

Linn County Select Juvenile Justice System Planning Data

2017

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

Juvenile Population Data

**Juvenile Population of Linn 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	9,665	10,310	9,686	10,171	9,776	10,183	9,747	10,122	9,679	10,077	0.1%	-2.3%
African-American	917	996	938	1,015	999	1,083	1,077	1,102	1,099	1,132	19.8%	13.7%
Hispanic	477	477	490	503	523	537	521	569	562	602	17.8%	26.2%
Asian	277	256	292	258	311	257	331	301	349	317	26.0%	23.8%
Native American	48	38	47	38	35	44	33	37	34	36	-29.2%	-5.3%
Total	11,384	12,077	11,453	11,985	11,644	12,104	11,709	12,131	11,723	12,164	3.0%	0.7%

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice²

Remarks for Juvenile Population:

- The juvenile population for Linn County increased by a less than 2%.
- The juvenile population increased for all race and gender groups, except White males and Native American youth.
- The largest increase among female youth was for Asian youth at 26.0%.
- The juvenile population for Hispanic youth increased 17.8% for female youth, and 26.2% for male youth.

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](#)

**Cedar Rapids Community School District Enrollment by Race
Grades 6-12**

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2013-2017 % Change
White	6,397	6,302	6,137	6,001	-6.2%
African-American	1,224	1,259	1,330	1,390	13.6%
Hispanic	425	442	478	555	30.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	211	216	212	215	1.9%
Native American	37	40	32	26	-29.7%
Multi-Racial	399	437	505	582	45.9%
Total	8,693	8,696	8,694	8,769	0.9%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for School Enrollment:

- Minority enrollment increased an average of 21%, while White enrollment decreased 6.2%.

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 Cedar Rapids 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	1,063	867	745	700	443	-58.3%
African-American	760	820	766	656	528	-30.5%
Hispanic	84	85	79	76	60	-28.6%
Other Youth of Color	114	174	195	192	139	21.9%
Female	557	588	599	503	403	-27.6%
Male	1,475	1,361	1,204	1,136	767	-48.0%
Total	2,032	1,949	1,803	1,639	1,170	-42.4%

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:

- Suspensions for Other Youth of Color increased approximately 22%, yet total suspensions decreased 42.4%.
- Suspensions decreased for White and African-American youth, 58.3% and 30.5%, respectively.
- African-American youth comprised on average 41% of suspensions.

**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	914	873	681	802	773
Physical Fighting Without Injury	407	428	354	358	469
Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	53	88	47	77	75
Attendance Policy Violation	64	69	70	93	67
Property Related	28	40	80	76	54
Total	1,466	1,498	1,232	1,406	1,438

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for Top 5 Suspension Reasons:

- Disruptive behavior suspensions had the only decrease (15.4%), and comprised 57.4% of all top 5 suspensions.

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 Aggression Without Injury	310	404
Physical Fighting Without Injury	369	286
Defiance-Noncompliance	227	223
Disruption	118	162
Abusive/Inappropriate Language	142	95
Total	1,166	1,170

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:

- Physical fighting and physical aggression without injury comprised nearly 59% of all top 5 suspensions.
- The number of suspensions for physical aggression without injury and disruption increased by 30.3% and 37.3%, respectively.

**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	478	439	370	345	320
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	237	232	168	138	180
	Attendance Policy Violation	31	39	38	52	33
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	29	45	20	35	23
	Property Related	15	25	39	33	17
	Total	790	780	635	603	573
African-American	Disruptive Behavior	381	367	246	359	328
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	152	165	150	162	221
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	18	35	23	28	35
	Property Related	*	15	32	38	23
	Attendance Policy Violation	27	24	21	34	20
	Total	**	606	472	621	627
Other Youth of Color	Disruptive Behavior	42	64	58	93	113
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	15	29	29	47	53
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	*	*	*	12
	Attendance Policy Violation	*	*	*	*	11
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	81	104	111	172	**

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:

- African-American youth comprised nearly 42% of the suspensions for disruptive behavior.
- All of the listed top 5 removal reasons increased for Other Youth of Color.
- The top 5 reasons for suspension decreased 27.5% for White youth.

