

Johnson County Select Juvenile Justice System Planning Data

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Iowa Department of Human Rights
Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

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JOHNSON COUNTY – SELECT JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM PLANNING DATA

This report provides key juvenile justice system planning data. Some of these data elements are similar to those provided in [Iowa's 2015 Juvenile Justice System Planning Data Report](#) and the [Recommendations and Action Plan for Reducing Disproportionate Minority Contacts](#). The data and related descriptions are provided to assist state and local officials with policy and practice decisions. Included in the report are population, school enrollment, law enforcement data, Juvenile Court Services (JCS) complaints and allegations data, detention hold information, and DMC matrices.

1. Population Data

Below are population data from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), included to provide an overall perspective of the youth population in Johnson County. The NCHS population data are for a juvenile population (age 10 through 17) in Johnson County for calendar years 2011 through 2014. For analysis purposes, while data for Hispanic youth are often categorized as an ethnicity, they are organized in this report by race unless otherwise denoted. Also included are school enrollment data for the Iowa City Community School District, grades six through twelve, provided by the Iowa Department of Education.

Juvenile Population Data

**Juvenile Population of Iowa City
Ages 10-17
By Race and Gender**

Johnson County Population	2011		2012		2013		2014		2011 – 2014 % Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	4,077	4,284	4,141	4,334	4,329	4,449	4,384	4,528	7.5%	5.7%
African-American	491	596	534	612	583	626	634	651	29.1%	9.2%
Hispanic	383	404	430	416	482	439	527	479	37.6%	18.6%
Asian	288	294	306	324	338	380	364	411	26.4%	39.8%
Native American	12	17	13	19	*	19	*	22	NA	29.4%
Total	5,251	5,595	5,424	5,705	5,732	5,913	5,909	6,091	12.5%	8.9%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (2015)

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

Remarks for Juvenile Population:

- The overall juvenile population in Johnson County has increased for females and males roughly 13% and 9%, respectively.
- Hispanic had the highest increase among females at 37.6%.
- Asian had the highest increase among males at 39.8%.

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

Iowa City Totals	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2014 % Change
White	4,115	4,047	-1.7%
African-American	1,104	1,179	6.8%
Hispanic	622	671	7.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	379	383	1.1%
Native American	20	19	-5.0%
Multi-Racial	229	263	14.8%
Total	6,469	6,562	1.4%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for School Enrollment:

- Minority enrollment numbers increased an average of 8% across the report years, while White enrollment numbers decreased nearly 2%, and Native American enrollment numbers decreased 5%.
- Overall enrollment numbers for Iowa City Community School District increased a little over 1%.

2. School Discipline Data

A variety of research connects youth involvement in the school discipline process with involvement in the juvenile justice system. It is noteworthy that a number of state and local juvenile justice system planning efforts in Iowa utilize school discipline data. Provided below are **Iowa City Community School District removal data** (in-and-out-of-school suspensions) from the Iowa Department of Education. These are incident, not youth based data.

**In-School and Out-of-School Suspensions by Race
Grades 6-12**

Iowa City Suspensions	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2015 % Change
White	324	316	169	173	176	-45.7%
African-American	572	540	364	281	316	-44.8%
Hispanic	102	135	98	83	55	-46.1%
Other Youth of Color	18	*	19	16	21	16.7%
Total	1,028	1,010	656	562	572	-44.4%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

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

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

Remarks for Suspensions:

- There are noteworthy reductions averaging 44% for all suspensions during the report period.
- African-American youth comprised on average 54% of the total suspensions.

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

Iowa City Reasons	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2015 % Change
Physical Fighting Without Injury	126	142	134	119	165	31.0%
Disruptive Behavior	273	309	173	214	160	-41.4%
Attendance Policy Violation	315	193	63	22	48	-84.8%
Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	22	20	40	14	24	9.1%
Property Related	21	35	16	26	21	0.0%
Total	757	699	426	395	418	-44.8%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for Suspension Reasons:

- Removals for physical fighting without injury increased 31%.
- Attendance policy violations had the largest decrease in school suspensions during the report period at 84.8%.
- Overall suspensions decreased roughly 45% from 2011 to 2015.

