

Johnson County Select Juvenile Justice System Planning Data

2017

Released: July 2018



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JOHNSON 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 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 Johnson County. The NCJJ population data are for a juvenile population (ages 10 through 17) in Johnson 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 Iowa City Community School District, grades six through twelve, provided by the Iowa Department of Education (DE).

Juvenile Population Data

**Juvenile Population of Johnson 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	4,141	4,334	4,329	4,449	4,384	4,528	4,422	4,543	4,426	4,577	6.9%	5.6%
African-American	534	612	583	626	634	651	667	658	727	691	36.1%	12.9%
Hispanic	430	416	482	439	527	479	506	462	509	497	18.4%	19.5%
Asian	306	324	338	380	364	411	377	471	455	434	48.7%	34.0%
Native American	13	19	8	19	9	22	10	24	10	18	-23.1%	-5.3%
Total	5,424	5,705	5,740	5,913	5,918	6,091	5,982	6,158	6,127	6,217	13.0%	9.0%

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice²

Remarks for Juvenile Population:

- The juvenile population in Johnson County increased, 13.0% for female youth and 9.0% for male youth.
- African-American and Hispanic females had the largest increases, 36.1% and 48.7%, respectively.
- Asian males had the largest increase for male youth at 34.0%.
- African-American youth comprised nearly 10.8% of the population in Johnson 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](#)

**Iowa City Community School District Enrollment by Race
Grades 6-12**

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2013-2017 % Change
White	4,115	4,047	4,079	4,090	-0.6%
African-American	1,104	1,179	1,245	1,295	17.3%
Hispanic	622	671	704	776	24.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	379	383	393	414	9.2%
Native American	20	19	22	20	0.0%
Multi-Racial	229	263	306	320	39.7%
Total	6,469	6,562	6,749	6,915	6.9%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for School Enrollment:

- White enrollment decreased just under 1%, while minority enrollment increased an average of 20%.
- Enrollment for Iowa City Community School District increased nearly 7%.

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 Iowa City 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
Grades 6-12**

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-2017 % Change
White	169	173	176	201	72	-57.4%
African-American	364	281	316	427	273	-25.0%
Hispanic	98	83	55	95	16	-83.7%
Other Youth of Color	19	16	21	48	24	26.3%
Female	226	142	165	212	133	-41.2%
Male	430	420	407	562	252	-41.4%
Total	656	562	572	774	385	-41.3%

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:

- Suspensions declined an average of 41%.
- Suspensions for White youth declined 57.4%, while African-Americans decreased 25.0%.
- African-American youth comprised on average 56% of suspensions, and overall numbers exceed those of White youth.
- Suspensions for female and male youth decreased over 41%.

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Physical Fighting Without Injury	126	142	134	119	165
Disruptive Behavior	273	309	173	214	160
Attendance Policy Violation	315	193	63	22	48
Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	22	20	40	14	24
Property Related	21	35	16	26	21
Total	757	699	426	395	418

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for Top 5 Suspension Reasons:

- Suspensions increased for physical fighting without injury (31.0%).
- Attendance policy violations declined 84.8%.
- The top 5 suspensions decreased roughly 45%.

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
Physical Fighting Without Injury	186	130
Physical Aggression Without Injury	133	127
Defiance-Noncompliance	69	62
Abusive/Inappropriate Language	36	42
Disruption	42	24
Total	466	385

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:

- Suspensions for physical fighting without injury comprised nearly 34% of top 5 suspensions.

**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	Physical Fighting Without Injury	38	32	23	26	45
	Disruptive Behavior	71	78	39	63	34
	Attendance Policy Violation	104	54	11	11	23
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	*	*	*	12
	Property Related	*	11	*	*	*
	Total	221	**	83	111	**
African-American	Physical Fighting Without Injury	70	98	93	75	101
	Disruptive Behavior	180	185	105	99	98
	Attendance Policy Violation	170	112	35	*	23
	Property Related	18	16	13	15	13
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	12	12	24	*	12
	Total	450	423	270	205	247
Other Youth of Color	Disruptive Behavior	19	38	27	43	28
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	*	12	15	13	13
	Attendance Policy Violation	40	25	14	*	*
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	*	*	*	*
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	75	84	61	74	47

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:

- All of the listed top 5 removal reasons for African-American youth exceed those of White youth.
- Suspensions for physical fighting without injury increased for all racial groups.

