in school as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.53, $p < .05$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of juveniles in JCCs (52%) reporting having been bullied in school than juveniles in JDCs (39%) (see Table 38). Finally, there was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported having been bullied in school as a function of gender, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 6.12, $p < .05$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of female juveniles (59%) reporting having been bullied in school than male juveniles (43%).

| Table 38: Was Bullied in School by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 13 | 52.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 6 | 40.0 |
| Bonner County | 3 | 42.9 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 11 | **57.9** |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 7 | 36.8 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 2 | *15.4* |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 9 | 37.5 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 0 | *0.0* |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | **66.7** |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 2 | *22.2* |
| **JDC Total** | **55** | **39.3** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 8 | 40.0 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 19 | 39.6 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 70 | **59.8** |
| **JCC Total** | **97** | **52.4** |

*Note*. The three highest percentages are presented in bold, and the three lowest percentages are presented in italics.

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported feeling that their home was a safe place as a function of gender, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 9.12, $p < .01$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of male juveniles (86%) reporting feeling that their home was a safe place than female juveniles (71%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported feeling that their home was a safe place as a function of detention/correction center or facility type (see Table 39).

| Table 39: Feel Home is a Safe Place by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 22 | 88.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 12 | 80.0 |
| Bonner County | 5 | 71.4 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 16 | 84.2 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 15 | 78.9 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 8 | 61.5 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 17 | 70.8 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 6 | 100.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | 66.7 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 6 | 66.7 |
| **JDC Total** | **109** | **77.9** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 16 | 80.0 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 41 | 85.4 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 101 | 87.1 |
| **JCC Total** | **158** | **85.9** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported having been bullied on the internet as a function of gender, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 40.91, $p < .001$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of female juveniles (48%) reporting having been bullied on the internet than male juveniles (14%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported having been bullied on the internet as a function of detention/correction center or facility type (see Table 40).

| Table 40: Bullied on the Internet by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 7 | 28.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 4 | 26.7 |
| Bonner County | 1 | 14.3 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 8 | 42.1 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 7 | 36.8 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 3 | 23.1 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 4 | 16.7 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 1 | 16.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | 66.7 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 0 | 0.0 |
| **JDC Total** | **37** | **26.4** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 3 | 14.3 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 9 | 19.1 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 22 | 18.8 |
| **JCC Total** | **34** | **18.4** |

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported that one or both of their parents have been or are currently incarcerated as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 41).

| Table 41: One/Both Parents Have Been or Are Incarcerated by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 13 | 52.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 10 | 66.7 |
| Bonner County | 5 | 71.4 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 11 | 57.9 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 8 | 42.1 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 9 | 69.2 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 12 | 50.0 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 3 | 50.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 1 | 50.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 5 | 55.6 |
| **JDC Total** | **77** | **55.4** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 19 | 90.5 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 24 | 51.1 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 70 | 59.8 |
| **JCC Total** | **113** | **61.1** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported that it is normal for kids in their communities to use drugs as a function of gender, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.76, $p < .05$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of female juveniles (79%) reporting that it is normal for kids in their communities to use drugs than male juveniles (64%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported that it is normal for kids in their communities to use drugs as a function of detention/correction center or facility type (see Table 42).

| Table 42: Normal for Kids in Community to Use Drugs by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 20 | 83.3 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 9 | 60.0 |
| Bonner County | 5 | 71.4 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 11 | 57.9 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 13 | 68.4 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 11 | 84.6 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 17 | 70.8 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 4 | 66.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 3 | 100.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 7 | 87.5 |
| **JDC Total** | **100** | **72.5** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 18 | 85.7 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 30 | 63.8 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 70 | 59.8 |
| **JCC Total** | **118** | **63.8** |

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported that drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 43).

| Table 43: Drugs/Alcohol Biggest Challenge After Release by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 16 | 64.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 6 | 40.0 |
| Bonner County | 4 | 57.1 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 8 | 42.1 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 6 | 31.6 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 8 | 61.5 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 10 | 41.7 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 4 | 66.7 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 2 | 66.7 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 1 | 11.1 |
| **JDC Total** | **65** | **46.4** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 12 | 57.1 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 21 | 43.8 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 56 | 47.9 |
| **JCC Total** | **89** | **47.8** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported that peer pressure will be one of their biggest challenges after release as a function of gender, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.02, $p <$

.05. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of female juveniles (30%) reporting that mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release than male juveniles (21%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported that mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release as a function of detention/correction center or facility type (see Table 44).

| **Table 44: Mental Health Biggest Challenge After Release by Detention/Correction Center** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 10 | 40.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 1 | 6.7 |
| Bonner County | 3 | 42.9 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 3 | 15.8 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 5 | 26.3 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 2 | 15.4 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 6 | 25.0 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 0 | 0.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 2 | 22.2 |
| **JDC Total** | **32** | **22.9** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 3 | 14.3 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 12 | 25.0 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 21 | 17.9 |
| **JCC Total** | **36** | **19.4** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported that their family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release as a function of gender, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 6.39, $p < .05$. This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of female juveniles (47%) reporting that their family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release than male juveniles (31%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported that their family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release as a function of detention/correction center or facility type (see Table 45).

