

Woodbury 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



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

Juvenile Population Data

**Juvenile Population of Woodbury 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	3,752	4,108	3,743	4,015	3,735	3,928	3,726	3,981	3,740	4,067	-0.3%	-1.0%
African-American	254	259	269	268	267	271	281	286	302	298	18.9%	15.1%
Hispanic	1,240	1,211	1,290	1,216	1,284	1,263	1,332	1,303	1,455	1,330	17.3%	9.8%
Asian	189	216	202	228	211	221	213	241	222	227	17.5%	5.1%
Native American	141	140	139	152	139	155	124	152	121	128	-14.2%	-8.6%
Total	5,576	5,934	5,643	5,879	5,636	5,838	5,676	5,963	5,840	6,050	4.7%	2.0%

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice²

Remarks for Juvenile Population:

- The juvenile population in Woodbury County has increased by an average of 3%.
- There were population increases for all minority youth, except Native Americans.
- White youth averaged a 1% decrease.
- African-American youth had the largest increase among female and male youth at 18.9% and 15.1%, respectively.
- Hispanic youth comprised nearly 22% 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](#)

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

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2013-2017 % Change
White	3,848	3,796	3,810	3,821	-0.7%
African-American	367	380	393	372	1.4%
Hispanic	1,982	2,078	2,219	2,257	13.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	337	340	325	314	-6.8%
Native American	214	231	219	199	-7.0%
Multi-Racial	133	145	225	260	95.5%
Total	6,881	6,970	7,191	7,223	5.0%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for School Enrollment:

- Enrollment for Sioux City Community Schools increased 5%, while White enrollment decreased just under 1.0%.
- Minority enrollment comprised approximately 46% of the total enrollment.
- Enrollment for Multi-Racial youth increased 95.5%.

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 Sioux 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	892	504	380	387	294	-67.0%
African-American	207	124	107	98	71	-65.7%
Hispanic	569	320	223	259	220	-61.3%
Other Youth of Color	159	141	131	127	139	-12.6%
Female	598	359	253	241	173	-71.1%
Male	1,238	734	590	640	551	-55.5%
Total	1,836	1,093	843	881	724	-60.6%

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 declined 60.6%.
- The largest decreases in suspensions were for White and African-American youth at 67.0% and 65.7%, respectively.

**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	481	631	600	342	274
Physical Fighting Without Injury	249	247	346	227	150
Attendance Policy Violation	520	491	401	165	109
Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	46	94	107	56	*
Property Related	48	68	50	34	*
Total	1,344	1,531	1,504	824	592

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:

- Total top 5 suspensions decreased 56%.
- Suspensions for attendance policy violations decreased 79.0%.
- Suspensions for disruptive behavior decreased by 43.0%, and comprised roughly 40% of the 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
Disruption	220	237
Physical Fighting Without Injury	225	196
Physical Aggression Without Injury	79	121
Defiance-Noncompliance	85	93
Abusive/Inappropriate Language	88	77
Total	697	724

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:

- Disruption and physical fighting without injury suspensions each comprised approximately 33% and 27%, respectively.
- Suspensions for physical aggression without injury increased 53.2%.

**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	258	298	292	173	119
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	115	117	161	110	60
	Attendance Policy Violation	255	212	195	51	57
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	24	37	46	35	21
	Property Related	22	26	19	13	*
	Total	674	690	713	382	**
African-American	Disruptive Behavior	67	129	88	31	51
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	31	51	41	31	19
	Attendance Policy Violation	31	41	26	24	*
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	16	17	*	*
	Property Related	*	12	*	*	*
	Total	137	249	**	91	82
Hispanic	Disruptive Behavior	122	160	169	96	66
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	74	51	104	53	42
	Attendance Policy Violation	180	188	149	66	37
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	29	28	11	12
	Property Related	16	23	19	*	*
	Total	**	451	469	**	**
Other Youth of Color	Physical Fighting Without Injury	21	*	33	29	24
	Disruptive Behavior	28	30	47	37	22
	Attendance Policy Violation	51	35	25	11	*
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	*	*	*	*
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	117	127	136	115	89

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:

- The largest reductions were for suspensions for attendance policy violations.

