

Juvenile Justice System Planning Data

Iowa's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council Three Year Comprehensive Plan with Additional Juvenile Justice System Information

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Findings

The following bullet points highlight selected data depicted throughout the comprehensive plan. The statistics are categorized by the figure they appear under within the data plan.

JUVENILE POPULATION

- Iowa's juvenile minority populations increased, particularly for Asians, Hispanics and African-Americans, while White juvenile population numbers decreased.
- School Enrollment Data
 - Numbers of Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander and African-American youth have also increased in school enrollment, while their White counterparts again decreased slightly.
 - Native American youth experienced the biggest decrease in enrollment.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE DATA

- In-School and Out-of-School Suspensions
 - In- and out-of-school suspension rates from 2011 to 2014 have declined by roughly 27%.
- Top Five Removal Suspension Reasons
 - African-American youth suspensions increased by approximately 54% for property-related reasons, while all White and Hispanic youth suspensions decreased.
 - African-American youth comprise of roughly 22% of all disruptive behavior suspensions.

JUVENILE JUSTICE DECISION POINTS

- Juvenile Detention Data
 - Detention holds for White males decreased by nearly 18%, while African-American and Other/Multi-Racial males increased by 16.3% and 33.2% respectively.
 - Minority youth held in detention increased 97.4% from 2011 to 2014, while White youth decreased by approximately 15%--an 83% difference between the races.
 - African-American holds for simple misdemeanors increased roughly 23.3% for males and 15.2% for females from 2011 to 2014, while White males and females averaged a 19.1% decrease.
- Statewide Charges
 - Simple misdemeanors comprise 60% of all allegations for which African-American youth are referred to JCS, while simple misdemeanors are only 49% of allegations for White youth.
- Petition Data
 - Petitions for African-American females increased approximately 37% from 2011 to 2014, while petitions for White females decreased almost 17%--a 20% swing.
- Adjudication Data
 - Minorities comprised nearly 41% of all adjudications.

JUVENILES IN THE ADULT SYSTEM

- The number of juveniles admitted to prison has decreased roughly 42% from 2011 to 2014.
- African-Americans made up roughly 60% of juveniles admitted to prison during the report years (40 of 61 admissions).

Report Description

This report provides key juvenile justice system planning data, most of which are taken from Iowa's 2015 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Three Year Plan. The data and related descriptions serve as an overview of decision making for major juvenile justice system processing points, and also assist state and local officials with policy and practice. Included in the report are school discipline data and data related to juvenile in the adult criminal justice system.

Juvenile Population

Many of the data elements discussed in this report are broken down by race and gender. Below are census data from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), included to provide an overall perspective of the youth population in Iowa. The NCHS census data are for a juvenile population (age 0 through 17) in the State of Iowa for the period 2011 through 2014. For analysis purposes, data for Hispanic youth are organized here and elsewhere in this report by race. Also included below are school enrollment data for grades six through twelve provided by the Iowa Department of Education.

**Figure 1: Juvenile Population of Iowa, Ages 0-17
2011-2014**

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2011 – 2014 Changes	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
WHITE	599,278	82.5%	594,928	82.2%	591,992	81.8%	589,437	81.2%	-9,841	-1.6%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	41,739	5.7%	42,193	5.8%	42,994	5.9%	44,843	6.2%	3,104	7.4%
HISPANIC	65,381	9.0%	66,913	9.2%	68,456	9.5%	69,574	9.6%	4,193	6.4%
ASIAN	16,039	2.2%	16,833	2.3%	17,611	2.4%	19,092	2.6%	3,053	19.0%
NATIVE AMERICAN	3,085	0.4%	3,050	0.4%	2,979	0.4%	3,008	0.4%	-77	-2.5%
MALE	371,633	51.2%	370,722	51.2%	370,559	51.2%	371,245	51.1%	-388	-0.1%
FEMALE	353,889	48.7%	353,195	48.8%	353,473	48.8%	354,709	48.9%	820	0.2%
TOTAL	725,522	--	723,917	--	724,032	--	725,954	--	432	0.1%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (2015)

‡ All of the youth in the ethnic classification of Hispanic / Latino are included in the previous racial categories.

Remarks regarding Figure 1:

- Iowa's overall youth population has remained stable since 2011.
- Iowa's minority populations increased, particularly for Asians (19.0%), Hispanics (6.4%), and African-Americans (7.4%), while White and Native American counterparts decreased 1.6% and 2.5% respectively.

Figure 2: School Enrollment Data by Race
Grades 6-12
2011-2012 School Year – 2014-2015 School Year

STATEWIDE TOTALS	2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		% Change '11-'15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
WHITE	207,143	82.1%	205,478	81.3%	203,544	80.4%	202,394	79.7%	-4,749	-2.3%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	12,650	5.0%	12,820	5.1%	13,239	5.2%	13,629	5.4%	979	7.7%
HISPANIC	20,191	8.0%	21,265	8.4%	22,386	8.8%	23,384	9.2%	3,193	15.8%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	5,509	2.2%	5,751	2.3%	6,059	2.4%	6,384	2.5%	875	15.9%
NATIVE AMERICAN	1,212	0.5%	1,169	0.5%	1,063	0.4%	1,074	0.4%	-138	-11.4%
MULTIRACIAL	5,568	2.2%	6,219	2.5%	6,733	2.7%	7,151	2.8%	1,583	28.4%
TOTAL	252,273	--	252,702	--	253,024	--	254,016	--	1,743	0.7%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks regarding Figure 2:

- Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander youth enrollment increased approximately 16% over the reported school years.
- African-American youth also increased approximately 8% in enrollment.
- White youth enrollment decreased approximately 2% across the report period.
- Native American youth had the biggest decrease (11.4%) in enrollment.