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

		2015-16	2016-17
White	Physical Aggression Without Injury	36	28
	Defiance-Noncompliance	18	17
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	23	*
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	*	*
	Disruption	*	*
	Total	77	45
African-American	Physical Fighting Without Injury	140	110
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	75	82
	Defiance-Noncompliance	25	39
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	19	30
	Disruption	26	12
	Total	285	273
Female	Physical Fighting Without Injury	50	55
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	36	35
	Defiance-Noncompliance	20	24
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	*	13
	Disruption	14	*
	Total	120	127
Male	Physical Aggression Without Injury	97	92
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	136	75
	Defiance-Noncompliance	49	38
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	*	29
	Disruption	28	18
	Total	310	252

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

Hispanic, Asian, Native American, and Multi-Racial are excluded due to low numbers

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, and are excluded from the overall total

Note: 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:

- All of the listed top 5 suspensions for African-American youth exceed those of White youth.
- Physical aggression and physical fighting without injury were the top removal reasons for all listed race and gender groups.
- Physical fighting without injury suspensions comprised just over 40% of African-American youth's 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	73	161	64	143	63	118	62	112	77	116	5.5%	-28.0%
African-American	100	165	55	164	64	142	58	150	60	147	-40.0%	-10.9%
Other Youth of Color	11	40	*	21	11	21	15	30	15	33	36.4%	-17.5%
Total	184	366	124	328	138	281	135	292	152	296	-17.4%	-19.1%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: "Other Youth of Color" includes Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American and Other/Multi-Racial

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

Remarks for Complaints:

- African-American youth averaged nearly 48% of complaints.
- The only increases in complaints were for White and Other Youth of Color females.
- Complaints declined by 17.4% for female youth, and just over 19% for male youth.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS

White

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	65	69	52	26	49
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	19	26	17	28	19
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	19	17	20	19	*
708.2(6)	Assault	19	11	*	*	19
123.47(3)(c)^	JCS-Possess/Purchase Alcohol by Person Under 18	25	35	*	^	^

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

(^) 123.47(3)(c) was repealed in April 2015 and was replaced by 123.47(4)(c)

African-American

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	96	68	68	28	41
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	37	16	21	35	35
716.8(1)	Trespass	*	19	31	25	13
708.2(6)	Assault	19	19	*	12	15
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	15	*	*	14	22

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 had theft-5th and assault as top 5 allegations.
- All top 5 allegations were misdemeanors for both White and African-American youth.
- Allegations for theft-5th decreased roughly 25% for White youth, and just over 57% for African-American youth.

Female

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	60	64	49	22	38
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	27	*	11	16	21
708.2(6)	Assault	13	14	*	12	11
714.2(4)	Theft 4th Degree	24	*	*	14	*
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	*	*	*	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	115	87	81	37	62
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	26	30	30	24	23
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	21	21	13	24	22
708.2(6)	Assault	25	16	17	11	24
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	19	14	19	16	24

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

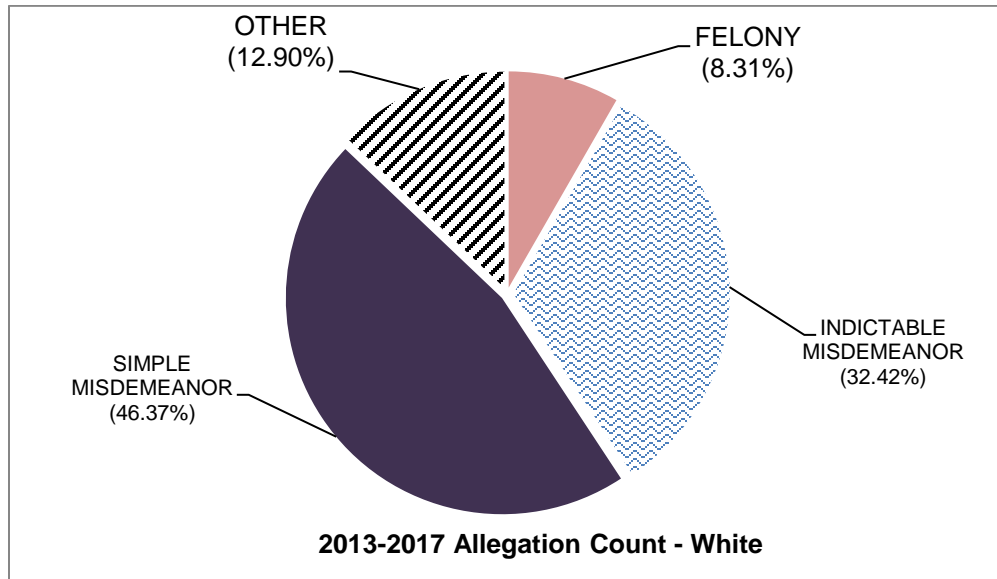
Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-Gender:

- Both female and male youth had theft-5th, assault, and disorderly conduct as top 5 allegations.
- Theft-4th allegations decreased for female youth.
- Theft-5th allegations for male youth decreased 46.1%.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level

White

	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Felony	20	7.3%	13	5.2%	14	5.6%	36	15.1%	20	8.7%
Indictable Misdemeanor	78	28.6%	63	25.4%	91	36.3%	91	38.2%	79	34.3%
Simple Misdemeanor	145	53.1%	133	53.6%	115	45.8%	83	34.9%	99	43.0%
Other	30	11.0%	39	15.7%	31	12.4%	28	11.8%	32	13.9%
Total	273	--	248	--	251	--	238	--	230	--



Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

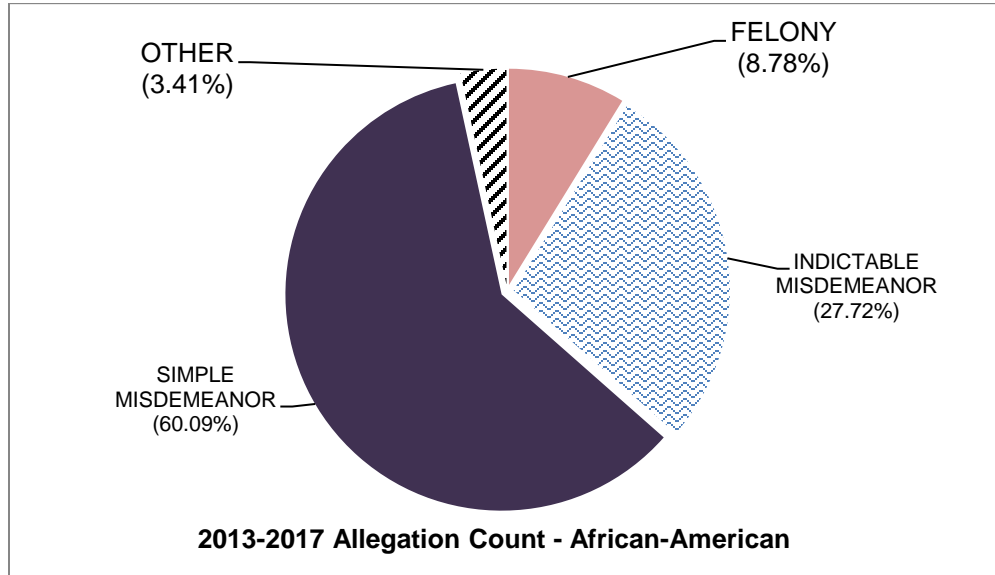
Remarks for Offense Level-White:

- Allegations for White youth increased, except for simple misdemeanors, which decreased nearly 32%.
- More than 78% of allegations were misdemeanors.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

African-American

	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Felony	27	8.6%	17	6.1%	13	5.2%	28	10.4%	36	13.5%
Indictable Misdemeanor	86	27.3%	72	25.8%	56	22.4%	89	33.2%	79	29.7%
Simple Misdemeanor	193	61.3%	177	63.4%	177	70.8%	142	53.0%	139	52.3%
Total	315	--	279	--	250	--	268	--	266	--



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 87% of allegations were misdemeanors.
- 46.4% of allegations for White youth were simple misdemeanors, while 60.1% of the same allegations were for African-American youth.
- Simple misdemeanor allegations decreased 28.0% for African-American youth.