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

		2015-16	2016-17
White	Disruption	89	87
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	96	85
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	39	54
	Defiance-Noncompliance	34	42
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	46	26
	Total	304	294
African-American	Physical Fighting Without Injury	31	22
	Disruption	20	20
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	12	13
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	12	*
	Defiance-Noncompliance	*	*
	Total	75	55
Hispanic	Physical Fighting Without Injury	77	53
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	22	29
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	16	26
	Defiance-Noncompliance	25	21
	Disruption	64	19
	Total	204	148
Other Youth Of Color	Disruption	46	39
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	12	36
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	*	28
	Defiance-Noncompliance	13	21
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	*	15
	Total	71	139
Female			
Female	Disruption	57	49
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	25	44
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	54	43
	Defiance-Noncompliance	22	18
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	18	19
	Total	176	173
Male			
Male	Disruption	163	188
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	171	153
	Physical Aggression Without Injury	54	77
	Defiance-Noncompliance	63	75
	Abusive/Inappropriate Language	70	58
	Total	521	551

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 youth comprised 43.4% of the suspensions for physical fighting without injury, while minority youth comprised 56.6%.

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	153	397	165	360	193	273	187	300	145	262	-5.2%	-34.0%
African-American	51	97	48	86	30	68	44	84	41	79	-19.6%	-18.6%
Hispanic	30	166	35	124	55	116	38	79	39	86	30.0%	-48.2%
Native American	41	57	51	49	55	56	43	33	40	53	-2.4%	-7.0%
Total	280	727	303	633	337	530	313	506	274	491	-2.1%	-32.5%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

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

Remarks for Complaints:

- Complaints declined by 2.1% for female youth, and nearly 33% for male youth.
- Complaints for Hispanic males decreased 48.2%.
- Complaints for White males decreased 34.0%, while African-American males decreased 18.6%

Top 5 Allegations – JCS

White

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	118	110	92	90	119
708.2(6)	Assault	112	105	60	115	82
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	41	41	32	49	35
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	34	27	36	36	30
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	28	29	24	29	24

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

African-American

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
708.2(6)	Assault	31	39	22	25	31
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	47	28	15	22	25
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	14	18	*	15	*
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	*	*	13	12	*
723.4(2)	Disorderly Conduct - Loud or Raucous Noise	*	11	*	11	*

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

Hispanic

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	46	37	37	33	31
708.2(6)	Assault	24	21	27	15	17
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	17	33	19	*	17
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	12	25	16	*	*
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	17	*	*	19	*

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

Native American

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	29	41	23	14	41
708.2(6)	Assault	*	11	*	*	*
123.46(2)	Consumption of Alcohol in Public Place	*	*	12	*	*
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	*	*	*	12	*
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	*	*	*	*	*

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-Race:

- The largest decrease in allegations for White youth was for assault (26.8%).
- All top 5 allegations are misdemeanors for all racial groups.
- All racial groups had theft-5th, assault, and disorderly conduct as top 5 allegations.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS (Cont.)

Female

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
714.2(5)	Theft 5th Degree	100	92	70	64	89
708.2(6)	Assault	48	71	58	76	59
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	24	20	32	41	26
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	*	19	15	22	15
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	17	12	21	14	13

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	143	129	101	99	133
708.2(6)	Assault	131	106	60	89	81
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	59	73	46	50	48
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	43	53	33	29	31
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting or Violent Behavior	49	33	28	41	21

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

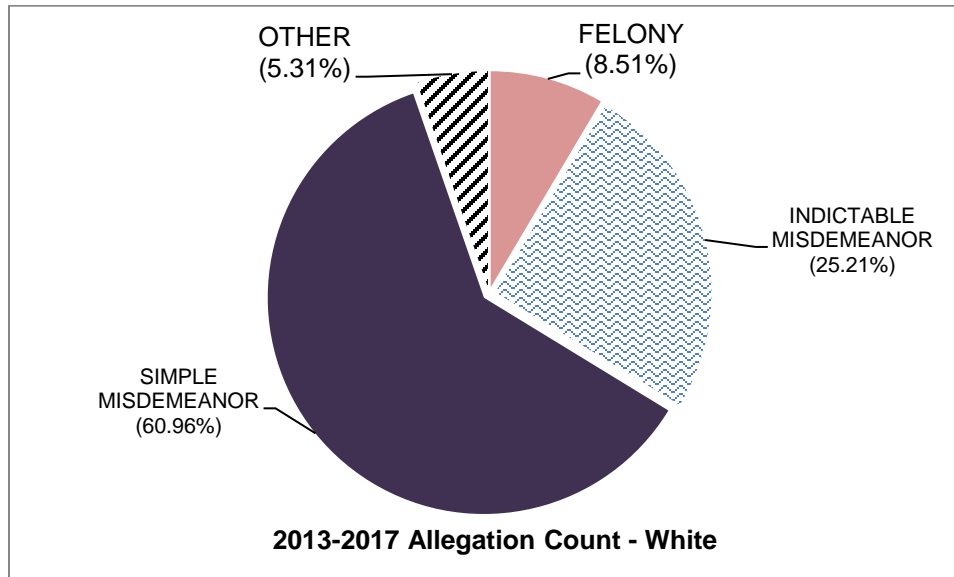
Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-Gender:

- Both female and male youth had theft-5th, assault, disorderly conduct, and possession of a controlled substance as top 5 allegations.
- Assault, disorderly conduct, and possession of a controlled substance allegations increased for female youth.
- All top 5 allegations decreased for male youth.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level

White

	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%
Felony	56	8.3%	44	7.0%	69	11.7%	47	7.8%	42	7.9%
Indictable Misdemeanor	168	24.8%	153	24.3%	170	28.8%	150	24.9%	123	23.2%
Simple Misdemeanor	415	61.3%	403	64.1%	326	55.2%	363	60.2%	340	64.2%
Other	38	5.6%	29	4.6%	26	4.4%	43	7.1%	25	4.7%
Total	677	--	629	--	591	--	603	--	530	--



Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

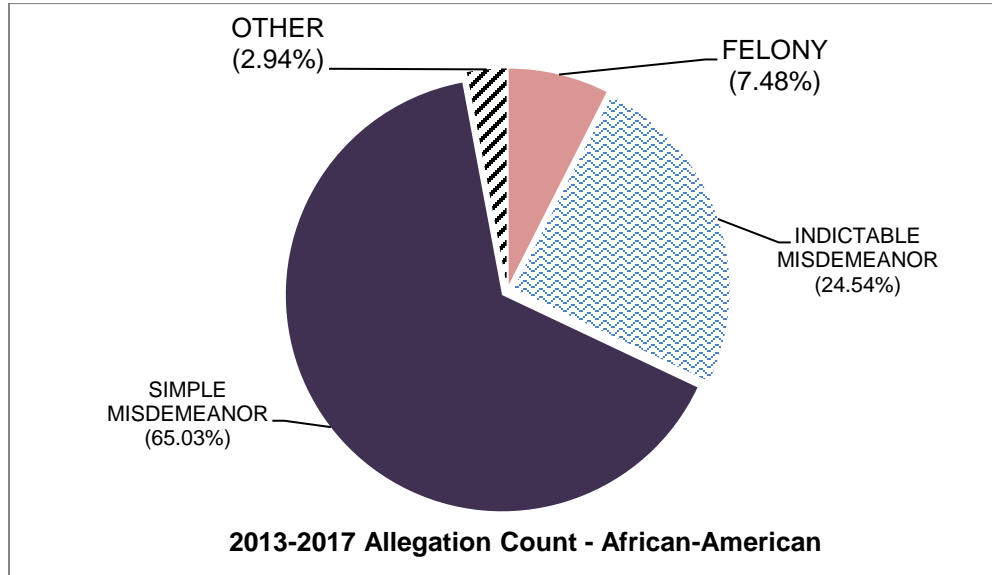
Remarks for Offense Level-White:

- The largest decrease was for indictable misdemeanors at 26.8%.
- Simple misdemeanors decreased 18.1%, yet comprised nearly 61% of the overall allegations.
- Nearly 86% of allegations were misdemeanors.
- Allegations for White youth decreased approximately 22%.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

African-American

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	*	11	*	18	18
Indictable Misdemeanor	56	42	28	45	29
Simple Misdemeanor	136	121	74	100	99
Total	204	177	113	167	154



Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

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

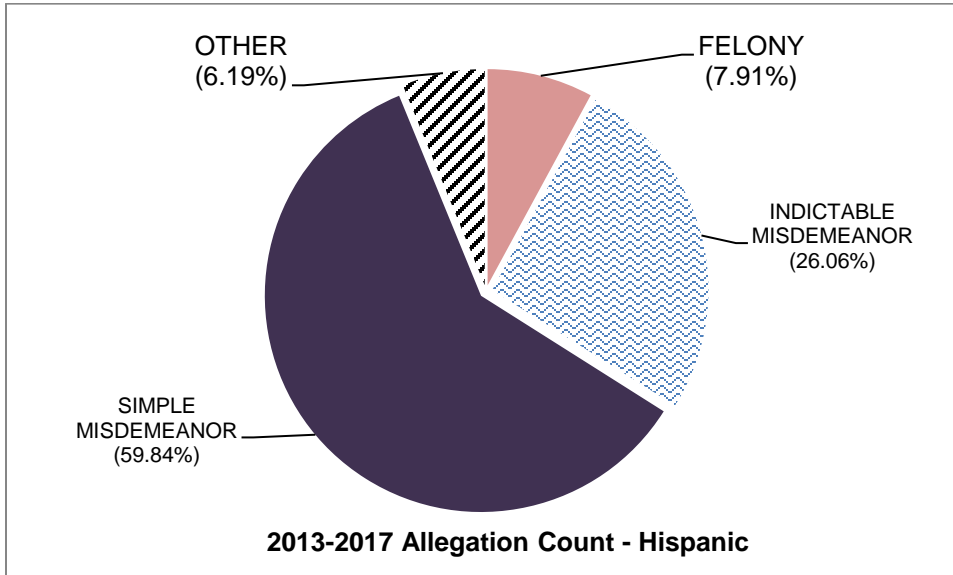
Remarks for Offense Level-African-American:

- Misdemeanor allegations decreased for African-American youth.
- More than 89% of allegations were misdemeanors.
- 65.0% of allegations for African-American youth were simple misdemeanors.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

Hispanic

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	22	20	16	*	11
Indictable Misdemeanor	66	68	58	25	40
Simple Misdemeanor	144	115	138	103	90
Other	18	12	*	*	15
Total	250	215	**	143	156



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

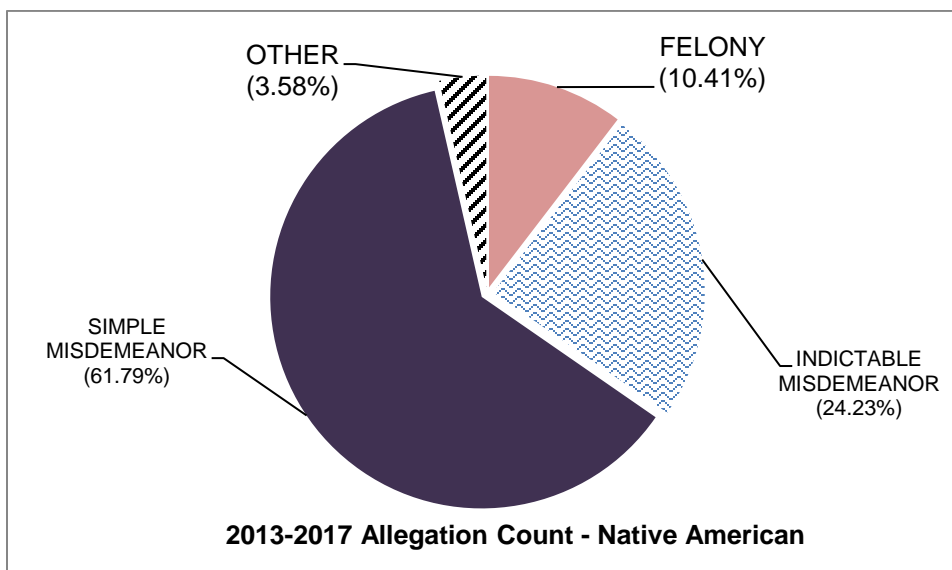
Remarks for Offense Level-Hispanic:

- Approximately 86% of allegations were misdemeanors.
- Hispanic youth allegations decreased 37.6%.

Allegations by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

Native American

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	*	*	*	*	34
Indictable Misdemeanor	30	17	43	25	34
Simple Misdemeanor	78	90	83	58	71
Total	124	121	137	91	142



Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

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

Remarks for Offense Level-Native American:

- More than 86% of allegations were misdemeanors.
- 61.8% of allegations for Native American youth were simple misdemeanors.

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	435	411	333	344	286	-34.3%
African-American	116	104	65	76	82	-29.3%
Hispanic	144	106	113	93	88	-38.9%
Native American	67	69	70	55	57	-14.9%
Female						
	251	233	252	236	214	-14.7%
Male						
	523	472	344	340	311	-40.5%
Total	774	705	596	576	525	-32.2%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, June 2018

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

Remarks for Diversions:

- Diversions decreased for all race and gender groups.
- Diversions declined by just over 32%.

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	103	66	67	77	68	-34.0%
African-American	24	27	22	56	29	20.8%
Hispanic	32	41	30	21	24	-25.0%
Native American	22	21	16	18	31	40.9%
Female						
	12	32	31	38	34	183.3%
Male						
	170	127	107	138	119	-30.0%
Total	182	159	138	176	153	-15.9%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, June 2018

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

Remarks for Petitions Filed:

- The number of petitions for minority youth exceed those of White youth.
- The number of petitions declined approximately 16%.