**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	139	144
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	124	99
	Defiance-Noncompliance	87	86
	Disruption	41	75
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	61	39
	Total	452	443
African-American	Physical Aggression Without Injury	121	192
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	179	141
	Defiance-Noncompliance	101	99
	Disruption	51	59
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	44	37
	Total	496	528
Other Youth Of Color	Physical Aggression Without Injury	45	68
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	58	46
	Defiance-Noncompliance	38	38
	Disruption	21	22
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	26	15
	Total	200	189
Female			
Female	Physical Aggression Without Injury	74	119
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	81	91
	Defiance-Noncompliance	93	79
	Disruption	37	73
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	65	41
	Total	350	403
Male			
Male	Physical Aggression Without Injury	236	385
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	288	195
	Defiance-Noncompliance	134	144
	Disruption	81	89
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	77	54
	Total	816	867

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

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:

- Physical aggression without injury was the top removal reason for all race and gender groups.
- African-American youth comprised nearly 46% of all 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	239	515	222	450	223	436	163	374	204	432	-14.6%	-16.1%
African-American	153	368	173	316	149	294	119	310	138	347	-9.8%	-5.7%
Other Youth of Color	12	13	20	13	*	34	18	24	*	21	NA	61.5%
Total	404	896	415	779	379	764	300	708	351	800	-13.1%	-10.7%

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

Remarks for Complaints:

- African-American youth averaged nearly 41% of the complaints.
- Complaints declined by approximately 13% for female youth, and 11% for male youth.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS

White

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	162	200	123	96	114
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	61	82	90	88	78
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	75	90	66	78	77
708.2(6)	Assault	79	67	89	54	92
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	77	47	69	40	52

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-White:

- Theft-5th and disorderly conduct allegations were the only allegations to decrease for White youth at 29.6% and 32.5%, respectively.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS (Cont.)

African-American

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	131	124	100	80	67
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	99	81	83	106	105
708.2(6)	Assault	76	66	57	65	72
719.1(1)(b)	Interference with Official Acts	*	21	50	49	80
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	35	36	25	29	44

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-African-American:

- White and African-American youth had theft-5th, disorderly conduct, and assault as top 5 allegations.
- Allegations for disorderly conduct, interference with official acts, and assault causing bodily injury increased for African-American youth.
- All top 5 allegations were misdemeanors for both White and African-American youth.
- Allegations for theft-5th decreased for White and African American youth, 29.6% and 48.9%, respectively.

Female

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	137	161	106	82	79
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	57	50	59	55	61
708.2(6)	Assault	55	47	53	44	55
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	18	21	34	23	33
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	22	26	18	22	26

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Male

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	165	175	124	107	109
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	122	82	95	97	99
708.2(6)	Assault	105	89	95	84	112
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	64	80	89	93	80
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	67	73	57	70	72

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

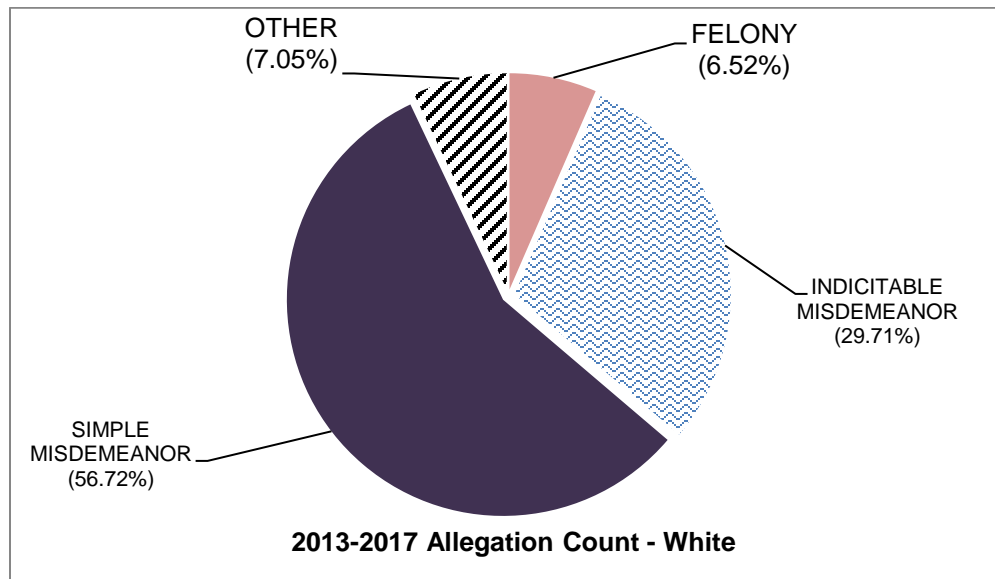
Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-Gender:

- Female and male youth had the same top 5 allegations.
- Disorderly conduct allegations decreased for male youth, while increasing for female youth.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level

