

Scott County Select Juvenile Justice System Planning Data

2017

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

Juvenile Population Data

**Juvenile Population of Scott 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	6,654	6,999	6,698	6,948	6,725	6,943	6,694	6,886	6,699	6,944	0.7%	-0.8%
African-American	1,085	1,118	1,114	1,127	1,148	1,175	1,140	1,177	1,164	1,233	7.3%	10.3%
Hispanic	788	882	806	890	836	923	888	919	882	926	11.9%	5.0%
Asian	238	248	241	264	258	271	269	287	288	300	21.0%	21.0%
Native American	34	23	37	21	36	29	40	32	37	24	8.8%	4.3%
Total	8,799	9,270	8,896	9,250	9,003	9,341	9,031	9,301	9,070	9,427	3.1%	1.7%

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice²

Remarks for Juvenile Population:

- The juvenile population for all race and gender groups increased, except for White males.
- The juvenile population increased by 3.1% for females and 1.7% for males.
- African-American youth comprised nearly 13% 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](#)

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

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2013-2017 % Change
White	4,700	4,613	4,647	4,528	-3.7%
African-American	1,461	1,458	1,518	1,459	-0.1%
Hispanic	1,083	1,089	1,103	1,093	0.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	177	174	163	153	-13.6%
Native American	29	22	17	19	-34.5%
Multi-Racial	540	551	639	708	31.1%
Total	7,990	7,907	8,087	7,960	-0.4%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for School Enrollment:

- Enrollment for Multi-Racial youth increased by 31.1%.
- Enrollment for White and African-American youth decreased 3.7% and 0.1%, respectively.

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 Davenport 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	559	1,192	2,096	939	646	15.6%
African-American	810	1,598	2,357	1,431	1,075	32.7%
Hispanic	192	441	750	362	239	24.5%
Other Youth of Color	189	348	599	332	315	66.7%
Female	520	1,074	1,814	923	748	43.8%
Male	1,239	2,515	3,989	2,149	1,527	23.2%
Total	1,759	3,589	5,803	3,072	2,275	29.3%

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:

- Overall suspensions increased just over 29%.
- Suspensions for all race and gender groups decreased within the last school year.
- African-American youth averaged 44% of the total suspensions.
- Suspensions for minority youth increased an average of 37%.
- Suspensions for female youth increased 43.8%.

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2015 % Change
Disruptive Behavior	2,355	836	587	943	1,223	-48.1%
Physical Fighting Without Injury	434	354	358	482	678	56.2%
Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	300	161	188	213	382	27.3%
Attendance Policy Violation	705	*	113	150	329	-53.3%
Property Related	55	*	33	30	56	1.8%
Total	3,849	1,418	1,279	1,818	2,668	-30.7%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

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

Remarks for Top 5 Suspension Reasons:

- Disruptive behavior and physical fighting without injury were the top removal reasons.
- Top 5 suspensions decreased nearly 31%.
- Suspensions for physical fighting without injury increased 56.2%, which was the largest increase for 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 Fighting Without Injury	551	627
Defiance-Noncompliance	514	599
Physical Aggression Without Injury	420	549
Abusive/Inappropriate Language	247	290
Disruption	229	210
Total	1,961	2,275

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 and physical aggression without injury comprised 27.6% and 24.1%, respectively, of the top 5 suspensions.
- Defiance-noncompliance suspensions comprised 26.3% of the top 5 suspensions.
- All top 5 removal reasons increased, except for disruption.

**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	996	335	208	352	472
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	182	143	114	156	218
	Attendance Policy Violation	377	18	34	50	144
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	128	55	56	42	113
	Property Related	32	*	*	*	14
	Total	1,715	**	**	**	961
African-American	Disruptive Behavior	933	317	269	378	510
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	181	143	180	226	334
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	115	66	68	129	180
	Attendance Policy Violation	208	26	55	58	113
	Property Related	17	*	15	15	29
	Total	1,454	**	587	806	1,166
Hispanic	Disruptive Behavior	251	109	50	113	149
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	33	42	35	42	73
	Attendance Policy Violation	72	*	14	27	48
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	31	19	23	19	39
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	**	179	**	**	**
Other Youth of Color	Disruptive Behavior	168	68	56	93	90
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	36	22	27	56	51
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	25	18	40	23	48
	Attendance Policy Violation	44	*	*	15	24
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	**	113	136	**	**

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:

- Suspensions for physical fighting without injury increased 83.2% for minority youth.
- Suspensions for disruptive behavior and attendance policy violations decreased for all racial groups.
- Suspensions for other violent behavior without injury decreased for White youth, while the same suspensions increased for African-American, Hispanic, and Other Youth of Color.