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 in Figure 3 are removal data (in- and out-of-school suspensions) from the Iowa Department of Education. These are incident, not youth-based data.

**Figure 3: In-School and Out-of-School Suspensions by Race
Grades 6-12**

2010-2011 School Year – 2013-2014 School Year

STATEWIDE	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	% Change
WHITE	38,729	37,185	30,645	27,599	-28.7%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	11,295	10,816	8,669	8,746	-22.6%
HISPANIC	8,477	8,104	7,086	5,959	-29.7%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	657	598	513	436	-33.6%
NATIVE AMERICAN	521	537	355	297	-43.0%
OTHER/MULTIRACIAL	2,743	2,503	2,330	2,472	-9.9%
TOTAL	62,422	59,743	49,598	45,509	-27.1%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks regarding Figure 3:

- Overall, in- and out-of-school suspension rates have declined by 27.1% for all youth.
- African-American youth comprised of approximately 19% of all youth suspended in 2013-2014.

**Figure 4: Reasons for In-School and Out-of-School Suspensions
Grades 6-12**

2010-2011 School Year – 2013-2014 School Year

STATEWIDE	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	% Change
DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	21,620	19,922	13,761	13,799	-36.2%
ATTENDANCE POLICY VIOLATION	13,633	11,613	10,422	9,145	-32.9%
PHYSICAL FIGHTING WITHOUT INJURY	7,034	6,606	5,695	5,312	-24.5%
PROPERTY RELATED	1,265	1,285	1,086	1,026	-18.9%
OTHER VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WITHOUT INJURY	1,842	1,919	1,568	1,590	-13.7%
TOTAL	45,394	41,345	32,532	30,872	-32.0%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks regarding Figure 4:

- Main reason for removal is disruptive behavior, followed by attendance policy violation, and then physical fighting without injury.
- Each reason for removal decreased over the last four school years, with disruptive behavior having the biggest decline of 36.2%.

Figure 5: Top Five Removal Suspension Reasons by Race
Grades 6-12
2010-2011 School Year – 2013-2014 School Year

STATEWIDE	REASON FOR REMOVAL	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	% Change
WHITE	DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	12,428	11,334	8,310	8,150	-34.4%
	ATTENDANCE POLICY VIOLATION	8,719	7,734	6,644	5,797	-33.5%
	PHYSICAL FIGHTING WITHOUT INJURY	4,335	4,130	3,305	3,029	-30.1%
	OTHER VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WITHOUT INJURY	1,113	1,094	907	902	-19.0%
	PROPERTY-RELATED	872	886	689	609	-30.2%
	TOTAL	27,467	25,178	19,855	18,487	-32.7%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	5,244	4,739	2,861	3,046	-41.9%
	ATTENDANCE POLICY VIOLATION	1,515	1,059	937	867	-42.8%
	PHYSICAL FIGHTING WITHOUT INJURY	1,449	1,377	1,329	1,276	-11.9%
	OTHER VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WITHOUT INJURY	418	466	328	406	-2.9%
	PROPERTY-RELATED	160	181	179	246	53.8%
	TOTAL	8,786	7,822	5,634	5,841	-33.5%
HISPANIC	ATTENDANCE POLICY VIOLATION	2,622	2,168	2,219	1,856	-29.2%
	DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	2,518	2,522	1,728	1,578	-37.3%
	PHYSICAL FIGHTING WITHOUT INJURY	818	752	697	619	-24.3%
	OTHER VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WITHOUT INJURY	181	225	180	145	-19.9%
	PROPERTY-RELATED	164	145	154	110	-32.9%
	TOTAL	6,303	5,812	4,978	4,308	-31.7%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks regarding Figure 5:

- Disruptive Behavior and Attendance Policy Violation were the top two removal reasons for White and Hispanic youth.
- African-American youth comprise of roughly 22% of overall disruptive behavior removals.
- African-American youth increased approximately 54% for removal for property-related reasons.
- Asian/Pacific Islander youth increased 44% in being removed for physical fighting without injury (See Appendix A).
- Native Americans had the biggest decrease in removal rates, 46%, over the four school-year periods (See Appendix A).

OVERVIEW OF BASIC JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DECISION POINTS WITH DATA

This section provides a brief overview of the major decision points related to juvenile justice system processing for youth. It is intended to demonstrate the overall processing of Iowa's juvenile justice system. A juvenile justice system flow chart is provided. Unless otherwise delineated, data provided are incident, not-youth based.