White

	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Felony	54	5.5%	45	5.1%	48	5.6%	58	7.7%	78	8.9%
Indictable Misdemeanor	273	27.9%	241	27.4%	235	27.5%	260	34.6%	280	32.1%
Simple Misdemeanor	553	56.5%	540	61.3%	515	60.2%	384	51.1%	469	53.7%
Other	99	10.1%	55	6.2%	57	6.7%	49	6.5%	46	5.3%
Total	979	--	881	--	855	--	751	--	873	--



Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

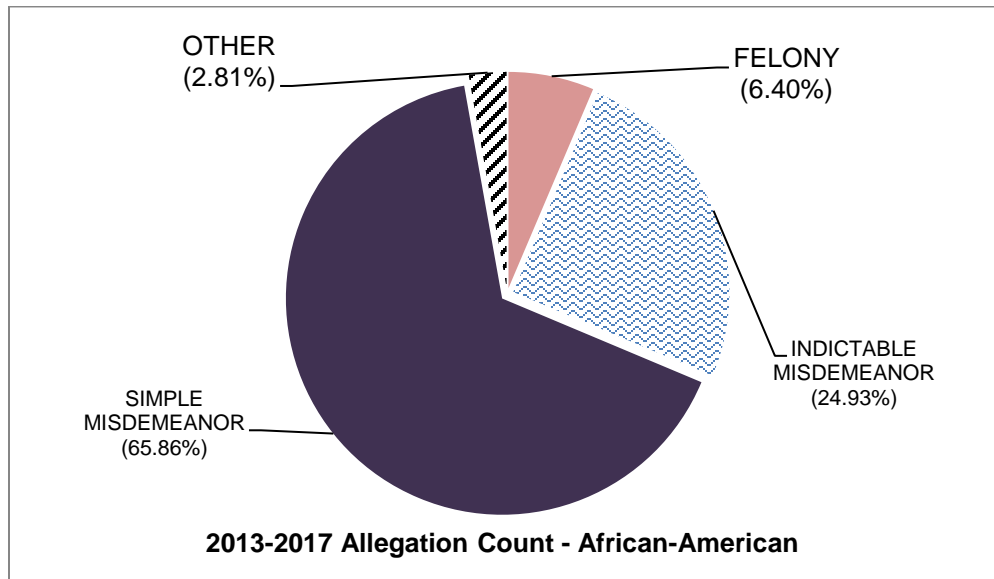
Remarks for Offense Level-White:

- Allegations for White youth decreased by approximately 11%, despite an increase in felony (44.4%) and indictable misdemeanors (2.6%).
- More than 86% of allegations were misdemeanors.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

African-American

	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Felony	39	5.8%	40	6.6%	47	8.5%	35	6.0%	37	5.4%
Indictable Misdemeanor	146	21.9%	159	26.3%	130	23.4%	152	26.1%	184	26.9%
Simple Misdemeanor	466	69.8%	390	64.6%	365	65.6%	382	65.6%	434	63.5%
Other	17	2.5%	15	2.5%	14	2.5%	13	2.2%	28	4.1%
Total	668	--	604	--	556	--	582	--	683	--



Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Remarks for Offense Level-African-American:

- More than 90% of allegations were misdemeanors.
- Indictable misdemeanor allegations increased 26.0%.
- 57% of allegations for White youth were simple misdemeanors, while 66% of the same allegations were for African-American youth.

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	638	569	537	456	552	-13.5%
African-American	389	332	330	299	364	-6.4%
Other Youth of Color	23	35	41	46	36	56.5%
Female	363	365	347	264	348	-4.1%
Male	687	571	561	537	604	-12.1%
Total	1,050	936	908	801	952	-9.3%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, June 2018

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

Remarks for Diversions:

- Diversions for White and African-American youth decreased, 13.5% and 6.4%, respectively, while diversions for Other Youth of Color increased 56.5%.
- Diversions decreased 9.3%.

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	168	149	142	154	106	-36.9%
African-American	162	221	161	172	180	11.1%
Female	63	96	48	66	45	-28.6%
Male	270	276	260	264	244	-9.6%
Total	333	372	308	330	289	-13.2%

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 nearly 55% of the petitions.
- The only increase in petitions was for African-American youth at 11.1%.
- Petitions decreased 13.2%.