**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 Fighting Without Injury	130	182
	Defiance-Noncompliance	195	173
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	96	149
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	97	83
	Disruption	75	59
	Total	593	646
African-American	Physical Aggression Without Injury	247	299
	Defiance-Noncompliance	214	279
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	273	278
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	97	120
	Disruption	101	99
	Total	932	1,075
Hispanic	Physical Fighting Without Injury	63	83
	Defiance-Noncompliance	63	64
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	34	38
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	28	35
	Disruption	28	19
	Total	216	239
Other Youth Of Color	Physical Fighting Without Injury	80	84
	Defiance-Noncompliance	39	83
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	41	63
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	24	52
	Disruption	23	33
	Total	207	315
Female			
Female	Physical Fighting Without Injury	158	235
	Defiance-Noncompliance	159	196
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	107	154
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	82	101
	Disruption	71	62
	Total	577	748
Male			
Male	Defiance-Noncompliance	355	403
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	313	395
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	393	392
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	165	189
	Disruption	158	148
	Total	1,384	1,527

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 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 and African-American youth's suspensions for physical fighting and physical aggression without injury comprised 14.5% and 25.4%, respectively, of total suspensions.
- African-American youth comprised 47.3% of the top 5 suspensions.
- Male youth comprised 67.1% of the total 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	124	320	131	288	106	218	76	217	79	194	-36.3%	-39.4%
African-American	183	472	197	450	168	407	63	351	141	399	-23.0%	-15.5%
Other Youth of Color	17	42	12	23	15	11	*	23	*	13	NA	-69.0%
Total	324	834	340	761	289	636	**	591	**	606	NA	-27.3%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

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

"Unknown" gender statistics are excluded as numbers are too small for meaningful analysis, and are removed from 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:

- Complaints for White youth decreased 38.5%, while complaints for African-American youth decreased 17.5%.
- Complaints declined by over 28%.
- Complaints for African-American youth exceed those of White youth.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS

White

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	93	106	76	23	19
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	46	40	27	23	41
708.2(6)	Assault	29	26	31	35	20
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	42	32	21	15	23
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	15	21	23	24	28

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

African-American

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	113	101	108	32	18
708.2(6)	Assault	84	52	67	37	55
719.1(1)(b)	Interference with Official Acts	*	28	61	43	78
714.2(2)	Theft 2nd Degree	21	48	23	27	92
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	62	45	32	13	18

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-Race:

- A majority of the top 5 allegations were misdemeanors for both White and African-American youth, except for Theft 2nd, which is a D Felony.
- Both White and African-American youth had theft-5th and assault as top 5 allegations.
- Allegations for theft-5th decreased for White and African-American youth, 79.6% and 84.1%, respectively.
- Theft-2nd allegations increased for African-American youth.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS (Cont.)

Female

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	104	98	83	23	*
708.2(6)	Assault	35	33	32	15	21
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	11	26	20	14	21
714.2(4)	Theft 4th Degree	23	12	23	*	21
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct- Fighting or Violent Behavior	32	*	25	*	*

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	121	108	34	29
708.2(6)	Assault	86	45	68	61	57
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	74	61	38	36	47
719.1(1)(b)^	Interference with Official Acts	NA^	31	62	64	73
714.2(2)	Theft 2nd Degree	27	24	29	38	80

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

(^) 719.1(1)(b) was enacted in July 2014

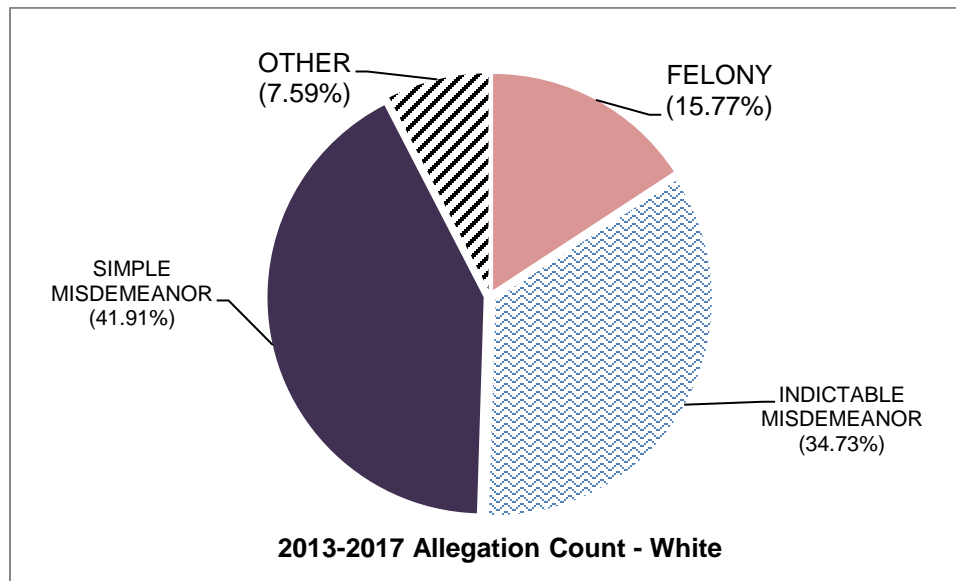
Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-Gender:

