

**IOWA'S PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE
DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT
(DMC) CORE REQUIREMENT OF THE FEDERAL
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELIQUENCY
PREVENTION ACT**

MARCH 2018



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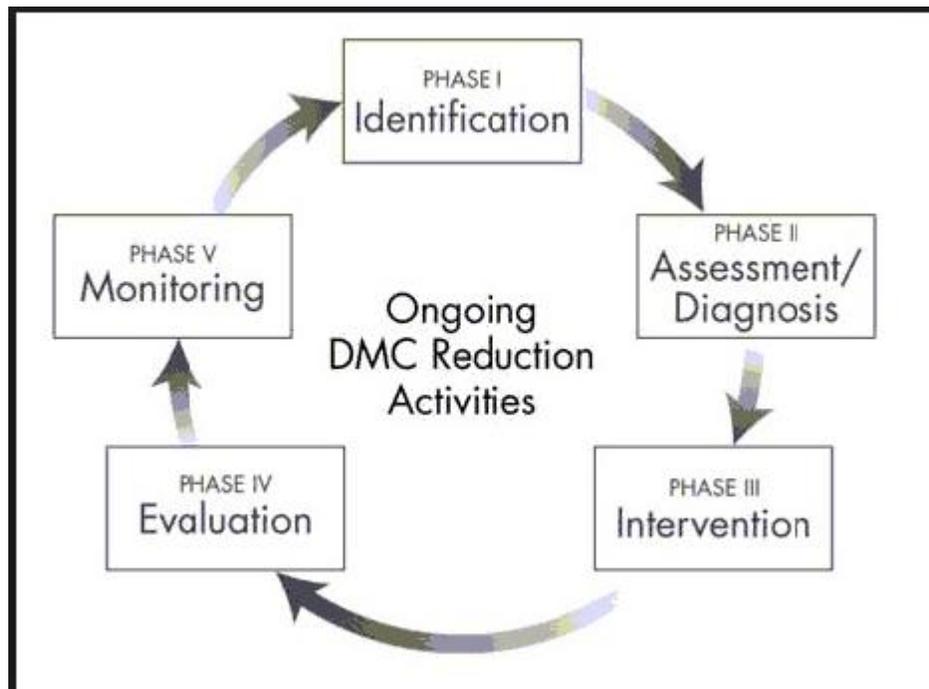
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A. INTRODUCTION

This report is Iowa's 2018 Three-Year Plan, which serves as the application for federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) formula grant funding. The Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), within the Iowa Department of Human Rights serves as the State Planning Agency (SPA).

Provided is a chart of the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Disproportion Minority Contact (DMC) Reduction Model. This report is organized in accordance with the five phases of the model. A brief description of those phases is provided in each section of the report.



Phase I: Identification

The identification phase is to determine whether and to what extent disproportionality exists utilizing Relative Rate Index (RRI) matrices to provide information at key decision points in the juvenile justice system. Comparisons by race within targeted jurisdictions are made by collecting and examining data at these decision points in the juvenile justice system to determine the degree to which disproportionality exists. See Appendix A which details the SPA completion of the matrices.

At the state and local levels, identification sections are provided later in this report. These include data and analysis from the matrices and trend information from select juvenile justice decision points.

Phase II: Assessment/Diagnosis

In the assessment/diagnosis phase states and local jurisdictions seek to determine the potential reasons for which DMC exists. It includes an examination of the data needed to support the reasons for DMC. It should be noted the assessment/diagnosis recommendations and findings stated are largely consistent at both the state and local levels. For simplicity, these are not repeated in each of the local sections.

A number of assessment studies are noted in this section. A consistent finding in all of those studies, and in Iowa's DMC matrices, relates to:

- The high referral rate of African-American youth into Iowa's juvenile justice system.
- The greater potential of African-American youth to receive formal court processing (Petition) than similarly-situated White youth.
- Community and Strategic Plan (CASP Plan) - The present research driving Iowa's DMC efforts are the findings from Iowa's CASP Plan released in November 2014. The report was developed and approved by state-level advisory committee, a diverse, state-level group, convened by the State Court Administrator's Office. An executive summary of the CASP Report recommendations is provided below. The CASP plan recommendations and activities are incorporated into Iowa's Three Year Plan.
 - *State-Level Leadership:* Leaders of the three branches of state government shall express their commitment to reducing disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the delinquency system by convening a summit/conference to review the status of DMC in Iowa's delinquency system and implement the Community and Strategic Planning (CASP) recommendations.
 - *Local Collaboration and Training to Reduce DMC:* Leaders of local schools and law enforcement agencies, county attorneys, Chief JCO's, the local office of the Department of Human Services, and juvenile court judges shall commit themselves to reducing DMC in the local delinquency system by actively engaging in local collaborative efforts to develop, implement, and sustain strategies to accomplish this goal. Judicial leadership and targeted intensive training of key collaboration group members are critical to the success of local collaborative efforts to reduce DMC. Planning efforts should take advantage of existing local collaborations where possible.
 - *Education of Decision-Makers:* Leaders of all professional organizations whose members have decision-making authority in the delinquency process shall develop and regularly conduct high quality education programs on issues related to DMC, including but not limited to: historical and cultural biases, cultural competency, and evidence-based strategies in Iowa and other jurisdictions for reducing DMC in the delinquency system.
 - *Local School Administration Strategies:* Local school districts shall develop policies and practices to fairly reduce their juvenile court referrals, especially for minor nonviolent

misconduct, and to reduce DMC in referrals to juvenile court.

- *Local Law Enforcement Strategies:* Local law enforcement agencies shall develop policies and practices to fairly reduce DMC in juvenile arrests, especially for minor nonviolent misconduct. They should also develop pre-referral diversion programs for nonviolent offenders, while maintaining public safety as a top priority.
- *Judicial Branch Strategies:* All juvenile court officers and detention staff shall be trained to complete the new online Iowa Juvenile Detention Screening Tool. In addition, The SPA is currently developing a “juvenile justice decision matrix” (JJDM) to assist JCS with determining appropriate dispositional outcomes for youth. When it is finalized, all Judges shall consistently use this matrix to provide a more objective way to determine appropriate dispositions for youth.
- *Regular Data and Reports:* The SPA shall collaborate with the key agencies involved in the delinquency system to provide regular statistical reports for assessing the status of DMC at the key decision points in the delinquency process and for evaluating the impact of strategies for reducing DMC that have been implemented by local collaborative efforts.
- Juvenile Justice System Improvement (JJSI) – The SPA, also the State Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), is presently administering a federal (JJSI) planning grant from OJJDP for the purpose of developing a comprehensive, statewide plan to improve Iowa’s juvenile justice system. One of the anticipated outcomes of this project is the reduction of disproportionate minority contact by standardizing policies and practices and ensure the quality and effectiveness of services that youth receive. National consultants for the JJSI effort conducted an extensive assessment of Iowa’s juvenile justice system and presented the results at a summit in November 2017, with attendance by over 100 judges, JCOs, providers, and other stakeholders.

Findings of the assessment and other information regarding JJSI are provided later in the Implementation and State Strategy section. The JJSI assessment, is attached as Exhibit 1. As Iowa continues its JJSI effort, the comprehensive plan and implementation strategies will be incorporated into annual updates of the Three Year Plan. The recommendations are consistent with those of the previously noted CASP report.

- Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Female Offenders Report and Recommendations - In February 2017, the Iowa Girls Justice Initiative (IGJI) planning group, an Ad Hoc committee of the Iowa Task Force for Young Women (ITFYW), issued a report, *Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Female Offenders: Service and System Recommendations for Iowa*, which detailed recommendations related to females who have serious, violent and chronic offense histories in Iowa, attached as Exhibit 2. The IGJI planning group determined that rather than limit recommendations related to the over-representation of girls of color in Iowa’s juvenile

justice system, it was important to note that each and every one of the recommendations to has a foundational premise that they be developed using a culturally-responsive approach.

As a result of the above mentioned report, further data analysis has been conducted of a cohort of the highest risk female offenders in the juvenile justice system, revealing a significant over-representation of African-American girls, attached as Exhibit 3. The general population of African-American females age 10 to 17 in Iowa is approximately 6%, while the cohort of serious, violent and chronic female offenders was 40% and a comparable sample of African-American males is approximately 25%.

- Interviews – Youth of Color - The DMC Subcommittee and SPA held a series of discussions with youth of color in April and May of 2016. A total of twelve such discussions took place in Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Des Moines, Iowa City, Sioux City, and Waterloo. The individual group size averaged eight youth per discussion, with nearly 100 youth of color participating in the twelve collective discussions. Discussions have included youth from various ethnic and racial backgrounds (African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and Native American). A summary of all discussions were presented by two selected youth at a state-level community planning event. Key findings included:
 - Despite best efforts of the system officials, youth do not understand how the juvenile system works.
 - Youth demonstrated skepticism toward how school officials’ address problematic behavior.
 - Many youth reported being stopped, questioned, and searched by police for unexplained/unnecessary reasons.
 - Some youth reported difficulty in trusting police officers due to past aggressive encounters.
- Academic - Separately, there have been five academic studies analyzing juvenile justice system processing in Iowa since 2006. Each of these has considered DMC at multiple points in the system, and their recommendations have been remarkably similar. These studies have targeted one or more of the metropolitan counties in the State, all of which have higher minority representation than does the State as a whole. These studies have been conducted by Lieber (2006, 2007, and 2011), Feyerherm (2007), and Richardson et al (2008).

Phase III: Intervention

In the intervention phase, state and local jurisdictions apply services, system changes, training and technical assistance to reduce DMC. The intervention phase includes information regarding the activities and progress on implemented interventions and a plan for future interventions. Intervention related progress strategies in the state and local level sections later in this report.

Phase IV: Evaluation

In the evaluation phase, the state and local jurisdictions seek to answer questions regarding the effectiveness of DMC interventions, potential improvements to those interventions, and additional resources required. It should be noted the evaluation tools listed are being utilized by the SPA for both state and local efforts. For simplicity, this information is not repeated in the local plan sections.

The SPA maintains the Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) populated with data from Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) and other sources. These systems represent a rich source of data available for evaluation and monitoring purposes as planned interventions reach full implementation. Each detention center also collects and submits data on holds. The SPA has also established a process for the collection of Detention Screening Tool (DST) data for validation purposes and the automation of that instrument. Analysis of that information will serve as an evaluation component for Iowa's overall DMC strategy. To date, the primary sources of evaluation information have been the DMC matrices and JDW. The CASP Report is also a noteworthy source of information for Iowa's DMC efforts.

Assessment studies including the CASP Report, studies conducted by Leiber and Feyerherm, other assessments conducted through Iowa's JJSI, IGJI and youth interviews are considered evaluation and monitoring studies. The findings of these studies are summarized in Phase I: Assessment/Diagnosis.

As noted later in the State Intervention section of this plan, a Juvenile Justice Decision Making Matrix (JJDM) is being developed. As envisioned, the JJDM will assist with institutionalization of a structure that matches services with youth based on risk level along with the presenting offense. By providing the right service for the right youth at the right time, reoffending will decrease and positive outcomes will increase.

Phase V: Monitoring

In the monitoring phase, state and local jurisdictions gather information on an ongoing basis to "feed" the identification, assessment, intervention, and evaluation processes. It should be noted the monitoring tools indicated in this report are being utilized by the SPA, for state and local efforts. Information provided here is not repeated in local plan sections.

While identification is an examination of data at a point in time, monitoring is an ongoing process that feeds back to the identification phase. At the statewide level and for the selected local sites the SPA has monitored changes in DMC trends using the RRI and a variety of other trend analyses (described above).

The SPA has developed a template for statewide and local DMC reports which are currently provided annually. The reports are shared to a variety of interested parties and reviewed by the DMC subcommittee. Related subcommittee meeting reports and discussions are noteworthy vehicles influencing local and state DMC efforts.

The SPA is providing technical assistance to local DMC sites. The information below will be collected from the DMC sites and from juvenile court services for the allocated Title II funds.

- Number of stakeholders engaged/county/quarter.
- Number of training events and people trained/county/quarter.
- Number of hours training provided/county/quarter.
- Number of joint local DMC Subcommittee meetings conducted/county/quarter.
- Number of local requests for policy change.
- Number of OJJDP DMC matrices decision points with reduced relative rates.

In addition, the JJAC also monitors DMC-related activities by race for measures, examples of which are provided below:

- Average detention daily population.
- Total detention admissions.
- Average length of stay.
- Youth committed to State Training Schools.
- Group care admissions.
- Felony complaints and adjudications in juvenile court.
- Person offenses referred to juvenile court.
- Detention holds for probation violators.

Finally, the SPA will continue to provide overall and DMC-related monitoring information on the federal DCTAT system.

B. STATE LEVEL EFFORT

Phase I: State Level Identification

Table 1: Statewide Complaints by Race, Gender and Year

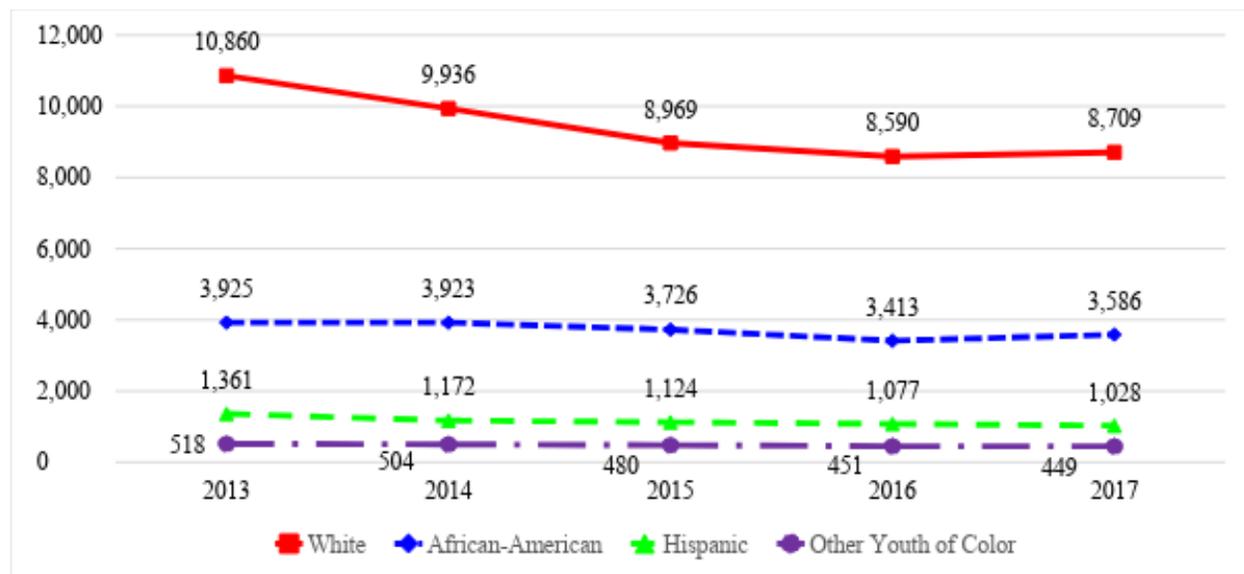
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	3,481	7,379	3,084	6,852	2,971	5,998	2,668	5,922	2,762	5,947	-20.7%	-19.4%
African-American	1,239	2,686	1,328	2,595	1,218	2,508	966	2,447	1,055	2,531	-14.9%	-5.8%
Hispanic	317	1,044	297	875	363	761	305	772	262	766	-17.4%	-26.6%
Other Youth of Color	216	302	196	308	161	319	179	272	157	292	-27.3%	-3.3%
TOTAL	5,253	11,411	4,905	10,630	4,713	9,586	4,118	9,413	4,236	9,536	-19.4%	-16.4%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Note: "Unknown" gender statistics are excluded and have been removed from the overall totals

Figure 1: Statewide Complaints by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Observations - Statewide Complaints

- Complaints for White youth decreased by 19.8%, while African-American youth decreased by 8.6%.
- Complaints for all race and gender categories decreased from 2013 to 2017, by an average of 17.4%.

- Complaints for White males decreased by 19.4%, while African-American males decreased by 5.8%.
- The greatest changes were decreases for Hispanic males by 26.6% and for Other Youth of Color females by 27.3%.

Table 2: Statewide Diversions by Race, Gender and Year

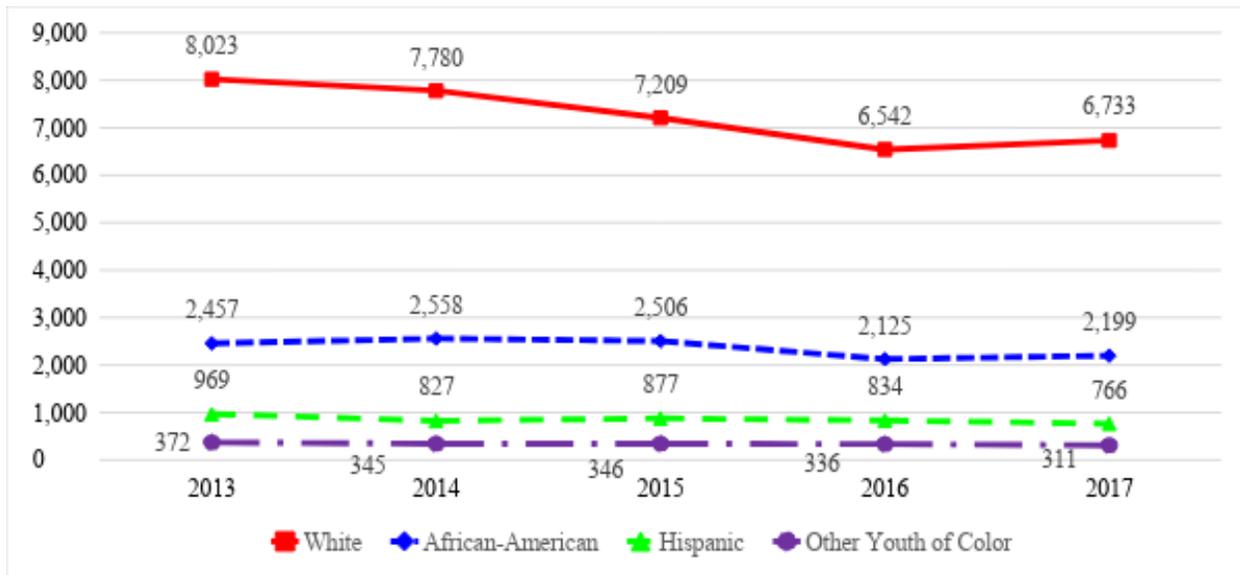
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	2,897	5,126	2,761	5,019	2,644	4,565	2,294	4,248	2,413	4,320	-16.7%	-15.7%
African-American	924	1,533	964	1,594	963	1,543	698	1,427	792	1,407	-14.3%	-8.2%
Hispanic	276	693	244	583	306	571	271	563	248	518	-10.1%	-25.3%
Other Youth of Color	168	204	154	191	127	219	137	199	132	179	-21.4%	-12.3%
TOTAL	4,265	7,556	4,123	7,387	4,040	6,898	3,400	6,437	3,585	6,424	-15.9%	-15.0%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Note: “Unknown” gender statistics are excluded and have been removed from the overall totals

Figure 2: Statewide Diversions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Observations - Statewide Diversions

- Diversions for all race and gender categories decreased from 2013 to 2017, by an average of 15.3%.
- Diversions for White males decreased by 15.7%, while African-American males decreased by 8.2%.

- Diversions for White youth decreased by 16.1%, while African-American youth decreased by 10.5%.
- African-American youth comprised approximately 22% of diversions from 2013 to 2017.

Table 3: Statewide Petitions Filed by Race, Gender and Year

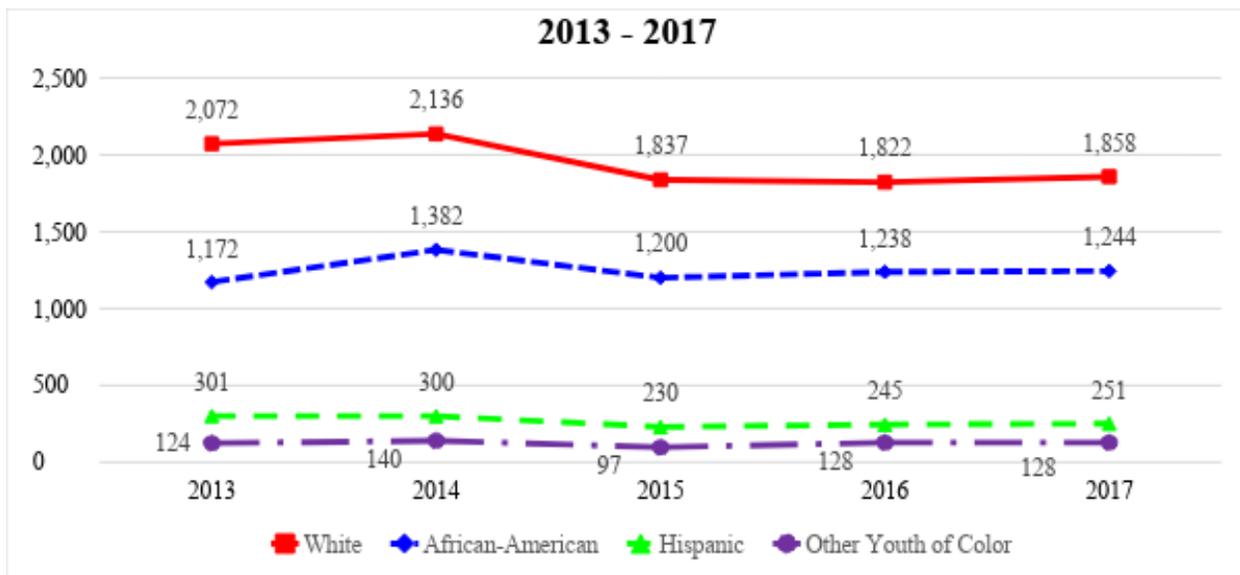
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	387	1,685	414	1,722	349	1,488	367	1,455	392	1,466	1.3%
African-American	263	909	355	1,027	277	923	231	1,007	238	1,006	-9.5%	10.7%
Hispanic	35	266	45	255	61	169	45	200	40	211	14.3%	-20.7%
Other Youth of Color	36	88	26	114	27	70	36	92	29	99	-19.4%	12.5%
TOTAL	721	2,948	840	3,118	714	2,650	679	2,754	699	2,782	-3.1%	-5.6%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Note: “Unknown” gender statistics are excluded and have been removed from the overall totals

Figure 3: Statewide Petitions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Observations - Statewide Petitions

- Petitions for White females increased 1.3%, while African-American females decreased by 9.5%.
- Petitions for White males decreased by 13.0%, while African-American males increased by 10.7%.

- In 2017, African-American males comprised 28.9% of the total petitions, and 36.1% of petitions for males.
- Petitions for White youth decreased by 10.3%, while African-American youth increased by 6.1%.