- *Complaint/Referral* – A juvenile complaint is an official claim by a number of sources, including law enforcement, schools, social service agency, etc. that initiates court processing. All complaints are referred to Juvenile Court Services (JCS), which provides juvenile intake and probation services. Once the complaint is received by JCS, all available case information is entered into the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS). A juvenile court officer (JCO) reviews the charge or charges and makes a decision to:
 - Dismiss the matter without further action,
 - Refer the youth for participation in diversion programming, or
 - Schedule an intake interview.
- *Intake interview* – A JCO conducts the initial review of all complaints filed against the youth. An intake interview is a face-to-face meeting between the JCO, the youth, and the youth's parent/s/guardian. At the intake, a JCO attempts to determine the needs of the youth and family and potential issues related to public safety. The short-form Iowa Delinquency Assessment (IDA) is a standardized risk assessment instrument completed at intake to inform delinquency case planning. At the intake step, JCOs typically direct youth into one of two tracks:
 - *Diversion*: JCOs provide informal adjustments for a substantial percentage of youth referred to JCS at the intake stage. This option allows a youth to avoid having an official delinquency record created for the alleged delinquent acts. Informal adjustments are diversion contracts that youth enter into with JCOs, typically for youth who are younger, youth alleged with less serious offenses, and first-time offenders. JCS provides a number of options for youth who are diverted from formal system processing such as restitution, community service, driving prohibition, referral to a private agency for targeted services (e.g. life skills, alcohol/drug education, shoplifting prevention), etc.
 - *Petition*: If a JCO determines that the youth is in need of more formal intervention, the JCO refers the youth to the county attorney with a request that a delinquency petition be filed. The county attorney may file a petition initiating the formal involvement of the court. After a petition is filed, there are a number of options available to the court:
 - *Consent Decree* – A juvenile court judge may decide to offer a youth the option of a consent decree. A consent decree is similar in nature to an informal adjustment and allows the youth an opportunity to avoid adjudication and more intensive sanctions.
 - *Adjudication Hearing* – The juvenile court conducts an adjudication hearing for the purpose of determining whether a youth committed an alleged delinquent offense. This hearing occurs after a reasonable period for fact-finding by the youth's defense attorney and the county attorney. For cases in which the court concludes the youth did commit the alleged delinquent act(s), the court will adjudicate the youth as a delinquent and order an appropriate disposition. JCS staff completes the long-form IDA for youth who are adjudicated delinquent. The long-form of the IDA is a more comprehensive version of that instrument with greater focus on social elements and needs of the youth.

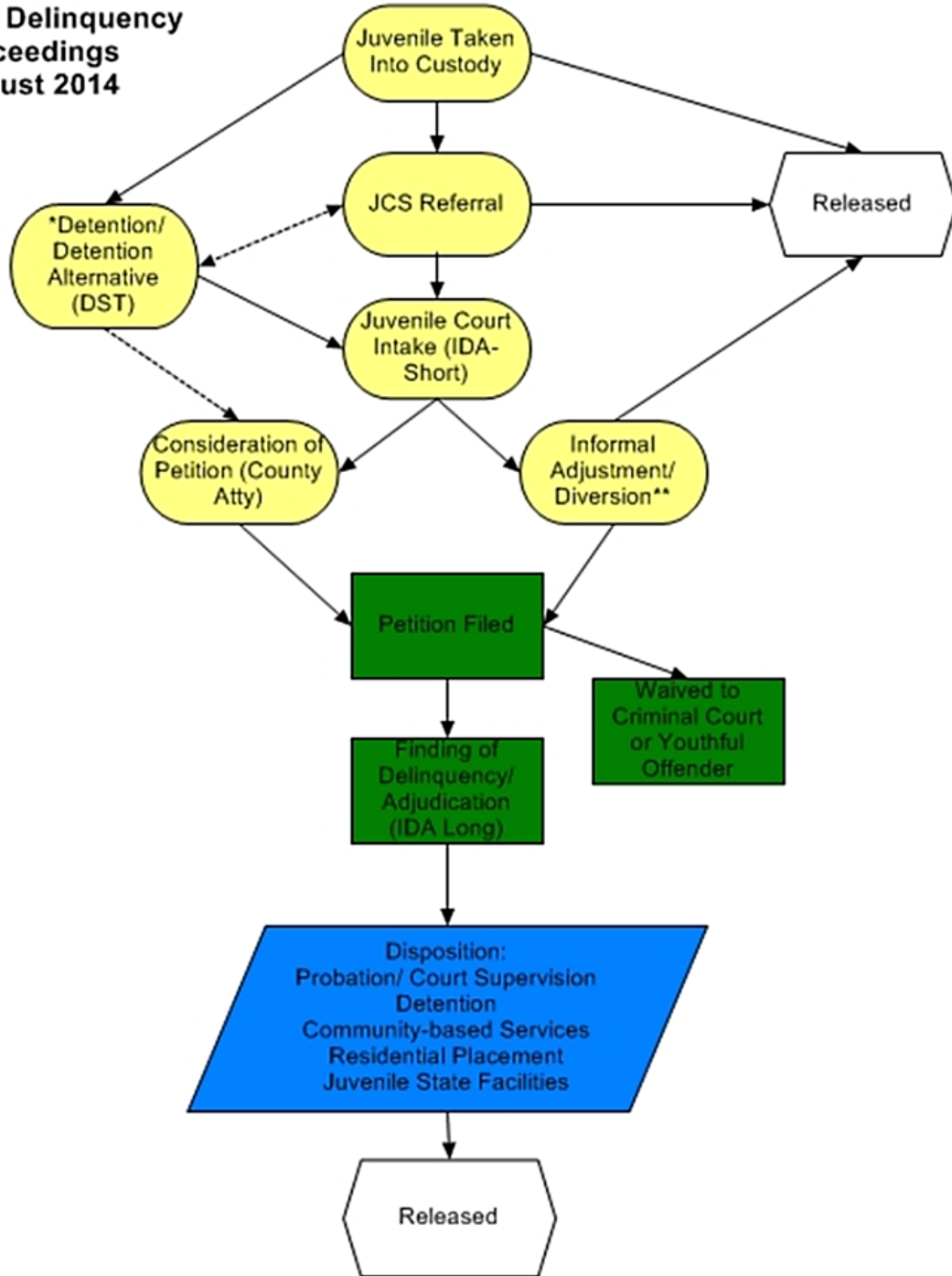
If a youth is adjudicated as a delinquent or is granted a consent decree, the court conducts a dispositional hearing to determine the rehabilitative services and treatment the youth will

receive. The court often conducts a dispositional hearing as part of the adjudication hearing. Dispositions from the juvenile court include one of two general outcomes:

- *Probation* – This is the most common type of disposition in juvenile court. It provides for community-based, ongoing court supervision of the youth for a period of time. It is likely to include one or more of the following: victim restitution, community service, driving suspension or revocation, a juvenile detention facility hold, community-based delinquency services, and tracking and electronic monitoring.
- *Assignment to a juvenile treatment facility*. This type of disposition is typically applied to youth with higher risk factors. This can include services such as: day treatment programs, family foster care, group foster care, supervised apartment living, in-patient psychiatric care, or placement at the state training school.
- *Youthful Offender Status*: In a small number of cases involving youth, ages 15 and younger, whom have been alleged to commit a serious, violent offense, there is the option for the adult criminal court to exercise judicial jurisdiction while accessing programming and services in the delinquency system.
- *Waiver of youth to adult criminal court*: In a relatively small number of cases involving very serious offenses, a county attorney may request that the juvenile court grant a waiver (i.e. transfer) of a juvenile delinquency case to the adult criminal court where more severe sanctions may be imposed.

Figure 6: System Flow of the Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile Delinquency Proceedings August 2014



Notes:

This is an overview document that does NOT include every delinquency decision point.

*Youth can be detained at multiple decision points during the delinquency process.

**Most jurisdictions provide diversion for low level offenses referred to Juvenile Court Services. Includes many programmatic options or sanctions (e.g. shoplifting, substance abuse education, mediation, community service, etc.)

Juvenile Detention Data

A youth arrested by law enforcement for the commission of a violent offense is often referred directly to a juvenile detention facility (see “Overview of Basic Juvenile Justice System Decision Points”). Youth who commit *any delinquent act* can be held in juvenile detention facilities. There are 10 such facilities in Iowa. Juvenile detention facilities are locked residential settings 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. Data provided below include youth held in juvenile detention facilities that are under adult court jurisdiction.

Figure 7: Juvenile Detention Holds by Race and Gender
2011-2014

HOLDS	2011		2012		2013		2014		% Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
WHITE	313	1,322	386	1,383	365	1,246	312	1,083	-0.3%	-18.1%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	151	565	150	686	169	616	161	657	6.6%	16.3%
HISPANIC	41	280	34	300	36	251	35	276	-14.6%	-1.4%
OTHER/MULTIRACIAL	64	199	99	234	97	266	106	265	65.6%	33.2%
TOTAL	569	2,366	669	2,603	667	2,379	614	2,281	7.9%	-3.6%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Remarks regarding Figure 7:

- Detention holds for White males decreased by more than 18%, while African-American and Other/Multi-Racial males increased by 16.3% and 33.2%, respectively.
- Detention holds for females increased by almost 8% while there was a decrease of 3.6% for males.
- In 2011, minority youth comprised 43% of all holds; in 2014 they were 49% of all holds.

Figure 8: Juvenile Detention Holds by Race
2011-2014

HOLDS	2011	2012	2013	2014	% CHANGE
WHITE	1,635	1,769	1,611	1,395	-14.7%
MINORITY	1,300	1,503	1,435	1,500	15.4%
TOTAL	2,935	3,272	3,046	2,895	-1.4%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Remarks regarding Figure 8:

- Minority youth held in detention increased more than 15% over the report years, while holds for White youth decreased approximately 15%.
- Overall detention holds decreased from 2011 to 2014.

**Figure 9: Severity of Offenses for Detention Holds by Race
2011-2014**

HOLDS BY RACE & OFFENSE LEVEL		2011		2012		2013		2014		% Change	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
FELONY	WHITE	62	540	85	486	75	429	64	381	3.2%	-29.4%
	AFRICAN-AMERICAN	45	231	23	280	24	249	33	249	-26.7%	7.8%
	HISPANIC	14	90	7	82	5	77	3	94	-78.6%	4.4%
	OTHER/MULTIRACIAL	18	85	21	79	10	84	14	70	-22.2%	-17.6%
	TOTAL	139	946	136	927	114	839	114	794	-18.0%	-16.1%
INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	WHITE	132	476	148	556	147	481	154	463	16.7%	-2.7%
	AFRICAN-AMERICAN	56	209	69	238	77	226	73	260	30.4%	24.4%
	HISPANIC	16	114	12	140	16	105	13	126	-18.8%	10.5%
	OTHER/MULTIRACIAL	21	65	29	89	40	103	31	90	47.6%	38.5%
	TOTAL	225	864	258	1023	280	915	271	939	20.4%	8.7%
SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	WHITE	109	293	142	332	141	315	89	235	-18.3%	-19.8%
	AFRICAN-AMERICAN	46	120	56	162	63	136	53	148	15.2%	23.3%
	HISPANIC	11	72	13	73	14	65	18	55	63.6%	-23.6%
	OTHER/MULTIRACIAL	25	47	47	64	44	75	59	98	136.0%	108.5%
	TOTAL	191	532	258	631	262	591	219	536	14.7%	0.8%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

*Others excluded as numbers are too small for a meaningful analysis of percent change.

Remarks regarding Figure 9:

- The percentage of holds for felonies decreased from 38% in 2011 to 32% in 2014, while the overall holds increased.
- Holds for indictable misdemeanors increased for all races.
- African-American holds for simple misdemeanors increased roughly 23.3% for males and 15.2% for females from 2011 to 2014, while White males and females averaged a 19.1% decrease.
- Felony holds for males have decreased by about 16% during the report period.