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

Iowa City Top 5 Reasons		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
White	Physical Fighting Without Injury	38	32	23	26	45	18.4%
	Disruptive Behavior	71	78	39	63	34	-52.1%
	Attendance Policy Violation	104	54	11	11	23	-77.9%
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	*	*	*	12	NA
	Property Related	*	11	*	*	*	NA
	Total	221	180	83	111	121	-45.2%
African-American	Physical Fighting Without Injury	70	98	93	75	101	44.3%
	Disruptive Behavior	180	185	105	99	98	-45.6%
	Attendance Policy Violation	170	112	35	*	23	-86.5%
	Property Related	18	16	13	15	13	-27.8%
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	12	12	24	*	12	0.0%
	Total	450	423	270	205	247	-45.1%
Other Youth of Color	Disruptive Behavior	19	38	27	43	28	47.4%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	*	12	15	13	13	NA
	Attendance Policy Violation	40	25	14	*	*	NA
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Total	75	84	61	74	47	-37.3%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

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

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

Remarks for Top 5 Suspensions:

- Other Youth of Color removals for disruptive behavior increased 47.4%, while White and African-American youth decreased an average of 49%.
 - African-American youth comprise nearly 25% of the removals for disruptive behavior.
- Removals for physical fighting without injury increased for all races.

3. Law Enforcement Data

The following figures present data from the Iowa City Police Department, a select metropolitan agency representing Johnson County. The data regard the arrest of juveniles from 2011 to 2015. The data presented are aggregate total juvenile arrests. Some of the law enforcement agencies contacted for information for this report noted that data regarding complaints referred to juvenile court services (JCS) are comparable to juvenile arrests. They note that youth taken into custody for arrest are typically referred to JCS. Johnson County JCS complaint data is provided later in this report.

Note: The Iowa City Police Department has broken out race by ethnicity, so “Hispanic” will be a race category. However, the “Hispanic” numbers are not included in the overall total because they are already accounted for in the White counts. Thus, to get the total, add White, African-American and “Other Youth of Color” to compute the correct amount. “Other Youth of Color” includes Asian, Native American and Other race categories.

Iowa City Juvenile Arrests by Race

Iowa City	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
White	218	49%	229	47%	213	52%	143	46%	124	42%	-43.1%
African-American	216	49%	253	52%	194	47%	166	54%	174	58%	-19.4%
Hispanic	48	11%	51	11%	62	15%	17	6%	22	7%	-54.2%
Other Youth of Color	*	--	*	--	*	--	*	--	*	--	NA
Total	442	--	485	--	412	--	309	--	298	--	-32.6%

Source: Iowa City Police Department

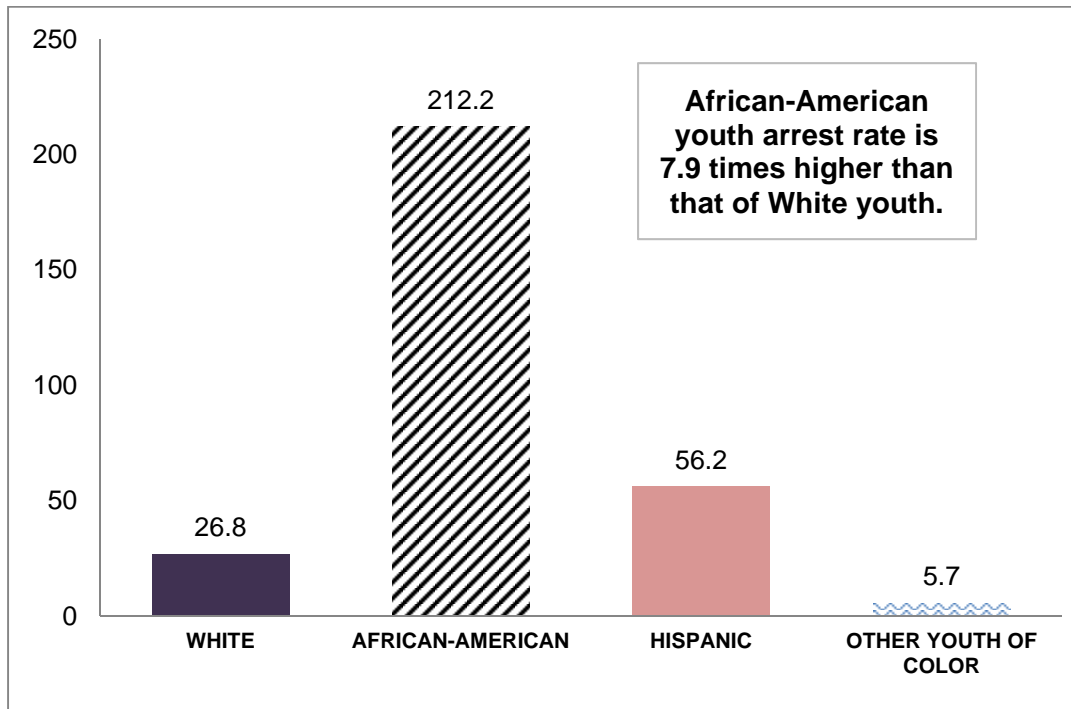
(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, but are included in the overall total