Diversions 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	135	173	136	124	153	13.3%
African-American	102	126	161	109	128	25.5%
Hispanic	23	15	21	21	21	-8.7%
Female	106	109	110	96	137	29.2%
Male	161	209	210	169	174	8.1%
Total	267	318	320	265	311	16.5%

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

Remarks for Diversions:

- Diversions increased for all race and gender groups, except Hispanic.
- African-American youth comprised an average of 42% of the diversions.
- Diversions for African-American youth increased 25.5%.

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
White	19	34	49	51	62
African-American	31	69	62	87	85
Other Youth of Color	*	*	*	13	18
Female	16	15	25	41	33
Male	39	91	95	110	132
Total	55	106	120	151	165

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, June 2018

Note: "Other Youth of Color" includes Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American and Other/Multi-Racial
(* denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, but are included in the overall total

Remarks for Petitions Filed:

- Petitions increased for all race and gender groups.
- The number of petitions for African-American youth exceed those of White youth.

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 Johnson 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	35	34.7%	26	24.3%	37	44.0%	31	29.0%	37	41.1%	5.7%
African-American	46	45.5%	57	53.3%	37	44.0%	60	56.1%	35	38.9%	-23.9%
Female	25	24.8%	20	18.7%	13	15.5%	27	25.2%	23	25.6%	-8.0%
Male	76	75.2%	87	81.3%	71	84.5%	80	74.8%	67	74.4%	-11.8%
Total	101	--	107	--	84	--	107	--	90	--	-10.9%

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:

- African-American youth comprised on average 48% of detention holds.

Detention Holds – Average Daily Population

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
White	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.3
African-American	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.6
Female	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.0
Male	3.6	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.4
Total-All Youth[^]	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	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	12.3	11.2	13.6	10.5	12.5
African-American	16.4	11.2	16.5	14.3	16.7
Female	7.4	13.8	10.3	13.8	16.1
Male	17.1	11.0	15.9	12.0	13.0

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

NOTE: No remarks are provided as numbers are too low for meaningful analysis.

Detention Holds by Race and Offense Level

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	White	21	15	18	11	13
	African-American	20	21	11	24	14
Indicatable Misdemeanor	White	11	*	17	12	21
	African-American	17	23	17	27	14
Total-All Youth		101	107	84	107	90

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

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

Simple misdemeanor and "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

Detention Holds by Gender and Offense Level

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	Female	*	*	*	*	*
	Male	42	49	32	38	25
Indicatable Misdemeanor	Female	17	14	*	17	12
	Male	22	26	31	27	33
Total-All Youth		101	107	84	107	90

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Simple misdemeanor and "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

NOTE: No remarks are provided as numbers are too low for meaningful analysis.

Detention Holds by Race and Hold Reason

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Offense	White	12	*	*	13	*
	African-American	16	12	*	*	*
New Offense-While On Probation	White	*	*	12	*	*
	African-American	*	15	*	11	*
Technical Violation/Other³	White	15	12	18	12	25
	African-American	21	30	19	42	22
Total-All Youth		101	107	84	107	90

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	24	24	13	21	14
New Offense-While On Probation	Female	*	*	*	*	*
	Male	18	14	21	15	14
Technical Violation/Other³	Female	12	*	*	16	13
	Male	34	49	37	44	39
Total-All Youth		101	107	84	107	90

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:

- Detention holds decreased by approximately 11%.

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 Johnson County's CY2017 juvenile detention RRI's. A *relative rate index of 0.9 is obtained for juvenile detention holds of African-American youth.* Thus, African-American's juvenile detention rate is 0.9 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	16.7/1,000 detention holds	divided by	19.4/1,000 detention holds	0.86 RRI

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

AREA REPORTED		Data Entry Section								
State: Iowa		Reporting Period :					January	2017		
County: Johnson							December	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)	12,344	9,003	1,418	1,006	889	0	28	0	3,341	
2. Juvenile Arrests	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	443	191	204	31	2	0	3	12	252	
4. Cases Diverted	298	151	117	19	2	0	0	9	147	
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	87	37	34	8	0	0	1	7	50	
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	164	59	85	14	0	0	3	3	105	
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	47	22	21	4	0	0	0	0	25	
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	25	11	11	3	0	0	0	0	14	
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	8	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	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

⁴ CY2017=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	0.73	0.78	**	*	*	*	0.74
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	0.86	1.33	**	*	*	*	1.02
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.35	1.46	**	*	*	*	1.35
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.66	**	**	*	*	*	0.64
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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