

Polk County Select Juvenile Justice System Planning Data

2017

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Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
Statistical Analysis Center
Steve Michael, Administrator
321 E. 12th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 242-5823

<https://humanrights.iowa.gov/cjip>

Contributing Authors:

Taylor Barry, PP 1
Dave Kuker, EO 2
Laura Roeder-Grubb, ITS 5



POLK 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 Polk County. The NCJJ population data are for a juvenile population (ages 10 through 17) in Polk 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 Des Moines Independent School District, grades six through twelve, provided by the Iowa Department of Education (DE).

Juvenile Population Data

**Juvenile Population of Polk 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	16,951	18,222	17,181	18,307	17,514	18,407	17,825	18,375	17,706	18,471	4.5%	1.4%
African-American	2,322	2,363	2,446	2,449	2,599	2,535	2,630	2,600	2,735	2,640	17.8%	11.7%
Hispanic	2,642	2,805	2,742	2,919	2,886	3,038	3,098	3,107	3,211	3,249	21.5%	15.8%
Asian	1,129	1,089	1,150	1,183	1,221	1,270	1,243	1,381	1,410	1,491	24.9%	36.9%
Native American	79	65	79	64	74	66	73	64	69	56	-12.7%	-13.8%
Total	23,123	24,544	23,598	24,922	24,294	25,316	24,869	25,527	25,131	25,907	8.7%	5.6%

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice²

Remarks for Juvenile Population:

- The juvenile population in Polk County has increased by 7.1%.
- Asian youth had the largest population increase among female and male youth at 25% and 37%, respectively.
- Hispanic youth comprised nearly 12% of the population.

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](#)

**Des Moines Independent School District Enrollment by Race
Grades 6-12**

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2013-2017 % Change
White	7,132	6,903	6,854	6,714	-5.9%
African-American	2,826	2,889	2,997	3,107	9.9%
Hispanic	3,446	3,621	3,849	4,159	20.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,204	1,276	1,398	1,416	17.6%
Native American	81	66	74	62	-23.5%
Multi-Racial	992	971	991	991	-0.1%
Total	15,681	15,726	16,163	16,449	4.9%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for School Enrollment:

- Enrollment for White youth decreased 5.9%, while minority enrollment increased for African-American (9.9%), Hispanic (20.7%) and Asian/Pacific Islander (17.6%) youth.

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 Des Moines Independent 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	1,856	1,676	1,226	1,058	662	-64.3%
African-American	1,891	1,781	1,259	1,298	608	-67.8%
Hispanic	1,423	1,115	623	601	272	-80.9%
Other Youth of Color	645	534	390	372	169	-73.8%
Female	2,094	1,807	1,130	1,082	524	-75.0%
Male	3,725	3,302	2,374	2,255	1,187	-68.1%
Total	5,819	5,109	3,504	3,337	1,711	-70.6%

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 decreased 70.6%.
- African-American youth comprised on average 35.1% 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	3,969	3,426	2,075	1,777	1,440
Physical Fighting Without Injury	1,071	976	727	677	543
Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	244	305	209	209	225
Property Related	130	151	135	141	139
Attendance Policy Violation	1,366	785	1,440	1,034	116
Total	6,780	5,643	4,586	3,838	2,463

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for Top 5 Suspension Reasons:

- Suspensions for disruptive behavior decreased 63.7%, yet comprised over 54% of the top 5 suspensions.
- Total top 5 suspensions decreased nearly 64%.

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	1,012	948
Physical Aggression Without Injury	470	489
Disruption	201	173
Abusive/Inappropriate Language	139	101
Physical Fighting Without Injury	NA	NA
Total	1,822	1,711

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 nearly 55% of all top 5 suspensions.
- Physical aggression without injury was the only top 5 removal reason that increased.