Note: “Other Youth of Color” includes Asian, Native American and Other

Remarks for Juvenile Arrests by Race:

- Overall arrests in Iowa City declined 32.6%.
- Arrests for all youth decreased during the report period.

**Iowa City Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 Youth
2011-2015**



Source: Iowa City Police Department
 Note: "Other Youth of Color" includes Asian, Native American, and Other

4. Juvenile Complaint Data

Complaints are law violations that law enforcement refers to JCS. A single complaint may include multiple allegations. The figure immediately below provides data regarding complaints for calendar years 2011-2015. The remaining figures in the complaint section contain data on allegations.

Complaints	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
White	320	284	245	217	187	-41.6%
African-American	253	299	276	221	210	-17.0%
Hispanic	67	68	44	22	32	-52.2%
Total	654	654	573	466	432	-33.9%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse
 Asian, Native American, and Other/Multi-Racial are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

Remarks for Complaints:

- African-American youth averaged nearly 36% of the complaints from 2011 to 2015.
- Overall complaints declined by roughly 34%.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS

White

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
714.2(5)	Theft 5 th Degree	88	63	66	71	52	-40.9%
123.47(3)(c)	JCS-Possess/Purchase Alcohol by Person Under 18	71	45	26	37	^	NA
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	27	20	22	28	17	-37.0%
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	23	23	21	18	20	-13.0%
708.2(6)	Assault	*	18	19	11	*	NA

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

(^) 123.47(3)(c) was repealed in April 2015

Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-White:

- The largest decreases for White youth allegations were for theft-5th and possession of a controlled substance.

African-American

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
714.2(5)	Theft 5 th Degree	68	79	97	68	68	0.0%
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct- Fighting or Violent Behavior	43	55	38	16	21	-51.2%
708.2(6)	Assault	27	32	22	19	*	NA
716.8(1)	Trespass	23	20	*	19	32	39.1%
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	16	12	15	*	*	NA

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

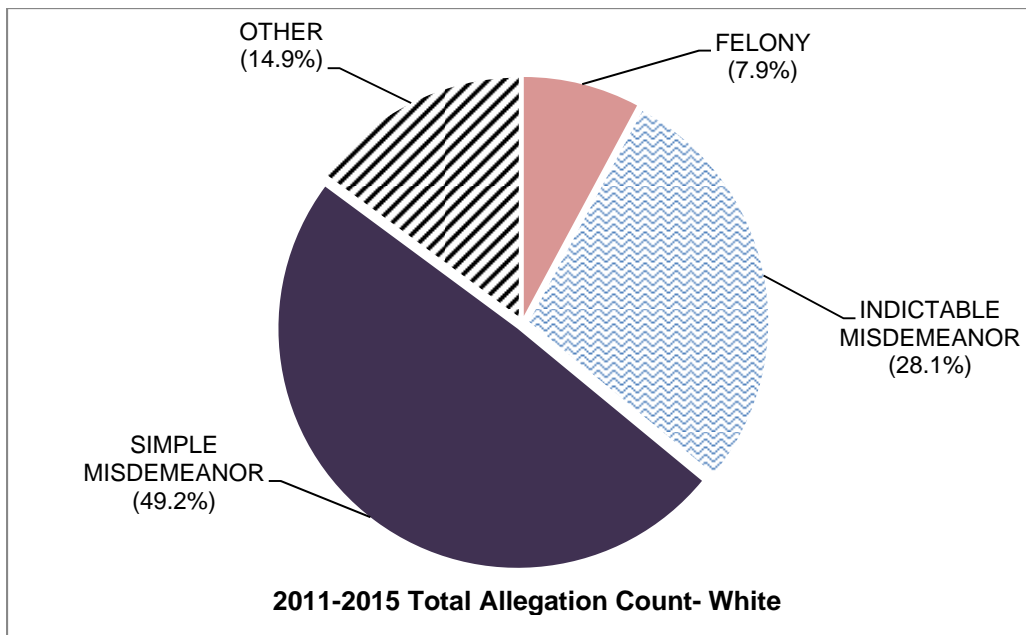
Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-African-American:

- Both African-American and White youth had theft-5th and assault as top five allegations.
- Disorderly conduct allegations for African-Americans reduced 51.2% from 2011 to 2015.
- Trespassing allegations for African-Americans increased 39.1%.
- All of the top 5 offenses are misdemeanors for both White and African-American youth.
- Offenses for theft-5th decreased roughly 41% for White youth, and remained stable for African-American youth.

Charges by Race and Offense Level

White

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	25	6.5%	45	13.1%	22	7.6%	13	5.0%	16	6.2%	-36.0%
Indictable Misdemeanor	98	25.4%	85	24.8%	86	29.7%	71	27.1%	93	35.9%	-5.1%
Simple Misdemeanor	186	48.2%	165	48.1%	151	52.1%	137	52.3%	118	45.6%	-36.6%
Other	77	19.9%	48	14.0%	31	10.7%	41	15.6%	32	12.4%	-58.4%
Total	386	--	343	--	290	--	262	--	259	--	-32.9%



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

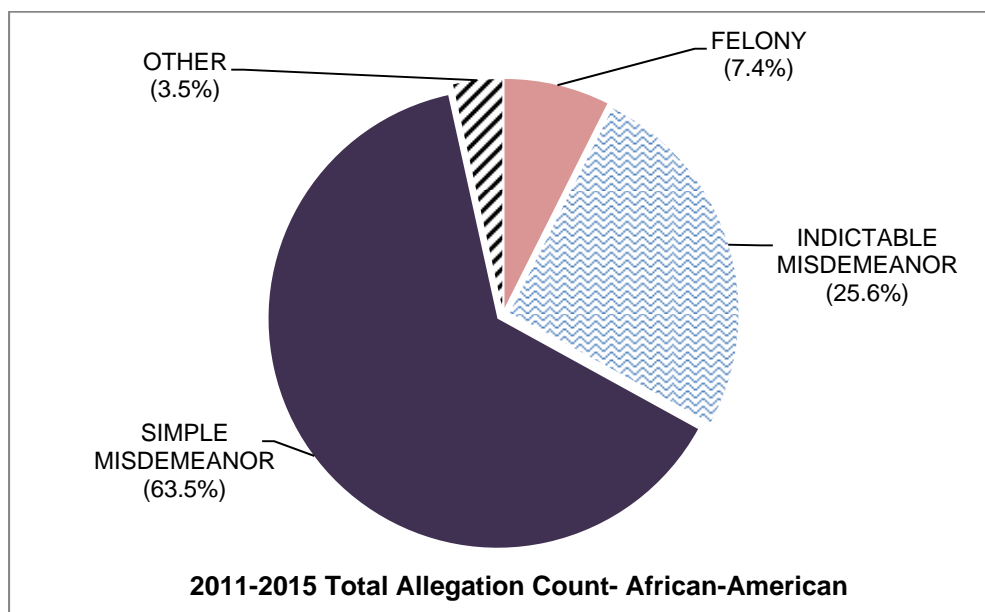
Remarks for Offense Level-White:

- All charges for White youth decreased from 2011 to 2015.
- Simple misdemeanor charges comprise roughly 49% of the total charges.
- More than 77% of the total charges were misdemeanors.