Table 4: Statewide Detention Holds by Race, Gender and Year

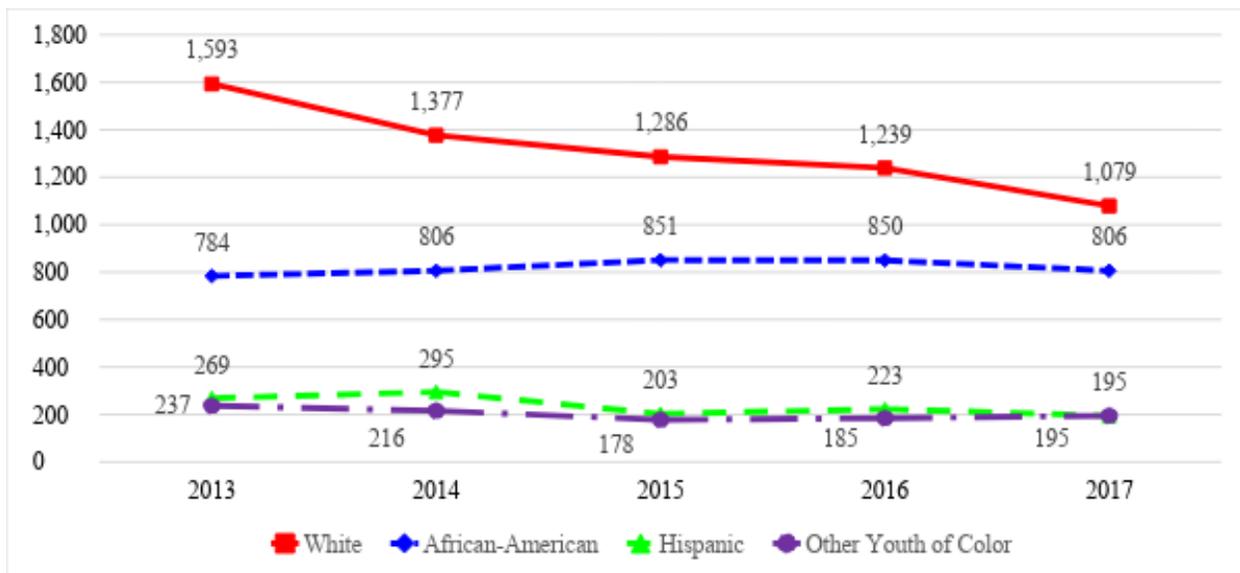
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	361	1,232	306	1,071	285	1,001	292	947	224	855	-38.0%
African-American	166	618	157	649	182	669	153	697	149	657	-10.2%	6.3%
Hispanic	35	234	32	263	36	167	35	188	42	153	20.0%	-34.6%
Other Youth of Color	71	166	50	166	55	123	68	117	60	135	-15.5%	-18.7%
TOTAL	633	2,250	545	2,149	558	1,960	548	1,949	475	1,800	-25.0%	-20.0%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

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

Figure 4: Statewide Detention Holds by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

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

Observations - Statewide Detention Holds

- Detention holds for White males decreased 30.6%, while African-American males increased by 6.3%.

- Detention holds for White and African-American females decreased, 38.0% and 10.2%, respectively.
- Detention holds for White youth decreased by 32.3%, while African-American youth increased by 2.8%.
- African-American youth comprised 31.8% of the detention holds.
- Detention holds for Hispanic females increased 20.0% during the report period, while Hispanic males decreased 34.6%.

State Level DMC Matrix

The State Level DMC matrix is attached as Exhibit 4.

Observations – Statewide DMC Matrices

- African-Americans comprise 6.0% of the Iowa’s youth population.
- African-American youth comprise 26% of complaints, 35.4% of detention holds, and 37% of STS placements.
- African-American youth are diverted at lower rates than White youth.
- African-American and Hispanic youth are petitioned at a rate higher than White youth.
- Detention rates for African-American and Hispanic youth are 1.81 and 1.53, respectively, compared to White youth.

Phase II: State Level Effort Assessment/Diagnosis

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Assessment/Diagnosis section (page 2) of this report.

Phase III: State Level Effort Interventions

1. Activities and Progress Information, State Level, CY2017

CASP Advisory Committee – In October 2013, Iowa was awarded a competitive federal Community and Strategic Planning (CASP) Grant from OJJDP. The SPA partnered with Iowa’s State Court Administrator’s (SCA) Office for administration of the grant. The receipt of the grant and active engagement of SCA are considered a major advancement in Iowa’s overall DMC effort. This three year planning effort incorporates the CASP plan into a single Statewide DMC plan.

CASP Advisory Committee Activities Implemented

- *Strategic Plan* - The primary product of the CASP grant was the development and release of a state-level [CASP Report](#) to reduce the disproportionate contact of minority (DMC) youth with Iowa’s juvenile justice system. A subcommittee provided oversight for the development of the plan. The CASP plan focused on the front end of juvenile justice system process (school discipline, arrest, referral, detention) which is where Iowa’s highest levels of DMC exist. Duane Hoffmeyer, Chief Judge of Third Judicial District chaired the state-level advisory group provided oversight for the CASP plan. John

Goerdt, Iowa's Deputy State Court Administrator, was a co-author of the CASP Report.

- *Web-Based Detention Screening Tool (DST)* - Another major aspect of the grant related to implementing an electronic version of a state-level Detention Screening Tool (DST) on the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS), the court's case management system, which is administered by SCA. ICIS staff developed and put an electronic version of the DST in production. See CASP Activities Not Implemented for more details on current activities.
- *State Leader Discussions* – SPA and SCA officials have met with directors and/or key central office staff in the Iowa Departments of Public Safety, Human Services, and Education in the spring of 2015. All have committed to supporting the recommendations of the CASP Report.
- *Local Discussions – Key Sites* – Local discussions regarding the CASP Report continue in key metropolitan areas in Iowa regarding implementation of key CASP recommendations. Thus, as a result of the CASP Report activities, Iowa's local DMC efforts have expanded from Iowa's four historical DMC technical assistance sites (Black Hawk, Johnson, Polk, and Woodbury) to include six additional sites (Des Moines, Dubuque, Linn, Pottawattamie, Scott, and Webster).
- *Training* - All Judicial Branch Employees, including JCS staff, completed implicit bias training title – “Refraining from Discrimination and Bias”.

CASP Activities Not Implemented

- In 2017, the DST was utilized in five of Iowa's eight judicial districts. There are technical and operational entry issues with the DST. The SPA, working with a committee of system officials will re-evaluate the DST in 2018.

DMC Subcommittee - Iowa continues to maintain an active DMC Subcommittee. The group meets quarterly and has been in existence for 17 years. The group includes members of the minority community, a broad base of juvenile justice system-related staff, local planners, researchers, community activists, etc. The DMC Subcommittee is a subgroup of the State Advisory Group (SAG), but many of its members are not on the SAG. The SPA provides staff support for Iowa's DMC Subcommittee.

DMC Subcommittee Activities Implemented

- Partnered with Iowa Girls Justice Initiative (IGJI) and supports IGJI report recommendations.
- Continued State-Level Pre-Charge Diversion Efforts in connection with JJSI.
- Supported various Local DMC efforts including furthering work with the Judicial Branch and keeping up to date on local outcomes efforts.
- Continued use of the JDW to provide local counties with updated and relevant data for their own efforts.

- Reviewed and were involved in the planning and implementation of Iowa's DST.
- Involved in review and feedback of a proposed Racial Profiling Legislation.
- Provided oversight for all the DMC-related activities of the SAG.
- Assisted in the DMC-related efforts provided by the SPA.
- Assisted in the planning to bring in speakers for DMC-related training and activities.
- Reviewed and were involved in the planning, implementation and release of Iowa's updated assessment and detention validations.
- Involved in review and feedback on DMC Matrices.
- Involved in meetings on the use of funds related to DMC.

DMC Subcommittee Activities Not Implemented

All planned activities were implemented.

DMC Reduction Activities by the SPA – In the past year, the majority of the SPA's DMC efforts were encompassed by activities associated with Iowa's CASP effort (described previously). A variety of other specific SPA activities are described in the next section.

SPA Activities Implemented

- Provided technical assistance to 10 local Iowa sites – planning assistance, data analysis, training, local event facilitation, etc. (see detailed information regarding efforts in sites later in this report).
- Received feedback from local DMC sites, DMC Subcommittee, and the SPA to monitor the effectiveness of their efforts.
- Maintained a [State DMC Website](#) - containing information relevant to DMC.
- Worked with state DMC Subcommittee.
- Participated in national DMC conference calls.
- Participated in efforts to include child welfare and education in DMC reduction efforts.

SPA Activities Not Implemented

All planned activities were implemented.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) – In 2007, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, named Iowa as a new JDAI site. The Casey Foundation's JDAI initiative that requires sites to study detention policies, prioritize those youth they seek to detain, and utilize alternatives for those youth who can best be served in alternatives. JDAI is one of a small number of initiatives that have been able to influence DMC in a number of sites across the country.

JDAI Activities Implemented

- The SAG awarded Black Hawk, Polk, and Woodbury counties site status for JDAI in 2007. Funding was provided to those sites for a number of years, and technical assistance continues today. Many of the principles related to JDAI are taking place in the seven other technical assistance jurisdictions in Iowa.
- In June of 2016, Iowa convened the Equal Justice for Juveniles: Developing Action Plans to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice (EJJ). Nine communities brought teams to develop and enhance local juvenile justice-related DMC plans.
- In April 2017, six staff from the SPA and key local juvenile justice system officials attended the Casey Foundation's Inter-site Conference in Orlando, Florida. The events assisted Iowa's vision to expand its JDAI efforts.
- Three sites began local utilization of the Iowa DST in 2009. To-date, five of the eight judicial districts are utilizing the application. (See CASP section regarding validation and updates of the DST).

JDAI Activities Not Implemented

The DST is being reevaluated in 2018.

Other State Level Efforts Implemented Related to DMC – Listed below are a variety of other state activities with direct relevance to DMC.

- *Allocation of JJDP Act-related funds by Judicial District* - Beginning in October 2008, the majority of the federal 2008 formula grant award was combined with other JJDP Act-related funds and is being allocated to the Juvenile Court Services offices in each of the State's eight judicial districts. The chief juvenile court officer for each judicial district submits plans to the SPA for approval and for authorization of allocations. The allocations are based on the percentage of child population ages 14-17 in each judicial district. The funds are expended in one or more of the appropriate formula grant program areas. The regional planning by judicial districts allows for prioritization of juvenile justice issues and develop strategies to address local needs. The SPA provides resources (e.g. data and technical assistance) to assist in the development of the plans and support the respective strategies.
- *Iowa Delinquency Assessment* - In 2007, all of Iowa's counties began using the Iowa Delinquency Assessment tool (IDA). The tool measures risk and need against a number of domains (delinquency history, family, substance abuse, mental health, etc.). The tool is maintained in the ICIS system. Local jurisdictions use information from the IDA in virtually all aspects of case processing. The implementation of the IDA is considered by the SAG and SPA as one of the most progressive changes to improve outcomes for youth and families implemented by the court in recent history. The SPA continues work with the Chief JCO's to develop a variety of standardized reports with aggregate information

from the IDA. A Washington State researcher is currently re-validating the IDA and a final product is expected in late 2018. The overall analysis reflects a strong validation of the instrument. The SPA will work with SCA, Iowa's Chief JCO's, the DMC Subcommittee and the ITFYW regarding recommendations from the validation.

- *Chief JCO's Evidence-Based Practices Effort* – Within the past decade, Iowa's Chief JCO's have implemented a variety of evidence-based practice to assist in improving outcomes for youth and families. The various evidence-based efforts have not been specifically designed to reduce minority overrepresentation in Iowa, but are considered important tools in Iowa's overall efforts regarding DMC. Funding from the allocation to the judicial districts has supported the development of juvenile justice best practices.
 - Motivational Interviewing - Extensive training has been provided to all staff in the use of the IDA instrument and motivational interviewing.
 - Aggression Replacement Training - Many judicial districts are now also implementing aggression replacement training (ART) for juvenile court services (juvenile probation) involved youth. Similarly, a number of jurisdictions are utilizing functional family therapy.
 - Carey Guides - Juvenile Court Services (JCS) have received training and materials from the Carey Group, which assist JCOs to positively engage juvenile offenders and address their criminogenic needs.
 - Effective Practices in Community Supervision - JCOs have received extensive training in the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model. EPICS is designed to use a combination of monitoring, referrals, and face-to-face interactions to provide the offenders with a sufficient “dosage” of treatment interventions, and address identified needs of the offenders. JCOs are the community supervision officers and are taught to increase dosage to higher risk offenders, stay focused on criminogenic needs, especially the thought-behavior link, and to use a social learning, cognitive behavioral approach to their interactions with juvenile offenders.
- *Minority Impact Statements* - An act adopted in the 2008 legislative session ([Iowa Code §2.56](#)) requires the completion of minority impact statements for specified bills. The law requires the Iowa Legislative Services Agency (LSA) to prepare the minority impact statement. LSA, in cooperation with the SPA has developed a protocol for analyzing the impact of legislation on minorities. The LSA also consults with SCA, The SPA and the Department of Corrections in developing the minority impact statement. The LSA has determined that the statements will be prepared by the agency's Fiscal Services Department.
 - When Statements are Prepared - Legislative committees must state in their reports whether a correctional impact statement is required. LSA must review all bills and

- joint resolutions placed on the calendar of either chamber, as well as amendments filed to bills or joint resolution on the calendar, to determine whether a minority impact statement is required. It allows legislators to request a statement be prepared by submitting a request to the LSA. The agency must prepare a statement within a reasonable time after a request is made or it determines that a proposal is subject to these provisions. All statements approved by LSA must be transmitted immediately to the chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate, after notifying the legislation's sponsor that the statement has been prepared. The chief clerk or secretary must attach the statement to the legislation as soon as it is available. The LSA may request the cooperation of any state department, agency, or political subdivision in preparing a statement.
- Racial Impact Statements Related to Bill Amendment – A racial impact statement must be revised if the impact is changed by the adoption of an amendment. A revised statement may be prepared at the request of a legislator or if the agency determines this is appropriate. But, a request for a revision cannot delay action on the legislation unless ordered by the chamber's presiding officer.
 - *Juvenile Justice Reform and Reinvestment Initiative (JJRRI)* - From 2012 to 2016, Iowa participated in JJRRI, a national training and technical assistance initiative. JJRRI utilizes a research-based tool, the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™). SPEP provides a standard method to evaluate juvenile justice programs and services. It also provides a structure to enhance the quality and effectiveness of services using the research base as a guide. The initial JJRRI project, took place in three of Iowa's eight judicial districts and group care settings. Expansion has begun both into additional judicial districts and group care settings as well as via the development of a statewide service inventory and database.

The service inventory and database, when fully implemented, will allow all jurisdictions and group care settings who serve delinquent youth to be “SPEP ready” at all times. The database will house both the information required to initiate the SPEP process and the resulting scores from the evaluations themselves.

JJRRI, which has continued, with limited resources, will assist with development and institutionalization of a structure that not only evaluates services for their likelihood to reduce recidivism, but integrates with another tool, the JJDM, to align youth with the services most likely to be effective for them. The JJDM is a tool which uses data to structure decision making related to supervision and services within the juvenile justice system. Initial draft versions utilized the IDA risk level and the current offense committed, however, access to predictive analytics software has allowed further development of this tool to take place prior to piloting. Ultimately, these tools will assist JCS decisions regarding the level of supervision and services which may be more effective for the youth.

- *Statewide Comprehensive Juvenile Reentry System (JReS)* – In 2014, Iowa was awarded a 2nd Chance Juvenile Reentry Planning grant from OJJDP. Iowa has since been awarded \$1.2 million in funding to implement the plan from 2016 to 2018. Research reflects that Iowa’s recidivism rate is 71% for juvenile offenders returning from State Training School (STS); 83% for African-American youth. Delinquent youth returning from group care placement have recidivism rates of 48%; 60% for African-American youth. A diverse, state-level Juvenile Reentry Task Force (JRTF) was created in January 2015. The JRTF developed and released a comprehensive Juvenile Reentry System (JReS) plan in July 2015. The plan seeks to reduce reentry recidivism rates by 50% over five years. Major JReS plan components being implemented include:
 - Policy - development of a standardized structure and policy related to placement and reentry.
 - Assessment - standardization and establishment of policy related to the utilization of IDA and other assessment tools.
 - Collaboration - broader engagement and participation in reentry planning related to permanency and transition planning (e.g. youth, families/extended family, juvenile justice system, school staff, private youth serving agencies, Workforce Development, Vocational Rehabilitation, Iowa Aftercare Services Network, faith communities, advocacy/mentor groups).
 - Youth Transition Decision Making Teams - introduction of youth transition decision making team meetings (YTDMs) for youth returning from STS and other select group care settings. YTDMs are professionally facilitated and youth led, and include discussions between formal and informal support networks for youth prior to and returning from out-of-home placement.
 - Evidence-Based Programs - engagement of youth in evidence-based programs (evidence-based programs discussed above) upon release from placement.
 - Technology - utilization of technology (e.g. Skype, video conferencing) to better connect formal and informal supports for delinquent youth in placement
- *State Agency Information Sharing Agreement* – Four state agencies (Education, Human Services, Court Administration and the SPA) entered into a data sharing agreement for youth in foster homes and group care. This agreement allows the agencies to share data on positive youth outcomes (e.g. school achievement, school attendance, graduation), along with issues, like DMC, that need to be addressed.
- *Iowa Task Force for Young Women (ITFYW)* - The ITFYW involves key stakeholders in Iowa's juvenile justice system, who want comprehensive system change that reflects female responsibility. The ITFYW is a subcommittee of the SAG. The SPA provides the staff support for the ITFYW.

- National Girls Initiative Grant (NGI) - In the spring of 2015, a collaboration between the Friends of the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women (Friends) as an applicant, the SPA and the ITFYW were awarded a planning grant from NGI to develop a state-wide comprehensive plan to improve the juvenile justice system for “deep end” delinquent girls, defined as those who were eligible for placement in a state training school setting according to Iowa Code, regardless of whether a placement occurred. The ITFYW lead the planning effort and expanded its membership to represent the multiple juvenile justice system parties. The [final report](#) and recommendations were released in February 2017.
- ITFYW – Joint Meeting with DMC Subcommittee - In recent years, there has been a growing interest by the ITFYW and the DMC Subcommittee to better coordinate their efforts. The work on “deep end” girls has provided one opportunity to do so, as the data has revealed a remarkable amount of disparity among African-American girls in this group. It is intended that data reports, first for deep end girls and then for deep end boys will be produced to further the joint work of these two sub-committees.
- Current and Immediate Future Activities of the ITFYW - A variety of ITFYW activities are listed and included with and have been incorporated into the State Activities section.
- *Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development Council* - In 2009, through legislation, the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD) Council was established in the [Iowa Code §216A.140](#). Prior to becoming a “formal” council, the ICYD Council operated as a non-statutory entity. ICYD began in 1999 as an informal network of state agencies from ten departments serving as a forum to foster improvement and coordination of state and local youth policy and programs. The legislation strengthened this network to improve results among Iowa’s youth through the adoption and application of positive youth development principles and practices. The formalized ICYD Council provides a venue to enhance information and data sharing, develop strategies across state agencies, and present prioritized recommendations to the Governor and Legislature to improve the lives and futures of Iowa youth. The partnerships established/maintained through ICYD have assisted a number of DMC-related efforts including:
 - Assist and reinforce multiple state collaborations/partnerships to affect DMC (work with schools and pre-charge diversion efforts).
 - Allow for the ongoing development of plans (development of CASP and gender plans).
 - Assist planning activities and presentation related to data (court-related work discussed earlier in this section).

ICYD has historically participated in a variety of state and national youth initiatives and has been recognized nationally (e.g. National Conference of State Legislatures, National Governors Association, Forum for Youth Investment) for its work in coordinating youth development efforts. In addition, the ICYD Council is an active participant of the Children's Cabinet Network, which represents a bi-partisan group of about 30 states' cabinets or councils that are working to change fragmented and ineffective ways that states typically do business for children and youth. In addition, ICYD's long-term goal is to increase Iowa's graduation rate to 95% by 2020. Based on Iowa's graduation and dropout data, ICYD recognizes that minority youth, migrant youth, youth in poverty, and youth with disabilities are in need of additional and specific supports and services. ICYD is working to facilitate engagement of these youth and removing barriers so they can stay in school and graduate from high school.

- *JJDP Act Secure Facility Compliance Monitoring* - A significant aspect of Iowa's compliance monitoring for the JJDP Act DMC requirement relates to its monitoring of jails and detention facilities to ensure jail removal, sight and sound separation, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders. The SPA maintains an extensive compliance monitoring system. All of the state's compliance monitoring information is collected by race/ethnicity and gender.
- *Juvenile Justice System Improvement (JJSI)* - Iowa is one of only four states to receive a 2-year federal planning grant from OJJDP for the purpose of developing a comprehensive, statewide plan to improve Iowa's juvenile justice system. The anticipated outcomes of this project are reduced recidivism, improved outcomes for youth, increased public safety, and reduced racial and ethnic disparities.

The project provides an opportunity to partner with national experts to conduct an extensive assessment of Iowa's juvenile justice system in order to identify strengths and areas for improvement. The results of this assessment were presented to the public in November 2017, at an event attended by juvenile court officers, attorneys, law enforcement, service providers, community organizers, judges, and others invested in juvenile justice.

Assessment findings regarding racial and ethnic disparities include:

- Statewide complaints to JCS have decreased less for African-American youth (18% decrease) as compared to White youth (32% decrease) and Hispanic youth (31% decrease).
- African-American youth are less likely to be diverted (13%) compared to White youth (18%), and more likely to receive formal supervision (10%) than youth of other races (7%).

- African-American youth have seen a smaller decreases in the use of detention than other populations. For new offenses, African-American youth had a 4% decrease, compared to a 29% decrease for both White and Hispanic youth. Detentions for African-American youth for technical violations increased 29%, compared to a 16% decrease for White youth.
- African-American youth have a smaller percentage decline in out-of-home placements (11% decrease) when compared to White youth (24% decrease) and Hispanic youth (39% decrease).

JJSI recommendations from national partners are included in the assessment section of this report.

2. DMC Reduction Strategies, State Level, CY2018

Incorporation of CASP, JJSI, Gender efforts in– the Assessment/Diagnosis and Intervention sections of this report list multiple ongoing planning efforts influencing Iowa’s DMC activities. As noted earlier, the multiple planning efforts are being incorporated into this Three Year Plan submission and the State-Level DMC Reduction Strategies. Those planning efforts will include the essential participation of various state partners including: SCA, DPS, DHS, and DE. Additionally, the goal and objective section of this report provides a level of specificity regarding Iowa’s DMC-related activities, and are attached as Exhibit 5.

The State Identification Section (page 7) and Assessment/Diagnosis Section (page 2) of this report provides a volume of research and data that reflect overrepresentation of minority youth, particularly African-American, throughout Iowa’s juvenile justice system. Those data and research reflect, in particular, overrepresentation at complaint, petition, detention, STS placement, and underrepresentation at diversion. Iowa’s listed strategies are targeted to reduce overrepresentation/underrepresentation at key decision points.

Ongoing Efforts of the State DMC Subcommittee

- DMC Subcommittee - Iowa continues to maintain an active DMC Subcommittee. The group meets quarterly and has been in existence for 17 years. The SPA provides staff support for the Subcommittee. The DMC Subcommittee serves as the planning body for Iowa’s overall DMC efforts. That group will continue meeting regularly in the three year planning cycle.

State Level Leadership

- Engagement of State Leaders – The SPA and SCA will continue their meetings with directors/administrators from the DHS, DPS, and DE to discuss existing and ongoing DMC efforts. The overall strategy of the discussions is to encourage collaboration with the major agencies connected to the juvenile justice system. Each of those agencies has existing efforts to affect DMC and has committed to assisting with state and local efforts to reduce minority overrepresentation.

- Validation of the IDA - A Washington State researcher is currently re-validating the IDA and a final product is expected in late 2018. The overall analysis reflects a strong validation of the instrument. The SPA will work with SCA, Iowa's Chief JCO's, the DMC Subcommittee and the ITFYW regarding recommendations from the validation.