| Table 45: Family/Home Situation Biggest Challenge After Release by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 8 | 32.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 7 | 46.7 |
| Bonner County | 3 | 42.9 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 4 | 21.1 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 5 | 26.3 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 8 | 61.5 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 7 | 29.2 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 1 | 33.3 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 5 | 55.6 |
| **JDC Total** | **48** | **34.3** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 9 | 42.9 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 16 | 33.3 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 42 | 35.9 |
| **JCC Total** | **67** | **36.0** |

There was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of juveniles who reported that peer pressure will be one of their biggest challenges after release as a function of facility type, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 7.88, $p < .01$. As seen below in Table 46, this difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of juveniles in JCCs (35%) reporting that peer pressure will be one of their biggest challenges after release than juveniles in JDCs (21%). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported that peer pressure will be one of their biggest challenges after release as a function of detention/correction center or gender.

| Table 46: Peer Pressure Biggest Challenge After Release by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 5 | 20.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 3 | 20.0 |
| Bonner County | 1 | 14.3 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 5 | 26.3 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 4 | 21.1 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 2 | 15.4 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 5 | 20.8 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 2 | 33.3 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 0 | 0.0 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 2 | 22.2 |
| **JDC Total** | **29** | **20.7** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 8 | 38.1 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 10 | 20.8 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 47 | 40.2 |
| **JCC Total** | **65** | **34.9** |

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of juveniles who reported that school will be one of their biggest challenges after release as a function of detention/correction center, facility type, or gender (see Table 47).

| Table 47: School Biggest Challenge After Release by Detention/Correction Center | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JDC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Ada County | 10 | 40.0 |
| Bannock County (District 6) | 2 | 13.3 |
| Bonner County | 1 | 14.3 |
| Bonneville County (3B) | 7 | 36.8 |
| Canyon County (Southwest Idaho) | 4 | 21.1 |
| Fremont County (5C) | 5 | 38.5 |
| Kootenai County (District 1) | 10 | 41.7 |
| Minidoka County (MiniCassia) | 3 | 50.0 |
| Shoshone/Bannock Tribal JDC | 1 | 33.3 |
| Twin Falls County (Snake River) | 2 | 22.2 |
| **JDC Total** | **45** | **32.1** |
| **JCC Location** | **Number of Cases** | **Percentage of Total Cases** |
| Lewiston (JCCL) | 3 | 14.3 |
| Nampa (JCCN) | 19 | 39.6 |
| St. Anthony (JCCSA) | 41 | 35.0 |
| **JCC Total** | **63** | **33.9** |

**Associated Factors/Predictors of Drugs or Alcohol Abuse**

*Univariate Analyses*

- Juveniles who reported being Hispanic (87%) were more likely than those who did not report being Hispanic (75%) to report having abused drugs or alcohol, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.84, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported having at least one sibling who has been or is on juvenile probation (84%) were more likely than those who did not report having at least one sibling who has been or is on juvenile probation (75%) to report having abused drugs or alcohol, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.47, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported believing a community mentor would help them with drugs/alcohol abuse (95%) were more likely than those that did not report believing a community mentor would help them with drugs/alcohol abuse (64%) to report having abused drugs or alcohol, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 46.56, $p < .001$
- Juveniles who reported having at least one sibling who abuses drugs or alcohol (85%) were more likely than those who did not report having at least one sibling who abuses drugs or alcohol (75%) to report having abused drugs or alcohol, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.42, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported believing it is normal for kids in their community to use alcohol (86%) were more likely than those that did not report believing it is normal for kids in their community to use alcohol (67%) to report having abused drugs or alcohol, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 15.69, $p < .001$
- Juveniles who reported that it was not their first time in detention (82%) were more likely than those who reported that it was their first time in detention (53%) to report having abused drugs or alcohol, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 20.37, $p < .001$
- Juveniles who reported that peer pressure contributed to their crime (87%) were more likely than those who reported that peer pressure did not contribute to their crime (74%) to report having abused drugs or alcohol, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 7.45, $p < .01$
- Juveniles who reported that they had not been bullied in school (83%) were more likely than those who reported that they had been bullied in school (73%) to report having abused drugs or alcohol, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.29, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported believing it is normal for kids in their community to use drugs (86%) were more likely than those that did not report believing it is normal for kids in their community to use drugs (63%) to report having abused drugs or alcohol, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 23.57, $p < .001$
- Juveniles who reported believing drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release (96%) were more likely than those that did not report believing drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release (62%) to report having abused drugs or alcohol, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 54.34, $p < .001$

*Multivariate Logistic Regression*

The multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed the best predictors or the factors that are most strongly associated with reporting having abused drugs or alcohol to be: 1) believing drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release; 2) not being the first time in detention; and 3) reporting that peer pressure contributed to their crime.