- Both female and male youth had theft-5th and assault as top 5 allegations.
- Allegations for interference with official acts and theft-2nd increased for male youth.
- Theft-5th allegations decreased for female youth.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level

White

	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Felony	68	11.7%	62	11.2%	75	16.3%	87	20.3%	88	22.6%
Indictable Misdemeanor	157	27.1%	162	29.3%	159	34.6%	179	41.7%	180	46.2%
Simple Misdemeanor	291	50.2%	271	49.1%	201	43.8%	138	32.2%	109	27.9%
Other	64	11.0%	57	10.3%	24	5.2%	25	5.8%	13	3.3%
Total	580	--	552	--	459	--	429	--	390	--



Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

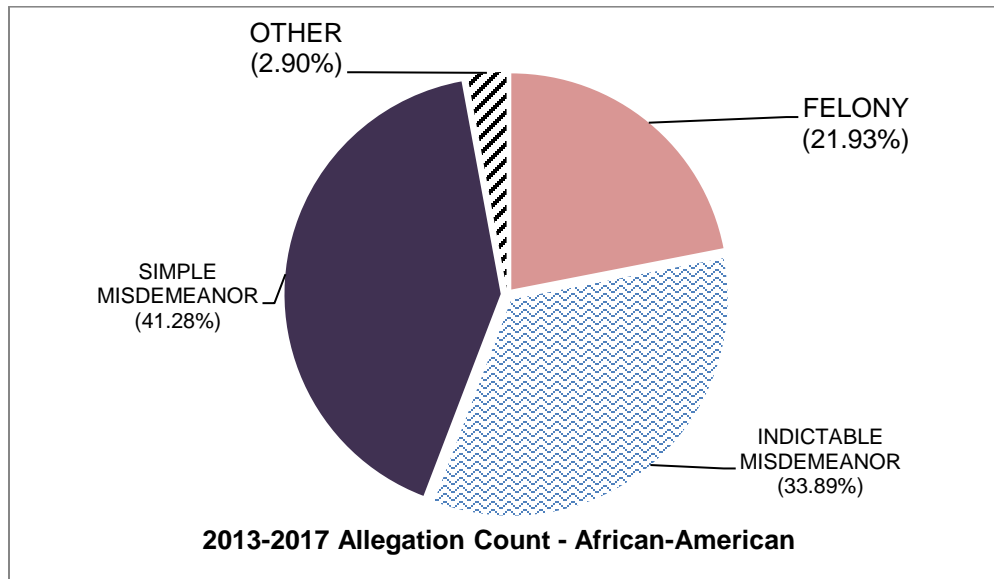
Remarks for Offense Level-White:

- More than 76% of allegations were misdemeanors.
- Felony allegations increased 29.4%.
- Simple misdemeanors decreased 62.5%, yet comprised 42% of the overall allegations.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

African-American

	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Felony	102	12.2%	146	17.0%	110	15.2%	158	26.6%	315	40.5%
Indictable Misdemeanor	266	31.7%	334	39.0%	227	31.4%	223	37.5%	234	30.1%
Simple Misdemeanor	445	53.1%	351	41.0%	363	50.2%	197	33.2%	208	26.8%
Other	25	3.0%	26	3.0%	23	3.2%	16	2.7%	20	2.6%
Total	838	--	857	--	723	--	594	--	777	--



Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Remarks for Offense Level-African-American:

- More than 75% of allegations were misdemeanors.
- Felony allegations increased approximately 209% from 2013 to 2017, and 99.4% from 2016 to 2017.
- Allegations for White and African-American youth decreased 33% and 7.3%, respectively.
- Allegations for indictable misdemeanors increased 14.6% for White youth, while African-American youth decreased 12%.

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	356	332	246	182	158	-55.6%
African-American	382	377	347	167	187	-51.0%
Hispanic	35	23	15	12	*	NA
Female	260	246	239	109	106	-59.2%
Male	518	488	374	260	247	-52.3%
Total	778	734	613	369	**	NA

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
 "Unknown" gender statistics are excluded as numbers are too small for meaningful analysis, 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 Diversions:

- Diversions for White and African-American youth decreased 55.6% and 51.0%, respectively.

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	82	74	75	67	84	2.4%
African-American	222	269	174	175	282	27.0%
Female	68	96	40	28	84	23.5%
Male	249	249	210	225	289	16.1%
Total	317	345	250	253	378	19.2%

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
 "Unknown" gender statistics are excluded as numbers are too small for meaningful analysis, but are included in the overall

Remarks for Petitions Filed:

- African-American youth averaged 73% of petitions.
- Petitions for White and African-American youth increased by 2.4% and 27.0%, respectively.
- Petitions increased over 19%.

