

Black Hawk County Select Juvenile Justice System Planning Data

2017

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BLACK HAWK COUNTY – SELECT JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM PLANNING DATA

This report provides key juvenile justice system planning data. Some of these data are similar to those provided in the [Executive Summary of Iowa's 2018 Disproportionate Minority Contact \(DMC\) Compliance Plan](#)¹. The data and related descriptions are provided to assist state and local officials with policy and practice decisions. Included in the report are population, school enrollment, select Juvenile Court Services (JCS), detention hold information, and Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) matrices.

Similarly, there are state and local [intervention reports](#) available that are complementary to the data reports.

1. Population Data

Below are population data from the National Center for Juvenile Justice² (NCJJ) included to provide an overall perspective of the youth population in Black Hawk County. The NCJJ population data are for a juvenile population (ages 10 through 17) in Black Hawk County for calendar years 2012 through 2016. For analysis purposes, Hispanic youth are categorized by race, unless otherwise denoted. Also included are school enrollment data for the Waterloo Community School District, grades six through twelve, provided by the Iowa Department of Education (DE).

Juvenile Population Data

**Juvenile Population of Black Hawk County
Ages 10-17
By Race and Gender**

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2012 – 2016 % Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	4,535	4,589	4,527	4,562	4,470	4,578	4,435	4,621	4,296	4,558	-5.3%	-0.7%
African-American	859	888	892	902	919	934	931	942	928	932	8.0%	5.0%
Hispanic	435	404	454	424	474	446	482	452	466	452	7.1%	11.9%
Asian	176	119	202	148	210	164	208	200	228	216	29.5%	81.5%
Native American	17	17	14	13	11	11	12	14	9	14	-47.1%	-17.6%
Total	6,022	6,017	6,089	6,049	6,084	6,133	6,068	6,229	5,927	6,172	-1.6%	2.6%

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice²

Remarks for Juvenile Population:

- The juvenile population decreased nearly 2% for female youth, and increased almost 3% for male youth.
- The juvenile population increased for all racial groups, except for White and Native American youth.
- Asian youth had the largest increase in population for both female and male youth at 29.5% and 81.5%, respectively.
- African-American youth comprised nearly 15% of the population in Black Hawk County.

¹ Data provided in this report are largely restricted to youth age 10-17, thus, the numbers herein, which include all youth, may not match

² [National Center for Juvenile Justice](#)

**Waterloo Community School District Enrollment by Race
Grades 6-12**

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2013-2017 % Change
White	2,970	2,967	2,889	2,760	-7.1%
African-American	1,401	1,418	1,390	1,399	-0.1%
Hispanic	529	561	570	583	10.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	141	193	213	236	67.4%
Native American	18	18	14	13	-27.8%
Multi-Racial	270	273	289	310	14.8%
Total	5,329	5,430	5,365	5,301	-0.5%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for School Enrollment:

- Enrollment for Asian/Pacific Islanders increased 67.4%.
- Total enrollment for Waterloo Community Schools decreased just under 1%.

2. School Discipline Data

A variety of research connects youth involvement in the school discipline process with involvement in the juvenile justice system. It is noteworthy that a number of state and local juvenile justice system planning efforts in Iowa utilize school discipline data. Provided below are Waterloo Community School District removal data (in-and-out-of-school suspensions) from the DE. These are incident, not youth-based data.

**In-School and Out-of-School Suspensions by Race
Grades 6-12**

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-2017 % Change
White	1,233	804	784	790	356	-71.1%
African-American	2,066	1,468	1,523	1,289	840	-59.3%
Hispanic	217	139	147	156	86	-60.4%
Other Youth of Color	301	203	194	184	115	-61.8%
Female	1,284	871	975	853	482	-62.5%
Male	2,533	1,743	1,683	1,571	915	-63.9%
Total	3,817	2,614	2,658	2,424	1,397	-63.4%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Note: "Other Youth of Color" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American and Other/Multi-Racial; total numbers may not match due to the way the data was provided

Remarks for Suspensions:

- White youth had the largest decrease in suspensions at 71.1%.
- African-American youth comprised on average 56% of the total suspensions.
- The number of suspensions for African-American youth exceed those of White youth.
- In-and out-of-school suspensions decreased by 63.4% for all youth.