Local Collaboration and Training – Local School Administration Strategies – Local Law Enforcement Strategies

- Engagement of Local DMC Collaborations – The SPA and its partners will continue the process of discussions with key local officials (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), the faith community, judges, county attorney, public defenders, JCS, DHS, youth serving agencies, school administrators, city and county elected officials, etc.) in some of Iowa's most urban communities (e.g. Black Hawk, Des Moines, Dubuque, Johnson, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Webster, and Woodbury Counties). Local efforts will focus on the following:
 - Pre-arrest diversion and school discipline practices (areas where the CASP report identified Iowa's highest levels of overrepresentation).
 - Data collection efforts.
 - JDAI related activities including the implementation of the DST.
 - Strong local collaboration and leadership, including judges (the SCA has actively worked to engage key judges in the above-noted jurisdictions).
- Pre-Charge Diversion Technical Assistance (TA) Request - Four local jurisdictions, Black Hawk, Johnson, Scott, and Webster Counties have noteworthy efforts underway related to pre-arrest diversion. The SPA has submitted a technical assistance request to OJJDP and will be working with local officials in those jurisdictions for a state-level effort to:
 - Identify performance measures.
 - Utilize existing local information for development of a standardized state-level policy.
 - Develop a standard data collection protocol/application to capture information on local diversion programs.
 - Document success.
 - Produce materials that can be shared with state officials and other local jurisdictions.

The pre-charge diversion technical assistance effort is also being coordinated with national consultants assisting Iowa's JJSI effort.

Regular Data Reports

- Provision of Data - The SPA continues its work with SCA and multiple other state and local agencies for the regular provision of data related to juvenile justice system processing including census, arrest, school discipline, etc. The effort will continue to provide information for the 10 local DMC planning sites and statewide reports.
- Minority Impact Statements - Iowa is the first state to have enacted legislation that requires bills submitted to its legislature that could have an adverse impact on minority populations be provided a written minority impact statement. The SPA has provided numerous impact statements since the bill became law. In a number of specific cases, bills with a potentially negative impact have not passed. The SPA will continue its analysis of relevant bills.

Specialized-Related Planning Initiatives

- Refugee/Immigrant Youth – Juvenile Justice system officials, JCS, judges, private youth serving agencies, law enforcement will be surveyed and provided with information that can better assist refugee/immigrant youth. The effort will provide an informed knowledge base related to the various resources and understanding of the applicable legal processes of relevance to such youth. The following activities are planned.
 - Through a survey process the SPA and the DMC Subcommittee will seek to identify key juvenile justice system and other related resources for refugee/immigrant youth.
 - The SPA will seek to access data (school, DHS, law enforcement, juvenile justice system, employment, etc.) regarding refugee/immigrant youth.
 - Add select subject matter experts to the DMC Subcommittee regarding refugee immigrant populations.
 - Learn and understand the Diasporas of youth of color and related issues for immigration and migration and the affects in the juvenile justice system.
- ITFYW – Joint Meetings with DMC Subcommittee – The joint meeting process is described in the Intervention section of this report. Activities for that collaboration include:
 - Develop data reports that inform system officials regarding issues for deep-end African-American boys.
 - Make the experiences and needs of girls who are disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system (i.e. black, native and LGBT youth) central to the ongoing work of the ITFYW.
 - Establish a specialized setting(s) for serious, violent, and chronic offenders as well as systemic measures to reduce the need for such a setting as outlined in the recommendations of the Iowa Girls Justice Initiative (IGJI) report.

- Fill the gaps and improve the quality in the continuum of care for girls in both residential and community-based service settings with well-defined options that allow for differential responses based on culture, risk level, development and needs.
- Dedicate state funds for equitable treatment of females in the JJ system.
- Collaboration JJSI - National partners conducted an assessment (Council of State Governments, National Youth Screening & Assessment Partners, and Center for Juvenile Justice Reform) and made several recommendations based on these results. Those recommendations are noted in the Assessment/Diagnosis section of this report and are included in this section.
 - Utilize technical assistance from OJJDP and national consultants to engage in an intensive process to address disparities four pilot districts. Build off of the current promising work taking place in Iowa's counties.
 - Continue/strengthen data collection around disparities using both quantitative and qualitative data, and utilize data to conduct root cause analyses to identify practices and factors leading to disparities, as well as to develop targeted strategies.
 - Support and require statewide training on implicit/explicit bias for JCOs, attorneys, judges, and service providers.
- JDAI - DST Evaluation - The SPA, working with SCA, is establishing a team of juvenile justice system officials to review the implementation and functionality of the DST, which is housed on ICIS. The DST evaluation effort is part of a broader effort related to JDAI. As part of the DST Evaluation, the SPA, SCA, and DMC Subcommittee will undertake a variety of activities including:
 - Provision of training regarding a variety of data entry issues.
 - Utilization of JJSI funding for potential technical and design issues with the DST.
 - Increase in the level of investment with SCA and JCS staff.
 - Develop policy or rule regarding the ongoing implementation of the DST.

The DST Evaluation effort is being coordinated with national consultants assisting Iowa's JJSI project.

Phase IV: State Level Evaluation

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Evaluation section of this report (page 5).

Phase V: State Level Monitoring

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Monitoring section of this report (page 5).

C. BLACK HAWK COUNTY EFFORTS

Phase I: Black Hawk County Identification

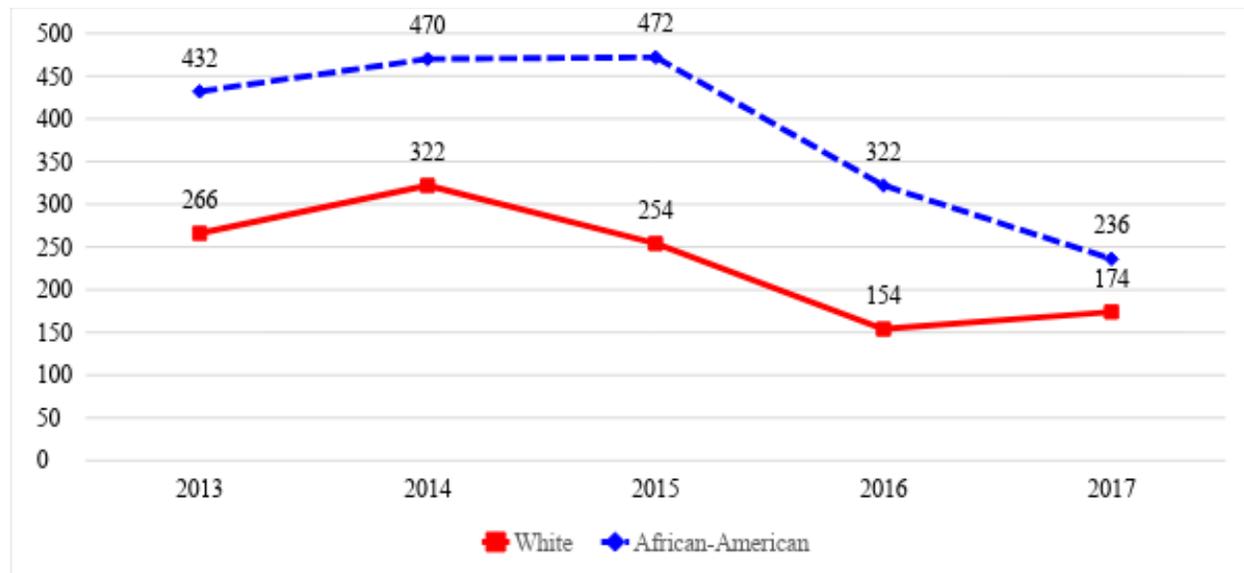
Table 5: Black Hawk County Complaints by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	100	166	97	225	87	167	51	103	30	144	-70.0%	-13.3%
African-American	123	309	171	299	160	312	104	218	70	166	-43.1%	-46.3%
Other Youth of Color	7	21	8	24	6	18	4	17	5	8	-28.6%	-61.9%
TOTAL	230	496	276	548	253	497	159	338	105	318	-54.4%	-35.9%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, and Other and Unknown youth

Figure 5: Black Hawk County Complaints by Race by Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Black Hawk County Complaints

- Complaints decreased for both White and African-American females, 70.0% and 43.1%, respectively.
- Complaints for African-American males decreased by 46.3%, while White males decreased 13.3%.
- Overall complaints declined for female and male youth by 54.4% and 35.9%, respectively.

- African-American females comprised 53.5% of the female complaints in 2013, and exactly two-thirds (66.7%) of the female complaints in 2017.
- Complaints for White youth decreased by 34.6%, while African-American youth decreased by 45.4%.
- African-American youth comprised 60.0% of the complaints in Black Hawk County.

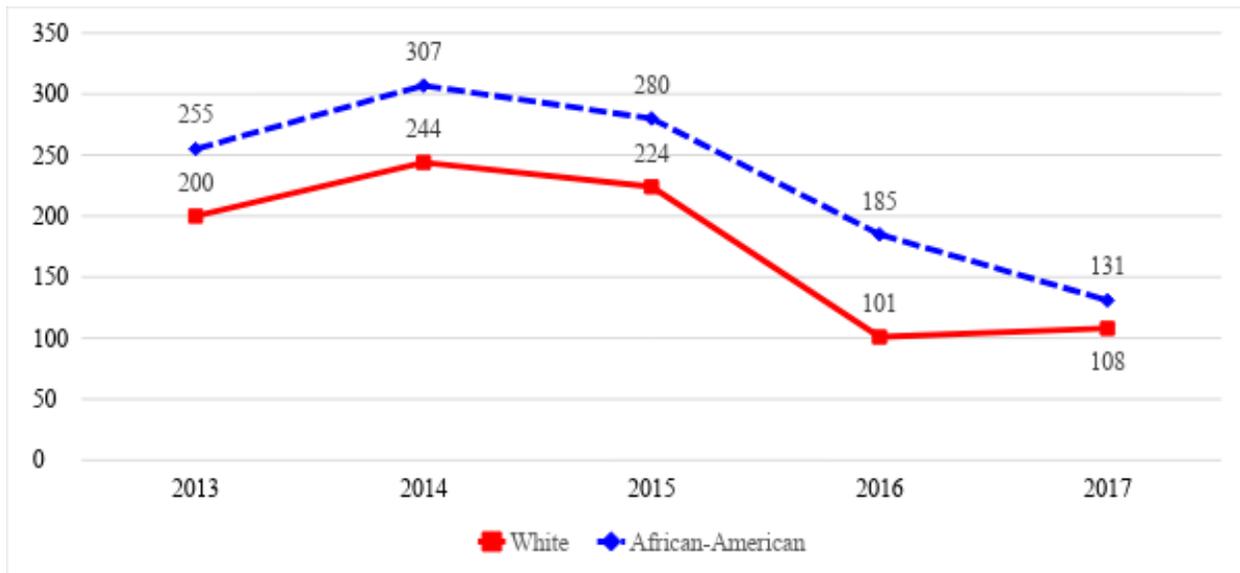
Table 6: Black Hawk County Diversions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	84	116	81	163	82	142	38	63	21	87	-75.0%
African-American	92	163	120	187	114	166	75	110	43	88	-53.3%	-46.0%
Other Youth of Color	6	11	6	12	5	10	2	13	1	6	-83.3%	-45.5%
TOTAL	182	290	207	362	201	318	115	186	65	181	-64.3%	-37.6%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 6: Black Hawk County Diversions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Black Hawk County Diversions

- Diversions decreased for White and African-American females, 75.0% and 53.3%, respectively.
- Diversions for African-American males decreased 46.0%, while White males decreased 25.0%.

- Diversions for White and African-American youth decreased, by 46.0%, and 48.6%, respectively.

Table 7: Black Hawk County Petitions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	10	55	*	62	*	45	10	18	*	40	N/A
African-American	39	122	31	130	30	149	25	127	14	62	-64.1%	-49.2%
Other Youth of Color	0	6	2	9	2	5	0	4	2	1	--	-83.3%
TOTAL	49	183	**	201	**	199	35	149	**	103	N/A	-43.7%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Observations – Black Hawk County Petitions

- Petitions for African-American males decreased by 49.2%, while White males decreased 27.3%.
- African-American youth averaged 72.2% of the petitions for Black Hawk County.
- Petitions for males declined by 43.7% from 2013 to 2017.

Table 8: Black Hawk County Detention Holds by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	7	18	*	18	*	28	13	19	*	21	N/A
African-American	16	42	15	76	13	89	19	95	7	53	-56.3%	26.2%
Other Youth of Color	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	5	1	--	-75.0%
TOTAL	23	64	**	98	**	121	32	117	**	75	N/A	17.2%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

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

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Observations – Black Hawk County Detention Holds

- Detention holds for African-American males increased by 26.2%, while holds for White males increased 16.7%.

- African-American youth comprised approximately 73% of the detention holds in Black Hawk County.

Table 9: Black Hawk Relative Rates and Comparative Rank (CY2017)

	White	African-American	Comparative Rank	Hispanic	Comparative Rank
Diversion	1.00	0.89	Median	**	--
Detention	1.00	1.84	Above	**	--
Petition	1.00	1.37	Above	**	--
Adjudication	1.00	1.73	Above	**	--
Probation	**	**	--	**	--
Placement	**	**	--	**	--
Waiver	**	**	--	**	--

Source: OJJDP's 2007 Comparative Data Set and CY2017 Black Hawk County, IA DMC Matrix.

Note: Bold RRI calculations, are statistically significant at .05, meaning the rate difference is not attributed to chance.

Note: ** indicates an insufficient number of cases for analysis.

Black Hawk County's DMC matrix is attached as Exhibit 6. The Community RRI tables are attached as Exhibit 16. For an explanation of the Comparative Rank see Appendix A, final page.

Observations – Black Hawk County DMC Matrices and Comparative RRI Data

- Population of White youth is 4.8 times larger than African-American.
- African-American youth comprise 55.8% of complaints.
- The RRI for detention indicates that for every secure detention of a White youth there are nearly two (1.84) African-American youth held.
- Detention, Petition, and Adjudication rates for African-American youth in Black Hawk County are at a rate 75% or higher than other reporting jurisdictions.

Phase II: Black Hawk County Assessment/Diagnosis

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Assessment/Diagnosis section, page 2, of this report.

Phase III: Black Hawk County Intervention

1. Activities and Progress, Black Hawk County, CY2017

Black Hawk County Site Activities Implemented

- Had discussion with one Waterloo school regarding a school suspension re-entry conference.
- Reviewed ICIS data shared with partners.

- Tracked charges and location to strengthen school diversion programs.
- Expand pre-charge diversion programs by tracking recidivism by race, gender and age.
- Waterloo Police Department participated in parent/child meetings at day treatment.
- Increase family attendance for intake.
- Discussed a violence prevention program with Waterloo school.
- Actively participated in the state DMC Subcommittee and JReS.
- Continued submitting DST data, participated in Casey JDAI training and technical assistance efforts, provided a representative to serve on state-level committee to re-design and validate the DST.
- Met on a number of occasions regarding report provided by the SPA with date and DMC-related recommendations. Recommendations and activities are still being considered.
- Actively participated in a local programmatic evaluation effort as part of the state JJRRI effort.

Black Hawk County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

2. DMC Reduction Strategies, Black Hawk County, CY2018

The Black Hawk County Identification Section (page 24) and Assessment/Diagnosis Section (page 2) of this report provides a volume of research and data that reflect overrepresentation of minority youth, particularly African-American youth, throughout the local juvenile justice system. Those data and research indicate, in particular, overrepresentation at complaint, petition, detention, adjudication, and underrepresentation at diversion. Black Hawk County strategies, together with collaborative efforts from the local partners, the SPA, and the DMC Subcommittee, are targeted to reduce overrepresentation/underrepresentation at key decision points.

Activity	Timeline
<i>Continue Implementation of School Discipline Reform</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create funding mechanism to provide Tomorrow's Leaders in the Waterloo system. 	

Continue Implementation of JDAI

Throughout CY2018

- Provide staff participation in state effort to re-evaluate DST.
 - Track recidivism by gender, race, age, and charge.
- Increase mentoring- match by gender and race.
- Increase engagement through YTDM for youth returning to the community.

Participate in Local DMC-related mtgs.

Participate as needed

Participate in State DMC Subcommittee

Quarterly

SPA DMC-related TA

Site visits from SPA

Enhance Efforts to reduce DMC

Throughout CY2018

Pre-Charge Diversion

Throughout CY2018

- Participate in state technical assistance effort regarding pre-charge diversion.
 - Track recidivism for pre-charge diversion by gender, race, age, and charge.

Phase IV: Black Hawk County Evaluation

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Evaluation section, page 5, of this report.

Phase V: Black Hawk County Monitoring

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Monitoring section, page 5, of this report.

D. DES MOINES COUNTY EFFORTS

Phase I: Des Moines County Identification

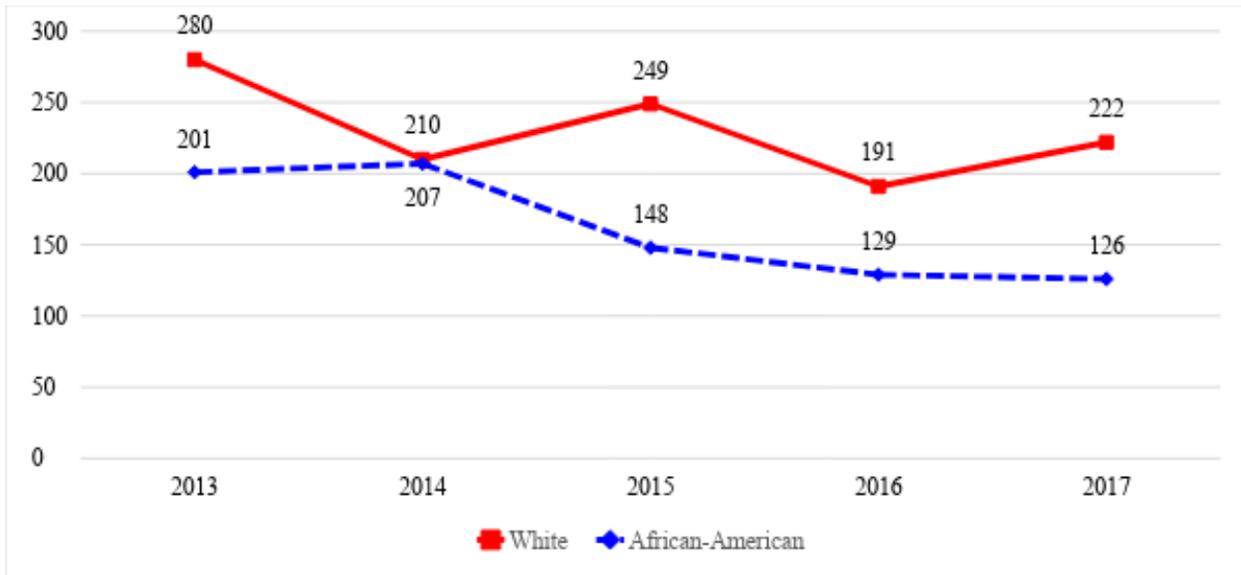
Table 10: Des Moines County Complaints by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	95	185	69	141	107	142	57	134	94	128	-1.1%
African-American	63	138	81	126	61	87	56	73	61	65	-3.2%	-52.9%
Other Youth of Color	2	11	2	6	1	6	2	3	6	3	200.0%	-72.7%
TOTAL	160	334	152	273	169	235	115	210	161	196	0.6%	-41.3%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 7: Des Moines County Complaints by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Des Moines County Complaints

- Complaints for White females decreased 1.1%, while African-American females decreased 3.2%.
- Complaints for both White and African-American males declined, 30.8% and 52.9%, respectively.
- Complaints for White youth decreased by 20.7%, and African-American decreased by 37.3%.
- African-American youth averaged 40.4% of the complaints from 2013 to 2017.

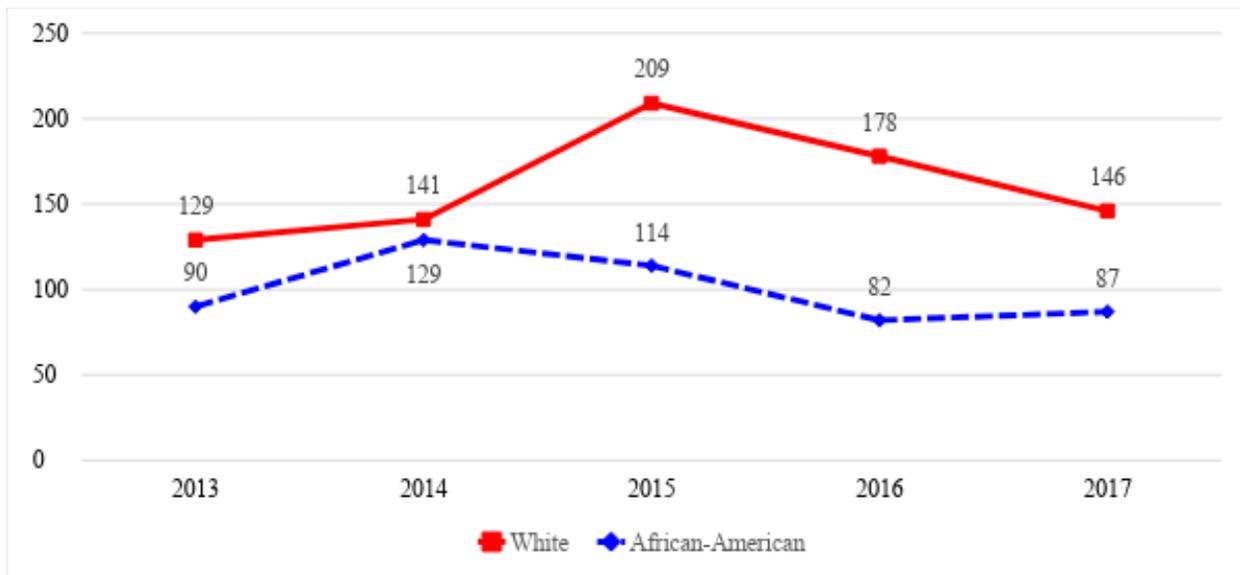
Table 11: Des Moines County Diversions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	51	78	52	89	91	118	66	112	61	85	19.6%	9.0%
African-American	30	60	49	80	45	69	41	41	46	41	53.3%	-31.7%
Other Youth of Color	2	5	1	5	1	6	1	2	3	6	50.0%	20.0%
TOTAL	83	143	102	174	137	193	108	155	110	132	32.5%	-7.7%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 8: Des Moines County Diversions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Des Moines County Diversions

- Diversions increased for White and African-American females, 19.6% and 53.3%, respectively.
- Diversions for White males increased by 9.0%, while African-American males decreased by 31.7%.
- Diversions for White and African-American youth increased by 13.2%, and 3.3%, respectively.
- African-American youth averaged 37.5% of the diversions for Des Moines County.

Table 12: Des Moines County Petitions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	*	20	9	26	19	37	10	39	29	55	N/A
African-American	*	13	17	22	15	12	16	30	19	18	N/A	38.5%
Other Youth of Color	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	--	-100.0%
TOTAL	**	34	27	48	35	49	26	71	51	73	N/A	114.7%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Observations – Des Moines County Petitions

- Petitions for White males increased 175.0%, and African-American males increased 38.5%.
- Petitions for male youth increased 114.7% from 2013 (n=34) to 2017 (n=73).

Table 13: Des Moines County Detention Holds by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	13	39	17	36	15	37	7	26	13	24	0.0%
African-American	*	21	7	21	7	15	7	12	10	8	N/A	-61.9%
Other Youth of Color	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	200%	-66.7%
TOTAL	**	63	24	58	22	52	15	38	26	33	N/A	-47.6%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

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

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a number too small for meaningful analysis

Observations – Des Moines County Detention Holds

- Detention holds for White and African-American males decreased by 38.5%, and 61.9%, respectively.
- Detention holds for male youth decreased 47.6% for Des Moines County.

Table 14: Des Moines Relative Rates and Comparative Rank (CY2017)

	White	African-American	Comparative Rank	Hispanic	Comparative Rank
Diversion	1.00	1.05	Median	**	--
Detention	1.00	0.86	Below	**	--
Petition	1.00	0.78	Median	**	--
Adjudication	1.00	1.84	Above	**	--
Probation	**	**	--	**	--
Placement	**	**	--	**	--
Waiver	1.00	**	--	**	--

Source: OJJDP's 2007 Comparative Data Set and CY2017 Des Moines County, IA DMC Matrix

Note: Bold RRI calculations, are statistically significant at .05, meaning the rate difference is not attributed to chance.