**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	1,349	1,141	696	648	560
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	348	320	240	194	129
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	90	96	54	78	68
	Property Related	50	60	46	31	53
	Attendance Policy Violation	471	234	369	277	51
	Total	2,308	1,851	1,405	1,228	861
African-American	Disruptive Behavior	1,432	1,288	774	682	495
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	391	371	291	253	245
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	94	125	90	84	110
	Property Related	42	59	40	68	49
	Attendance Policy Violation	434	220	320	246	24
	Total	2,393	2,063	1,515	1,333	923
Hispanic	Disruptive Behavior	657	607	370	285	223
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	194	185	133	156	118
	Attendance Policy Violation	312	231	603	390	25
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	36	55	41	26	23
	Property Related	23	22	30	31	16
	Total	1,222	1,100	1,177	888	405
Other Youth of Color	Disruptive Behavior	526	385	235	158	157
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	129	92	52	73	50
	Property Related	12	*	12	*	18
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	20	24	20	16	14
	Attendance Policy Violation	148	87	140	114	11
	Total	849	**	488	**	262

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 on average 36.9% of the suspensions for disruptive behavior.
- Suspensions for other violent behavior without injury increased 17.0% for African-American 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	Defiance-Noncompliance	325	362
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	160	180
	Disruption	61	77
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	43	43
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	NA	NA
	Total	589	662
African-American	Defiance-Noncompliance	401	366
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	173	174
	Disruption	73	44
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	64	24
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	NA	NA
	Total	711	608
Hispanic	Defiance-Noncompliance	170	128
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	83	86
	Disruption	50	34
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	19	24
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	NA	NA
	Total	322	272
Other Youth Of Color	Defiance-Noncompliance	109	92
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	45	49
	Disruption	12	18
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	13	*
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	NA	NA
	Total	191	159
Female	Defiance-Noncompliance	310	293
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	145	143
	Disruption	75	65
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	48	23
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	NA	NA
	Total	578	524
Male	Defiance-Noncompliance	702	655
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	325	346
	Disruption	126	108
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	91	78
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	NA	NA
	Total	1,244	1,187

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 are removed from the overall total

Note: "Other Youth of Color" includes 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:

- White youth comprised 38.1% of defiance-noncompliance suspensions, while minority youth comprised 61.8%.
- Suspensions for White youth increased by 12.4%, while suspensions for African-American youth decreased 14.5%.

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	421	788	419	761	297	647	314	663	385	672	-8.6%	-14.7%
African-American	277	552	291	605	195	481	191	561	250	621	-9.7%	12.5%
Hispanic	67	199	78	187	62	120	50	149	60	143	-10.4%	-28.1%
Other Youth of Color	81	136	58	132	46	100	67	116	48	109	-40.7%	-19.9%
Total	846	1,675	846	1,685	600	1,348	622	1,489	743	1,545	-12.2%	-7.8%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

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

Remarks for Complaints:

- The only increase in complaints was for African-American males at 12.5%.
- African-American youth averaged nearly 35% of complaints.
- Complaints declined by over 12.2% for female youth and 7.8% for male youth.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS

White

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	242	201	192	192	245
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	122	145	107	141	113
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	126	114	124	102	100
708.2(6)	Assault	97	134	110	84	111
123.47(3)(c)^	JCS - Possess/Purchase Alcohol by Person Under 18	186	179	19^	^	^

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(^) 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	170	236	110	136	170
708.2(6)	Assault	86	81	84	89	116
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	103	79	50	47	74
716.8(1)	Trespass	80	60	54	52	71
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	52	50	61	66	47

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Top 5 Allegations – JCS (Cont.)

Hispanic

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	45	40	55	29	40
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	49	30	24	25	42
708.2(6)	Assault	17	19	23	31	11
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	28	37	*	*	11
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	27	15	15	12	16

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-Race:

- Assault allegations increased for White and African-American youth, 14.4% and 34.9%, respectively.
- White, African-American and Hispanic youth had theft-5th and assault as top 5 allegations.
- Disorderly conduct allegations for African-American youth decreased 28.2%.
- All of the top 5 allegations decreased for Hispanic youth.
- All top 5 allegations for White, African-American, and Hispanic youth were misdemeanors.