**Figure 10: Average Length of Stay (in days) by Race and Gender
2011-2014**

AVG. LENGTH OF STAY	2011		2012		2013		2014		% Change
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
WHITE	9.8	12.6	10.5	13.3	11.6	14.7	14.6	14.8	22.9%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	12.4	15.8	11.1	15.5	11.8	16.3	13.1	15.1	-2.1%
HISPANIC	12.2	13.4	8.1	15.7	13.7	15.4	16.7	14.6	12.3%
OTHER/MULTIRACIAL	13.2	14.8	12.7	13.6	12.8	15.2	13.3	14.4	-2.1%
AVERAGE-ALL YOUTH	11.9	14.1	10.6	14.5	12.5	15.4	14.4	14.8	12.1%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

**Figure 11: Average Daily Population by Race and Gender
2011-2014**

AVG. DAILY POPULATION	2011		2012		2013		2014		% Change
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
WHITE	8.4	45.5	11.0	50.5	11.6	50.1	12.5	44.0	4.9%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	5.1	24.4	4.6	29.1	5.5	27.4	5.8	27.2	11.9%
HISPANIC	1.4	10.3	0.8	12.9	1.4	10.6	1.6	11.1	8.8%
OTHER/MULTIRACIAL	2.3	8.1	3.4	8.7	3.4	11.1	3.9	10.5	38.1%
TOTAL-ALL YOUTH	17.2	88.2	19.8	101.2	21.8	99.1	23.7	92.8	10.5%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Note: Average daily population is calculated by computing the sum of the daily population divided by the number of days during the year.

Remarks regarding Figures 10 and 11:

- The average length of stay for females increased by approximately 21% over the report years, while the average length of stay for males increased roughly 5%.
- African-American males have the longest average length of stay (15.7) average days; white females have the shortest (11.6) average days.
- White and African-American males comprised the majority of the daily population from 2011 to 2014.
- Overall, the average daily population increased by more than 10% during the report period.

Juvenile Complaint Data

Complaints are law violations that law enforcement refers to JCS (see “Overview of Basic Juvenile Justice System Decision Points”). A single complaint may include multiple allegations. Figure 12 provides data regarding actual complaints. The remaining data in this section contains data on allegations. A table of the Top 5 Allegations, mentioned in the remarks, can be found in Appendix B.

**Figure 12: Delinquency Complaints Filed by Race and Gender
2011-2014**

COMPLAINTS	2011			2012			2013			2014			% Change	
	F	M	UNK	F	M	UNK	F	M	UNK	F	M	UNK	F	M
WHITE	4,539	10,154	1	4,122	9,050		3,647	7,869		3,258	7,298		-28.2%	-28.1%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1,291	3,057		1,301	2,876		1,284	2,798		1,380	2,675		6.9%	-12.5%
HISPANIC	426	1,311		410	1,241		318	1,080		295	932		-30.8%	-28.9%
ASIAN	67	108		46	108		43	79		37	87		-44.8%	-19.4%
NATIVE AMERICAN	101	157		108	128		90	104		93	87		-7.9%	-44.6%
OTHER	78	195	2	63	163	1	91	163	1	77	161	8	-1.3%	-17.4%
TOTAL	6,502	14,982	3	6,050	13,566	1	5,473	12,093	1	5,140	11,240	8	-20.9%	-25.0%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

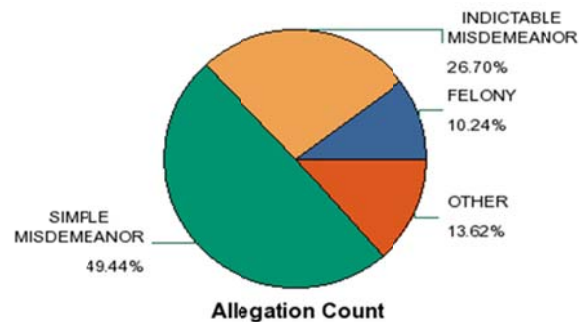
Remarks regarding Figure 12:

- From 2011 to 2014, the overall number of Complaints Filed has decreased by almost 24%.

- African-American male complaints decreased by almost 13%, while white males decreased by more than 28%.
- African-Americans were the only racial/ethnic group for which there was an increase for females.
- Theft 5th Degree is the top allegation for all races (See Appendix B).
- Asian youth are more likely to be charged with possession of a controlled substance (Marijuana 1st Offense) than any other youth (See Appendix B).

**Figure 13: Statewide Charges by Offense Levels, Race and Gender
2011 to 2014**

WHITE	2011			2012		2013		2014		% Change	
	F	M	UNK	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
FELONY	218	1,730	0	231	1,512	196	1,251	189	1,384	-13.3%	-20.0%
INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	959	3,954	1	977	3,544	1,035	3,017	1,019	2,993	6.3%	-24.3%
SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	2,942	6,347	1	2,664	5,874	2,365	5,120	2,171	4,921	-26.2%	-22.5%
OTHER	1,144	1,633	0	1,024	1,435	856	1,211	679	948	-40.6%	-41.9%
TOTAL	5,263	13,664	2	4,896	12,365	4,452	10,599	4,058	10,246	-22.9%	-25.0%