**Top 5 Reasons for In-School and Out-of-School Suspensions
Grades 6-12**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Disruptive Behavior	2,880	3,161	824	808	858
Attendance Policy Violation	450	334	127	169	323
Physical Fighting Without Injury	478	331	372	300	283
Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	196	194	45	116	103
Property Related	48	28	19	26	25
Total	4,052	4,048	1,387	1,419	1,592

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for Top 5 Suspension Reasons:

- Suspensions for all top 5 removal reasons have decreased by approximately 61%.
- Disruptive behavior suspensions comprised nearly 68% of the top 5 suspensions, and is the removal reason with the largest percent reduction (70.2%).

The DE changed removal reason codes for in-school and out-of-school suspensions for school year 2015-2016. Thus, "Removal Reason" was changed to "Problem Behavior," leading to the new categorization of reasons displayed below.

**Top 5 Reasons+ for In-School and Out-of-School Suspensions (Cont.)
Grades 6-12**

	2015-16	2016-17
Defiance-Noncompliance	894	523
Abusive/Inappropriate Language	383	350
Physical Fighting Without Injury	299	291
Physical Aggression Without Injury	159	233
Disruption	NA	NA
Total	1,735	1,397

Source: Iowa Department of Education

+Top 5 Suspension Reasons changed statewide from the 2014-15 to 2015-16 school year, therefore a comparison across years could not be made

Remarks for Top 5 Suspension Reasons:

- Defiance-noncompliance suspensions comprised just over 37% of the top 5 suspensions.
- Suspensions for physical aggression without injury increased 46.5%.

**Top 5 Reasons for In-School and Out-of-School Suspensions by Race
Grades 6-12**

		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
White	Disruptive Behavior	1,030	1,135	223	229	263
	Attendance Policy Violation	186	132	51	69	112
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	146	86	112	84	72
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	63	53	16	27	25
	Property Related	29	13	*	*	*
	Total	1,454	1,419	**	**	**
African-American	Disruptive Behavior	1,440	1,598	518	504	481
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	283	197	226	184	177
	Attendance Policy Violation	173	153	61	82	163
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	110	113	22	73	65
	Property Related	14	13	13	19	15
	Total	2,020	2,074	840	862	901
Other Youth of Color	Disruptive Behavior	400	424	78	60	101
	Attendance Policy Violation	86	43	*	*	37
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	47	45	33	29	33
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	13	26	*	*	*
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	**	**	130	124	205

Source: Iowa Department of Education

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, and the (**) in the total row prevents the (*) from being calculated otherwise

Note: "Other Youth of Color" includes Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American and Other/Multi-Racial; total numbers may not match the previous Top 5 Suspension table due to the way the data was provided

Remarks for Top 5 Suspension Reasons:

- Total top 5 suspensions decreased for each racial group.
- Suspensions for disruptive behavior comprised the largest reductions.
- African-American youth comprised nearly 53% of the suspensions for disruptive behavior.

**Top 5 Reasons⁺ for In-School and Out-of-School Suspensions by Race and Gender (Cont.)
Grades 6-12**

		2015-16	2016-17
White	Defiance-Noncompliance	298	148
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	120	94
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	79	62
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	39	52
	Disruption	NA	NA
	Total	536	356
African-American	Defiance-Noncompliance	441	294
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	220	213
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	187	181
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	103	152
	Disruption	NA	NA
	Total	951	840
Other Youth of Color	Defiance-Noncompliance	146	81
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	29	48
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	40	43
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	*	29
	Disruption	NA	NA
	Total	**	201
Female			
Female	Defiance-Noncompliance	323	187
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	156	138
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	102	96
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	38	61
	Disruption	NA	NA
	Total	619	482
Male			
Male	Defiance-Noncompliance	571	336
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	227	212
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	197	195
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	121	172
	Disruption	NA	NA
	Total	1,116	915

Source: Iowa Department of Education

+Top 5 Suspension Reasons changed statewide from the 2014-15 to 2015-16 school year, therefore a comparison across years could not be made

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, and the (**) in the total row prevents the (*) from being calculated otherwise

Note: "Other Youth of Color" includes Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American and Other/Multi-Racial; total numbers may not match the previous Top 5 Suspension table due to the way the data was provided

Remarks for Top 5 Suspension Reasons:

- African-American youth were removed 2.3 times more than White youth during the 2016-17 school year.
- African-American youth comprised nearly 60% of the top 5 suspensions.
- Male youth comprised approximately 65% of the top 5 suspensions.