**Associated Factors/Predictors of Mental Health Concerns**

*Univariate Analyses*

- Juveniles who reported believing a community mentor would help them find a job (25%) were more likely than those who did not report believing a community mentor would help them find a

job (11%) to report believing that mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 8.67, $p < .01$

- Juveniles who reported believing a community mentor would be someone they can talk to (25%) were more likely than those who did not report believing a community mentor would be someone they can talk to (14%) to report believing that mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.66, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported believing a community mentor would help them stay out of trouble (25%) were more likely than those who did not report believing a community mentor would help them stay out of trouble (13%) to report believing that mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 6.93, $p < .01$
- Juveniles who reported that they would like to have a community mentor (25%) were more likely than those who did not report that they would like to have a community mentor (13%) to report believing that mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 7.04, $p < .01$
- Juveniles who reported that they had been bullied in school (32%) were more likely than those who did not report that they were bullied in school (13%) to report believing that mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 22.09, $p < .001$
- Juveniles who reported not feeling like home is a safe place (32%) were more likely than those who reported feeling like home is a safe place (18%) to report believing that mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.01, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported that they had been bullied on the internet (34%) were more likely than those who did not report that they were bullied on the internet (17%) to report believing that mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 9.11, $p < .01$
- Juveniles who reported believing that their family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release (32%) were more likely than those who did not report that their family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release (13%) to report believing that mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.00, $p < .05$

*Multivariate Logistic Regression*

The multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed the best predictors or the factors that are most strongly associated with reporting that mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release to be: 1) reporting being bullied at school and 2) believing that a community mentor will help them find a job.

**Associated Factors/Predictors of Multiple Detentions**

*Univariate Analyses*

- Juveniles who reported having at least one sibling who has been or is on juvenile probation (42%) were more likely than those who did not report having at least one sibling who has been or is on juvenile probation (25%) to report that this was not their first time in detention, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.48, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported having an adult family member or family friend who they can call for support (97%) were more likely than those who did not report having an adult family member of family friend who they can call for support (91%) to report that this was not their first time in detention, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.12, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported believing a community mentor would help them with drugs/alcohol abuse (48%) were more likely than those that did not report believing a community mentor would help

them with drugs/alcohol abuse (32%) to report that this was not their first time in detention, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.12, $p < .05$

- Juveniles who reported believing that their parents are a positive influence in their lives (84%) were more likely than those that did not report believing that their parents are a positive influence in their lives (70%) to report that this was not their first time in detention, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.74, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported that they have a trusted adult in their life who they can talk to (97%) were more likely than those that did not report that they have a trusted adult in their life who they can talk to (89%) to report that this was not their first time in detention, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 7.14, $p < .01$
- Juveniles who reported having abused drugs or alcohol (82%) were more likely than those that did not report having abused drugs or alcohol to (52%) to report that this was not their first time in detention, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 20.37, $p < .001$
- Juveniles who reported that they live in a single-parent household (48%) were more likely than those that did not report that they lived in a single-parent household (30%) to report that this was not their first time in detention, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.95, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported that peer pressure contributed to their crime (39%) were more likely than those that did not report that peer pressure contributed to their crime (21%) to report that this was not their first time in detention, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.47, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported feeling like home is a safe place (84%) were more likely than those who did not report feeling like home is a safe place (71%) to report that this was not their first time in detention, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.91, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported believing drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release (50%) were more likely than those who did not report believing drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release (32%) to report that this was not their first time in detention, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.04, $p < .05$

*Multivariate Logistic Regression*

The multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed the best predictor or factor most strongly associated with reporting that this was not their first time in detention was reporting having abused drugs or alcohol.

**Associated Factors of Having Parents Who Were/Are Incarcerated**

*Univariate Analyses*

- Juveniles who reported being Native American (85%) were more likely than those who did not report being Native American (55%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 12.33, $p < .001$
- Juveniles who reported being Pacific Islander (90%) were more likely than those who did not report being Pacific Islander (58%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.18, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported having at least one sibling who has been or is in adult jail or prison (35%) were more likely than those who did not report having at least one sibling who has been or is in adult jail or prison (21%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 7.83, $p < .01$
- Juveniles who reported having at least one sibling who has been or is on community diversion (18%) were more likely than those who did not report having at least one sibling who has been or is on community diversion (8%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 6.73, $p < .01$

- Juveniles who reported having at least one sibling who has been or is on juvenile probation (47%) were more likely than those who did not report having at least one sibling who has been or is on juvenile probation (29%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 10.94, $p < .01$
- Juveniles who reported having at least one sibling who has been or is in a JDC (42%) were more likely than those who did not report having at least one sibling who has been or is in a JDC (26%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 8.77, $p < .01$
- Juveniles who reported having an adult member or family friend who they can call for support (98%) were more likely than those who did not report having an adult member or family friend who they can call for support (93%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.77, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported that the adult member or family friend who they can call for support has been incarcerated (54%) were more likely than those who did not report that the adult member or family friend who they can call for support has been incarcerated (17%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 43.59, $p < .001$
- Juveniles who reported not believing that their parents are a positive influence in their lives (24%) were more likely than those that reported believing that their parents are a positive influence in their lives (10%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 9.52, $p < .01$
- Juveniles who reported that at least one parent abuses drugs/alcohol (53%) were more likely than those not reporting that at least one parent abuses drugs/alcohol (29%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 18.88, $p < .001$
- Juveniles who reported that at least one sibling abuses drugs/alcohol (42%) were more likely than those not reporting that at least one sibling abuses drugs/alcohol (17%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 21.36, $p < .001$
- Juveniles who reported believing it is normal for kids in their community to use alcohol (67%) were more likely than those that did not report believing it is normal for kids in their community to use alcohol (50%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 9.89, $p < .01$
- Juveniles who reported believing that their family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release (42%) were more likely than those who did not report that their family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release (26%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 8.24, $p < .01$
- Juveniles who reported not believing that school will be one of their biggest challenges after release (72%) were more likely than those reporting that school will be one of their biggest challenges after release (60%) to report having parents who have been or are incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.85, $p < .05$