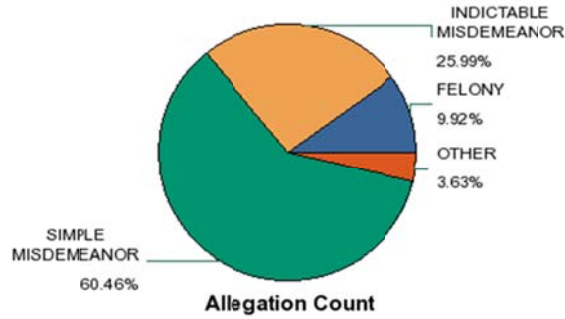


Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Remarks regarding Figure 13-Statewide Charges for White youth:

- During the report years, females had the only increase of 6.3% for indictable misdemeanors.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN	2011		2012		2013		2014		% Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
FELONY	54	519	52	449	60	448	95	468	75.9%	-9.8%
INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	312	1,111	291	1,111	358	1,008	390	1,037	25.0%	-6.7%
SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	1,130	2,271	1,147	2,179	1,090	2,084	1,183	1,988	4.7%	-12.5%
OTHER	70	140	59	185	49	110	39	133	-44.3%	-5.0%
TOTAL	1,566	4,041	1,549	3,924	1,557	3,650	1,707	3,626	9.0%	-10.3%



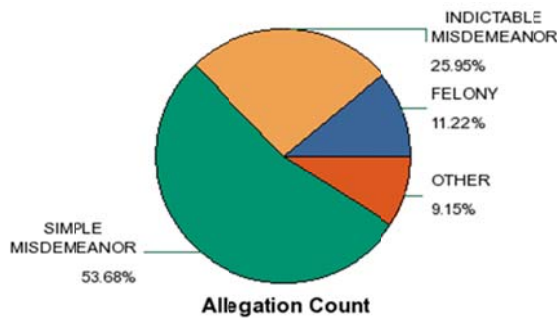
Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Remarks regarding Figure 13-Statewide Charges for African-American youth:

- Simple misdemeanors comprise 60% of all allegations for which African-American youth are referred to JCS, while there were only 49% of simple misdemeanor allegations for White youth.
- African-American males showed a 12.5% decrease, while females increased roughly 5% in Simple Misdemeanor charges.
- African-American females increased in all offense levels.

HISPANIC	2011		2012		2013		2014		% Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
FELONY	30	224	23	216	11	192	*	187	*	-16.5%
INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	77	457	90	506	76	402	78	372	1.3%	-18.6%
SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	342	866	315	878	237	763	224	633	-34.5%	-26.9%
OTHER	55	159	52	141	47	132	35	105	-36.4%	-34.0%
TOTAL	504	1,706	480	1,741	371	1,489	344	1,297	-31.7%	-24.0%

(*) denotes too small of numbers for a meaningful analysis of percent change



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

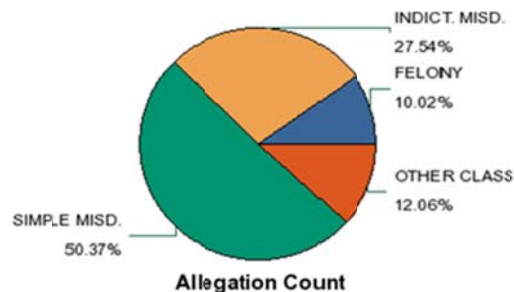
Remarks regarding Figure 13-Statewide Charges for Hispanic youth:

- Hispanic females had the only increase (1.3%) for indictable misdemeanors during the report years.
- Simple misdemeanors for Hispanic males decreased by approximately 27% during the report years.

STATEWIDE TOTAL	2011			2012		2013		2014		% Change	
	F	M	UNK	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
WHITE	5,263	13,664	2	4,896	12,365	4,452	10,599	4,058	10,246	-22.9%	-25.0%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1,566	4,041	0	1,549	3,924	1,557	3,650	1,707	3,626	9.0%	-10.3%
HISPANIC	504	1,706	0	480	1,741	371	1,489	344	1,297	-31.7%	-24.0%
ASIAN	80	128	0	50	146	52	113	42	109	-47.5%	-14.8%
NATIVE AMERICAN	127	224	0	130	204	110	155	114	119	-10.2%	-46.9%
OTHER	91	282	1	86	234	115	215	92	241	1.1%	-14.5%
TOTAL	7,631	20,045	3	7,191	18,614	6,657	16,221	6,357	15,638	-16.7%	-22.0%

	STATEWIDE TOTAL	2011	2012	2013	2014
WHITE	FELONY	1,948	1,743	1,447	1,573
	INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	4,914	4,521	4,052	4,012
	SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	9,290	8,538	7,485	7,092
	OTHER	2,777	2,459	2,067	1,627
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	FELONY	573	501	508	563
	INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	1,423	1,402	1,366	1,427
	SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	3,401	3,326	3,174	3,171
	OTHER	210	244	159	172
HISPANIC	FELONY	254	239	203	194
	INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	534	596	478	450
	SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	1,208	1,193	1,000	857
	OTHER	214	193	179	140
TOTAL		26,746	24,955	22,118	21,278

*Statistics regarding Asians, Native Americans and Others can be found in *Appendix C*.



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Remarks regarding Figure 13-Statewide Charge Totals:

- African-Americans account for the highest percentages of simple misdemeanor charges, 60.5%.
- Whites account for the highest percentages of Indictable Misdemeanors; however, their numbers decreased for males and females between 2013 and 2014.
- All races averaged around 10% for felony charges.
- White and Hispanic youth charges of Simple Misdemeanors decreased approximately 30% during the report period.

Diversion Data

Most youth that have a complaint referred to JCS have their case diverted (see “Overview of Basic Juvenile Justice System Decision Points”). Informal adjustments are the diversion activity most uniformly being reported by JCS staff. Other diversion activities that are included in diversion counts include: hold for further review, refer to other agency, dismissed, etc. Youth participating in diversion are not engaged in formal system processing.