Female

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	231	234	162	167	217
708.2(6)	Assault	104	98	111	60	99
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	94	78	40	32	53
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	51	68	54	56	33
123.47(3)(c)^	JCS - Possess/Purchase Alcohol by Person Under 18	108	120	^	^	^

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

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

Male

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	262	280	217	228	284
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	187	176	144	199	177
708.2(6)	Assault	129	164	132	163	148
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	155	125	124	115	115
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	111	97	103	98	84

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

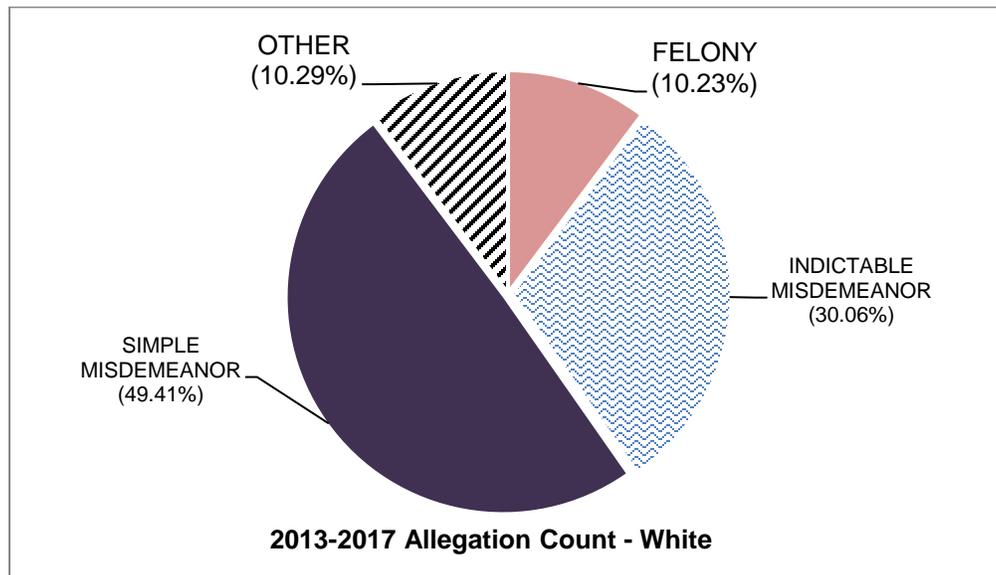
Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-Gender:

- Assault allegations increased 14.7% for male youth.
- Allegations for assault causing bodily injury or mental illness decreased 35.3% for female youth and 24.3% for male youth.
- All top 5 allegations decreased for female youth.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level

White

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Felony	14	110	20	153	24	150	21	102	13	108
Indictable Misdemeanor	105	320	142	336	97	282	99	307	107	305
Simple Misdemeanor	278	522	243	476	221	443	203	391	260	415
Other	99	95	100	85	32	56	48	56	69	79
Total	496	1,047	505	1,050	374	931	371	856	449	907



Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

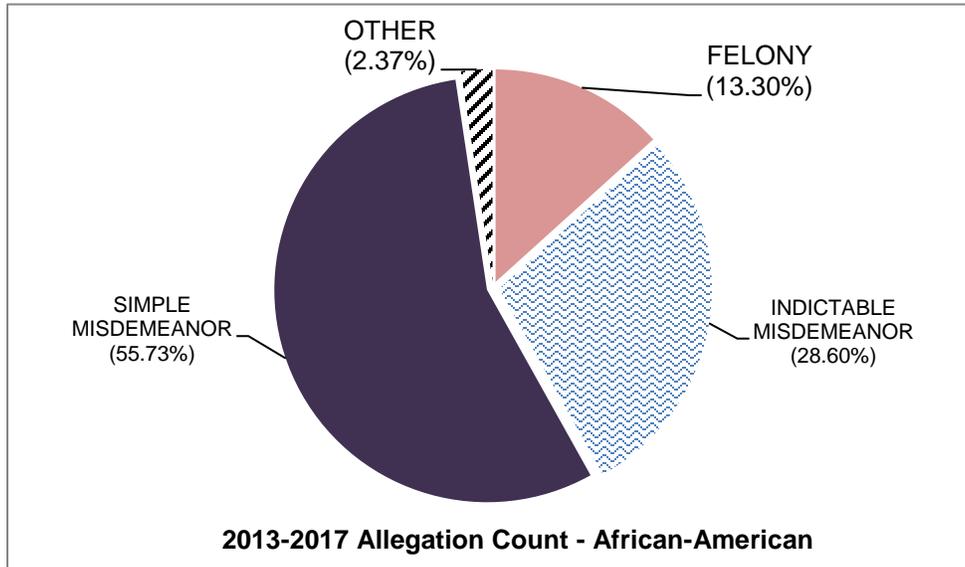
Remarks for Offense Level-White:

- Simple misdemeanor allegations decreased 6.5% and 20.5%, respectively, for female and male youth, yet comprised just over 49% of the allegations.
- More than 79% of allegations were misdemeanors.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

African-American

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Felony	11	107	13	156	16	121	*	105	16	140
Indictable Misdemeanor	65	190	66	213	70	204	81	244	108	254
Simple Misdemeanor	245	418	275	435	148	301	134	383	184	390
Total	324	723	359	824	239	634	**	747	322	820



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

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

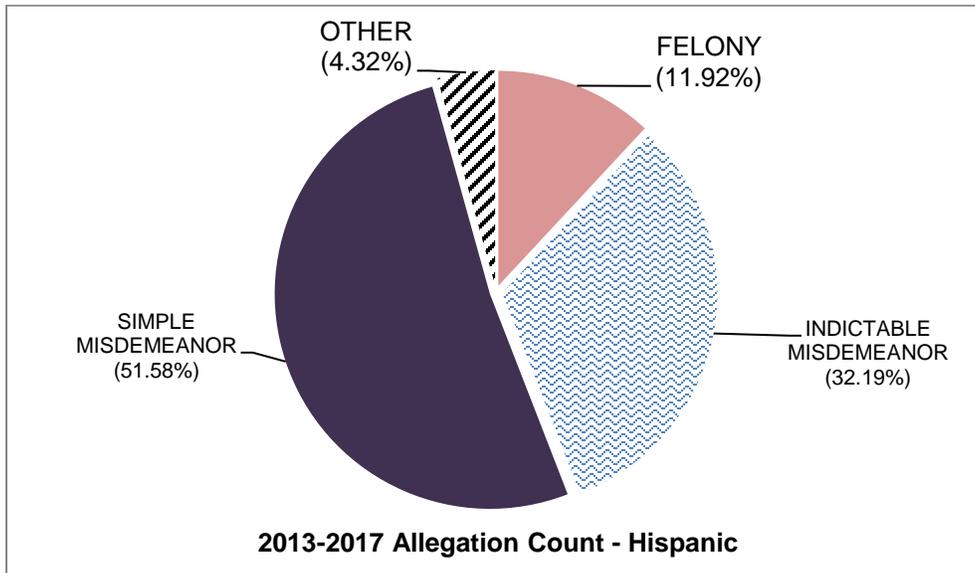
Remarks for Offense Level-African-American:

- Allegations decreased 13.4% for White males, while allegations increased 13.4% for African-American males.
- Simple misdemeanors decreased 24.9% for female youth and 6.7% for male youth.
- Indictable misdemeanor allegations increased for African-American females and males, 66.2% and 33.7%, respectively.
- Misdemeanor allegations comprised more than 84% of allegations.
- Felony allegations increased 30.8% for African-American males.
- 49.4% of allegations for White youth were simple misdemeanors, while 55.7% and 51.6% of the same allegations were for African-American and Hispanic youth, respectively.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

Hispanic

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	52	47	16	27	32
Indictable Misdemeanor	108	91	71	93	107
Simple Misdemeanor	179	181	144	130	119
Other	*	19	*	13	14
Total	**	338	**	263	272



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-Hispanic:

- Nearly 84% of allegations were misdemeanors.
- Simple misdemeanors decreased 33.5%.