*Multivariate Logistic Regression*

The multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed the best predictors or factors most strongly associated with reporting having parents who have been or are incarcerated to be: 1) having an adult family member or family friend they can call for support who has been incarcerated; 2) being Native American; 3) having an adult family member or family friend they can call for support; and 4) believing their family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release.

**Associated Factors of Race/Ethnicity**

White Only N = 182 (55.8% of total sample)
Hispanic Only N = 54 (16.6% of total sample)
Biracial/Multiracial = 60 (18.4% of total sample)
All Other (Excluded) = 30 (9.2% of total sample)

*Univariate Analyses: White Only, Hispanic Only, and Biracial/Multiracial*

- Juveniles who reported being Biracial/Multiracial (55%) were more likely than juveniles who reported being White Only (34%) or Hispanic Only (36%) to report that the adult family member or family friend who they can call for support has been incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 2) = 8.36, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported being Hispanic Only (94%) were more likely than juveniles who reported being Biracial/Multiracial (78%) or White Only (80%) to report believing that their parents are a positive influence in their lives, $\chi^2$ (df = 2) = 6.48, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported being Hispanic Only (26%) were less likely than juveniles who reported being Biracial/Multiracial (53%) or White Only (53%) to report being bullied in school, $\chi^2$ (df = 2) = 12.68, $p < .01$
- Juveniles who reported being Hispanic Only (9%) were less likely than juveniles who reported being White Only (26%) or Biracial/Multiracial (20%) to report being bullied on the internet, $\chi^2$ (df = 2) = 7.04, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported being White Only (40%) were less likely than juveniles who reported being Biracial/Multiracial (57%) or Hispanic Only (52%) to report believing that drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release, $\chi^2$ (df = 2) = 6.02, $p < .05$

**Associated Factors of Race/Ethnicity**

White Only N = 182 (55.8% of total sample)
Not White Only N = 144 (44.2% of total sample)

*Univariate Analyses: White Only and All Others*

- Juveniles who reported being Not White Only (45%) were more likely than juveniles who reported being White Only (34%) to report that the adult family member or family friend who they can call for support has been incarcerated, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 3.87, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported being Not White Only (38%) were more likely than juveniles who reported being White Only (27%) to report having at least one sibling who abuses drugs/alcohol, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 4.21, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported being White Only (53%) were more likely than juveniles who reported being Not White Only (39%) to report being bullied in school, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.94, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported being White Only (26%) were more likely than juveniles who reported being Not White Only (16%) to report being bullied on the internet, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 5.94, $p < .05$
- Juveniles who reported being Not White Only (56%) were more likely than juveniles who reported being White Only (40%) to report believing drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release, $\chi^2$ (df = 1) = 8.40, $p < .01$

## Summary and Conclusions

The material in this report describes the analysis of Youth Survey data collected at two time-points, namely, in 2012 and 2015. Although the primary analyses were conducted on the 2015 Youth Survey results, these results were compared to those from 2012 to determine whether any systematic differences were found in patterns of juveniles' responses across those two years. In this final section of the report, the aggregate 2015 Youth Survey results will be discussed first, in terms of overall trends and patterns. The second section will focus on differences and similarity in results across the two years, and the third section will focus on the more targeted analyses to determine whether there were systematic differences in response patterns as a function of where the juveniles were housed (i.e., in a JDC or a JCC), juveniles' gender and race/ethnicity. This third section will also explore predictors or factors associated with drug or alcohol abuse, having mental health concerns, having been detained multiple times (i.e., recidivism), and having parents who have been or are incarcerated. The fourth and final section will provide concluding comments, particularly as they may relate to juvenile justice policy or practice.

### 2015 Aggregate Results

One of the more noteworthy findings from the analysis of the 2015 Youth Survey was that a large number of juveniles had family members who have also been, or currently were, involved with either the juvenile or adult justice systems. Fifty-five percent reported that at least one sibling has been involved in at least one level of juvenile or adult justice systems, and 59% reported that one or both parents have been or are incarcerated. Similarly, among those youth who reported having an adult family member or family friend they can call for support, 30% reported that this person has been incarcerated. Taken together, these results show that the juveniles detained in a JDC or housed in a JCC in 2015 were likely to be exposed to others—likely often under their same home roofs—that had been in contact with the justice system in the past. Interestingly, although a clear majority of the juveniles reported that at least one parent has been or is incarcerated, an *overwhelming* majority (82%) reported believing that their parents are a positive influence in their lives.