3. Juvenile Court Services Data

Complaint Data

Complaints are law violations that law enforcement refers to JCS. A single complaint may include multiple allegations. The figure immediately below provides data regarding complaints for calendar years 2013-2017. The remaining figures in the complaint section contain data on allegations.

Complaints by Race and Gender

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2013-2017 % Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	101	172	97	230	89	168	51	103	31	144	-69.3%	-16.3%
African-American	124	313	173	302	161	318	105	223	70	169	-43.5%	-46.0%
Other Youth of Color	*	21	*	25	*	18	*	17	*	*	NA	NA
Total	232	506	278	557	256	504	160	343	106	321	-54.3%	-36.6%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Hispanic, Asian, Native American, and Other/Multi-Racial are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, and the (**) in the total row prevents the (*) from being calculated otherwise

Remarks for Complaints:

- Overall complaints declined by approximately 42%.
- Complaints for White and African-American females decreased, 69.3% and 43.5%, respectively.
- African-American youth averaged approximately 60% of the complaints.
- The number of complaints for African-American youth exceed those of White youth.
- In 2016 and 2017, the number of complaints for African-American females nearly doubled those of White females.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS

White

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	52	69	41	25	15
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	49	43	44	23	21
708.2(6)	Assault	23	21	27	19	13
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	22	21	24	*	*
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	14	24	23	*	*

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

African-American

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	63	115	95	53	36
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	76	87	73	39	19
708.2(6)	Assault	29	28	42	27	17
719.1(1)(b)	Interference with Official Acts	*	23	49	33	36
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	23	20	28	18	13

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-Race:

- Both African-American and White youth include theft-5th and assault as top 5 allegations.
- All top 5 allegations were misdemeanors for both White and African-American youth.
- Interference with official acts was the only top 5 allegation to increase for African-American youth.
- Allegations for theft-5th decreased 75.0% for African-American youth and 71.2% for White youth.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS (Cont.)

Female

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	64	66	54	31	*
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	27	63	60	25	14
708.2(6)	Assault	27	16	32	18	*
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	28	19	19	18	*
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	19	17	12	16	*

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

Male

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	68	94	64	38	24
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	54	81	59	35	30
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	56	52	64	29	29
708.2(6)	Assault	27	33	38	32	22
719.1(1)(b)	Interference with Official Acts	*	15	44	31	42

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

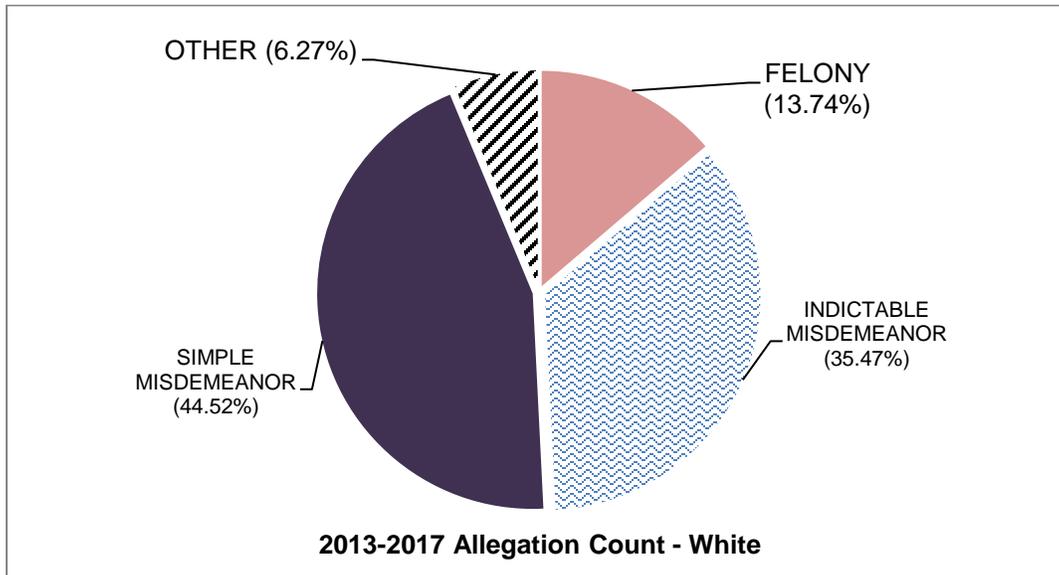
Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-Gender:

- Allegations for interference with official acts increased for male youth.
- All top 5 allegations decreased for female youth.
- Both female and male youth had theft-5 and disorderly conduct in respective top 5 allegations.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level

White

	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Felony	35	10.2%	97	20.9%	24	7.0%	23	--	38	16.0%
Indictable Misdemeanor	131	38.2%	133	28.7%	128	37.4%	74	--	94	39.7%
Simple Misdemeanor	155	45.2%	203	43.8%	165	48.2%	89	--	91	38.4%
Other	22	6.4%	31	6.7%	25	7.3%	*	--	14	5.9%
Total	343	--	464	--	342	--	**	--	237	--



Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, and the (**) in the total row prevents the (*) from being calculated otherwise

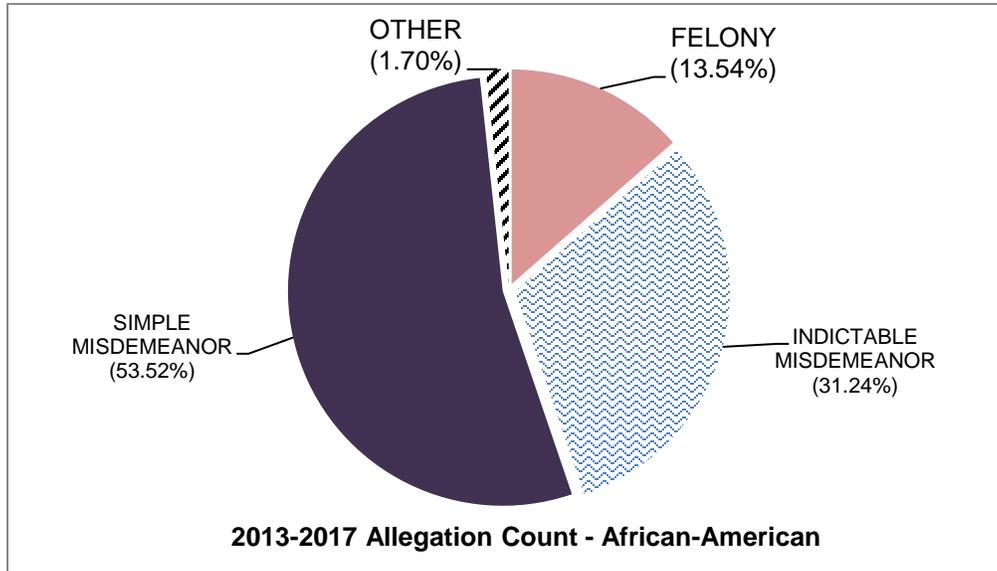
Remarks for Offense Level-White:

- Nearly 80% of the total allegations were misdemeanors.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

African-American

	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Felony	94	17.2%	48	8.1%	83	14.3%	69	13.9%	48	15.3%
Indictable Misdemeanor	151	27.7%	178	30.1%	142	24.4%	198	40.0%	120	38.3%
Simple Misdemeanor	291	53.4%	355	60.1%	346	59.5%	222	44.8%	138	44.1%
Total	545	--	591	--	582	--	495	--	313	--



Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018
 "Other" offenses are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

Remarks for Offense Level-African-American:

- More than 84% of allegations were misdemeanors.
- 44.5% of allegations for White youth were simple misdemeanors, while 53.5% of the same allegations were for African-American youth.
- Simple misdemeanor allegations decreased 41.3% for White youth, and nearly 53% for African-American youth.
- All allegations for African-American youth decreased.

Diversion Data

In 2017, approximately 75% of statewide complaints for youth referred to JCS were diverted. Informal adjustments are the diversion activity most uniformly being reported by JCS staff. Other diversion activities that are included in diversion counts include: *hold for further review, refer to other agency, dismissed, etc.* Youth participating in diversion are not engaged in formal system processing.

Diversions						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013-2017 % Change
White	211	247	227	108	117	-44.5%
African-American	273	326	292	196	141	-48.4%
Hispanic	18	14	14	14	*	NA
Female	192	214	207	120	77	-59.9%
Male	310	378	328	200	188	-39.4%
Total	502	592	535	320	265	-47.2%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, June 2018

Asian, Native American, and Other/Multi-Racial are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, but are included in the overall total

Remarks for Diversions:

- Diversions for White and African-American youth decreased, 44.5% and 48.4%, respectively.
- The number of diversions for African-American youth exceed those of White youth.
- Diversion declined by approximately 47%.