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	984	847	724	790	873	-11.3%
African-American	599	551	488	547	600	0.2%
Hispanic	221	182	157	172	179	-19.0%
Asian	34	42	35	37	32	-5.9%
Multi-Racial	116	73	85	70	82	-29.3%
Female	745	694	535	559	687	-7.8%
Male	1,214	1,004	957	1,060	1,086	-10.5%
Total	1,959	1,698	1,492	1,619	1,773	-9.5%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, June 2018

Native American are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

Remarks for Diversions:

- African-American youth averaged nearly one-third of diversions.
- Diversions declined by 9.5%.

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	2013-2017 % Change
White	266	300	222	210	176	-33.8%
African-American	323	393	276	296	313	-3.1%
Hispanic	88	103	48	61	63	-28.4%
Multi-Racial	43	70	32	46	44	2.3%
Female	161	198	148	102	121	-24.8%
Male	571	675	437	519	486	-14.9%
Total	732	873	585	621	607	-17.1%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, June 2018

Asian and Native American are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

Remarks for Petitions Filed:

- Petitions decreased for White youth by 33.8%, while petitions for African-American youth decreased 3.1%.
- Petitions for African-American youth exceed those of White youth.
- Petitions for female and male youth decreased approximately 25% and 15%, respectively.

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 Polk 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	250	36.8%	190	29.0%	190	32.7%	181	32.7%	129	26.3%	-48.4%
African-American	268	39.5%	289	44.1%	295	50.8%	245	44.3%	251	51.2%	-6.3%
Hispanic	85	12.5%	97	14.8%	49	8.4%	51	9.2%	49	10.0%	-42.4%
Multi-Racial	76	11.2%	79	12.1%	47	8.1%	76	13.7%	61	12.4%	-19.7%
Female	142	20.9%	122	18.6%	147	25.3%	116	21.0%	94	19.2%	-33.8%
Male	537	79.1%	533	81.4%	434	74.7%	437	79.0%	396	80.8%	-26.3%
Total	679	--	655	--	581	--	553	--	490	--	-27.8%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

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

Remarks for Detention Holds:

- African-American youth comprised on average of 46% of detention holds.
- Detention holds decreased approximately 34% for female youth.
- Detention holds decreased 48.4% for White youth, and 6.3% for African-American youth.

Detention Holds – Average Daily Population

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
White	8.1	7.2	7.2	7.7	5.7
African-American	11.8	12.5	14.2	10.1	12.9
Female	5.6	4.7	7.1	4.4	4.3
Male	21.4	21.0	18.1	18.1	19.5
Total-All Youth^	27.0	25.7	25.1	22.5	23.8

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	11.8	13.9	13.8	15.5	16.3
African-American	16.1	15.8	17.6	15.0	18.7
Female	14.4	14.1	17.6	13.8	16.6
Male	14.6	14.4	15.2	15.1	18.0

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

Remarks for Average Daily Population and Average Length of Stay:

- The average daily population (ADP) for White youth decreased from 8.1 to 5.7 youth, while the ADP for African-American youth increased from 11.8 to 12.9 youth.
- The average length of stay increased for all listed race and gender groups.