A related noteworthy finding involves the home and community environments in which the juveniles reporting living; many of the youth came from less than ideal circumstances with respect to healthy supervision and support. With respect to the home environment, 43% of the respondents reported that at least one of their parents abuses drugs or alcohol. Thirty-two percent reported that at least one sibling abuses drugs or alcohol, as well. Nearly half (45%) reported living in a single-parent household, which is nearly double the state rate of 25% (County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2015). Despite these apparent risk factors, 82% of the juveniles reported feeling that their home is a safe place, and 65% did not list their family or home situation to be one of the biggest challenges they will face after release. With respect to the community environment, risk factors existed there as well. For example, 60% of the juveniles reported it is normal for kids in their community to use alcohol, and an even higher percentage (68%) reported it is normal for kids in their community to use drugs; given these statistics, it is perhaps not surprising that 78% of the juveniles reported having abused drugs or alcohol themselves. Nearly half (47%) reported being bullied in school, whereas closer to one-fifth (22%) reported having been bullied on the internet. On the positive side, 86% of the juveniles reported having access to a counselor in their school or community.

The juveniles seemed to perceive community mentorship in a positive light. Two-thirds (66%) of the juveniles reported wanting to have a community mentor, and majorities believed that a community member could: 1) help them find a job (71%); 2) help them stay out of trouble (66%); 3) be someone they could talk to (64%); and 4) be a positive role model (63%). The juveniles were somewhat less

confident that a community mentor could help them with drug or alcohol abuse (46%) and help them find community resources (45%).

Most of the juveniles in the 2015 Youth Survey sample were not new acquaintances to the juvenile justice system; only 14% of the respondents reported that it was their first time in detention. Many seemed to recognize that challenges awaited them after release. The biggest anticipated challenge following release reported by the largest group of juveniles was drugs or alcohol (47%), followed by family or home situation (35%), school (33%), peer pressure (29%), and mental health (21%).

2012 vs. 2015 Results

Although direct comparisons were not possible on all questions due to more questions being included on the 2015 Youth Survey compared to the 2012 iteration, comparisons could be made on most questions. On most of these questions, statistically significant differences in response patterns were not discernible. In response to seven questions, however, they were. These showed that, compared to juveniles in the 2012 sample, juveniles in the 2015 sample were:

- More likely to believe that a community mentor could help them find a job
- More likely to believe that a community mentor could help them find community resources
- More likely to believe that their parents are a positive influence in their lives
- More likely to report feeling that their home is a safe place
- More likely to report mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release
- Less likely to report living in a single-parent household
- Less likely to report that peer pressure contributed to their crime

Observing the significant differences in aggregate, it seems clear that with the obvious exception of mental health as one of the biggest challenges after release, the juveniles in the 2015 sample were more optimistic about how a community mentor could help them, believed their family and home environments were safer or healthier, and felt less influenced by peer pressure than the juveniles in the 2012 sample.

Targeted Analyses

A series of targeted analyses were conducted to assess for differences in responses as a function of a number of different variables, including: 1) whether the juveniles were housed in a JDC or a JCC; 2) juvenile gender; 3) juvenile race/ethnicity; 4) whether the juveniles reporting having abused drugs or alcohol; 5) whether the juveniles reported having mental health concerns (namely, by reporting that they believed mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release); 6) whether the juveniles reported having been in detention more than once; and 7) whether the juveniles reported having at least one parent who was/is incarcerated. These target analyses were performed largely in response to questions raised by members of the Idaho Juvenile Justice Commission.

*Differences by Detention vs. Correction Center*

Fourteen statistically significant differences in responses to questions were found as a function of whether the juveniles were housed in one of the 10 JDCs or one of the three JCCs. These showed that, compared to juveniles housed in JCCs, juveniles housed in JDCs were:

- More likely to report their race as “Other”
- Less likely to report their race as “Unknown”
- Less likely to call their adult family member or family friend for needed help
- Less likely to believe that a community mentor would be a positive role model
- Less likely to believe that a community mentor would help them find community resources

- Less likely to believe that a community mentor would be someone they can talk to
- Less likely to believe that a community mentor would help them stay out of trouble
- Less likely to believe that their parents are a positive influence in their lives
- Less likely to report there is a trusted adult in their lives who they can talk to
- Less likely to report that at least one of their parents abuses drugs or alcohol
- Less likely to report that at least one of their siblings abuses drugs or alcohol
- Less likely to report having access to a counselor in their school or community
- Less likely to report having been bullied in school
- Less likely to report peer pressure will be one of their biggest challenges after release

Together, these results paint a rather complicated picture regarding differences in perceptions and experiences between juveniles housed in JDCs and those in JCCs. On one hand, it seems as if the juveniles in the JDCs came from healthier environments in that they were less likely to report that at least one of their parents or one of their siblings abuses drugs or alcohol. They were also less likely to report having been bullied in school, and were less concerned about peer pressure being one of their biggest challenges after release. On the other hand, juveniles in the JCCs seemed considerably more positive in their perceptions regarding whether they can call their adult family member or family friend for needed help, whether their parents were a positive role model in their lives, and whether there is a trusted adult in their lives they could talk to; in short, they seemed to perceive having more and better social supports than juveniles in the JDCs. They were also much more optimistic about what community mentors could help them with, reporting believing more often than juveniles in JDCs that a community mentor would be a positive role model, someone who would help them find community resources, someone they could talk to, and someone who would help them stay out of trouble.