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 Linn 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	137	43.6%	138	44.7%	104	40.0%	108	46.6%	69	33.2%	-49.6%
African-American	137	43.6%	133	43.0%	113	43.5%	94	40.5%	94	45.2%	-31.4%
Multi-Racial	36	11.5%	36	11.7%	40	15.4%	26	11.2%	44	21.2%	22.2%
Female	62	19.7%	60	19.4%	58	22.3%	50	21.6%	46	22.1%	-25.8%
Male	252	80.3%	249	80.6%	202	77.7%	182	78.4%	162	77.9%	-35.7%
Total	314	--	309	--	260	--	232	--	208	--	-33.8%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Hispanic holds 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 43.2% of detention holds.
- Detention holds for White youth decreased nearly 50%, while holds for African-American youth decreased 31.4%.

Detention Holds – Average Daily Population

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
White	4.3	5.5	4.0	4.4	2.5
African-American	4.9	4.6	4.5	3.3	2.7
Female	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.2
Male	8.5	9.1	8.4	7.3	5.5
Total-All Youth^	10.0	11.3	10.2	8.7	7.7

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(^) May not sum to total due to rounding

Hispanic and Multi-Racial holds 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	11.4	14.7	14.1	14.9	13.0
African-American	12.9	12.5	14.4	12.6	10.4
Female	8.7	13.5	11.2	10.5	17.6
Male	12.3	13.3	15.2	14.7	12.4

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Hispanic and Multi-Racial holds 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) for White youth decreased from 4.3 to 2.5 youth, and the ADP for African-American youth decreased from 4.9 to 2.7 youth.
- The average length of stay for African-American youth decreased from 12.9 to 10.4 days.

Detention Holds by Race and Offense Level

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	White	43	41	29	32	22
	African-American	44	42	36	26	24
	Multi-Racial	*	*	*	*	*

Indictable Misdemeanor	White	67	83	57	62	42
	African-American	62	64	58	47	49
	Multi-Racial	20	19	21	21	20

Simple Misdemeanor	White	27	14	18	14	*
	African-American	31	27	18	21	18
	Multi-Racial	*	*	*	*	16

Total-All Youth	314	309	260	232	208
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Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Hispanic holds are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

"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	*	16	11	*	*
	Male	85	75	63	55	50

Indictable Misdemeanor	Female	32	32	31	34	34
	Male	120	136	108	99	78

Simple Misdemeanor	Female	21	12	16	*	*
	Male	47	38	30	28	31

Total-All Youth	314	309	260	232	208
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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:

- Indictable misdemeanors decreased for White and African-American youth 37.3% and 21.0%, respectively.
- Felony holds for male youth decreased 41.2%, while misdemeanor holds decreased approximately 35%.

Detention Holds by Race and Hold Reason

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Offense	White	42	25	24	35	23
	African-American	36	29	22	21	17
	Multi-Racial	12	12	*	*	*
New Offense - While On Probation	White	41	41	33	29	20
	African-American	32	32	23	31	30
	Multi-Racial	*	*	11	*	16
Technical Violator/Other³	White	54	72	47	44	26
	African-American	69	72	68	42	47
	Multi-Racial	14	14	20	16	20
Total-All Youth		314	309	260	232	208

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Hispanic holds 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	26	19	16	15	17
	Male	67	49	41	49	32
New Offense - While On Probation	Female	16	13	15	*	11
	Male	67	70	52	55	55
Technical Violator/Other³	Female	20	28	27	26	18
	Male	118	130	109	78	75
Total-All Youth		314	309	260	232	208

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Hispanic holds 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 Reason:

- Holds for new offenses decreased for all race and gender groups.
- The highest number of holds for all race and gender groups was for technical violator/other offenses.
- Detention holds decreased by approximately 34%.

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 Linn 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	19.5/1,000 detention holds	divided by	10.9/1,000 detention holds	1.79 RRI

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

AREA REPORTED		Data Entry Section								
State: Iowa County: Linn		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)	23,887	19,756	2,231	1,164	666	0	70	0	4,131	
2. Juvenile Arrests	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1,145	634	483	8	2	0	1	17	511	
4. Cases Diverted	935	545	356	7	4	0	3	20	390	
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	205	69	94	1	1	0	1	39	136	
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	289	106	180	0	0	0	0	3	183	
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	110	36	72	0	0	0	0	2	74	
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	56	21	33	0	0	0	0	2	35	
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	12	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	15	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	
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

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	0.86	**	**	*	*	*	0.89
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.79	**	**	*	*	*	2.45
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	2.23	**	**	*	*	*	2.14
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.18	**	**	*	*	*	1.19
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.79	**	**	*	*	*	0.81
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
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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