Note: ** indicates an insufficient number of cases for analysis.

Des Moines County’s DMC matrix is attached as Exhibit 7. The Community RRI tables are attached as Exhibit 16. For an explanation of the Comparative Rank see Appendix A, final page.

Observations – Des Moines County DMC Matrices and Comparative RRI Data

- The RRI for adjudication indicates that for every adjudication of a White youth, there are nearly two (1.84) for African-American youth.
- Detention rates for African-American youth in Des Moines County are lower than 75% of other reporting jurisdictions.

Phase II: Des Moines County Assessment/Diagnosis

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Assessment/Diagnosis section, page 2, of this report.

Phase III: Des Moines County Intervention

The SPA has recently begun its DMC-related work with Des Moines County officials and thus efforts for that jurisdiction are getting underway. The SPA has provided base-line data in this section. Local efforts will continue throughout the Three Year Plan cycle.

Phase IV: Des Moines County Evaluation

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Evaluation section, page 5, of this report.

Phase V: Des Moines County Monitoring

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Monitoring section, page 5, of this report.

E. DUBUQUE COUNTY EFFORTS

Phase I: Dubuque County Identification

Table 15: Dubuque County Complaints by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	162	278	159	230	150	254	86	170	62	212	-61.7%
African-American	57	139	76	135	105	187	71	134	79	113	38.6%	-18.7%
Other Youth of Color	6	12	7	13	9	10	4	5	3	3	-50.0%	-75.0%
TOTAL	225	429	242	378	264	451	161	309	144	328	-36.0%	-23.5%

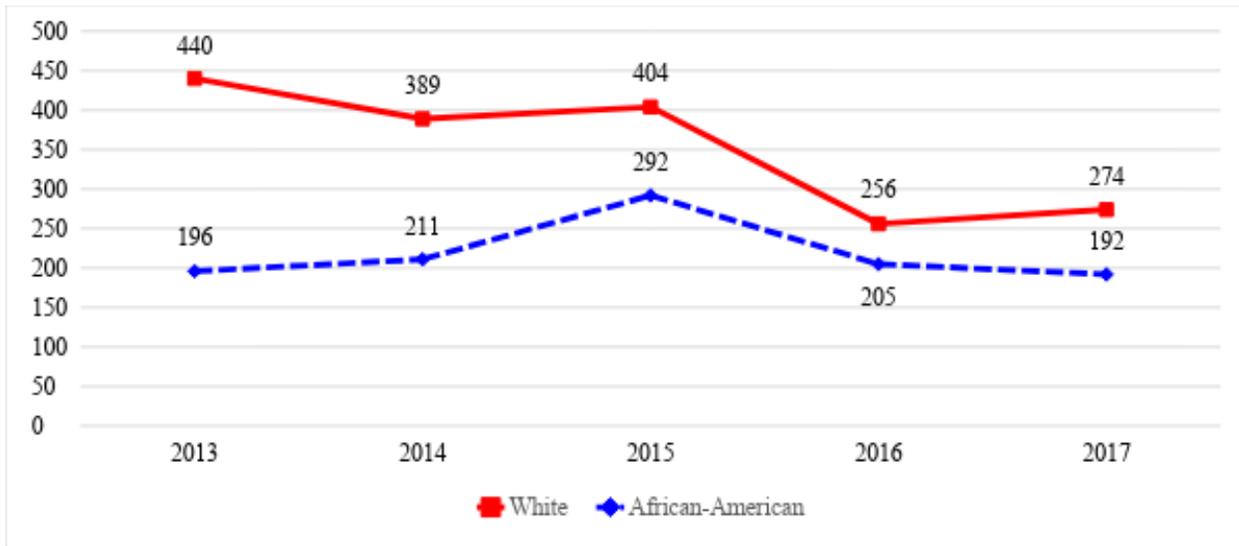
Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Figure 9: Dubuque County Complaints by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Dubuque County Complaints

- Complaints for White females decreased 61.7%, while African-American females increased by 38.6%.
- Complaints for both White and African-American males declined, 23.7% and 18.7%, respectively.
- African-American females comprised 25.3% of the female complaints in 2013, and 54.9% in 2017.
- Complaints for White youth decreased by 37.7%, while African-American decreased by 2.0%.
- African-American youth averaged 37.4% of the complaints for Dubuque County.

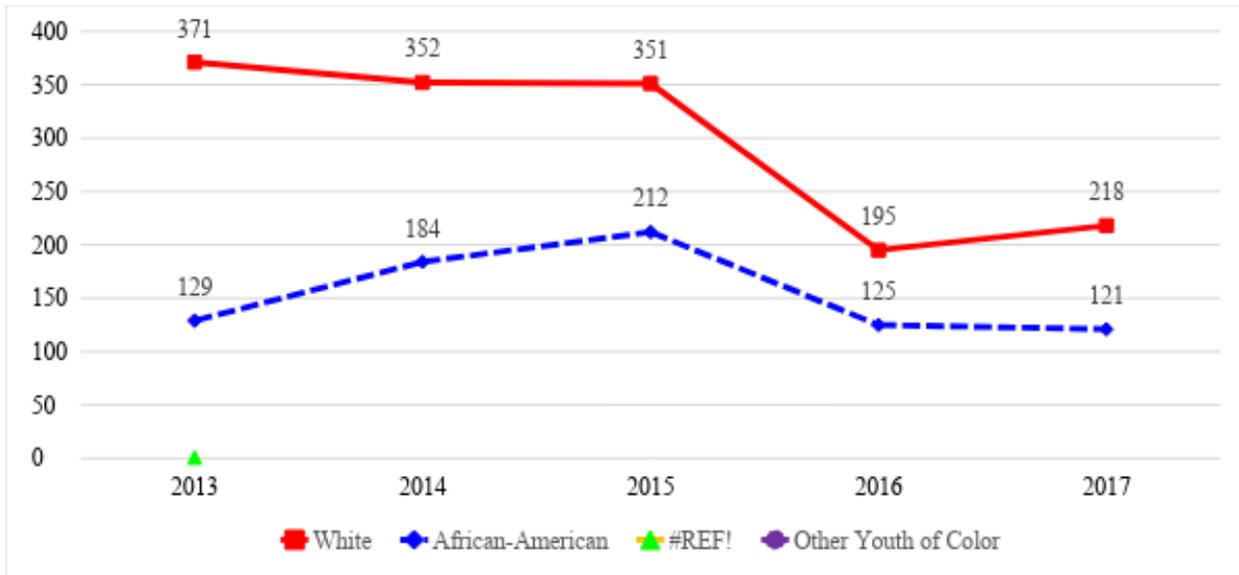
Table 16: Dubuque County Diversions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	142	229	156	196	131	220	60	135	60	158	-57.7%
African-American	49	80	69	115	97	115	41	84	60	61	22.4%	-23.8%
Other Youth of Color	7	8	7	12	10	13	5	4	1	2	-85.7%	-75.0%
TOTAL	198	317	232	323	238	348	106	223	121	221	-38.9%	-30.3%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 10: Dubuque County Diversions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Dubuque County Diversions

- Diversions for White females decreased by 57.7%, while African-American females increased by 22.4%.
- Diversions White and African-American males decreased, 31.0% and 23.8%, respectively.
- Diversions for White youth decreased 41.2%, while African-American decreased 6.2%.
- African-American youth comprised 33.1% of the diversions in Dubuque County.

Table 17: Dubuque County Petitions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	12	56	22	52	16	28	21	33	8	63	-33.3%
African-American	7	44	6	34	22	69	17	39	*	47	N/A	6.8%
Other Youth of Color	3	6	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	-66.7%	100.0%
TOTAL	22	106	28	87	38	97	41	73	**	110	N/A	3.8%

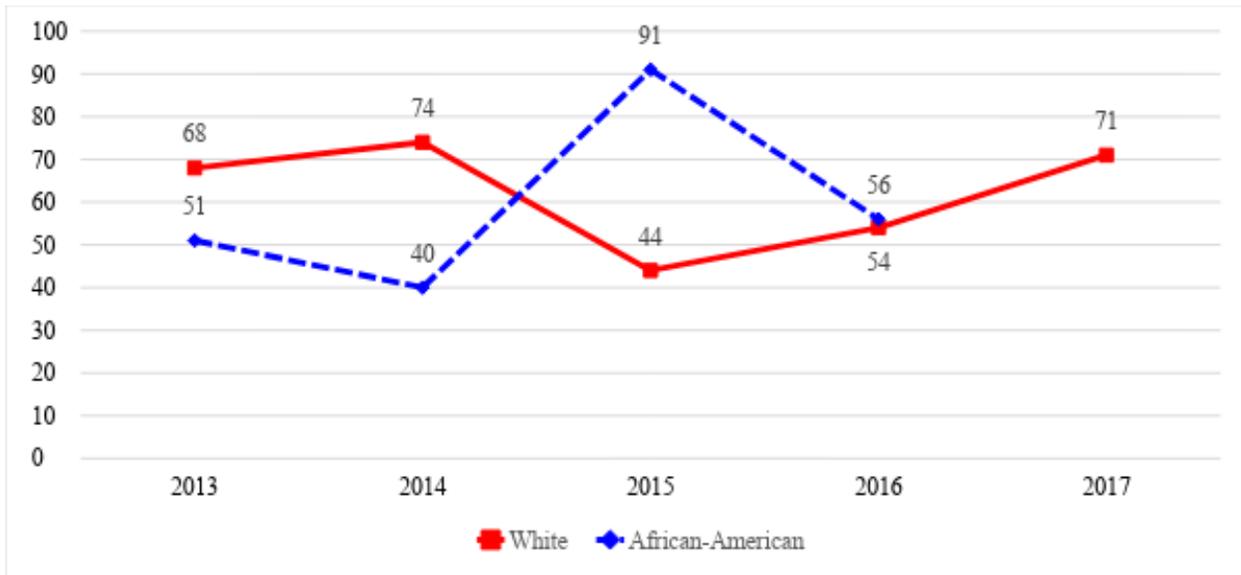
Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Figure 11: Dubuque County Petitions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Dubuque County Petitions Filed

- Petitions for White and African-American males increased 12.5% and 6.8%, respectively.
- Petitions for White youth increased 4.4% for Dubuque County.
- Petitions for African-American youth increased nearly 127.5% from 2014 to 2015.

Table 18: Dubuque County Detention Holds by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	10	27	14	24	8	29	16	18	10	19	0.0%	-29.6%
African-American	8	20	*	15	*	44	12	30	*	12	N/A	-40.0%
Other Youth of Color	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	--	-50.0%
TOTAL	18	51	**	40	**	74	28	49	**	33	N/A	-35.3%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

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

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Observations – Dubuque County Detention Holds

- Detention holds for White and African-American males decreased by 29.6% and 40.0%, respectively.
- Detention holds for African-American males decreased 60.0% from 2016 to 2017.

Table 19: Dubuque Relative Rates and Comparative Rank (CY2017)

	White	African-American	Comparative Rank	Hispanic	Comparative Rank
Diversion	1.00	0.79	Median	**	--
Detention	1.00	0.59	Below	**	--
Petition	1.00	0.94	Below	**	--
Adjudication	1.00	0.67	Below	**	--
Probation	**	**	--	**	--
Placement	**	**	--	**	--
Waiver	**	**	--	**	--

Source: OJJDP's 2007 Comparative Data Set and CY2017 Dubuque County, IA DMC Matrix

Note: Bold RRI calculations, are statistically significant at .05, meaning the rate difference is not attributed to chance.

Note: ** indicates an insufficient number of cases for analysis.

Dubuque County's DMC matrix is attached as Exhibit 8. The Community RRI tables are attached as Exhibit 16. For an explanation of the Comparative Rank see Appendix A, final page.

Observations – Dubuque County DMC Matrices and Comparative RRI Data

- African-American youth comprise 6.1% of the population.
- African American youth comprise 40.6% of the complaints.
- African-American youth are diverted at a lower rate than White youth.
- Detention placements, petitions, and adjudication rates for African-American youth in Dubuque County are a rate less than 75% of other reporting jurisdictions.

Phase II: Dubuque County Assessment/Diagnosis

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Assessment/Diagnosis section, page 2, of this report.

Phase III: Dubuque County Intervention

1. Activities and Progress, Dubuque County, CY2017

Dubuque County Site Activities Implemented

- Continued to expand utilization of detention alternatives.
- Continued to enhance school diversion policies.
 - Hired a school Life Coach for 2017-2018 school year.
 - Held regular meetings with school officials.
- Strengthened partnership with law enforcement, school, and community.

- Eliminating Racism/Disparities through Restorative Strategies group, YMCA, YWCA, and Dubuque Safe Neighborhoods.
- YMCA Literacy Program started in CY2017.
- Tracked pre-charge diversion.

Dubuque County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

2. DMC Reduction Strategies, Dubuque County, CY2018

The Dubuque County Identification Section (page 33) and Assessment/Diagnosis Section (page 2) of this report provides a volume of research and data that reflect overrepresentation of minority youth, particularly African-American youth, at specific points in the local juvenile justice system. Those data and research indicate, in particular, overrepresentation at complaint and underrepresentation at diversion. Dubuque County strategies, together with collaborative efforts from the local partners, the SPA, and the DMC Subcommittee, are targeted to reduce overrepresentation/underrepresentation at those decision points.

Activity	Timeline
<i>Continue Implementation of JDAI</i>	Throughout CY2018
<i>Participate in Local DMC-related mtgs.</i>	Participate as needed
<i>SPA DMC-related TA</i>	Site visits from SPA
<i>Enhance efforts to reduce DMC</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase mentoring- match by gender and race. ● Increase engagement through YTDM for youth returning to the community. ● Explore Peer Court with YMCA and YWCA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Considering community restorative justice strategies. 	
<i>Enhance community involvement with DMC</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continuing to strengthen the partnerships with law enforcement, school officials, and various other stakeholders to improve outcomes for youth. 	
<i>Pre-Charge Diversion</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Track recidivism for pre-charge diversion by gender, race, age and charge 	

Phase IV: Dubuque County Evaluation

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Evaluation section, page 5, of this report.

Phase V: Dubuque County Monitoring

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Monitoring section, page 5, of this report.

F. JOHNSON COUNTY EFFORTS

Phase I: Johnson County Identification

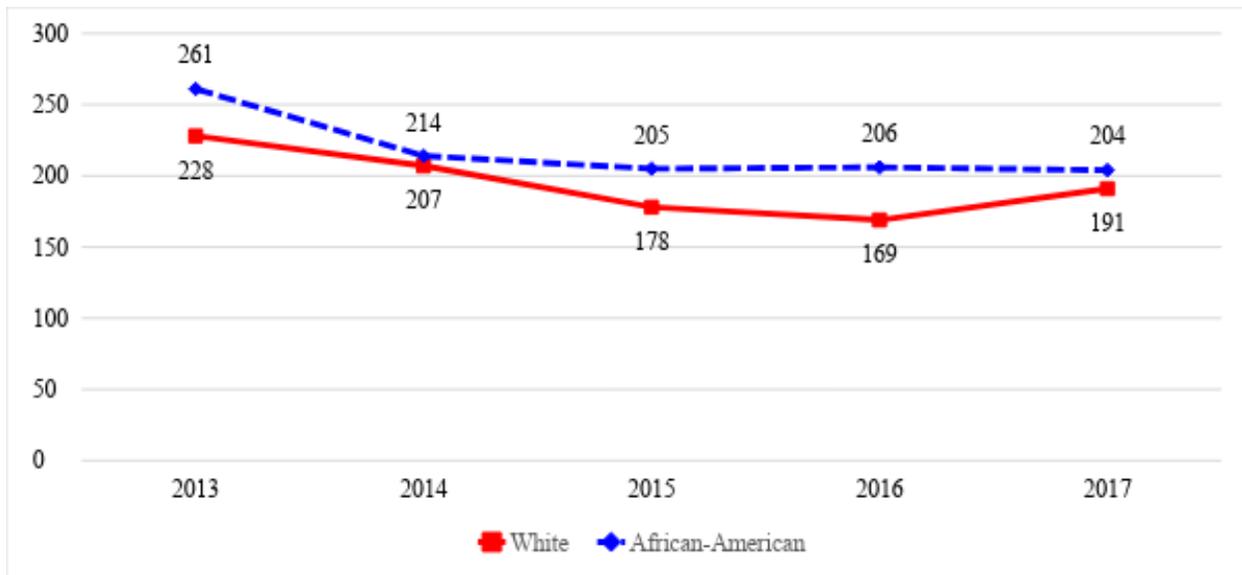
Table 20: Johnson County Complaints by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	70	158	64	143	62	116	61	108	77	114	10.0%
African-American	99	162	54	160	64	141	58	148	60	144	-39.4%	-11.1%
Other Youth of Color	11	40	5	20	11	21	15	29	15	33	36.4%	-17.5%
TOTAL	180	360	123	323	137	278	134	285	152	291	-15.6%	-19.2%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 12: Johnson County Complaints by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Johnson County Complaints

- Complaints for African-American females decreased by 39.4%, while complaints for White and Other Youth of Color females increased by 10.0% and 36.4%, respectively.

- Complaints for White and African-American males decreased 27.8% and 11.1%, respectively.
- Overall complaints in Johnson County decreased by 18.0% for Johnson County.
- Complaints for White youth decreased by 16.2%, while complaints for African-American youth decreased 21.8%.
- African-American youth comprised 48.2% of the complaints in Johnson County.

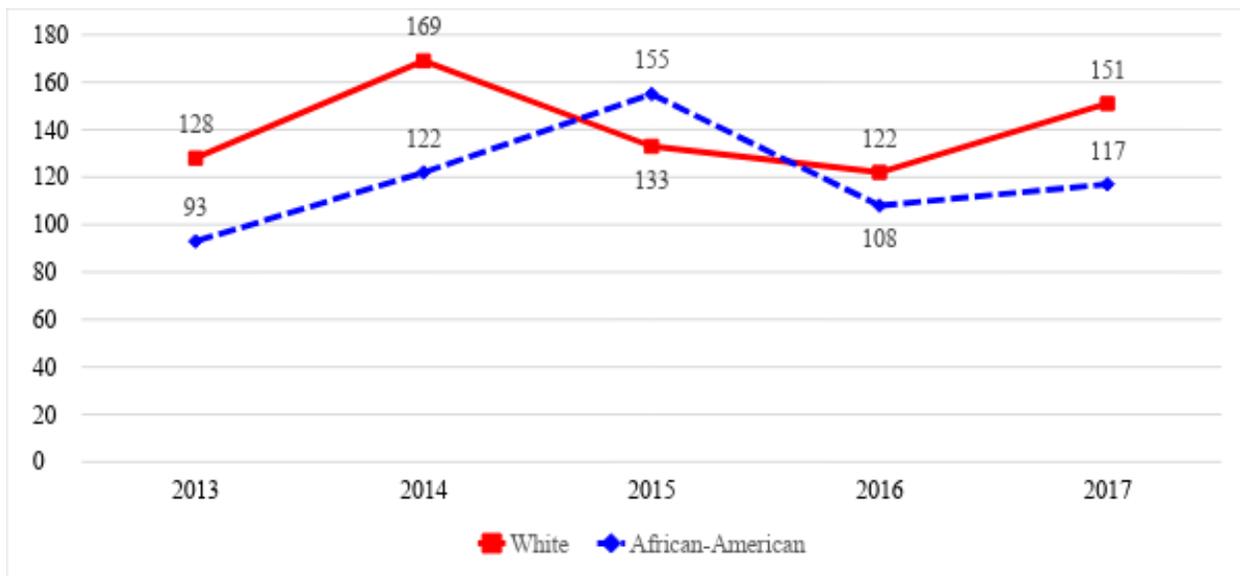
Table 21: Johnson County Diversions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	50	78	63	106	53	80	48	74	71	80	42.0%	2.6%
African-American	42	51	38	84	53	102	35	73	51	66	21.4%	29.4%
Other Youth of Color	6	22	5	12	7	18	11	18	13	17	116.7%	-22.7%
TOTAL	98	151	106	202	113	200	94	165	135	163	37.8%	7.9%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 13: Johnson County Diversions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Johnson County Diversions

- Diversions for White males increased 2.6%, while African-American males increased 29.4%
- Diversions for female and male youth increased 37.8% and 7.9%, respectively.

- Diversions for White females increased 42.0%, while African-American females increased 21.4%.
- Overall diversions increased 19.7% for Johnson County.
- Diversions for White youth increased by 18.0%, while African-American youth increased 25.8%.
- African-American youth comprised 41.7% of diversions in Johnson County.

Table 22: Johnson County Petitions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	*	17	*	32	8	44	16	34	21	38	N/A	123.5%
African-American	12	19	14	57	16	49	22	64	9	76	-25.0%	300.0%
Other Youth of Color	2	3	0	3	4	7	3	11	3	17	50.0%	466.7%
TOTAL	**	39	**	92	28	100	41	109	33	131	N/A	235.9%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Observations – Johnson County Petitions

- Petitions for White males increased 123.5%, and 300.0% for African-American males.
- The number of petitions for African-American males exceeds that of White males.

Table 23: Johnson County Detention Holds by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	9	26	*	22	*	33	11	20	13	24	44.4%	-7.7%
African-American	12	34	12	45	8	28	10	50	*	29	N/A	-14.7%
Other Youth of Color	4	16	4	20	2	8	6	10	5	11	25.0%	-31.3%
TOTAL	25	76	**	87	**	69	27	80	**	64	N/A	-15.8%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

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

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Observations – Johnson County Detention Holds

- Detention holds for White females increased 44.4%, while detention holds for White males decreased 7.7%.
- The number of detention holds for African-American males exceeds that of White males except 2015.
- Detention holds for males decreased 15.8% in Johnson County.

Table 24: Johnson Relative Rates and Comparative Rank (CY2017)

	White	African-American	Comparative Rank	Hispanic	Comparative Rank
Diversion	1.00	0.73	Below	0.78	Below
Detention	1.00	0.86	Below	1.33	Above
Petition	1.00	1.35	Above	1.46	Above
Adjudication	1.00	0.66	Below	**	--
Probation	**	**	--	**	--
Placement	**	**	--	**	--
Waiver	**	**	--	**	--

Source: OJJDP's 2007 Comparative Data Set and CY2017 Johnson County, IA DMC Matrix

Note: Bold RRI calculations, are statistically significant at .05, meaning the rate difference is not attributed to chance.

Note: ** indicates an insufficient number of cases for analysis.

Johnson County's DMC matrix is attached as Exhibit 9. The Community RRI tables are attached as Exhibit 16. For an explanation of the Comparative Rank see Appendix A, final page.

Observations – Johnson County DMC Matrices and Comparative RRI Data

- African-American youth comprise 11.4% of the County's youth population.
- African-American youth are 46% of complaints, and 51.8% of petitions.
- African-American youth are diverted, detained and adjudicated at rates lower than 75% of other reporting jurisdictions.
- Hispanic youth are detained and petitioned at rates higher than 75% of other reporting jurisdictions.

Phase II: Johnson County Assessment/Diagnosis

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Assessment/Diagnosis section, page 2, of this report.

Phase III: Johnson County Intervention

1. Activities and Progress, Johnson County, CY2017

Johnson County Site Activities Implemented

- Continued working with schools to reform their discipline policy to further incorporate LADDERS program into their graduated sanctions procedures.
 - JCS continues to participate in the Core Management Team at Iowa City Community School District (ICCSA) to address racial disparities in suspension and charges. Although no specific date could be provided, it is believed suspension numbers are not improving. JCS has reached out to the district administration to improve efforts of the Core Management team.
- Continued to offer and expand the LADDERS and Theft-5 pre-charge diversion program.
- Further reviewed and modified the school's discipline policies to ensure they are objective, fair, and applied consistently to all youth.
- Utilized partnerships with the county attorney, public defender, school officials, and others, in order to address concerns regarding the appropriateness and/or duration of placement of youth in alternative school settings.
 - JCS is working closely with ICCSD to streamline communication between out-of-home placements and the youth's returning school. There are dedicated personnel for those contacts. JCS also continued to attend those placement meetings and work toward reintegration of the youth to their returning school from alternative educational placement within the school district.
- Continued to pull case files to explore reasons for the increase in trespassing charges.
 - Reduced Charges of Trespass from 34 charges in FFY2016 to 21 charges in FFY2017
- Collected local data for juvenile justice or related data sets.
- Actively participated in the state DMC Subcommittee.
- Actively participated in local programmatic evaluation effort as part of the state JJRRI effort.