*Differences by Juvenile Gender*

Eleven statistically significant differences in responses to questions were found as a function of juvenile gender. These showed that compared to males, females were:

- Younger in age
- More likely to report having been bullied in school
- More likely to report having been bullied on the internet
- More likely to report that it is normal for kids in their community to use drugs
- More likely to report mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release
- More likely to report their family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release
- Less likely to have an adult family member or family friend they can call for support
- Less likely to call their adult family member or family friend for needed help
- Less likely to believe that their parents are a positive influence in their lives
- Less likely to report there is a trusted adult in their lives who they can talk to
- Less likely to report feeling that their home is a safe place

It is quite clear when assessing these results that females appear to be in a more difficult situation than males with respect to their home and community environments. Compared to males, females seemed to have fewer adult sources of support they could or would utilize, they less often believed their parents are a positive influence in their lives, less often believed their homes to be safe places, and more often anticipated family or home-situation challenges upon release. Outside of the home, females' perceptions and experiences were also more negative than males'. Females were more likely to report having been bullied both at school and on the internet, and they more often perceived drug use as a norm among kids

in their communities. Perhaps it should be no surprise, given these results, that females were more likely than males to have concerns related to mental health after their release.

*Differences by Drug/Alcohol Abuse*

Ten statistically significant differences in response patterns emerged as a function of whether or not the respondents reported having abused drugs or alcohol. Compared to juveniles who did not report drug or alcohol abuse, those juveniles who did report drug or alcohol abuse were:

- More likely to report their race/ethnicity as "Hispanic"
- More likely to report having at least one sibling who has been or is on juvenile probation
- More likely to believe that a community mentor would help them with drug/alcohol abuse
- More likely to report having at least one sibling who abuses drugs or alcohol
- More likely to report that it is normal for kids in their community to use alcohol
- More likely to report that it was not their first time in detention
- More likely to report that peer pressure contributed to their crime
- More likely to report that it is normal for kids in their community to use drugs
- More likely to report drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release
- Less likely to report having been bullied in school

Certain differences in perceptions as a function of self-reported drug or alcohol abuse are not particularly unexpected or useful. For example, it stands to reason that juveniles who have abused drugs or alcohol would expect a community mentor to help them with drugs or alcohol problems more than juveniles who have not abused drugs or alcohol. Similarly, it seems sensible that juveniles who have abused drugs or alcohol would be more likely to report that drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release. Some of the other results are more interesting and potentially useful. For example, the home and community environments of those juveniles who reported abusing drugs or alcohol seem less healthy than those who did not so report, as evidenced by those juveniles who abused drugs or alcohol more often reporting having siblings who abuse drugs or alcohol and perceiving alcohol and drug use as more normative among kids in their community. They also seemed more susceptible to peer pressure, and in any case were more likely than juveniles who did not report abusing drugs or alcohol to be detained more than one time.

*Differences by Mental Health Concerns*

Eight statistically significant differences in responses to questions were found as a function of whether or not juveniles expressed mental health concerns (i.e., whether or not they reported that mental health will be one of their biggest challenges after release). Compared to juveniles who did not report mental health concerns, those juveniles who did report mental health concerns were:

- More likely to believe that a community mentor would help them find a job
- More likely to believe that a community mentor would be someone they can talk to
- More likely to believe that a community mentor would help them stay out of trouble
- More likely to report wanting to have a community mentor
- More likely to report being bullied in school
- More likely to report having been bullied on the internet
- More likely to report their family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release
- Less likely to report feeling that their home is a safe place

The examination of results concerning those juveniles who did and did not report mental health concerns paints a rather stark picture of the perceptions and experiences of juveniles with mental health concerns.

Relative to those without such concerns, they less often felt their homes were safe places, and anticipated challenges with their families or home situations upon release. They were more often bullied, both at school and on the internet. Given these negative perceptions and experiences, perhaps it is understandable that they were much more drawn to the idea of having a community mentor, and much more optimistic about how a community mentor could help them relative to juveniles without mental health concerns.

*Differences by Number of Detentions*

Ten statistically significant differences in response patterns emerged as a function of whether the juveniles reported that this was their first detention. Compared to juveniles who reported this was their first detention, those juveniles who reported this was not their first detention were:

- More likely to report having at least one sibling who has been or is on juvenile probation
- More likely to report having an adult family member or friend who they can call for support
- More likely to believe that a community mentor would help them with drugs/alcohol abuse
- More likely to believe that their parents are a positive influence in their lives
- More likely to report there is a trusted adult in their lives who they can talk to
- More likely to report that they have abused drugs or alcohol
- More likely to report living in a single-parent household
- More likely to report that peer pressure contributed to their crime
- More likely to report feeling that their home was a safe place
- More likely to report drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release

An interesting picture of the perceptions and experiences of juveniles who have had multiple detentions appear in the results. They, more often than juveniles being detained for the first time, come from single-parent families, have siblings who have had contact with at least one level of the justice system, have abused drugs or alcohol, and were susceptible to peer pressure (at least as it related to their crime). These results seem intuitive at some level. What is more surprising is that juveniles who have had multiple detentions more often reported, relative to those being detained for the first time, that their parents are a positive influence in their lives, that they have a trusted adult family member or friend they can talk to and receive support, and that their home is a safe place. These two patterns seem somewhat contradictory, and more exploration on this dimension would be valuable.