**Figure 14: Diversions by Race and Gender
2011-2014**

	2011		2012		2013		2014		% Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
WHITE	4,029	7,261	3,667	6,440	3,060	5,518	2,920	5,357	-27.5%	-26.2%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1,018	1,797	1,024	1,607	981	1,649	1,023	1,682	0.5%	-6.4%
HISPANIC	385	882	380	806	290	741	252	628	-34.5%	-28.8%
ASIAN	57	77	46	90	39	58	38	66	-33.3%	-14.3%
NATIVE AMERICAN	83	125	79	101	65	60	61	64	-26.5%	-48.8%
OTHER	53	100	60	90	68	109	54	76	1.9%	-24.0%
TOTAL	5,625	10,242	5,256	9,134	4,503	8,135	4,348	7,873	-22.7%	-23.1%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

*Unknown gender statistics were removed due to their numbers being too small for meaningful analysis.

Remarks regarding Figure 14:

- African-American youth comprised 20% of Diversions during the report years. It is their lowest representation among any of the provided juvenile justice decision points.
- African-American females increased less than 1% from 2011 to 2014, while males experienced close to a 6% decrease during the same report period.
 - White youth have decreased by approximately 27%, for both males and females.
- There is roughly a 28% difference between African-American females, with a 0.5% increase, and White females with a 27.5% decrease.

Petition Data

The filing of a petition begins a formal process that may involve a youth going to court (see “Overview of Basic Juvenile Justice System Decision Points”). A petition may include multiple allegations. The data in Figure 15 includes only petitions.

**Figure 15: Delinquency Petitions Filed by Race and Gender
2011-2014**

	2011		2012		2013		2014		% Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
WHITE	555	2,473	587	2,266	485	2,045	462	1,907	-16.8%	-22.9%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	277	1,134	264	1,132	314	989	379	1,069	36.8%	-5.7%
HISPANIC	56	368	55	371	39	308	38	272	-32.1%	-26.1%
ASIAN	*	29	*	23	*	22	*	17	*	-41.4%
NATIVE AMERICAN	16	35	21	34	*	35	*	32	*	-8.6%
OTHER	15	66	23	71	23	66	25	79	66.7%	19.7%
TOTAL	919	4,105	950	3,897	861	3,465	904	3,376	-1.6%	-17.8%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

*2011 Unknown gender statistics were removed due to their numbers being too small for meaningful analysis

Remarks regarding Figure 15:

- Petitions for African-American females increased approximately 37%, while petitions for white females decreased almost 17%.
- White males decreased approximately 23% over the report period.
- African-American males decreased nearly 6% over the report period.
- There is nearly a 17% difference in petitions filed between 2011 and 2014 for White and African-American males.

Adjudication Data

An adjudication is a formal finding of guilt by a judge (see “Overview of Basic Juvenile Justice System Decision Points”). The below data reflect the number of adjudication orders for the respective time periods.

**Figure 16: Orders for Adjudications by Race and Gender
2011-2014**

	2011		2012		2013		2014		% Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
WHITE	167	868	189	836	177	734	130	679	-22.2%	-21.8%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	84	399	89	415	83	349	80	340	-4.8%	-14.8%
HISPANIC	13	142	21	143	15	119	11	120	-15.4%	-15.5%
ASIAN	7	6	2	13	2	7	1	4	-85.7%	-33.3%
NATIVE AMERICAN	6	19	5	16	7	11	3	14	-50.0%	-26.3%
OTHER	4	19	5	35	7	26	6	20	50.0%	5.3%
TOTAL	281	1,453	311	1,458	291	1,246	231	1,177	-17.8%	-19.0%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Remarks regarding Figure 16:

- African-American youth consistently averaged nearly 29% of adjudications throughout the report years.
- Minorities comprised nearly 41% of all adjudications.
- White female adjudications decreased approximately 22%; African-American females decreased roughly 5%.
- White male adjudications also decreased approximately 22%; African-American males decreased roughly 15%.
- Native American male adjudications decreased approximately 26%, while females decreased 50%.

Boys State Training School

The Boys State Training School (STS) in Eldora is a locked state institution for delinquent boys. The STS is campus style and youth live in locked cottages on the institution grounds. The facility is considered by many to be an “end of the line” placement for *delinquent boys*. Juvenile offenders who fail at STS who then reoffend would probably face waiver to adult court as their next sanction, although some youth may have multiple admissions to STS.

**Figure 17: State Training School Admissions by Race/Ethnicity
2011-2014**

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2011-2014 Changes	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
WHITE	107	51.2%	108	56.5%	97	54.8%	57	57.6%	-50	-46.7%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	79	37.8%	62	32.5%	64	36.2%	28	28.3%	-51	-64.6%
HISPANIC/LATINO	23	11.0%	21	11.0%	16	9.0%	14	14.1%	-9	-39.1%
TOTAL	209		191		177		99		-110	-52.6%

Source: Iowa State Training School for Boys at Eldora
Note: These numbers include court evaluations as well.

Remarks regarding Figure 17:

- Admissions decreased approximately 53% during the report years.
- African-American youth experienced the largest decrease, 64.6%.

Youth Waived to Adult Court

Older youth or youth with more serious allegations may have their case referred to the adult criminal court. Provided below are data on the number of waivers to adult court.