Johnson County Site Activities Not Implemented

- Further examine probation protocol to assess if and why technical violations may have increased particularly for sex offenders.

2. DMC Reduction Strategies, Johnson County, CY2018

The Johnson County Identification Section (page 39) and Assessment/Diagnosis Section (page 2) of this report provides a volume of research and data that reflect overrepresentation of minority

youth, particularly African-American and Hispanic youth, at specific points of the local juvenile justice system. Those data and research indicate, in particular, overrepresentation at complaint, petition, detention and underrepresentation at diversion. Johnson County strategies, together with collaborative efforts from the local partners, the SPA, and the DMC Subcommittee, are targeted to reduce overrepresentation/underrepresentation at key decision points.

Activity	Timeline
<i>Continue Implementation of School Discipline Reform</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue working with schools to reform their discipline policy further incorporate said LADDERS program into their graduated sanctions procedures. ● Further review and modify the school’s discipline policies to ensure they are objective, fair, and applied consistently to all youth. ● Utilize partnerships with the county attorney, public defender, school officials, and others, in order to address concerns regarding the appropriateness and/or duration of placement of youth in alternative school settings. 	
<i>Pre-Charge Diversion Program</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue to offer and expand the LADDERS and Theft-5 pre-arrest diversion programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Will discuss expanding the program to more 1st offense charges – more specifically Interference with Official Acts. ● Continue to pull case files to explore reasons for the increase in trespassing charges. 	
<i>Participate in State DMC Sub.</i>	Quarterly
<i>Participate in Local DMC Committee</i>	Local Committee meets monthly
<i>SPA DMC-related TA</i>	Site visits from SPA
<i>Enhance efforts to reduce DMC</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Exploring offering a Girls Circle group for juvenile justice youth through a very popular and effective “G! World” program in Johnson County. “G! World” currently serves 170 girls of color in all secondary schools in the ICCSD. ● Receive technical assistance for training and financial assistance for their spring conference. 	

Phase IV: Johnson County Evaluation

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Evaluation section, page 5, of this report.

Phase V: Johnson County Monitoring

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Monitoring section, page 5, of this report.

G. LINN COUNTY EFFORTS

Phase I: Linn County Identification

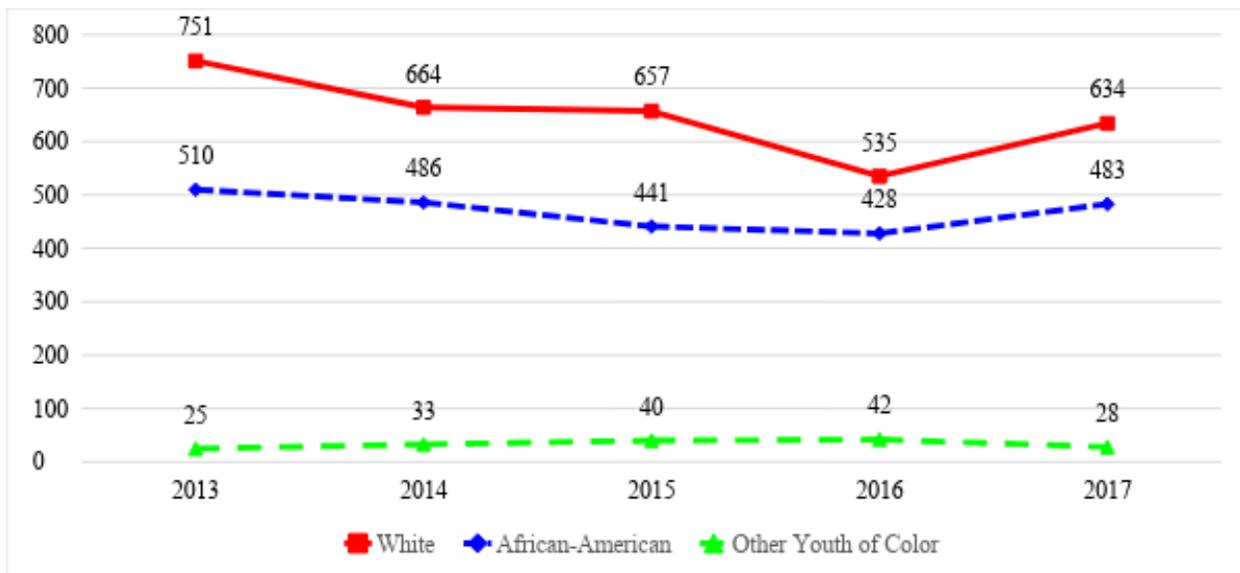
Table 25: Linn County Complaints by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	238	513	219	445	221	436	162	373	205	429	-13.9%	-16.4%
African-American	152	358	172	314	149	292	118	310	135	348	-11.2%	-2.8%
Other Youth of Color	12	13	20	13	7	33	18	24	9	19	-25.0%	46.2%
TOTAL	402	884	411	772	377	761	298	707	349	796	-13.2%	-10.0%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 14: Linn County Complaints by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Observations – Linn County Complaints

- Complaints for White and African-American females decreased 13.9% and 1.2%, respectively.
- Complaints for White males decreased 16.4%, while African-American males decreased 2.8%.

- Complaints for White youth decreased 15.6%, while complaints for African-American youth decreased by 5.3%.
- African-American youth comprised 40.8% of the complaints.

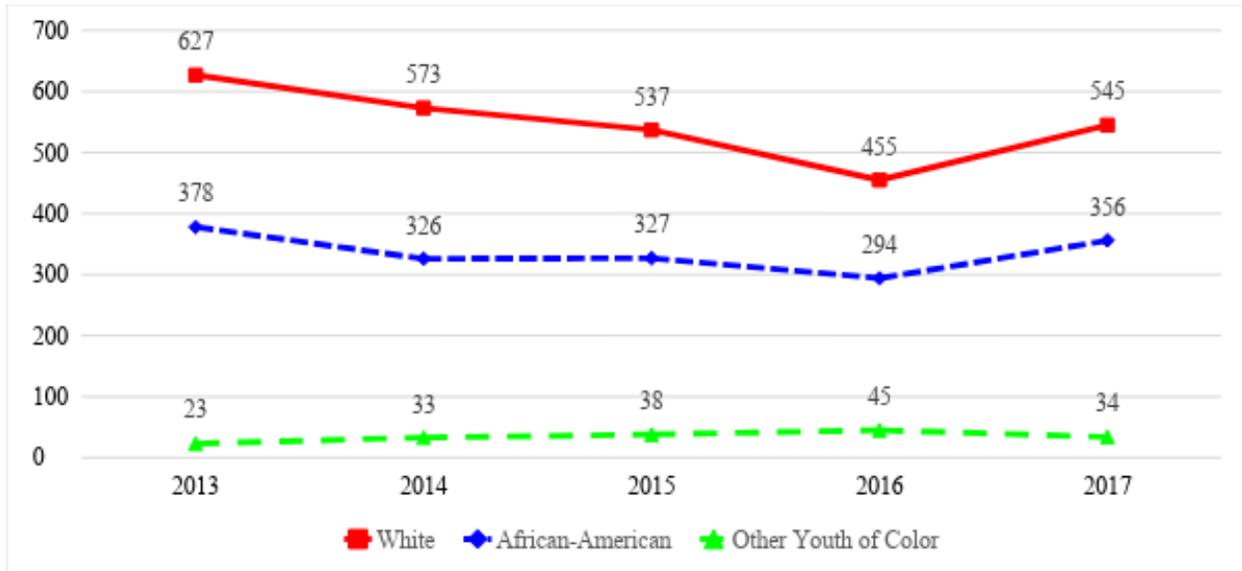
Table 26: Linn County Diversions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	215	412	220	353	208	329	147	308	204	341	-5.1%	-17.2%
African-American	132	246	125	201	129	198	93	201	126	230	-4.5%	-6.5%
Other Youth of Color	11	12	20	13	7	31	18	27	15	19	36.4%	58.3%
TOTAL	358	670	365	567	344	558	258	536	345	590	-3.6%	-11.9%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 15: Linn County Diversions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Observations – Linn County Diversions

- Diversions decreased 17.2% for White males, while diversions decreased 6.5% for African-American males.
- Diversions for White youth decreased 13.1%, while diversions for African-American youth decreased 5.8%.

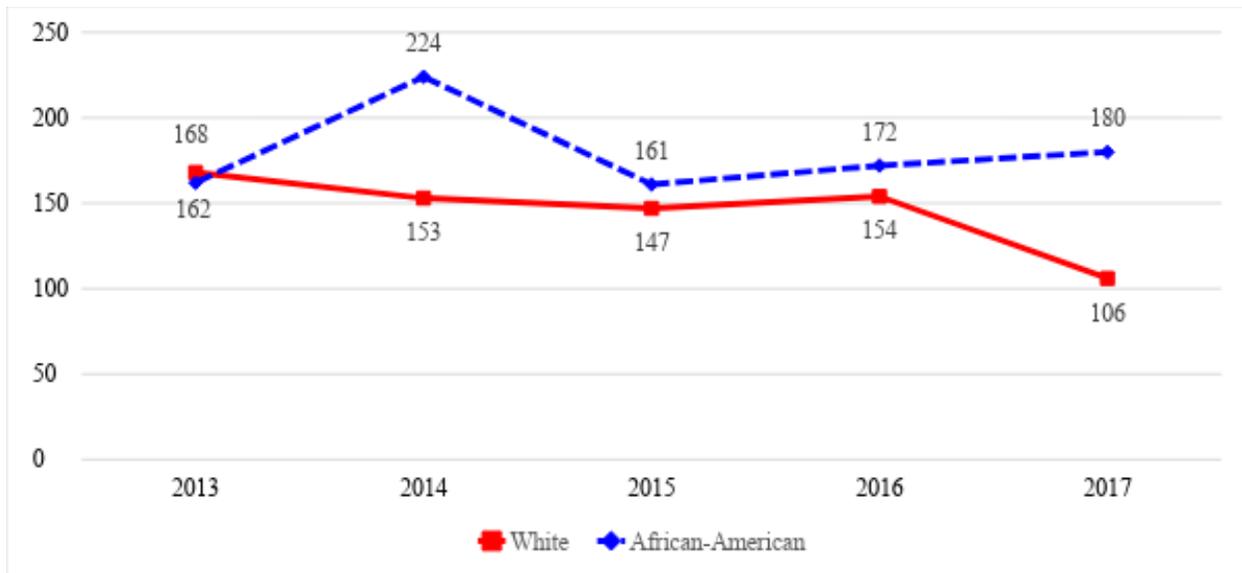
Table 27: Linn County Petitions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	33	135	26	127	17	130	28	126	22	84	-33.3%	-37.8%
African-American	28	134	72	152	31	130	38	134	23	157	-17.9%	17.2%
Other Youth of Color	1	2	0	2	0	5	0	4	0	3	-100.0%	50.0%
TOTAL	62	271	98	281	48	265	66	264	45	244	-27.4%	-10.0%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 16: Linn County Petitions Filed by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Linn County Petitions

- Petitions for White females decreased 33.3%, while petitions filed for African-American females decreased 17.9%.
- Petitions for White males decreased 37.8%, while petitions filed for African-American males increased 17.2%.
- The number of petitions for African-American youth exceeds that of White youth except for 2013.
- Petitions decreased for female and male youth by 27.4% and 10.0%, respectively.
- Petitions for White youth decreased 36.9%, while petitions for African-American youth increased 11.1%.
- African-American youth comprised 54.7% of the petitions in Linn County.

Table 28: Linn County Detention Holds by Race, Gender and Year

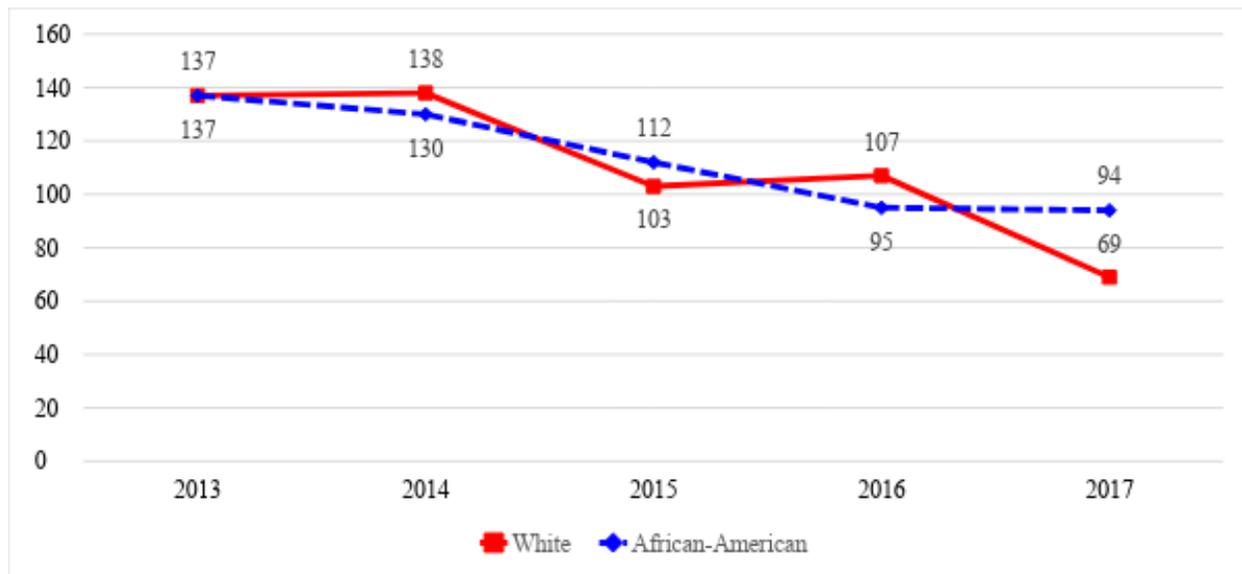
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	35	102	28	110	23	80	30	77	17	52	-51.4%	-49.0%
African-American	21	116	27	103	25	87	12	83	13	81	-38.1%	-30.2%
Other Youth of Color	6	34	5	33	10	33	8	20	16	26	166.7%	-23.5%
TOTAL	62	252	60	246	58	200	50	180	46	159	-25.8%	-36.9%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

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

Figure 17: Linn County Detention Holds by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

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

Observations – Linn County Detention Holds

- Detention holds for White and African-American females decreased 51.4% and 38.1%, respectively.
- Detention holds for White males decreased 49.0%, while detention holds for African-American males decreased 30.2%.
- The number of detention holds for African-American males exceeded those of White males except for 2014.
- Detention holds decreased 25.8% for females and 36.9% for males.
- Detention holds for White youth decreased 49.6%, while detention holds for African-American youth decreased 31.4%.

- African-American youth comprised 43.3% of Linn County detention holds, while White youth comprised 42.2%.

Table 29: Linn Relative Rates and Comparative Rank (CY2017)

	White	African-American	Comparative Rank	Hispanic	Comparative Rank
Diversion	1.00	0.86	Median	**	--
Detention	1.00	1.79	Above	**	--
Petition	1.00	2.23	Above	**	--
Adjudication	1.00	1.18	Above	**	--
Probation	1.00	0.79	Below	**	--
Placement	1.00	**	--	**	--
Waiver	**	**	--	**	--

Source: OJJDP's 2007 Comparative Data Set and CY2017 Linn County, IA DMC Matrix

Note: Bold RRI calculations, are statistically significant at .05, meaning the rate difference is not attributed to chance.

Note: ** indicates an insufficient number of cases for analysis.

Linn County's DMC matrix is attached as Exhibit 10. The Community RRI tables are attached as Exhibit 16. For an explanation of the Comparative Rank see Appendix A, final page.

Observations – Linn County DMC Matrices and Comparative RRI Data

- African-Americans comprise 9.3% of the youth population.
- African-American youth comprised 42.1% of complaints and 38.1% of diversions.
- African-American youth are diverted at rates lower than White youth.
- African-American youth are detained, petitioned, and adjudicated at rates higher than 75% of the other reporting jurisdictions.

Phase II: Linn County Assessment/Diagnosis

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Assessment/Diagnosis section, page 2, of this report.

Phase III: Progress made in Linn County, CY2017

1. Activities and Progress, Linn County, CY2017

Linn County Site Activities Implemented

- Prepared for implementation of the DST.
 - Linn County has had verbal discussions with judges, law enforcement, and county attorneys in the district.

- Linn Co Detention staff have been trained to use the DST. Chief Wyatt is in discussions with the Linn Co Detention Director about their ability to administer the tool once the re-validation and re-training effort is completed.
- Actively participated in local programmatic evaluation effort as part of the state JJRRI effort.
- Actively participated in the state DMC Subcommittee and JReS.

Linn County Site Activities Not Implemented

- Upon review of DST and re-training of staff, Linn County will implement the tool.

2. DMC Reduction Strategies, Linn County, CY2018

The Linn County Identification Section (page 45) and Assessment/Diagnosis Section (page 2) of this report provides a volume of research and data that reflect overrepresentation of minority youth, particularly African-American youth, throughout the local juvenile justice system. Those data and research indicate, in particular, overrepresentation at complaint, petition, detention, adjudication, and, underrepresentation at diversion. Linn County strategies, together with collaborative efforts from the local partners, the SPA, and the DMC Subcommittee, are targeted to reduce overrepresentation/underrepresentation at key decision points.

Activity	Timeline
<i>Pre-Charge Diversion</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continue offering pre-charge diversion in the schools with Cedar Rapids School District SRO's to reduce charges and work individually with the youth on alternative behaviors. 	
<i>Continue Implementation of JDAI</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue using the DST. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Address the practice and policy behind overrides for technical violations. ○ Partner with Mt. Mercy to gather baseline data of current detentions. ○ JCO staff will work with state officials to re-evaluate the DST. Inaccurate scores are forwarded to a database JCOIV Christy Burkhardt for review. ○ Eric Kool SCJCO (5th district) and Bernie Bordignon JCO IV (6th district) co-chair the ICIS user group for the state. Both are in the process of evaluating the policies for data entry across the state for consistency to ensure inaccurate data entry is not contributing to the DST scoring issues. A recommendation for policy on data entry will be sent to the Chief JCO's of the state. 	

Participate in State DMC Subcommittee

Quarterly

Participate in Local DMC Committee

Local committee meets bi-monthly

Enhance efforts to reduce DMC

Throughout CY2018

- Analyze recidivism stats on diversion of all first offense Disorderly conduct charges, Possession Under the Legal Age, Theft 4th, Theft 5th, Possession of Marijuana, 1st offense, and Public Intoxication prior to intake.
- Begin a Gender Specific Program/Group for moderate and high risk girls.
- Re-evaluate the need and desire to form a core group to address Racial and Ethnic Disparity concerns.

SPA DMC-related TA

Site visits from SPA

Phase IV: Linn County Evaluation

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Evaluation section, page 5, of this report.

Phase V: Linn County Monitoring

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Monitoring section, page 5, of this report.

H. POLK COUNTY EFFORTS

Phase I: Polk County Identification

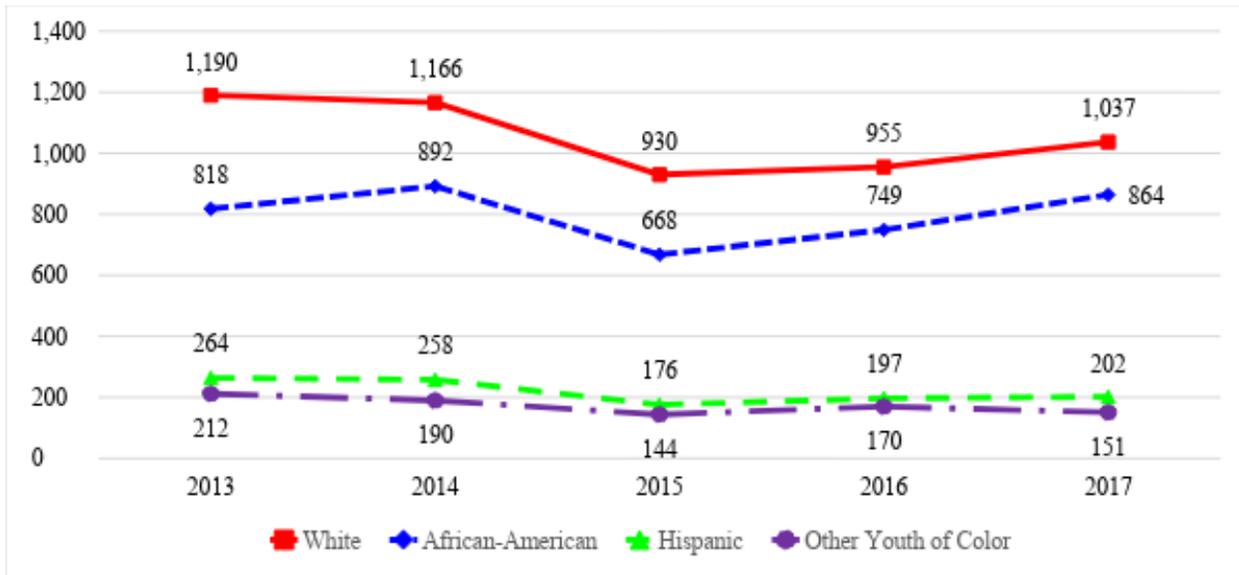
Table 30: Polk County Complaints by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	417	773	417	749	295	635	307	648	380	657	-8.9%	-15.0%
African-American	276	542	290	602	194	474	194	555	251	613	-9.1%	13.1%
Hispanic	67	197	78	180	61	115	50	147	61	141	-9.0%	-28.4%
Other Youth of Color	80	132	58	132	46	98	64	106	47	104	-41.3%	-21.2%
TOTAL	840	1,644	843	1,663	596	1,322	615	1,456	739	1,515	-12.0%	-7.8%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 18: Polk County Complaints by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Observations – Polk County Complaints

- Complaints for Whites males decreased 15.0%, while African-American males increased 13.1%.
- Complaints for White and African-American females decreased 8.9% and 9.1%, respectively.
- Complaints for White youth decreased 12.9%, while complaints for African-American youth increased 5.6%.
- African-American youth comprised 35.5% of complaints for Polk County.