*Differences by Whether Parents Have Been or Are Incarcerated*

Fourteen statistically significant differences in responses to questions were found as a function of whether or not juveniles reported having at least one parent who has been or is incarcerated. Compared to juveniles who did not report parents who have been or are incarcerated, those juveniles who did report parents who have been or are incarcerated were:

- More likely to report their race as “Native American”
- More likely to report their race as “Pacific Islander”
- More likely to report having at least one sibling who has been or is in adult jail or prison
- More likely to report having at least one sibling who has been or is on community diversion
- More likely to report having at least one sibling who has been or is on juvenile probation
- More likely to report having at least one sibling who has been or is in a JDC
- More likely to report having an adult family member or friend who they can call for support
- More likely to report that the adult family member or friend who they can call for support has been or is incarcerated
- More likely to report that at least one of their parents abuses drugs or alcohol
- More likely to report that at least one of their siblings abuses drugs or alcohol

- More likely to report that it is normal for kids in their community to use alcohol
- More likely to report their family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release
- More likely to report school will be one of their biggest challenges after release
- Less likely to report that their parents are a positive influence in their lives

One interesting observation regarding whether juveniles reported having parents who have been or are incarcerated is that this variable tied whether juveniles were housed in a JDC or a JCC as the variable that was most often statistically significantly associated with other variables (both had 14 significant associations). In other words, in terms of truly differentiating perceptions and experiences, whether juveniles have parents who have been or are incarcerated was a powerful explanatory variable. Many of the differences were related to justice system involvement; simply put, juveniles who had parents who have been or are incarcerated lived in families with high levels of justice system involvement. Compared to juveniles whose parents have not been incarcerated, those who have parents who have been or are incarcerated were more likely to have siblings who have been or are involved in at least one of four different levels of the justice system (adult jail or prison, community diversion, juvenile probation, and JDC); they were also more likely to report that their adult support person has been or is incarcerated. Juveniles who have parents who have been or are incarcerated also appeared to have significantly greater pathology and dysfunction in their homes. For example, they were more likely than juveniles whose parents have not been incarcerated to report that at least one of their parents and at least one of their siblings abuses drugs or alcohol. They were also less likely to believe their parents to be a positive influence in their lives, and more often anticipated that their family or home situation will be one of their biggest challenges after release. In sum, juveniles who were raised by parents who have been or are incarcerated were considerably disadvantaged, with respect to a number of risk factors, compared to their peers without parents who have been or are incarcerated.

*Differences by Race/Ethnicity*

Five statistically significant differences in responses to questions were found as a function of race/ethnicity when this construct was coded as White Only, Hispanic Only, or Biracial/Multiracial. Three of the differences involved juveniles who reported being Hispanic Only differing from those who reported being either White Only or Biracial/Multiracial by being:

- More likely to believe that their parents are a positive influence in their lives
- Less likely to report having been bullied in school
- Less likely to report having been bullied on the internet

One of the differences involved juveniles who reported being Biracial/Multiracial differing from those who reported being White Only or Hispanic Only by being:

- More likely to report that the adult family member or friend who they can call for support has been or is incarcerated

One of the differences involved juveniles who reported being White Only differing from those who reported being Hispanic Only or Biracial/Multiracial by being:

- Less likely to report believing that drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release

Five statistically significant differences in responses to questions were found as a function of race/ethnicity when this construct was coded as White Only and Not White Only. Compared to juveniles who reported being White Only, those juveniles who reported being Not White Only were:

- More likely to report that the adult family member or family friend who they can call for support has been or is incarcerated
- More likely to report having at least one sibling who abuses drugs/alcohol

- More likely to report drugs or alcohol will be one of their biggest challenges after release
- Less likely to report being bullied in school
- Less likely to report being bullied on the internet

One interesting finding regarding race/ethnicity differences in the results is that there were not particularly many of them, whether the race/ethnicity construct was evaluated as White Only vs. Hispanic Only vs. Biracial/Multiracial; compared to most other assessed variables, race/ethnicity accounted for few differences in perceptions and experiences. Still, some differences were found. One pattern showed that juveniles who reported being White Only were more likely to be bullied, either at school or on the internet, than other juveniles (whether those juveniles were categorized as Hispanic Only, Biracial/Multiracial, or simply Not White Only). Other interesting findings included that Hispanic Only juveniles more often believed their parents are positive role models, and that juveniles who were not White Only were more likely to believe that drugs or alcohol would be a serious challenge for them after they were released.