Detention Holds by Race and Offense Level

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	White	73	56	59	58	40
	African-American	86	84	114	96	101
	Hispanic	22	27	14	13	*
	Multi-Racial	28	24	18	25	22
	Total	209	191	205	192	**

Indictable Misdemeanor	White	89	79	79	61	52
	African-American	89	111	110	85	88
	Hispanic	39	42	21	29	25
	Multi-Racial	30	25	16	32	24
	Total	247	257	226	207	189

Simple Misdemeanor	White	77	52	52	60	35
	African-American	87	94	70	64	60
	Hispanic	23	28	14	*	15
	Multi-Racial	18	29	13	16	13
	Total	205	203	149	**	123

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

"Other" offenses are excluded due to low numbers

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

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	24	23	34	31	**
	Male	185	168	171	161	**
	Total	209	191	205	192	**

Indictable Misdemeanor	Female	55	47	57	43	40
	Male	192	210	169	164	149
	Total	247	257	226	207	189

Simple Misdemeanor	Female	58	51	56	**	32
	Male	147	152	93	**	91
	Total	205	203	149	**	123

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

"Other" offenses are excluded due to low numbers

(**) prevents a (*) from being calculated otherwise

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

Remarks for Holds by Offense Level:

- Holds for indictable misdemeanors and simple misdemeanors decreased for all race and gender groups.
- Holds for indictable misdemeanors decreased nearly 42% for White youth, while the same holds decreased 1.1% for African-American youth.
- Felony holds decreased 45.2% for White youth, while African-American felony holds increased just over 17%.

Detention Holds by Race and Hold Reason

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Offense	White	58	42	46	34	22
	African-American	41	61	52	46	39
	Hispanic	20	18	*	12	*
	Multi-Racial	19	24	13	23	12
	Total	138	145	**	115	**

New Offense - While On Probation	White	36	39	29	39	21
	African-American	70	74	80	58	68
	Hispanic	*	19	*	*	*
	Multi-Racial	15	24	*	*	*
	Total	**	156	125	111	103

Technical Violator/Other ³	White	156	109	115	108	86
	African-American	157	154	163	141	144
	Hispanic	59	60	37	29	34
	Multi-Racial	42	31	25	49	42
	Total	414	354	340	327	306

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
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	31	28	**	20	**
	Male	107	117	**	95	**
	Total	138	145	**	115	**

New Offense - While On Probation	Female	**	16	25	11	12
	Male	**	140	100	100	91
	Total	**	156	125	111	103

Technical Violator/Other ³	Female	78	78	95	85	66
	Male	336	276	245	242	240
	Total	414	354	340	327	306

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(**) prevents a (*) from being calculated otherwise

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

Remarks for Holds by Reason:

- The number of holds for African-American youth for new offenses while on probation and technical violator/other exceed those of White youth.
- The highest number of holds for all race and gender groups was for technical violator/other offenses.
- Technical violator/other hold reasons decreased 44.9% for White youth and 8.3% for African-American youth.

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 Polk County's CY2017 juvenile detention RRI's. *A relative rate index of 2.3 is obtained for juvenile detention holds of African-American youth.* Thus, African-American's juvenile detention rate is 2.3 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	29.9/1,000 detention holds	divided by	12.9/1,000 detention holds	2.31 RRI

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

AREA REPORTED		Data Entry Section								
State: Iowa County: Polk		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)	51,038	36,177	5,375	6,460	2,901	0	125	0	14,861	
2. Juvenile Arrests	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	2,254	1,037	864	202	31	0	10	110	1,217	
4. Cases Diverted	1,683	825	567	175	33	0	7	76	858	
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	508	134	258	51	13	0	2	50	374	
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	608	177	309	64	9	0	3	46	431	
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	92	26	46	6	3	0	0	11	66	
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	67	23	30	4	1	0	0	9	44	
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	23	4	18	0	0	0	0	1	19	
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	24	4	12	2	0	0	0	6	20	
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	0.82	1.09	1.34	*	*	*	0.89
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	2.31	1.95	3.25	*	*	*	2.38
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	2.10	1.86	1.70	*	*	*	2.07
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.01	0.64	**	*	*	*	1.04
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

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Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018