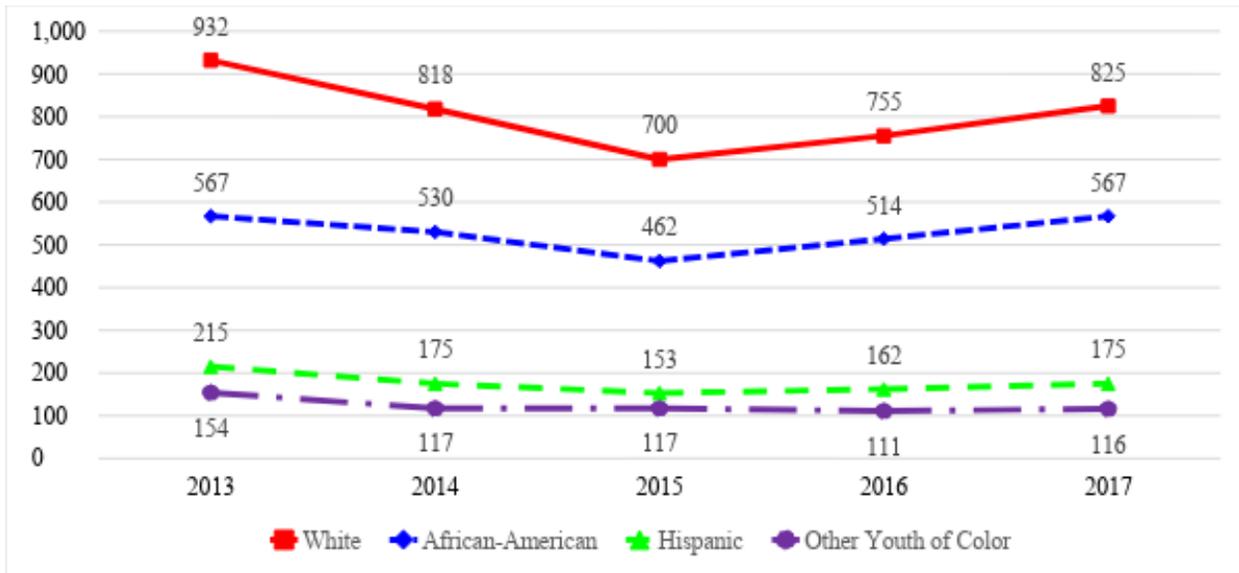
Table 31: Polk County Diversions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	369	563	341	477	250	450	282	473	336	489	-8.9%	-13.1%
African-American	227	340	225	305	165	297	158	356	216	351	-4.8%	3.2%
Hispanic	65	150	65	110	62	91	50	112	64	111	-1.5%	-26.0%
Other Youth of Color	59	95	48	69	41	76	45	66	47	69	-20.3%	-27.4%
TOTAL	720	1,148	679	961	518	914	535	1,007	663	1,020	-7.9%	-11.1%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 19: Polk County Diversions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Observations – Polk County Diversions

- Diversions decreased by 9.9% for Polk County.
- African-American males had the only increase in diversions, 3.2%.
- Diversions for White males and females decreased 13.1% and 8.9%, respectively.
- The largest reduction in diversions were for Other Youth of Color and Hispanic males at 27.4% and 26.0% respectively.
- African-American youth comprised 32.3% of the diversions for Polk County.

Table 32: Polk County Petitions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	62	205	75	227	55	172	39	171	35	142	-43.5%	-30.7%
African-American	80	239	87	299	61	215	36	243	59	250	-26.3%	4.6%
Hispanic	*	83	23	83	18	30	7	56	12	52	N/A	-37.3%
Other Youth of Color	18	43	14	65	15	24	20	49	15	43	-16.7%	0.0%
TOTAL	**	570	199	674	149	441	102	519	121	487	N/A	-14.6%

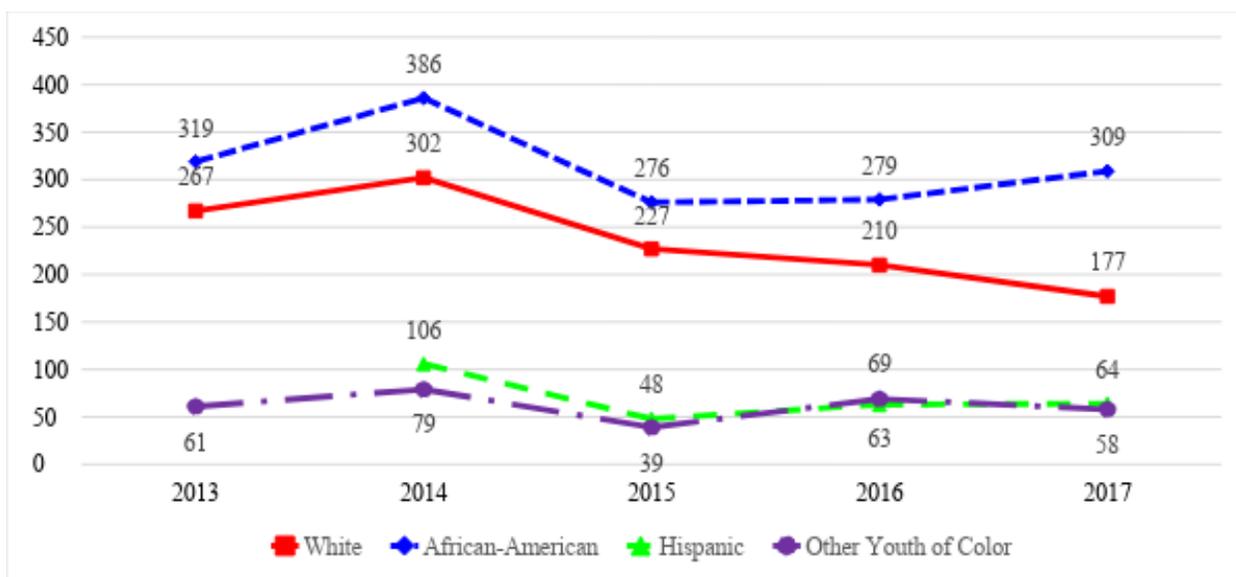
Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Figure 20: Polk County Petitions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: The small number for Hispanic females in 2013 prohibit the inclusion of this total in the figure

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Observations – Polk County Petitions Filed

- Petitions for White males decreased 30.7%, while petitions filed for African-American males increased 4.6%.
- Petitions for White and African-American females decreased 43.5% and 26.3%, respectively.
- Petitions for Other Youth of Color females decreased 16.7%.
- The number of petitions for African-American youth exceeds that of White youth.
- Petitions for White youth decreased 33.7%, while African-American youth decreased 3.1%.
- African-American youth comprised 46% of the petitions for Polk County.

Table 33: Polk County Detention Holds by Race, Gender and Year

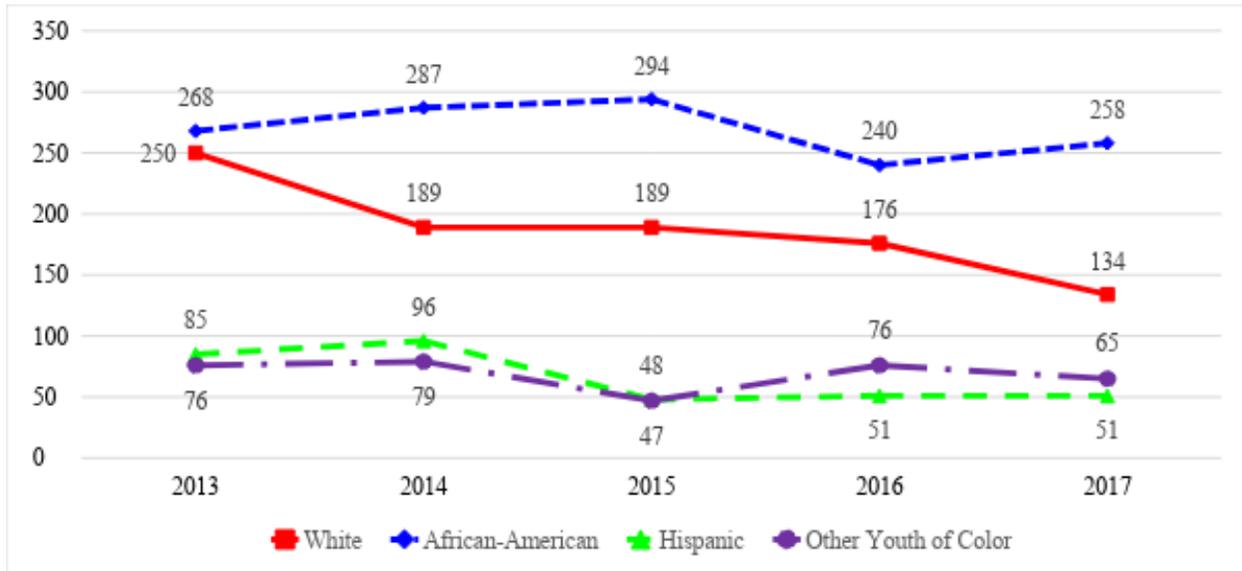
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	61	189	42	147	54	135	39	137	22	112	-63.9%	-40.7%
African-American	56	212	49	238	67	227	43	197	47	211	-16.1%	-0.5%
Hispanic	6	79	9	87	7	41	8	43	7	44	16.7%	-44.3%
Other Youth of Color	19	57	21	58	19	28	26	50	17	48	-10.5%	-15.8%
TOTAL	142	537	121	530	147	431	116	427	93	415	-34.5%	-22.7%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

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

Figure 21: Polk County Detention Holds by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

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

Observations – Polk County Detention Holds

- Detention holds decreased 40.7% for White males, and 0.5% for African-American males.
- Detention holds for White females decreased 63.9%, while African-American females decreased 16.1%.
- Detention holds for African-American youth exceeds those of White youth.
- Detention holds decreased 25.2% during the report period.
- Detention holds for White youth decreased 46.4%, while African-American youth decreased 3.7%.
- African-American youth comprised 45.5% of the detention holds in Polk County.

Table 34: Polk Relative Rates and Comparative Rank (CY2017)

	White	African-American	Comparative Rank	Hispanic	Comparative Rank
Diversion	1.00	0.82	Median	1.09	Above
Detention	1.00	2.31	Above	1.95	Above
Petition	1.00	2.10	Above	1.86	Above
Adjudication	1.00	1.01	Median	0.64	Below
Probation	**	**	--	**	--
Placement	**	**	--	**	--
Waiver	**	**	--	**	--

Source: OJJDP’s 2007 Comparative Data Set and CY2017 Polk County, IA DMC Matrix

Note: Bold RRI calculations, are statistically significant at .05, meaning the rate difference is not attributed to chance.

Note: ** indicates an insufficient number of cases for analysis.

Polk County’s DMC matrix is attached as Exhibit 11. The Community RRI tables are attached as Exhibit 16. For an explanation of the Comparative Rank see Appendix A, final page.

Observations – Polk County DMC Matrices and Comparative RRI Data

- Hispanic youth are diverted at rates higher than 75% of other reporting jurisdictions.
- African-American youth comprise 10.5% of the population in Polk County.
- 38.3% of complaints and 50.8% of secure detention holds were for African-American youth.
- The RRI’s for African-American and Hispanic youth are almost two times those of White youth at detention and petition.

Phase II: Polk County Assessment/Diagnosis

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Assessment/Diagnosis section, page 2, of this report.

Phase III: Polk County Intervention

1. Activities and Progress, Polk County, CY2017

Polk County Site Activities Implemented

- Further explored the implementation of a youth mobile crisis unit (MCU) which would identify other issues youth may be dealing with such as social/emotional needs, mental health issues, etc.
 - A local Mental Health Crisis Planning Initiatives Stakeholders group has been meeting on a regular basis with the goal of developing a MCU.
- Collaborated with Des Moines Police Department to support their pre-charge diversion program, Second Chance. This program started to collect and review recidivism data for all pre-charge diversion programs in Polk County.
- Created measurements to have fewer admissions to Juvenile Detention Centers.
 - Polk JCS piloted a new protocol for one of the three field units requiring JCO's to obtain supervisory approval in order to override the DST.
 - Implemented a new contract to provide trauma informed services for youth in detention. One of the goals is to identify youth with high prevalence of trauma, provide trauma informed interventions for these youth, and facilitate a seamless transition to community based services upon discharge. Another goal is to reduce length of stay in detention and future admissions.
- Created a Restorative Justice and Cultural Equity position to help serve as a liaison between JCS/DHS and the community that will provide service coordination and direct intervention with juvenile delinquents referred to JCS.
- Initiated an African American Case Review Team (AACRT) for JCS using expertise gained from the development of the AACRT for DHS.
- Participated on a multidisciplinary team from Polk County that is participating in the Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiatives. It includes six seminars to develop and implement plans to achieve better and more equitable results for youth of color in Polk County.
- Actively participated in the state DMC Subcommittee and JReS.
- Continued submitting DST data, participated in Casey JDAI training and technical assistance efforts, provided representative to serve on state-level committee to re-design and validate a DST.

- Met on a number of occasions regarding report provided by the SPA with data and DMC-related recommendations. Recommendation and activities are still being considered.
- Utilized diversion programs in the community to prevent juveniles from entering the formal court process.
- Applied the use of alternatives to detention such as expedited intake appointments and in-home detention alternative programs.

Polk County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

2. DMC Reduction Strategies, Polk County, CY2018

The Polk County Identification Section (page 51) and Assessment/Diagnosis Section (page 2) of this report provides a volume of research and data that reflect overrepresentation of minority youth, particularly African-American and Hispanic youth, various decision points in the local juvenile justice system. Those data and research indicate, in particular, overrepresentation at complaint, petition, detention, and underrepresentation at diversion. Polk County strategies, together with collaborative efforts from the local partners, the SPA, and the DMC Subcommittee, are targeted to reduce overrepresentation/underrepresentation at key decision points.

Activity	Timeline
<i>Enhance efforts to reduce DMC</i>	Throughout 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Further explore the implementation of a youth mobile crisis unit (MCU) which would identify other issues youth may be dealing with such as social/emotional needs, mental health issues, etc. 	
<i>Participate in State DMC Sub.</i>	Quarterly
<i>Participate in Local DMC-Related Mtgs.</i>	Participate as needed
<i>Continue Implementation of JDAI</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create measurements to have fewer admissions to Juvenile Detention Centers. 	
<i>SPA DMC-related TA</i>	Site visits from SPA
<i>Enhance Juvenile Justice System involvement with DMC</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustain a Restorative Justice and Cultural Equity position to help serve as liaison between JCS/DHS and the community that will provide service coordination and direct intervention with juvenile delinquents referred to JCS. ● Initiate an AACRT (African American Case Review Team) to provide alternative solutions at various decision points within the juvenile justice system. 	

- Continue to develop and expand the Too Good to Lose (TGTL) Female Juvenile Offenders Court in Polk County.

Enhance Juvenile Justice System involvement with DMC Throughout CY2018

- Continue to review requirements for local diversion programs.

Phase IV: Polk County Evaluation

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Evaluation section, page 5, of this report.

Phase V: Polk County Monitoring

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Monitoring section, page 5, of this report.

I. POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY EFFORTS

Phase I: Pottawattamie County Identification

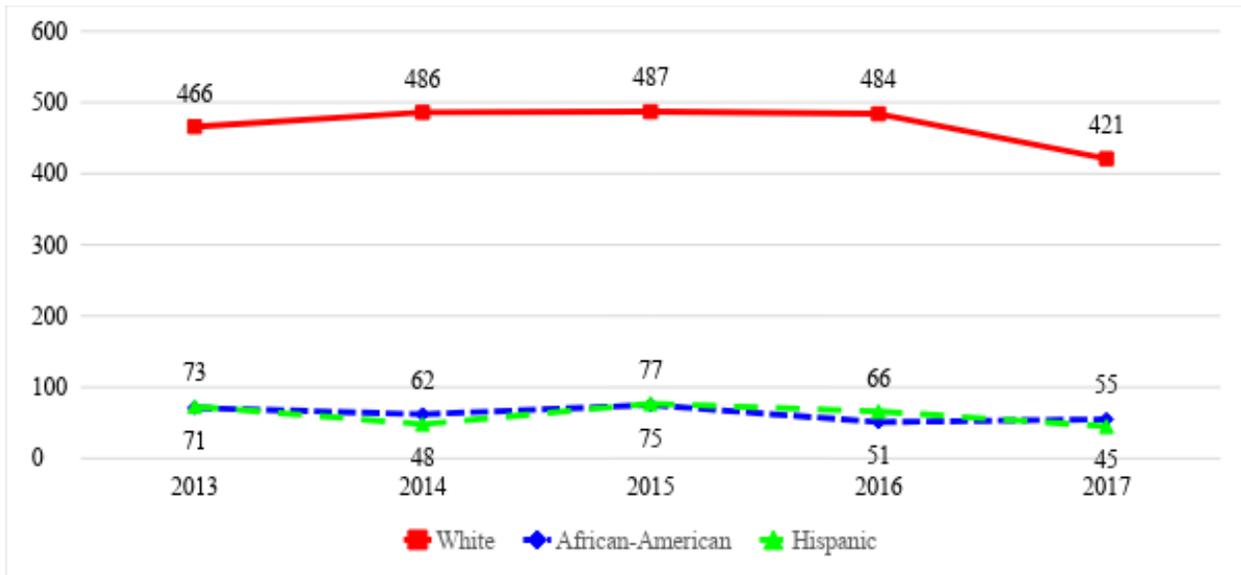
Table 35: Pottawattamie County Complaints by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	143	323	143	343	191	296	195	289	148	273	3.5%
African-American	19	52	24	38	29	46	20	31	25	30	31.6%	-42.3%
Hispanic	15	58	12	36	40	37	33	33	15	30	0.0%	-48.3%
Other Youth of Color	5	5	1	1	7	5	5	5	5	3	0.0%	-40.0%
TOTAL	182	438	180	418	267	384	253	358	193	336	6.0%	-23.3%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 22: Pottawattamie County Complaints by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Pottawattamie County Complaints

- Complaints increased 6.0% for female youth, while complaints for male youth decreased 23.3%.
- Complaints for White and African-American males decreased 15.5% and 42.3%, respectively.
- Complaints for White youth decreased 9.7%, while complaints for African-American and Hispanic youth decreased 22.5% and 38.4%, respectively.

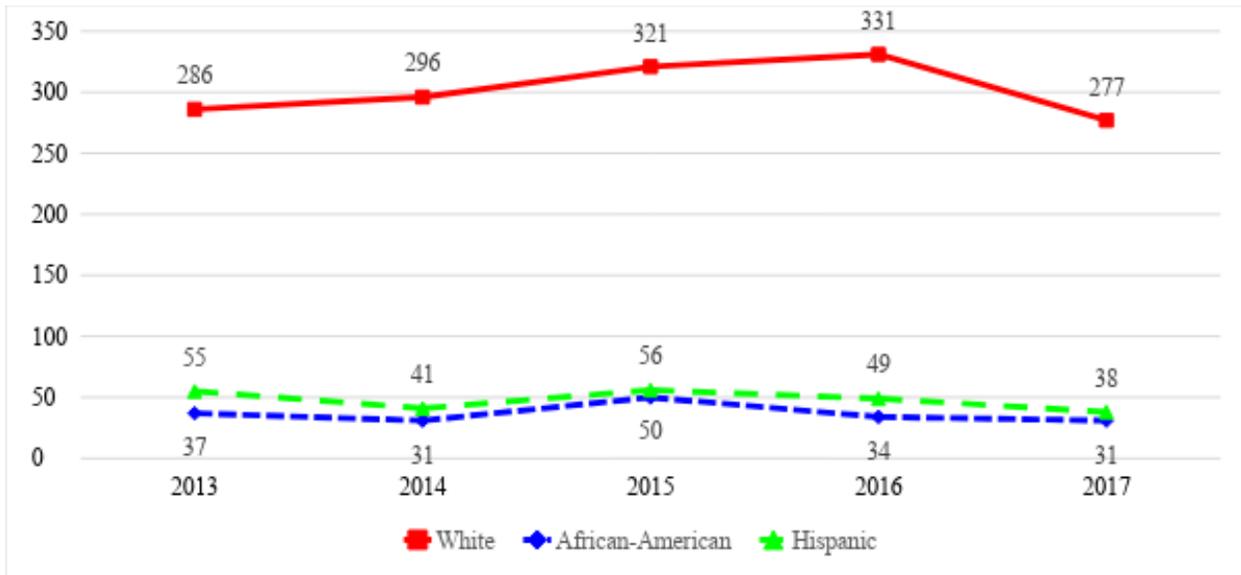
Table 36: Pottawattamie County Diversions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	109	177	104	192	140	181	145	186	122	155	11.9%
African-American	14	23	16	15	22	28	15	19	17	14	21.4%	-39.1%
Hispanic	11	44	12	29	29	27	30	19	16	22	45.5%	-50.0%
Other Youth of Color	3	1	1	1	6	5	5	3	0	1	-100.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	137	245	133	237	197	241	195	227	155	192	13.1%	-21.6%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 23: Pottawattamie County Diversions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Pottawattamie County Diversions

- Diversions increased 13.1% for female youth, while male youth decreased 21.6%.
- White males comprised 45.5% of the diversions for Pottawattamie County.
- Diversions for White youth decreased 3.1%, while diversions for African-American youth decreased 16.2%.
- The number of diversions for White youth exceeds that of minority youth.

Table 37: Pottawattamie County Petitions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	27	125	26	122	26	98	19	75	25	90	-7.4%
African-American	*	24	*	18	6	9	*	13	*	10	N/A	-58.3%
Hispanic	*	19	*	14	8	8	*	7	*	*	N/A	N/A
Other Youth of Color	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	100.0%	-66.7%
TOTAL	37	171	30	154	41	115	21	96	29	**	-21.6%	N/A

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Observations – Pottawattamie County Petitions Filed

- Petitions for White males decreased 28.0%, while petitions filed for African-American males decreased 58.3%.
- Petitions for White females decreased 7.4%.
- The number of petitions for White youth exceeds that of minority youth.

Table 38: Pottawattamie County Detention Holds by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	24	78	24	80	21	73	16	56	11	50	-54.2%
African-American	*	10	*	8	*	16	*	9	*	*	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	*	*	*	8	*	6	*	10	*	8	N/A	N/A
Other Youth of Color	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	0	0.0%	-100.0%
TOTAL	36	**	28	97	31	96	22	78	19	**	-47.2%	N/A

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

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

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Observations – Pottawattamie County Detention Holds

- Detention holds for female youth decreased 47.2%.
- Detention holds for White females decreased 54.2%, while detention holds for White males decreased 35.9%.

Table 39: Pottawattamie Relative Rates and Comparative Rank (CY2017)

	White	African-American	Comparative Rank	Hispanic	Comparative Rank
Diversion	1.00	0.86	Median	1.28	Above
Detention	1.00	0.88	Below	1.69	Above
Petition	1.00	0.80	Below	**	--
Adjudication	1.00	**	--	**	--
Probation	1.00	**	--	**	--
Placement	**	**	--	**	--
Waiver	1.00	**	--	**	--

Source: OJJDP's 2007 Comparative Data Set and CY2017 Pottawattamie County, IA DMC Matrix

Note: Bold RRI calculations, are statistically significant at .05, meaning the rate difference is not attributed to chance.

Note: ** indicates an insufficient number of cases for analysis.

Pottawattamie County's DMC matrix is attached as Exhibit 12. The Community RRI tables are attached as Exhibit 16. For an explanation of the Comparative Rank see Appendix A, final page.

Observations – Pottawattamie County DMC Matrices and Comparative RRI Data

- African-American rates for detention and petition are lower than 75% of other reporting jurisdictions.
- Hispanic rates for diversion are higher than 75% of other reporting jurisdictions.
- Hispanic rates for detention are higher than 75% of other reporting jurisdictions.

Phase II: Pottawattamie County Assessment/Diagnosis

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Assessment/Diagnosis section, page 2, of this report.

Phase III: Pottawattamie County Intervention

1. Activities and Progress, Pottawattamie County, CY2017

Pottawattamie County Site Activities Implemented

- Addressed the SRO's involvement/discretion in criminal-only school matters and the utilization of diversion programs.
- Utilized and implemented the DST.
- Continued to use the standardized Iowa Delinquency Assessment (IDA) in case mapping and planning.
- Held collaboration sessions with law enforcement, school officials, Juvenile Court Services, Judge, County Attorneys, Public Defenders, Department of Human

Services staff, and community partners to discuss DMC issues and strategies for addressing DMC.

- Continued to participate in efforts to develop a statewide Dispositional Matrix.
- Participated in state DMC Subcommittee and JReS.
- Submitted DST data, participated in the Casey JDAI training and technical assistance efforts, and provided a representative to serve on a state level committee to re-design and validate the detention screening tool.
- Continued to utilize various diversion programs to decriminalize school behavioral issues.
- Continued to utilize detention alternatives.