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 Woodbury 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.

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

Detention Holds

	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2013-2017 % Change
White	63	42.0%	48	31.4%	55	39.9%	50	39.7%	46	--	-27.0%
African-American	15	10.0%	19	12.4%	13	9.4%	25	19.8%	*	--	NA
Hispanic	29	19.3%	44	28.8%	28	20.3%	23	18.3%	19	--	-34.5%
Multi-Racial	43	28.7%	42	27.5%	42	30.4%	28	22.2%	25	--	-41.9%
Gender											
Female	34	22.7%	30	19.6%	29	21.0%	34	27.0%	18	--	-47.1%
Male	116	77.3%	123	80.4%	109	79.0%	92	73.0%	80	--	-31.0%
Total	150	--	153	--	138	--	126	--	**	--	NA

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 – Average Daily Population

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
White	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.5
African-American	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.0
Hispanic	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.8
Multi-Racial	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8
Gender					
Female	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.8
Male	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.3
Total-All Youth^	6.1	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.1

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(^) May not sum to total due to rounding

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	14.5	13.0	14.0	18.9	20.0
African-American	17.7	13.0	35.8	19.0	47.0
Hispanic	17.2	13.9	13.9	16.9	14.4
Multi-Racial	13.1	13.3	12.0	19.3	26.4
Gender					
Female	12.4	9.6	12.3	17.1	15.6
Male	15.7	14.2	16.3	19.2	24.4

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

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

Detention Holds by Race and Offense Level

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	White	14	13	18	15	*
	Hispanic	16	16	*	*	*
	Multi-Racial	*	12	*	*	*
Indictable Misdemeanor	White	32	23	28	27	19
	Hispanic	*	17	14	*	*
	Multi-Racial	12	*	16	*	*
Simple Misdemeanor	White	14	*	*	*	13
	Hispanic	*	*	*	*	*
	Multi-Racial	18	20	18	*	*

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

African-American holds are excluded due to low numbers

"Other" offenses are excluded due to low numbers

(*) denotes number too small for meaningful analysis

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	40	45	31	40	28
Indictable Misdemeanor	Female	15	*	12	18	*
	Male	46	43	51	37	29
Simple Misdemeanor	Female	13	11	*	*	*
	Male	26	31	24	12	14

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

"Other" offenses are excluded due to low numbers

(*) denotes number too small for meaningful analysis

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

Detention Holds by Race and Reason

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Offense	White	*	*	18	12	*
	Hispanic					
New Offense - While On Probation	White	17	12	11	*	11
	Hispanic	*	11	*	*	*
	Multi-Racial	*	*	13	*	*
Technical Violator/Other³	White	38	30	26	29	31
	Hispanic	16	30	21	13	12
	Multi-Racial	30	34	24	14	12

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

African-American holds are excluded due to low numbers

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

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

Detention Holds by Gender and Reason

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Offense	Female	*	*	*	*	*
	Male	24	14	23	15	15
New Offense - While On Probation	Female	*	*	*	*	*
	Male	31	24	25	29	18
Technical Violator/Other³	Female	28	21	17	19	11
	Male	61	85	61	48	47

Source: Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

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

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 Woodbury County's CY2017 juvenile detention RRI's. A relative rate index of 0.6 is obtained for juvenile detention holds of African-American youth. Thus, African-American's juvenile detention rate is 0.6 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	6.8/1,000 detention holds	divided by	11.7/1,000 detention holds	0.58 RRI

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

AREA REPORTED		Data Entry Section								
State: Iowa		Reporting Period :					January	2017		
County: Woodbury							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)	11,890	7,807	600	2,785	449	0	249	0	4,083	
2. Juvenile Arrests	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	754	401	118	123	14	0	92	6	353	
4. Cases Diverted	499	271	80	82	8	0	54	4	228	
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	99	47	8	19	3	0	13	9	52	
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	151	68	27	24	1	0	31	0	83	
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	46	24	6	8	1	0	7	0	22	
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	6	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	11	5	1	3	0	0	2	0	6	
Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No		
<i>release date: March, 2011</i>										
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	1.00	0.99	**	*	0.87	*	0.96
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	0.58	1.32	**	*	1.21	*	1.26
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.35	1.15	**	*	1.99	*	1.39
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	**	**	**	*	0.64	*	0.75
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	Yes	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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