Charges by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

African-American

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	15	4.9%	40	9.6%	30	9.2%	20	7.0%	13	5.1%	-13.3%
Indictable Misdemeanor	61	19.9%	126	30.2%	89	27.2%	72	25.4%	59	23.0%	-3.3%
Simple Misdemeanor	218	71.0%	236	56.6%	198	60.6%	179	63.0%	180	70.3%	-17.4%
Other	13	4.2%	15	3.6%	*	--	13	4.6%	*	--	NA
Total	307	--	417	--	327	--	284	--	256	--	-16.6%



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

Remarks for Offense Level-African-American:

- More than 89% of the offenses during the report period are misdemeanors.
- 63.5% of charges for African-American youth are simple misdemeanors, while 49.2% for White youth are for such offenses.
- Felony charges for African-American and White youth decreased 13.3% and 36%, respectively during the report years.
- Simple misdemeanor charges have declined by 17.4% during the report period, yet comprise approximately 64% of the total charges.

5. Juvenile Detention Data

Youth who commit *any delinquent act* can be held in juvenile detention facilities. There are 10 such facilities in Iowa. The data provided below are for all detention holds for youth from Johnson County, regardless of the facility. Juvenile detention facilities are locked residential settings where youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court are held while awaiting a court hearing or disposition. Holds are typically pre-dispositional in nature; however, the juvenile court can also dispose delinquent youth who violate their probation to juvenile detention facilities for 48 hours.

Detention Holds

Holds	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
White	35	30.2%	43	32.1%	35	34.7%	26	24.3%	37	41.6%	5.7%
African-American	56	48.3%	60	44.8%	46	45.5%	57	53.3%	42	47.2%	-25.0%
Hispanic	14	12.1%	19	14.2%	*	--	13	12.1%	*	--	NA
Multi-Racial	11	9.5%	12	9.0%	11	10.9%	11	10.3%	*	--	NA
Total	116	--	134	--	101	--	107	--	89	--	-23.3%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

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

Remarks for Detention Holds:

- Overall detention holds decreased by 23.3% from 2011 to 2015.
- African-American youth comprised on average 48% of the overall detention holds.
- Detention holds for African-American youth decreased 25% during the report years, while holds for White youth increased 5.7%.

Detention Holds – Average Daily Population

Average Daily Population	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
White	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.4
African-American	2.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.9
Hispanic	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
Multi-Racial	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
Total-All Youth	4.2	5.4	4.1	3.4	3.7

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

Detention Holds – Average Length of Stay (in Days)

Average Length of Stay	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
White	8.0	12.0	12.3	11.2	13.4
African-American	16.1	17.1	16.4	11.2	16.9
Hispanic	16.2	13.7	9.1	12.2	7.8
Multi-Racial	12.2	15.4	20.1	13.7	19.5
Average-All Youth	13.1	14.5	14.5	12.1	14.4

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

Remarks for Average Daily Population and Average Length of Stay:

- The average daily population (ADP) for African-American youth decreased from 2.5 to 1.9 youth, while the ADP for White youth increased from 0.8 to 1.4 youth.
- Multi-Racial youth averaged the longest length of stay in 2015 at 19.5 days.
- The average length of stay increased from 13.1 days to 14.4 days during the report period.

Detention Holds by Offense Level

Holds by Race and Offense Level		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	White	12	12	21	15	17	41.7%
	African-American	14	21	20	21	14	0.0%
	Total	31	40	47	50	37	19.4%
Indictable Misdemeanor	White	16	19	11	*	17	6.3%
	African-American	22	28	17	23	19	-13.6%
	Total	52	64	39	40	40	-23.1%
Simple Misdemeanor	White	*	12	*	*	*	NA
	African-American	20	11	*	13	*	NA
	Total	33	30	15	17	12	-63.6%
Total-All Youth		116	134	101	107	89	-23.3%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Hispanic and Other/Multi-Racial are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total
 (*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, but are included in the overall total

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

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

Remarks for Holds by Offense Level:

- Misdemeanors, both indictable and simple, decreased 23.1% and 63.6%, respectively, driving the overall decrease of 23.3%.
- Felony holds for White youth increased nearly 42% during the report period, while the same holds for African-American youth remained stable from 2011 to 2015.