Pottawattamie County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

2. DMC Reduction Strategies, Pottawattamie County, CY2018

The Pottawattamie County Identification Section (page 59) and Assessment/Diagnosis Section (page 2) of this report provides a volume of research and data that reflects low levels of overrepresentation for minority youth in the local juvenile justice system. Pottawattamie County strategies, together with collaborative efforts from the local partners, the SPA, and the DMC Subcommittee, are targeted to maintain the low levels of overrepresentation.

Activity

Timeline

Implementation of Detention and School Discipline Reform

Throughout CY2018

- Continue attempt to ensure only the highest risk youth enter the Juvenile Justice System.
 - Continue to monitor the SRO's, school liaisons, and school staff's use of diversion programs.
 - Continue to monitor the use of diversion programs by JCS staff in mediation and evidence based mental health practices.
 - Continue to train school liaisons and JCS staff in mediation and evidence based mental health practices.
 - Continue to educate all individuals involved in the Juvenile Justice System regarding cultural competency.
 - Continue to use the standardized Iowa Delinquency Assessment (IDA).
 - Continue to use the DST and detention alternatives.

- Continue to strengthen partnerships with law enforcement, school officials, and community stakeholders through regular collaboration regarding better outcomes for youth.

Participate in State DMC Sub.

Quarterly

Form and Participate in Local DMC Committee

Local Committee meets bi-monthly

SPA DMC-related TA

Site visits from SPA

Enhance Juvenile Justice System involvement with DMC

Throughout CY2018

- Continue to educate, collaborate, and train all staff involved within the juvenile justice system by utilizing cultural competency trainings.

Phase IV: Pottawattamie County Evaluation

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Evaluation section, page 5, of this report.

Phase V: Pottawattamie County Monitoring

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Monitoring section, page 5, of this report.

J. SCOTT COUNTY EFFORTS

Phase I: Scott County Identification

Table 40: Scott County Complaints by Race, Gender and Year

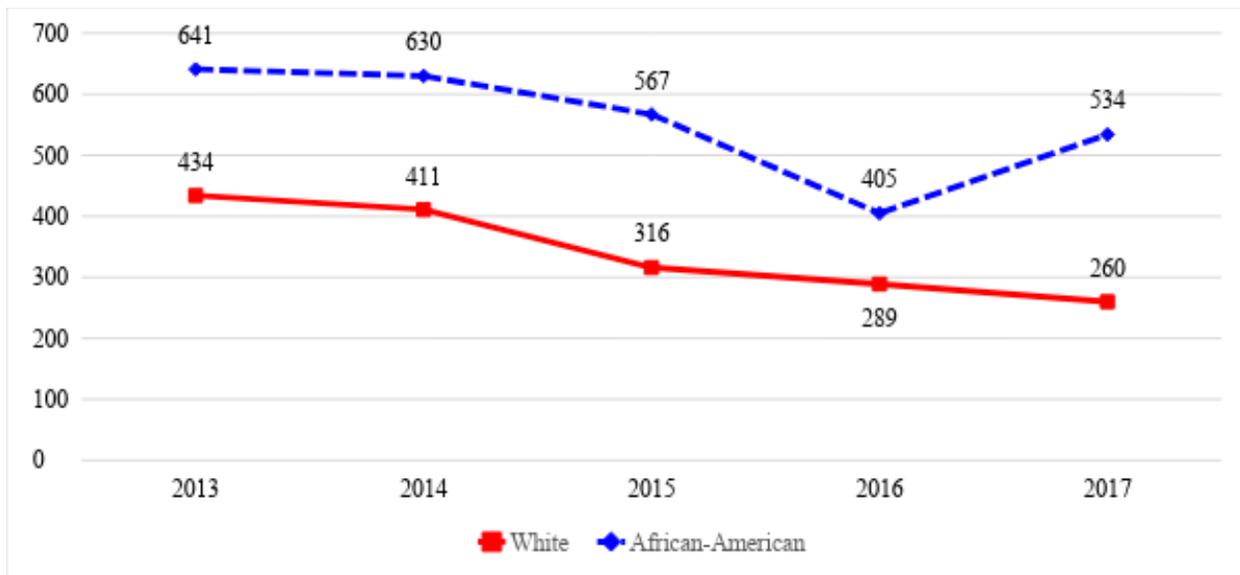
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	124	310	128	283	102	214	76	213	76	184	-38.7%
African-American	183	458	193	437	168	399	61	344	141	393	-23.0%	-14.2%
Other Youth of Color	16	42	12	23	15	10	9	23	4	12	-75.0%	-71.4%
TOTAL	323	810	333	743	285	623	146	580	221	589	-31.6%	-27.3%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Note: "Unknown" gender statistics are excluded and have been removed from the overall totals

Figure 24: Scott County Complaints by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Scott County Complaints

- Complaints decreased by 28.5% for Scott County.
- Complaints decreased for female youth 31.6% and male youth 27.3%.
- Complaints for White males decreased 40.6%, while African-American males decreased 14.2%.
- Complaints for White youth decreased 40.1%, while complaints for African-American youth decreased 16.7%.
- African-American youth comprised 59.7% of complaints in Scott County.

Table 41: Scott County Diversions by Race, Gender and Year

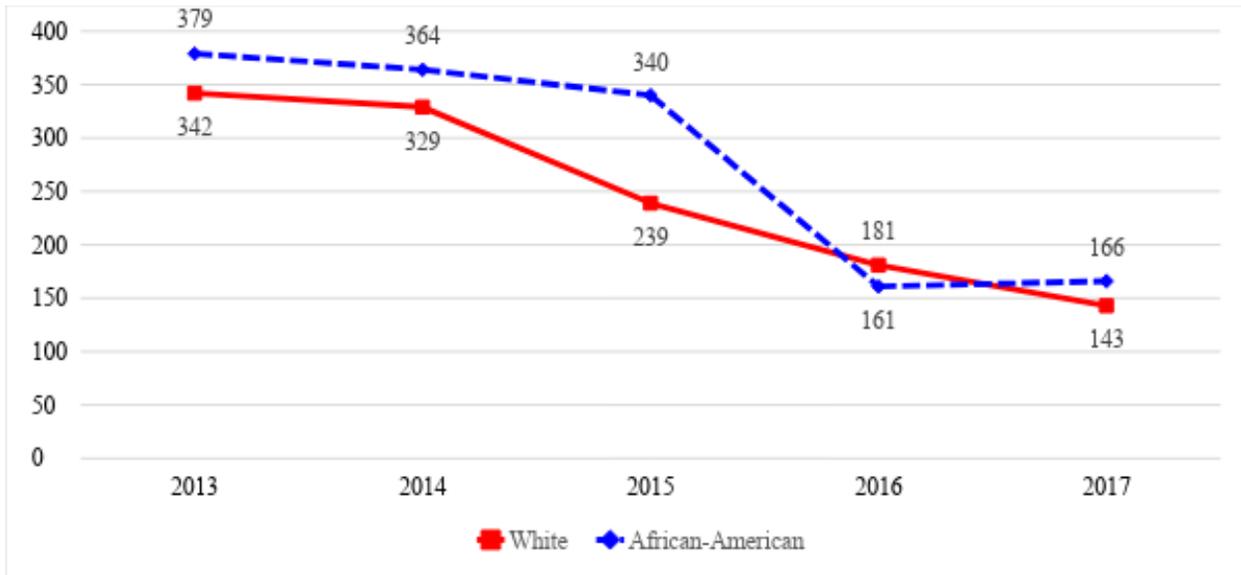
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	111	231	118	211	93	146	60	121	44	99	-60.4%	-57.1%
African-American	134	245	114	250	130	210	40	121	53	113	-60.4%	-53.9%
Other Youth of Color	15	25	11	17	13	6	4	14	1	5	-93.3%	-80.0%
TOTAL	260	501	243	478	236	362	104	256	98	217	-62.3%	-56.7%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Note: “Unknown” gender statistics are excluded and have been removed from the overall totals

Figure 25: Scott County Diversions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Scott County Diversions

- Diversions in Scott County decreased 58.6%.
- Diversions for White and African-American females both decreased by 60.4%.
- Diversions for White males decreased 57.1%, while African-American males decreased 53.9%.
- Diversions for White youth decreased 58.2%, while diversions for African-American youth decreased 56.2%.
- African-American youth comprised 51.2% of diversions in Scott County.

Table 42: Scott County Petitions by Race, Gender and Year

Petitions Filed	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	14	67	13	62	5	70	9	58	16	64	14.3%
African-American	54	173	83	185	35	140	15	159	63	209	16.7%	20.8%
Other Youth of Color	0	13	0	2	0	1	4	7	3	3	--	-76.9%
TOTAL	68	253	96	249	40	211	28	224	82	276	20.6%	9.1%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Note: “Unknown” gender statistics are excluded and have been removed from the overall totals

Observations – Scott County Petitions

- Petitions for White and African-American females increased 14.3% and 16.7%, respectively.
- Petitions for White males decreased 4.5%, while African-American males increased 20.8%.
- Petitions increased 20.6% for female youth, 9.1% for male youth, and 11.5% overall.
- African-American youth comprised 73.1% of petitions in Scott County

Table 43: Scott County Detention Holds by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	12	20	*	19	*	37	11	36	8	35	-33.3%	75.0%
African-American	20	68	13	62	18	69	10	94	24	150	20.0%	120.6%
Other Youth of Color	0	10	0	6	0	12	2	15	3	10	--	0.0%
TOTAL	32	98	**	87	**	118	23	145	35	195	9.4%	99.0%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

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

Observations – Scott County Detention Holds

- Detention holds for White females decreased 33.3%, while African-American females increased 20.0%.
- Detention holds for White males increased 75.0%, while detention holds for African-American males increased 120.6%.
- African-American youth comprised nearly 69% of the detention holds in Scott County.

Table 44: Scott Relative Rates and Comparative Rank (CY2017)

	White	African-American	Comparative Rank	Hispanic	Comparative Rank
Diversion	1.00	0.57	Below	**	--
Detention	1.00	1.97	Above	**	--
Petition	1.00	1.66	Above	**	--
Adjudication	1.00	0.89	Median	**	--
Probation	1.00	0.78	Below	**	--
Placement	**	**	--	**	--
Waiver	1.00	0.59	Below	**	--

Source: OJJDP's 2007 Comparative Data Set and CY2017 Scott County, IA DMC Matrix

Note: Bold RRI calculations, are statistically significant at .05, meaning the rate difference is not attributed to chance.

Note: ** indicates an insufficient number of cases for analysis.

Note: "Unknown" gender statistics are excluded and have been removed from the overall totals

Scott County's DMC matrix is attached as Exhibit 13. The Community RRI tables are attached as Exhibit 16. For an explanation of the Comparative Rank see Appendix A, final page.

Observations – Scott County DMC Matrices and Comparative RRI Data

- African-American youth comprise 12.9% of the youth population.
- African American youth comprise 65.6% of the complaint population.
- African-American youth are diverted and placed on probation at rates lower than 75% of the other reporting jurisdictions.
- African-American youth are waived to adult court at a rate lower than 75% of the other reporting jurisdictions.
- African-American youth are detained at a rate twice that of White youth.
- African-American youth are detained at a rate higher than 75% of the other reporting jurisdictions.

Phase II: Scott County Assessment/Diagnosis

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Assessment/Diagnosis section, page 2, of this report.

Phase III: Scott County Intervention

1. Activities and Progress, Scott County, CY2017

Scott County Site Activities Implemented

- Implemented the DST throughout the district.
- Expanded the Pre-Arrest Diversion Program to every municipality in Scott County, including the Scott County Sheriff's Department.
- Continued the Young Women's Empowerment Group.
 - The group addresses issue ranging from trust, anger management, sexuality, self-esteem, body image, and victim empathy behavioral (change oriented) thinking. The group consists of eight to ten girls and each cohort meets every Wednesday of the month for ten weeks.

Scott County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

2. DMC Reduction Strategies, Scott County, CY2018

The Scott County Identification Section (page 65) and Assessment/Diagnosis Section (page 2) of this report provides a volume of research and data that reflect overrepresentation of minority youth, particularly African-American youth, at specific decision point of the local juvenile justice system. Those data and research indicate, in particular, overrepresentation at complaint, petition, detention, and underrepresentation at diversion. Scott County strategies, together with collaborative efforts from the local partners, the SPA, the DMC Subcommittee, are targeted to reduce overrepresentation/underrepresentation at key decision points.

Activity	Timeline
<i>Continue Implementation of School Discipline Reform</i>	Throughout CY2018
<i>Continue Implementation of JDAI</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Continue to utilize the DST.● Add a (deeper end) Placement Diversion Group in the Clinton/Jackson area.● Add a Young Women's Empowerment Group to the Muscatine/Cedar area.	
<i>Participate in State DMC Sub.</i>	Quarterly
<i>Participate in Local DMC Committee</i>	Local Committee meets monthly
<i>SPA DMC-related TA</i>	Site visits from SPA
<i>Enhance efforts to reduce DMC</i>	Throughout CY2018

- Work towards creating a system that fits the community through adding on to the diversion program by providing classes by trained staff to the community.

Phase IV: Scott County Evaluation

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Evaluation section, page 5, of this report.

Phase V: Scott County Monitoring

K. Information regarding this phase can be found in the Monitoring section, page 5, of this report.

L. WEBSTER COUNTY EFFORTS

Phase I: Webster County Identification

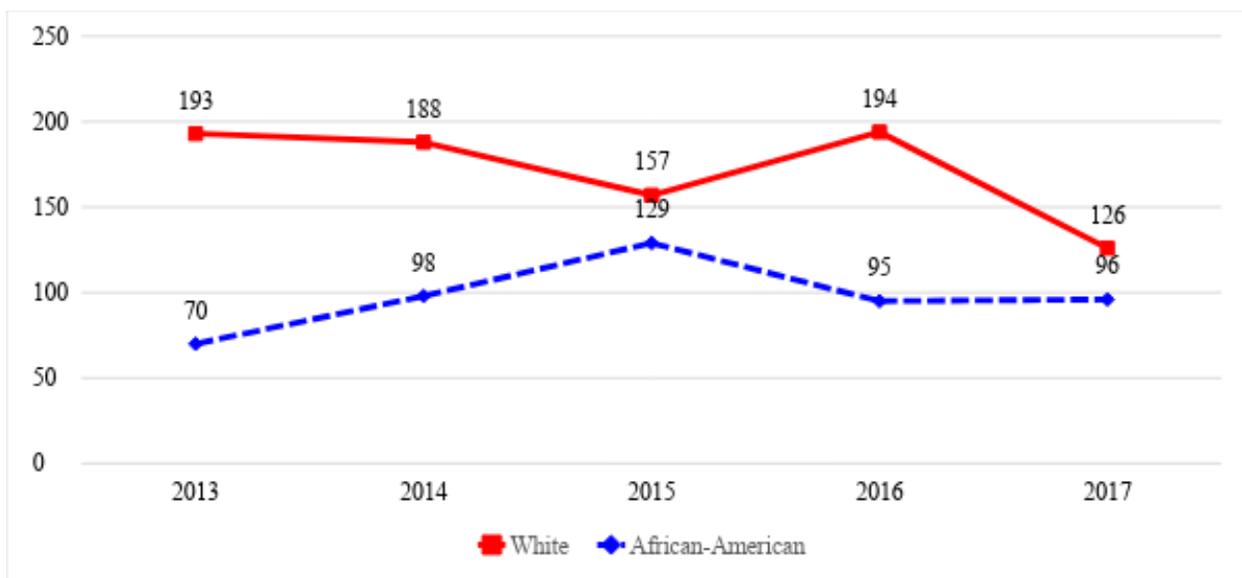
Table 45: Webster County Complaints by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	63	130	54	134	48	109	46	148	43	83	-31.8%
African-American	18	52	26	72	47	82	33	62	19	77	5.6%	48.1%
Other Youth of Color	2	3	0	8	0	8	0	9	3	1	50.0%	-66.7%
TOTAL	83	185	80	214	95	199	79	219	65	161	-21.7%	-13.0%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 26: Webster County Complaints by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Webster County Complaints

- Complaints for White females decreased 31.8%, while African-American females increased 5.6%.
- Complaints for White males decreased by 36.2%, while African-American males increased 48.1%
- Complaints decreased for female and male youth 21.7% and 13.0%, respectively.
- Complaints decreased 15.7% in Webster County.
- African-American youth comprised 35.4% of complaints in Webster County.

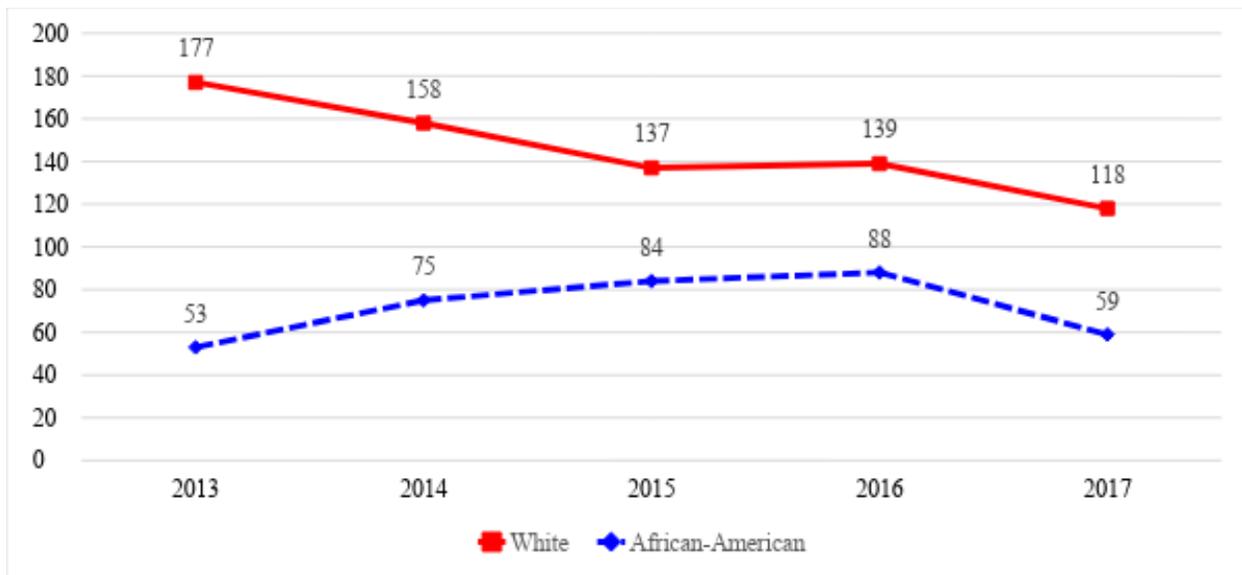
Table 46: Webster County Diversions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	63	114	46	112	50	87	36	103	39	79	-38.1%	-30.7%
African-American	18	35	18	57	33	51	34	54	16	43	-11.1%	22.9%
Other Youth of Color	2	3	0	7	0	6	0	6	3	1	50.0%	-66.7%
TOTAL	83	152	64	176	83	144	70	163	58	123	-30.1%	-19.1%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

Figure 27: Webster County Diversions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Webster County Diversions

- Diversions for White males decreased 30.7%, while diversions for African-American males increased 22.9%.

- Diversions for White and African-American females decreased 38.1% and 11.1%, respectively.
- Diversions decreased 23.0% in Webster County.
- Diversions for White youth decreased 33.3%, while diversions for African-American youth increased 11.3%.
- African-American youth comprised 32.2% of Webster County’s diversions.

Table 47: Webster County Petitions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	9	29	*	48	*	29	7	37	*	28	N/A	-3.4%
African-American	*	23	7	33	21	46	10	20	*	36	N/A	56.5%
Other Youth of Color	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	--	--
TOTAL	**	52	**	83	**	77	17	60	**	65	N/A	25.0%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

Note: ** indicates an insufficient number of cases for analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Observations – Webster County Petitions

- Petitions for White males decreased 3.4%, while African-American males increased 56.5%.
- Petitions for males increased 25.0% for Webster County

Table 48: Webster County Detention Holds by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	9	25	*	38	6	25	*	41	*	20	N/A	-20.0%
African-American	*	9	*	14	6	31	9	17	*	19	N/A	111.1%
Other Youth of Color	0	0	4	5	2	4	2	6	2	3	--	--
TOTAL	**	34	10	57	14	60	**	64	9	42	N/A	23.5%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Other and Unknown youth

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

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Observations – Webster County Detention Holds

- Detention holds for White males decreased 20.0%, while African-American males increased 111.1%,
- Detention holds for male youth increased 23.5% for Webster County.

Table 49: Webster Relative Rates and Comparative Rank (CY2017)

	White	African-American	Comparative Rank	Hispanic	Comparative Rank
Diversion	1.00	0.66	Below	**	--
Detention	1.00	1.20	Below	**	--
Petition	1.00	1.62	Above	**	--
Adjudication	**	**	--	**	--
Probation	**	**	--	**	--
Placement	**	**	--	**	--
Waiver	**	**	--	**	--

Source: OJJDP’s 2007 Comparative Data Set and CY2017 Webster County, IA DMC Matrix

Note: Bold RRI calculations, are statistically significant at .05, meaning the rate difference is not attributed to chance.

Webster County’s DMC matrix is attached as Exhibit 14. The Community RRI tables are attached as Exhibit 16. For an explanation of the Comparative Rank see Appendix A, final page.

Observations – Webster County DMC Matrices and Comparative RRI Data

- African-American youth comprise 7.1% of the youth population.
- African-American youth comprise 42.4% of complaints.
- Detention and diversion rates for African-American youth were at a rate lower than 75% of other reporting jurisdictions.
- African-American petition rates were over 1.5 times that of White youth and were at a rate higher than 75% of other reporting jurisdictions.
- African-American youth comprised over 43% of detention holds.

Phase II: Webster County Assessment/Diagnosis

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Assessment/Diagnosis section, page 2, of this report.

Phase III: Webster County Intervention

1. Activities and Progress, Webster County, CY2017

Webster County Site Activities Implemented

- Continued to work with the school to add the Friday Night Diversion Program into their Code of Conduct.
- Further displayed to the community they are an investment to the work of the DMC committee by building collaborations within the community and ensuring that there are equal voices being heard in forums and discussions.
- Held a conference call with Davenport Police Department, 7th Judicial District Juvenile Court Services, to discuss their pre-charge diversion program.
 - Topics discussed included overall program design, implementation steps, lessons learned, and success stories.

Webster County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

2. DMC Reduction Strategies, Webster County, CY2018

The Webster County Identification Section (page 71) and Assessment/Diagnosis Section (page 2) of this report provides a volume of research and data that reflect overrepresentation of minority youth, particularly African-American youth, at specific points of the local juvenile justice system. Those data and research indicate, in particular, overrepresentation at complaint, petition, and underrepresentation at diversion. Webster County strategies, together with collaborative efforts from the local partners, the SPA, the DMC Subcommittee, are targeted to reduce overrepresentation/underrepresentation at key decision points.

Activity	Timeline
<i>Implementation of Detention and School Discipline Reform</i>	Throughout CY2018
<i>Participate in Local DMC-related mtgs.</i>	Participate as needed
<i>Participate in State DMC Sub.</i>	Quarterly
<i>SPA DMC-related TA</i>	Site visits from SPA
<i>Enhance efforts to reduce DMC</i>	Throughout CY2018
<i>Enhance community involvement with DMC</i>	Throughout CY2018

- Further display to the community they are an investment to the work of the DMC committee by building collaborations within the community and ensuring there are equal voices being heard in forums and discussions.

Pre-Charge Diversion Throughout CY2018

- Continue to offer the Friday Evening Program (FEP) at both schools.

- Collaborate with Fort Dodge Community School District Superintendent Doug VanZyl and other administrators from Fort Dodge Senior High and Fort Dodge Middle School to make FEP a true pre-charge diversion program.
 - School Resource Officers (SRO) will determine eligibility for diversion and identify on the student’s report it is a diversion program in an attempt to keep the child out of the juvenile delinquency system while still holding the child accountable for his/her behavior. Upon completion of the program, the matter will be closed.