Petition Data

The filing of a petition represents a request for formal court proceedings. Juvenile delinquency petitions are filed by the county attorney, often at the request of the juvenile court officer.

Petitions Filed						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013-2017 % Change
White	70	68	48	28	41	-41.4%
African-American	161	164	179	153	76	-52.8%
Female	49	41	35	35	17	-65.3%
Male	188	202	199	150	103	-45.2%
Total	237	243	234	185	120	-49.4%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, June 2018

Hispanic, Asian, Native American, and Other/Multi-Racial are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

Remarks for Petitions Filed:

- African-American youth averaged 72% of petitions.
- The percentage decline of petitions for African-American youth (52.8%) exceed those of White youth.
- Petitions declined by approximately 49%.

4. Juvenile Detention Hold Data

Youth who commit *any delinquent act* can be held in juvenile detention facilities. There are 10 such facilities in Iowa. Juvenile detention facilities are locked residential settings for youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court while awaiting a court hearing or disposition. Holds are typically pre-dispositional in nature; however, the juvenile court can also dispose delinquent youth with probation violations to juvenile detention facilities for 48 hours. The data provided below are for all detention holds from Black Hawk County, regardless of the facility. A hold is identified as a youth held and released during the report period. Some youth have multiple holds during a given report year.

Detention Holds

	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2013-2017 % Change
White	25	28.7%	21	18.1%	31	22.6%	32	21.1%	22	30.1%	-12.0%
African-American	58	66.7%	91	78.4%	102	74.5%	117	77.0%	45	61.6%	-22.4%
Female	23	26.4%	18	15.5%	16	11.7%	32	21.1%	11	15.1%	-52.2%
Male	64	73.6%	98	84.5%	121	88.3%	120	78.9%	62	84.9%	-3.1%
Total	87	--	116	--	137	--	152	--	73	--	-16.1%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Hispanic and Other/Multi-Racial are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

Note: Excludes Holds for Adult Court Waivers and Out-of-State and Federal Holds

Remarks for Detention Holds:

- Detention holds for African-American youth decreased by 22.4%, and comprised approximately 73% of the overall detention holds.

Detention Holds – Average Daily Population

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
White	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.9
African-American	2.3	3.5	4.3	5.2	2.1
Female	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6
Male	2.6	4.0	5.1	5.8	2.8
Total-All Youth^	3.3	4.5	5.8	6.7	3.4

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(^) May not sum to total due to rounding

Hispanic and Other/Multi-Racial are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

Note: Excludes Holds for Adult Court Waivers and Out-of-State and Federal Holds

Detention Holds – Average Length of Stay (in Days)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
White	12.4	14.7	16.2	14.9	14.3
African-American	14.6	14.0	15.5	16.4	17.4
Female	10.8	8.9	16.3	10.0	21.5
Male	15.0	15.0	15.4	17.7	16.4

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Hispanic and Other/Multi-Racial are excluded due to low numbers

Note: Excludes Holds for Adult Court Waivers and Out-of-State and Federal Holds

Remarks for Average Daily Population and Average Length of Stay:

- The average daily population (ADP) decreased from 6.7 youth in 2016 to 3.4 youth in 2017.
- The average length of stay increased for White and African-American youth, while the ADP for White and African-American remained stable.

Detention Holds by Race and Offense Level

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	White	*	13	19	11	*
	African-American	25	38	49	45	16

Indictable Misdemeanor	White	12	*	*	19	*
	African-American	26	38	45	46	27

Simple Misdemeanor	White	*	*	*	*	*
	African-American	*	15	*	26	*

Total-All Youth		87	116	137	152	73
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Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

"Other" offenses are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

Hispanic and Other/Multi-Racial are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, but are included in the overall total

Note: Excludes Holds for Adult Court Waivers and Out-of-State and Federal Holds

Detention Holds by Gender and Offense Level

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	Female	*	*	*	*	*
	Male	32	50	67	57	23

Indictable Misdemeanor	Female	13	11	*	22	*
	Male	27	32	47	43	34

Simple Misdemeanor	Female	6	*	*	*	*
	Male	*	16	*	20	*

Total-All Youth		87	116	137	152	73
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Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

"Other" offenses are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, but are included in the overall total

Note: Excludes Holds for Adult Court Waivers and Out-of-State and Federal Holds

Remarks for Holds by Offense Level:

- Holds for each offense level decreased or remained stable for all race and gender groups, except for male youth's indictable misdemeanors.