Detention Holds by Reason

Holds by Race and Hold Reason		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
New Offense	White	18	18	12	*	*	NA
	African-American	22	16	16	12	12	-45.5%
	Total	51	42	34	31	20	-60.8%
New Offense - While On Probation	White	*	13	*	*	11	NA
	African-American	*	15	*	15	*	NA
	Total	18	34	21	21	24	33.3%
Technical Violation	White	*	*	12	9	15	NA
	African-American	16	21	18	18	14	-12.5%
	Total	31	43	37	36	33	6.5%

Total-All Youth	116	134	101	107	89	-23.3%
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Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

“Other” reasons are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

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

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

Remarks for Holds by Reason:

- Holds for new offenses decreased roughly 61%.
- Holds for new offenses while on probation and technical violations increased 33.3% and 6.5%, respectively during the report years.
- Holds for African-American youth for technical violations decreased 12.5% from 2011 to 2015.
- Overall, detention holds for all reasons, and offenses, decreased by approximately 23% during the report period.

6. DMC Matrices—2015

The Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) matrices are the tool selected by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for states to identify if minority overrepresentation exists. Overrepresentation is calculated through utilization of a Relative Rate Index (RRI). The RRI method involves comparing the relative volume (rate) of activity for each major stage of the juvenile justice system for minority youth with the volume of that activity for White (majority) youth. The RRI provides a single index number that indicates the extent to which the volume of that form of contact or activity differs for minority youth and White youth. **In its base form, the RRI is simply the rate of activity involving minority youth divided by the rate of activity involving majority youth.**

An example is provided regarding Johnson County's 2015 juvenile detention RRI's. *A relative rate index of 1.0 is obtained for juvenile detention holds of African-American youth.* Thus, African-American's juvenile detention rate is 1.0 times higher than White youth.

RRI Formula	Rate of Occurrence for African-American Youth	divided by	Rate of Occurrence for White Youth	Relative Rate Index
Example	19.6/1,000 detention holds	divided by	19.6/1,000 detention holds	1.0 RRI

A summary page of the 2015 DMC matrices is provided. The complete set of state and local DMC matrices are available on CJJP's Equal Justice for Juvenile (EJJ) website—
<https://humanrights.iowa.gov/cjjp/disproportionate-minority-contact/data>.

	AREA REPORTED		Data Entry Section						
	State: Iowa	County: Johnson	Reporting Period :	January	December	2015	2015		
	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	12,008	8,912	1,285	1,006	775	0	30	0	3,096
2. Juvenile Arrests	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	428	184	209	32	0	0	0	3	244
4. Cases Diverted	312	137	147	26	0	0	0	2	175
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	87	36	41	4	0	0	0	6	51
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	109	47	52	9	0	0	0	1	62
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	38	18	15	5	0	0	0	0	20
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	17	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	9
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed? Yes Yes Yes Yes No No No

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1 Population: NCJRS Census Update	CY:	2014
Item 3 Referral: # of JCS Complaints/Referrals - JDW	CY:	2015
Item 5 Detention: # of Juvenile Detention Holds - CJJP	CY:	2015
Item 7 Delinquent: # of Orders for Adjudication - JDW	CY:	2015
Item 9 Confinement: # of Placements to State Training School - STS	CY:	2015

Item 2 Arrests: # of Juvenile Arrests - UCR	CY:	n/a
Item 4 Diversions: # of Diversions - JDW	CY:	2015
Item 6 Petitioned: # of Petitions Filed - JDW	CY:	2015
Item 8 Probations: # of Orders for Probation - JDW	CY:	2015
Item 10 Transferred: # of Orders for Waiver to Adult Court - JDW	CY:	2015

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

**DMC Matrices—2015
Summary Page**

Relative Rate Index Compared with : White								
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	--	--	--	--	*	*	*	--
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	--	--	--	--	*	*	*	--
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.94	1.09	**	*	*	*	0.96
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.00	**	**	*	*	*	1.07
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	0.97	1.10	**	*	*	*	0.99
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.75	**	**	*	*	*	0.84
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Bold font

Results that are not statistically significant

Regular font

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

*

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

**

Missing data for some element of calculation

What Would it Take?

Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with **White**

Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White							
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests								
3. Refer to Juvenile Court								
4. Cases Diverted								
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention								
6. Cases Petitioned								
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings								
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement								
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities								
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								
release date: March, 2011								

Source: Justice Data Warehouse