Phase IV: Webster County Evaluation

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Evaluation section, page 5, of this report.

Phase V: Webster County Monitoring

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Monitoring section, page 5, of this report.

M. WOODBURY COUNTY EFFORTS

Phase I: Woodbury County Identification

Table 50: Woodbury County Complaints by Race, Gender and Year

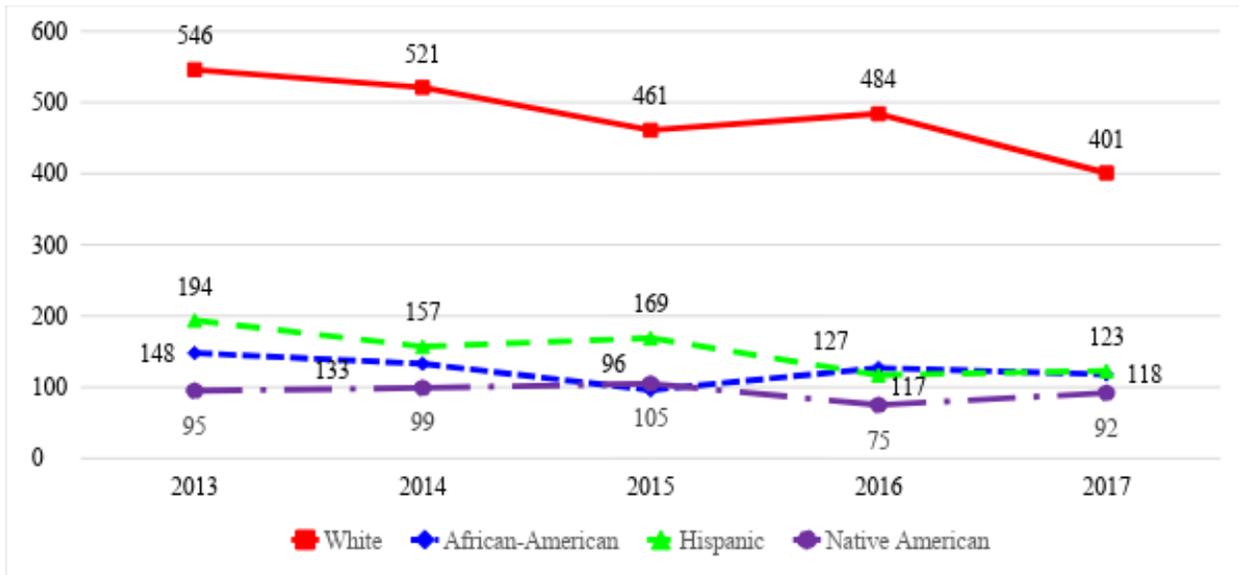
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	155	391	165	356	193	268	186	298	144	257	-7.1%	34.3%
African-American	51	97	48	85	29	67	44	83	40	78	-21.6%	-19.6%
Hispanic	29	165	35	122	56	113	38	79	37	86	27.6%	-47.9%
Native American	39	56	50	49	52	53	43	32	40	52	2.6%	-7.1%
Other Youth of Color	5	9	4	14	4	17	1	10	9	11	80.0%	22.2%
TOTAL	279	718	302	626	334	518	312	502	270	484	-3.2%	-32.6%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, and Other and Unknown youth

Note: “Unknown” gender statistics are excluded and have been removed from the overall totals

Figure 28: Woodbury County Complaints by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Woodbury County Complaints

- Complaints for White males increased 34.3%, while complaints for African-American males decreased 19.6%.
- Complaints for females decreased 3.2%, while males decreased 32.6%.
- Complaints for White and African-American females decreased 7.1% and 21.6%, respectively.
- Complaints decreased 24.4% in Woodbury County.
- Complaints for White youth decreased 26.6%, while complaints for African-American and Hispanic youth decreased 20.3% and 36.6%, respectively.

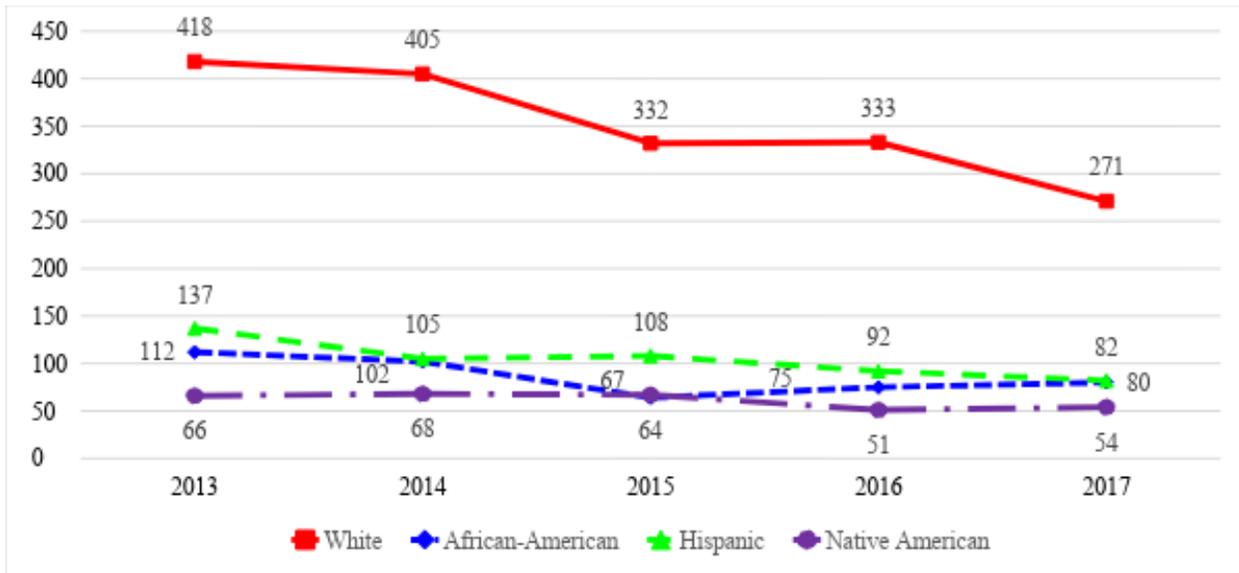
Table 51: Woodbury County Diversions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	129	289	128	277	152	180	145	188	107	164	-17.1%	-43.3%
African-American	43	69	39	63	16	48	24	51	29	51	-32.6%	-26.1%
Hispanic	30	107	24	81	44	64	30	62	31	51	3.3%	-52.3%
Native American	37	29	32	36	34	33	32	19	31	23	-16.2%	-20.7%
Other Youth of Color	6	6	6	9	4	11	2	6	6	6	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	245	500	229	466	250	336	233	326	204	295	-16.7%	-41.0%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, and Other and Unknown youth

Figure 29: Woodbury County Diversions by Race and Year



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Observations – Woodbury County Diversions

- Diversions for White males decreased 43.3%, while African-American males decreased 26.1%.
- Diversions for White females decreased 17.1%, while diversions for African-American females decreased 32.6%.
- Diversions decreased 33.0% in Woodbury County.
- Diversions for White youth decreased 35.2%, while diversions for African-American, Hispanic, and Native American youth decreased 28.6%, 40.1% and 18.2%, respectively.
- African-American and Hispanic youth comprised 14.0% and 16.9%, respectively, of Woodbury County’s diversions.

Table 52: Woodbury County Petitions by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	*	97	21	51	15	52	15	61	16	52	N/A
African-American	*	23	*	23	7	15	16	40	11	16	N/A	-30.4%
Hispanic	*	28	*	40	*	30	*	19	*	24	N/A	-14.3%
Native American	*	20	*	15	*	11	6	12	*	26	N/A	30.0%
Other Youth of Color	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	4	0	1	--	0.0%
TOTAL	12	169	32	133	31	111	**	136	32	119	166.7%	-29.6%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, and Other and Unknown youth

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Observations – Woodbury County Petitions

- Petitions decreased 46.4% for White males, while African-American males decreased by 30.4%.
- The number of petitions for minority males exceeds that of White males.
- Petitions for male youth decreased 29.6% in Woodbury County, while female youth increased 166.7%

Table 53: Woodbury County Detention Holds by Race, Gender and Year

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 2013 - 2017	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	White	9	54	14	33	12	43	16	34	12	35	33.3%
African-American	*	12	*	17	*	10	7	18	*	*	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	*	26	*	41	*	26	*	22	*	18	N/A	-30.8%
Native American	12	15	9	23	7	16	*	9	*	10	N/A	-33.3%
Other Youth of Color	7	9	1	9	5	13	5	9	0	12	-100.0%	33.3%
TOTAL	34	116	29	123	29	108	34	92	19	**	-44.1%	N/A

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, January 2018

Note: Other Youth of Color includes Asian, Other and Unknown youth

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

* Denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

** Denotes that a Total cannot be calculated due to a prior number in the column being too small

Observations – Woodbury County Detention Holds

- Detention holds for White females increased 33.3%, while holds for White males decreased 35.2%.
- The number of detention holds for female youth remain low in Woodbury County.

Table 54: Woodbury Relative Rates and Comparative Rank (CY2017)

	White	African-American	Comparative Rank	Hispanic	Comparative Rank
Diversion	1.00	1.00	Median	0.99	Median
Detention	1.00	0.58	Below	1.32	Above
Petition	1.00	1.35	Above	1.15	Median
Adjudication	1.00	**	--	**	--
Probation	**	**	--	**	--
Placement	**	**	--	**	--
Waiver	**	**	--	**	--

Source: OJJDP’s 2007 Comparative Data Set and CY2017 Woodbury County, IA DMC Matrix

Note: Bold RRI calculations, are statistically significant at .05, meaning the rate difference is not attributed to chance.

Note: ** indicates an insufficient number of cases for analysis.

Note: “Unknown” gender statistics are excluded and have been removed from the overall totals

Woodbury County’s DMC matrix is attached as Exhibit 15. The Community RRI tables are attached as Exhibit 16. For an explanation of the Comparative Rank see Appendix A, final page.

Observations – Woodbury County DMC Matrices and Comparative RRI Data

- African-American and Native American youth comprise 5% and 2.1% respectively of the youth population.
- African-American and Native American youth comprise 15.6% and 12.2% respectively of complaints.
- African-American detention holds were at a rate lower than 75% of other reporting jurisdictions.
- Petitions for Native American youth are nearly twice that of White youth.
- Detention holds for Hispanic youth were at a rate higher than 75% of other reporting jurisdictions.

Phase II: Woodbury County Assessment/Diagnosis

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Assessment/Diagnosis section, page 2, of this report.

Phase III: Woodbury County Intervention

1. Activities and Progress, Woodbury County, CY2017

Woodbury County Site Activities Implemented

- Further addressed issues regarding youth being placed in detention due to their parent's inability to pick them up upon their initial contact with the system.
- Created the Woodbury County Teen Court (specialty court), which addresses simple misdemeanors, utilizes mentoring programs, and uses in-school detention in an effort to lower recidivism.
 - Woodbury County Teen Court held 102 hearings from Oct. 2016 to Sept. 2017.
- Studied the need of youth before writing referrals or complaints.
 - Detention placements coming from school-based complaints has decreased.
- Supported training in statewide expansion of the DST to other judicial districts and detention centers.
- Held training opportunities for staff and other agencies on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Disorders (FASD), Drug Endangered Children (DEC), and trauma in childhood development; which allowed for the infusion of medical/mental health professionals in more effective treatment planning for the youth potentially decreasing detention stays.
- Actively participated in the state DMC Subcommittee, and JReS.
- Continued submitting DST data, participated in Casey JDAI training and technical assistance efforts; provided representative to serve on state-level committee to re-design and validate a DST.
- Actively participated in local programmatic evaluation effort as part of the state JJRRI effort.
- Continued to hold monthly child welfare collaboration meetings that involved a full spectrum of agencies and groups that dealt with both CINA and Delinquent youth.
- Continued monthly program meetings that involved multiple agencies such as court level personnel (judges, court administration, JCS) and law enforcement agencies (sheriff, police, jail).

Woodbury County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

2. DMC Reduction Strategies, Woodbury County, CY2018

The Woodbury County Identification Section (page 76) and Assessment/Diagnosis Section (page 2) of this report provides a volume of research and data that reflect overrepresentation of minority youth, particularly African-American and Native American youth, at specific points of the local juvenile justice system. Those data and research indicate, in particular, overrepresentation at complaint, petition, and detention. Woodbury County strategies, together with collaborative efforts from the local partners, the SPA, the DMC Subcommittee, are targeted to reduce overrepresentation/underrepresentation at those decision points.

Activity	Timeline
<i>Participate in State DMC Sub.</i>	Quarterly
<i>Participate in Local DMC-Related mtgs.</i>	Participate as needed
<i>Continue Implementation of JDAI</i>	Throughout CY2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue to collaborate with system partners such as schools, law enforcement, court, and providers to reduce bed days and placements. ● Continue to hold regular meetings with multi-systemic agencies regarding crossover youth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continued efforts collaborating with DHS has impacted the use of detention for crossover youth. ● Continue to utilize the DST and address the scoring issues. 	
<i>SPA DMC-related TA</i>	Site visits from SPA
<i>Enhance efforts to reduce DMC</i>	Throughout CY2018
<i>Enhance community involvement with DMC</i>	Throughout CY2018

Phase IV: Woodbury County Evaluation

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Evaluation section, page 5, of this report.

Phase V: Woodbury County Monitoring

Information regarding this phase can be found in the Monitoring section, page 5, of this report.

APPENDIX A: DMC MATRICES

DMC Identification Spreadsheets

The most recently available statewide data and ten targeted jurisdictions with focused Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) reduction efforts can be accessed by contacting the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), of the Iowa Department of Human Rights. CJJP is the State Planning Agency (SPA) in Iowa. The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) matrices template was utilized at the state level for the preparation of this application.

Information regarding local matrices is available later in this report. The matrices examine major court decision points and compare "relative rates" for minority youth in comparison with White youth through the calculation of a RRI.

Relative Rate Index (RRI) - The matrix uses an RRI to compare processing rates of minority youth to white youth. The formula and an example from the 2017 matrices are presented below:

Relative Rate Calculation

$$\frac{\text{Rate of Occurrence (Afr. Amer. Youth)}}{\text{Rate of Occurrence (White Youth)}} = \text{Relative Rate Index}$$
$$22.5/100 \text{ detention} \quad \text{divided by} \quad 12.4/100 \text{ detention} \quad = \quad 1.81 \text{ RRI}$$

In the example above, an RRI of 1.81 is obtained for juvenile detention holds of African-American youth, indicating the detention holds for African-American youth is 1.81 times higher than for White youth.

As is reflected above, the RRI compares the number (or rate) of minority youth entering each stage of the juvenile justice system to the number and rate of White youth at the same stage.

Individual Pages of the Matrices – The following pages are included within the State Level and individual county DMC matrices.

- **Data Entry Page** - The first page in each of the matrices provides data (annualized data counts) for population, major juvenile court decision points, and some secure settings – juvenile detention and the Iowa State Training School (STS) for Boys.
- **Race Specific Pages** - Calculates the RRI by race/ethnicity for White, African-American, Hispanic/Latino, Asian, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Native American, and Other/Mixed youth.
- **All Minority Population Page** - Calculates the RRI for a combined population of "all minority" youth.
- **Summary Page** - Lists RRI's for all races at different decision points.
- **Volume Issues Page** – Lists the raw numbers reflected on the matrices and also provides a chart which reflects the number of incidents that must change to have statistical parity

between the various racial groups across the different decision points.

- **Compare Counties Page** – Compares local relative rates against other jurisdictions contained in a 2007 national data set.
- **National Comparison Page** – Compare Iowa’s state and local rates and relative rates against a combined national data set.

Different Rates at Different Stages – The matrices calculate the rate per 1,000 youth at “referral to juvenile court” because the numbers are sufficiently large. The remaining rates calculate per 100 youth because fewer youth advance through the system.

Statistical Significance – The matrices also include a column related to statistical significance of the RRI. “YES” in the column indicates that the difference in rates between the groups is large enough to be statistically significant (at the .05 level); “NO” indicates that there is no statistical significance between the groups. Due to small numbers, there are cases where a "NO" may appear in the significance column simply because the number of minority youth is insufficient to calculate statistical significance. Analyses performed in the matrices in this plan generally address those data elements found to be of statistical significance.

Identification Tool - It should be noted that OJJDP officials view the matrix as an identification tool. The matrices identify differential processing rates, but **do not explain the reasons for differential rates (e.g. differential offending versus system bias)**. Further, for the purposes of identifying interventions, it is important to not only examine statistical significance and magnitude, but also the volume of activity, comparison with other jurisdictions, and important contextual considerations that must be taken into account. The tool is one that Iowa’s Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC) and its DMC Subcommittee utilize to help identify potential areas of focus for DMC-related efforts. The JJAC is Iowa’s SAG.

Iowa’s Completion of the Matrices - A brief discussion related to information Iowa utilizes to complete its matrices, as well as potential issues related to the use of that information is provided.

Justice Data Warehouse - Information to complete the matrices was taken, from Iowa’s Justice Data Warehouse (JDW). The JDW is a central repository of key criminal and juvenile justice information. One source of information for the warehouse is received from the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS). ICIS is the Judicial Branch case management system and is operated on local databases. The overall mission of the JDW is to provide the judicial, legislative, and executive branches of state government and other entities with improved statistical and decision support information pertaining to justice system activities.

For purposes of administration relating to Iowa’s court system, Iowa’s 99 counties are organized into eight judicial districts. All eight judicial districts are entering and utilizing information from ICIS. Information from each of these districts are available for analysis from the JDW.

Labeling of Matrices – this plan is Iowa’s 2018 formula grant plan. The most recently updated matrices are referred to as the “2017” matrices. The time-period reflected in the 2017 matrices is for the most recent calendar year available, 1/1/17 through 12/31/17; the 2016 matrices are for the calendar year of 1/1/16 through 12/31/16, etc.

Diversion – Inclusion of Additional Information – Prior to the 2011 three-year update, the submission of data for the “diversion” decision point of the DMC matrices included only JDW information for the orders of informal adjustment; informal agreements signed by youth, their parents/guardian, and Juvenile Court Services (JCS) staff. Informal adjustments are the diversion activity most uniformly being reported in JDW by the various districts. Through discussions with Iowa Chief Juvenile Court Officers (JCOs), CJJP staff amended the matrices to include the multiple other diversion activities that should be included in diversion counts.

Other Data Source in Matrices - STS holds exclude those youth sent for 30 day evaluations. Data for the decision points of “arrest” were not taken from JDW - further discussion of the data from those decision points are included.

CJJP works with a JCS committee (ICIS User Group) and Iowa’s Chief JCOs to create agreed-upon procedures for data entry and analysis. Juvenile court officials also provide feedback in designing a variety of standardized reports. Those reports enhance Iowa’s ability to provide juvenile court processing and monitoring information that is used for completion of OJJDP’s DMC Matrices.

Data Reconciliation - Each month, the SPA works with JCS staff to validate JDW reports. The data used to complete the matrices have been through a validation process. Despite the validation efforts, there are still minor data entry inconsistencies in certain jurisdictions at certain decision points. Training efforts have continued to improve the quality of the data and have targeted that specific issue. CJJP will continue discussions with local officials to determine if any additional training or technical assistance is needed.

Adult Court Waiver – The adult court waiver data reflected on the DMC matrices include those incidents in which the juvenile court has waived youth from the juvenile court to the jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. The adult court waiver data in the matrices do not include information on those 16- and 17-year-old youth who end up under adult court jurisdiction due to statutory exclusion from juvenile court jurisdiction for the commission of certain serious offenses (forcible felony offenses; certain drug, weapon or gang-related offenses) – such statutory exclusion is detailed in Iowa Code Section 232.8(1)(c).

Arrest Data – No arrest data are included in the matrices. In prior years, such data were taken from the Iowa Uniform Crime Report (UCR). The UCR is generated by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) from law enforcement agencies throughout Iowa that supply information to DPS regarding the numbers and types of arrests that they make every year.

DPS officials note that while improving, not all Iowa law enforcement agencies regularly report arrest information and some reporting agencies under-report juvenile arrest statistics. It is

important to note the arrest rates reported by DPS are adjusted rates and are based on age-specific populations in those law enforcement jurisdictions reporting data to DPS. If a law enforcement agency underreported data, but reported at least some data, both the arrest and population numbers from that jurisdiction were included in the calculation of the statewide rates reported by DPS. Assuming the population numbers for given jurisdictions are accurate, and the number of arrests are less than what actually occurred, the actual statewide arrest rate would be greater than reported.

Other Data Sources – As was mentioned previously, additional information for completion of the matrices was taken from a juvenile detention facility database that is maintained by CJJP for compliance monitoring for the JJDP Act. Additional information was provided from population sources maintained by OJJDP and its contractors. The data sources are noted on the first page of each matrix.

Incident-Based data – Except for population information, all data reflected in the matrices are “incident-based,” not “youth-based.” For example, the statewide CY2017 matrices reflect 13,772 “incidents” during the report period. It is possible that an individual youth could have experienced multiple incidents during a report year. Therefore, the number of youth is lower than the number of incidents – the data in the matrices reflect the number of incidents.

Population Reflected on Matrix – Report Period - The population group represented in the matrices is youth ages 10-17 (except for STS – only youth from 12-17 are admitted to that institution). The time-period reflected for the population decision point is calendar year 2017 (1/1/17 through 12/31/17). Explanations at the bottom of the individual data entry sheets reflect the data source.

Geographic Area Targeted with the Matrices - Much of Iowa’s DMC effort focuses on providing technical assistance to 10 sites with high minority populations. The technical assistance sites (TA sites) include Black Hawk, Des Moines, Dubuque, Johnson, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Webster and Woodbury counties. DMC Matrices have been completed for each of the TA sites. Information specific to the various sites is included in the state and local sections of this plan.

Targeted Community Comparative RRI Data

OJJDP maintains a [data set](#) that includes DMC matrix information from over 700 local jurisdictions. This data set allows for the comparison of relative rates for local jurisdictions to similar-sized jurisdictions from across the nation. The Community RRI tables are attached as Exhibit 16.

Interpreting comparative data - The percentile value of specific decision points in OJJDP’s comparative data base reflects a given jurisdiction’s RRI rank against other local jurisdictions.

- *OJJDP instructions require states to identify those jurisdictions with elevated RRI’s (RRI value higher than “1”) for the decisions points of arrest, referral, detention, petition,*

delinquency adjudication, placement in juvenile correctional facilities, and transfer to adult court. For such decision points a RRI value = “1” (or less than “1”) will result in percentile rank higher than other comparative jurisdictions.

- *RRI values for diversion and probation are the reverse (RRI value less than “1”); a lower value typically means under-utilization. For such decision points a RRI value = “1” (or greater than “1”) will result in percentile rank higher than other comparative jurisdictions.*

It should be noted that comparisons between and among jurisdictions should be made with caution. Many variables may influence system involvement with youth, many of which are beyond the control of the juvenile justice system. Thus, the RRI alone does not present a complete picture of what is taking place in the local jurisdiction.

Comparative RRI data is provided for each target community in a table within each county’s plan. The information provided is based on the following:

- The basis for the Comparative RRI which assigns to White youth a numeric value = “1”.
- The Comparative RRI allows for jurisdictions to determine whether their RRI’s for respective decision points are “above”, or “below” those RRI’s of comparable sized jurisdictions. The following chart is organized to demonstrate this comparison:
 - Above – the targeted county has a comparative RRI rank that is above 75% or more of the other reporting jurisdictions.
 - Below - the targeted county has a lower comparative RRI rank than 75% or more of the other reporting jurisdictions.
 - Median – the targeted county is up to 25 percentage points above and below 50% of the other reporting jurisdictions.

The analysis includes only those RRI decision points of statistical significance, or of some relevant magnitude and volume.