Detention Holds by Race and Hold Reason

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Offense	White	*	*	*	*	*
	African-American	*	11	21	15	*
New Offense-While On Probation	White	*	*	*	*	*
	African-American	22	22	24	22	11
Technical Violator/Other ³	White	20	12	16	21	12
	African-American	31	58	57	80	31
Total-All Youth		87	116	137	152	73

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Hispanic and Other/Multi-Racial are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, but are included in the overall total

Note: Excludes Holds for Adult Court Waivers and Out-of-State and Federal Holds

Detention Holds by Gender and Hold Reason

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Offense	Female	*	*	*	*	*
	Male	*	13	28	15	*
New Offense - While On Probation	Female	*	*	*	*	*
	Male	20	27	29	26	14
Technical Violator/Other ²	Female	14	14	13	24	*
	Male	39	58	64	79	40
Total-All Youth		87	116	137	152	73

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, but are included in the overall total

Note: Excludes Holds for Adult Court Waivers and Out-of-State and Federal Holds

Remarks for Holds by Reason:

- African-American youth had 80 holds for technical violations/"other" during 2016, which decreased to 31 holds in 2017.
- Detention holds decreased 16.1% for Black Hawk County.

³ The categorization of technical violator and "other" hold reasons were not well defined until approximately 2014; therefore the categories were combined in order to make a five year comparison.

5. DMC Matrices—CY2017⁴

The Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) matrices are the tool selected by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for states to identify if minority overrepresentation exists. Overrepresentation is calculated through utilization of a Relative Rate Index (RRI). The RRI method involves comparing the relative volume (rate) of activity for each major stage of the juvenile justice system for minority youth with the volume of that activity for White (majority) youth. The RRI provides a single index number that indicates the extent to which the volume of that form of contact or activity differs for minority youth and White youth. **In its base form, the RRI is simply the rate of activity involving minority youth divided by the rate of activity involving majority youth.**

An example is provided regarding Black Hawk County's CY2017 juvenile detention RRI's. A *relative rate index of 1.8 is obtained for juvenile detention holds of African-American youth.* Thus, African-American's juvenile detention rate is 1.8 times higher than White youth.

RRI Formula	Rate of Occurrence for African-American Youth	divided by	Rate of Occurrence for White Youth	Relative Rate Index
Example	25.4/1,000 detention holds	divided by	13.8/1,000 detention holds	1.84 RRI

A summary page of the CY2017 DMC matrices is also provided.

AREA REPORTED		Data Entry Section								
State: Iowa County: Black Hawk		Reporting Period :					January December	2017 2017		
	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities	
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	12,099	8,854	1,860	918	444	0	23	0	3,245	
2. Juvenile Arrests	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	423	174	236	10	2	0	0	1	249	
4. Cases Diverted	246	108	131	5	2	0	0	0	138	
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	90	24	60	2	0	0	0	4	66	
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	120	41	76	3	0	0	0	0	79	
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	45	10	32	3	0	0	0	0	35	
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	64	17	43	4	0	0	0	0	47	
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	17	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1 Population: NCJRS Census Update	CY: 2016	Item 2 Arrests:	CY: NA
Item 3 Referral: JDW	CY: 2017	Item 4 Diversions: JDW	CY: 2017
Item 5 Detention: JDW	CY: 2017	Item 6 Petitioned: JDW	CY: 2017
Item 7 Delinquent: JDW	CY: 2017	Item 8 Probations: JDW	CY: 2017
Item 9 Confinement: JDW	CY: 2017	Item 10 Transferred: JDW	CY: 2017

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

⁴CY2017=January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017

**DMC Matrices—CY2017
Summary Page**

Relative Rate Index Compared with :	White							
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	--	--	--	--	*	*	*	--
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	--	--	--	--	*	*	*	--
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.89	**	**	*	*	*	0.89
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.84	**	**	*	*	*	1.92
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.37	**	**	*	*	*	1.35
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.73	**	**	*	*	*	1.82
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Missing data for some element of calculation

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

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