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 Scott 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.

CJJP staff have learned that Scott County juvenile justice system officials are contracting some juvenile detention facility holds to an out-of-state setting. The data provided in this report do not include information regarding these holds. CJJP is working with local officials to implement a process that provides information on the out-of-state holds.

Detention Holds

	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2013-2017 % Change
White	32	24.4%	22	20.8%	38	27.3%	47	27.3%	41	19.1%	28.1%
African-American	89	67.9%	78	73.6%	89	64.0%	107	62.2%	162	75.3%	82.0%
Female	32	24.4%	16	15.1%	19	13.7%	23	13.4%	34	15.8%	6.3%
Male	99	75.6%	90	84.9%	120	86.3%	149	86.6%	181	84.2%	82.8%
Total	131	--	106	--	139	--	172	--	215	--	64.1%

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 increased by 82.0%, and comprised an average of 69% of the total holds.

Detention Holds – Average Daily Population

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
White	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.4
African-American	4.9	4.8	4.8	7.2	8.6
Female	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.8
Male	5.7	6.1	6.4	8.6	8.9
Total-All Youth^	7.0	6.6	7.3	9.7	10.7

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	20.3	23.0	22.3	11.3	12.9
African-American	20.0	22.4	19.6	24.5	19.5
Female	14.9	12.0	17.8	17.1	19.3
Male	21.2	24.6	19.4	21.2	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 1.8 to 1.4 youth, while the ADP for African-American youth increased from 4.9 to 8.6 youth.
- African-American youth comprised on average 73% of the ADP.
- The only increase in the average length of stay was for female youth from 14.9 to 19.3 days.

Detention Holds by Race and Offense Level

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	White	18	11	27	28	24
	African-American	44	46	41	78	142
Indictable Misdemeanor	White	*	*	*	14	17
	African-American	35	29	38	20	14
Total-All Youth		131	106	139	172	215

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	*	*	*	11	22
	Male	63	52	72	108	153
Indictable Misdemeanor	Female	17	*	12	*	*
	Male	29	34	35	30	24
Total-All Youth		131	106	139	172	215

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

Remarks for Holds by Offense Level:

- African-American youth's felony holds comprised nearly 46% of all detention holds.
- Felony holds for male youth comprised nearly 59% of all detention holds.

Detention Holds by Race and Hold Reason

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Offense	White	*	*	*	*	*
	African-American	*	*	*	*	24
New Offense - While On Probation	White	14	13	*	19	24
	African-American	43	39	52	57	86
Technical Violator/Other ³	White	17	*	23	22	12
	African-American	45	35	28	41	52
Total-All Youth		131	106	139	172	215

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	*	*	12	12	24
New Offense - While On Probation	Female	15	*	*	*	18
	Male	48	51	59	77	100
Technical Violator/Other ³	Female	16	*	*	12	*
	Male	48	34	49	60	57
Total-All Youth		131	106	139	172	215

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:

- Holds for all of the listed reasons increased during the reporting period, except for White and female holds for technical violations/"other".
- Detention holds increased approximately 64%.

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 Scott County's CY2017 juvenile detention RRI's. *A relative rate index of 1.97 is obtained for juvenile detention holds of African-American youth.* Thus, African-American's juvenile detention rate is approximately two (2) 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	32.6/1,000 detention holds	divided by	16.5/1,000 detention holds	1.97 RRI

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

AREA REPORTED		Data Entry Section								
State: Iowa County: Scott		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)	18,497	13,643	2,397	1,808	588	0	61	0	4,854	
2. Juvenile Arrests	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	810	260	534	10	1	0	1	4	550	
4. Cases Diverted	315	143	166	2	1	0	0	3	172	
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	230	43	174	3	0	0	0	10	187	
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	358	80	272	6	0	0	0	0	278	
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	128	31	94	2	0	0	0	1	97	
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	69	20	47	1	0	0	0	1	49	
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	7	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	7	
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	21	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	
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 3 Referral: JDW	CY:	2017
Item 5 Detention: JDW	CY:	2017
Item 7 Delinquent: JDW	CY:	2017
Item 9 Confinement: JDW	CY:	2017

Item 2 Arrests:	CY:	NA
Item 4 Diversions: JDW	CY:	2017
Item 6 Petitioned: JDW	CY:	2017
Item 8 Probations: 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	0.57	**	**	*	*	*	0.57
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.97	**	**	*	*	*	2.06
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.66	**	**	*	*	*	1.64
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.89	**	**	*	*	*	0.90
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.78	**	**	*	*	*	0.78
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	1.00	0.59	**	**	*	*	*	0.58
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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