The Big Picture

After all of the results have been reviewed, several important themes emerge. One of these is that, in aggregate, the juveniles who completed copies of the Youth Survey in 2015 reported some fairly complicated and often unhealthy histories. Most of the juveniles reported coming from families with histories of incarceration (in the case of parents) or at least some involvement in the justice system (in the case of siblings). They were twice as likely as Idaho juveniles as a whole to come from single-family homes, described their communities as places where it is normative for youth to use alcohol and drugs, and often had abused these substances themselves. Many had concerns about challenges faced after release; the most prominent among these were drugs or alcohol, family and home situations, and school. A second theme is that there are relatively few differences in perceptions and experiences between the juveniles who completed surveys in 2012 and those who completed surveys in 2015. This finding suggests that the perceptions and experiences of the juveniles who have been detained in Idaho in recent years are fairly consistent across time. The last theme is that certain characteristics tend to differentiate which types of juveniles seem either particularly likely to be detained or in particular need of supportive services. It is this final theme that will be elaborated upon in the remainder of this report.

Two variables were most often statistically significantly associated with other variables in the data set, suggesting that these two have the greatest explanatory power in terms of understanding what shapes detained juveniles' perceptions and experiences. The first of these was whether a juvenile was detained in a JDC or housed in a JCC, which was significantly associated with 14 other variables. That there would be so many differences in perceptions and experiences between juveniles in JDCs and JCCs is perhaps not surprising, given that generally speaking, juveniles in JDCs have been detained for lower-level offenses than juveniles in JCCs. In a number of respects, juveniles in JCCs did report more concerning information, for example, more often coming from families with substance abuse problems, having been bullied more and more influenced by peer pressure. These findings have implications for programming in the JCCs; it would make sense, for example, to develop skills-building activities to help juveniles housed in JCCs to cope with bullying experiences and to avoid or successfully resist bullying and peer pressure. The interesting and unexpected finding that juveniles in the JDCs reported vulnerability due to a perceived lack of supports (e.g., less often feeling that their parents are a positive influence in their lives, less often reporting having a trusted adult in their lives they can talk to) also has some policy implications. Due to the short nature of most stays in JDCs, it may not be possible to implement trainings on support-building; however, juvenile probation officers could be empowered by this information to explore the family relationships of juveniles released from JDCs, and look for opportunities to facilitate healthy supports.

The second variable that had particularly strong explanatory power was whether or not juveniles reported having parents who have been or are incarcerated. Juveniles who reported having parents who have been or are incarcerated also more often reported that siblings have been or are in contact with the juvenile and adult justice systems; in short, they often came from family environments in which criminal or delinquent behavior may be the norm. This finding is perhaps unsurprising; there are large national and international literatures on the intergenerational nature of delinquency (e.g., Beaver, 2012). The utility of the knowledge also seems limited, as there is very little preventive work that can be done to influence youth who are known to have parents who have been or are incarcerated (e.g., it would be unethical to try to identify these juveniles before they have their own contact with the juvenile justice system). More can be accomplished, likely, by working with juveniles who report family histories of detention or incarceration by activities designed to change the juveniles' views of the normativeness of delinquent behavior. In short, juveniles who have parents who have been or are incarcerated are at significant risk; however, once they come into contact with the juvenile justice system they may be targeted for programming that helps them understand that delinquent behavior, though common in their families, is not normative and not to be emulated.

Other variables did not have the same explanatory power as whether one was housed in a JCC or a JDC or whether juveniles have parents who have been or are incarcerated; however, some of them revealed interesting and important findings. One such variable that seems particularly important is gender. The findings regarding gender showed, across the board, that females had many more risk factors and far weaker supports than males. They more often reported being bullied, both at school and on the internet, more often reported mental health concerns, reported less safe and stable home situations, and less often reported having a trusted adult to talk to. These results suggest that, at least in JCCs where juveniles will be spending enough time for an intervention, special activities should be created to help females with the complex problems they are dealing with; clinicians should also be prepared to work with these females to process the greater trauma they may have faced. In the shorter-stay environment in the JDCs, clinicians may be more limited in how much they can accomplish with females in a trauma-remediation sense; however, they may be able to initiate the process and work with juvenile probation officers and social service providers to help build social supports, strengthen family and social supports, and address bullying situations and mental health concerns.

The results of the 2015 Youth Survey can be of great value for developing a "big picture" perspective on the juveniles detained in Idaho's JDCs and JCCs. These results paint a portrait of juveniles with many risk factors, some of which are related to their family and community environments. Using the results to develop activities and programs to help juveniles overcome problems and make better choices, such as skills-building and resiliency-development, would certainly make sense. Although juvenile probation officers and social service providers could likely make some differences in terms of detoxifying the juveniles' environments after they are released, both research and history reveal this is often impossible. Helping the juveniles navigate unstable and often unhealthy family relationships, home dynamics, and community environments may be the best option for decreasing the likelihood of future juvenile and adult justice system involvement, and increasing the likelihood of successful life outcomes for detained Idaho youth.

## References

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**Appendix J: Contact Information for States and Territories**

As a separate attachment labelled "<State> Contact Information," submit a document with the following information for the designated agency:

| | |
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