**Figure 18: Youth Waived to Adult Court by Race and Gender
2011-2014**

	2011		2012		2013		2014		% Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
WHITE	57	323	67	258	46	204	36	205	-36.8%	-36.5%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	13	119	28	101	18	63	27	77	107.7%	-35.3%
HISPANIC	*	40	*	44	*	28	*	27	*	-32.5%
TOTAL	70	482	95	403	64	295	63	309	-10.0%	-35.9%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

(*) denotes too small of numbers for meaningful analysis

Note: These data do not include youth statutorily excluded from juvenile court jurisdiction by Iowa Code Section 232.8 (1c)

Remarks regarding Figure 18:

- African-American youth averaged 25% of waivers to adult court from 2011 to 2014.
- African-American females waived to adult court increased almost 108% during the report years.
- White youth, Hispanic youth and African-American males averaged a 35% decrease.

Juveniles in the Adult System

This section describes processing for juveniles who are waived from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to the jurisdiction of the adult court. Once under the jurisdiction of the adult court, a juvenile can generally be given any sentence that an adult could receive for the same offense. Among these sentences are both probation and prison sentences. This section will address persons who were juveniles at the commission of their offenses and have either been given prison sentences or were placed on adult probation.

There are a number of ways in which a juvenile may end up under the jurisdiction of the adult court. They may be either formally waived by the juvenile court or statutorily excluded from the juvenile court jurisdiction.

Effective in SFY96, Iowa Code (232.8(1c)) provides that juvenile offenders aged 16 and 17 are automatically under the adult court jurisdiction for forcible felonies and certain other felonies.

The figures provided below are from state fiscal years 2011-2014.

Youth in Prison - The following figure shows the number of juveniles admitted to prison at one of Iowa's adult prisons.

**Figure 19: Juveniles Admitted to Prison by Offense Type
2011-2014**

	2011	2012	2013	2014
VIOLENT	17	10	13	13
PROPERTY	7	1	2	0
DRUG	0	1	0	0
PUBLIC ORDER	0	0	1	1
OTHER	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	24	12	17	14

Source: Iowa Department of Corrections

Remarks regarding Figure 19:

- The majority of juveniles are admitted to prison for violent offenses.
- The number of juveniles admitted to prison has decreased roughly 42% over the report years.

Youth Prison Admissions by Gender, Race and Ethnicity - The following figure shows the number of juveniles committed to Iowa's prisons:

**Figure 20: Juveniles Admitted to Prison by Race
2011-2014**

	2011	2012	2013	2014
WHITE	4	3	3	4
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	14	5	12	9
HISPANIC	5	3	2	1
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	24	12	17	14

Source: Iowa Department of Corrections

Remarks regarding Figure 20:

- African-Americans made up roughly 60% of juveniles admitted to prison during the report years (40 of 61 admissions).

Youth on Probation in the Adult System - Data regarding the number of juveniles under the adult court who are on probation was only obtained for SFY 11-14 through ICON.

**Figure 21: Juveniles Placed on Probation (New Admits) under the Adult Court Jurisdiction by Race
2011-2014**

	2011	2012	2013	2014
WHITE	52	31	34	28
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	21	22	19	14
HISPANIC	6	9	4	5
TOTAL	79	62	57	47

Source: Iowa Department of Corrections

Remarks regarding Figure 21:

- Over the report years, the number of juveniles placed on probation under the Adult Court Jurisdiction has decreased by nearly 38%.
- African-American youth consistently made up approximately 30% of the juveniles placed on probation during the report period.

APPENDICES
Appendix A: Top Five Removal Suspension Reasons
By Race
Grades 6-12
2011-2014

STATEWIDE	REASON FOR REMOVAL	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	% Change
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	ATTENDANCE POLICY VIOLATION	217	149	153	130	-40.1%
	DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	170	178	83	72	-57.6%
	PHYSICAL FIGHTING WITHOUT INJURY	54	62	65	78	44.4%
	OTHER VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WITHOUT INJURY	17	*	13	*	*
	PROPERTY RELATED	11	*	13	*	*
	TOTAL	487	425	334	300	-38.4%
NATIVE AMERICAN	ATTENDANCE POLICY VIOLATION	158	139	69	80	-49.4%
	DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	122	124	94	73	-40.2%
	PHYSICAL FIGHTING WITHOUT INJURY	53	46	40	33	-37.7%
	OTHER VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WITHOUT INJURY	22	*	21	*	*
	PROPERTY RELATED	18	*	11	*	*
	TOTAL	373	341	235	201	-46.1%
OTHER/ MULTRACIAL	DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	1,138	1,025	685	880	-22.7%
	ATTENDANCE POLICY VIOLATION	393	364	400	415	5.6%
	PHYSICAL FIGHTING WITHOUT INJURY	319	239	259	277	-13.2%
	OTHER VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WITHOUT INJURY	90	90	113	121	34.4%
	PROPERTY RELATED	38	49	39	42	10.5%
	TOTAL	1,978	1,767	1,496	1,735	-12.3%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

(*) denotes too small of numbers for a meaningful analysis of percent change.
Other races can be found in Figure 5 of this document.

**Appendix B: Top Five Allegations and Charges
By Race
2011-2014**

WHITE

		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
714.2(5)	THEFT 5TH DEGREE	1,160	1,475	967	1,315	905	1,156	824	1,142
123.47(3)(c)	JCS - POSSESS/PURCH ALCOHOL BY PERSON UNDER 18	1,035	1,401	945	1,276	805	1,048	637	824
708.2(6)	ASSAULT	465	1014	409	791	396	747	319	694
124.401(5)	POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-MARIJUANA 1ST OFFENSE	176	849	202	847	204	718	250	842
124.414	POSSESSION OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	175	829	187	826	200	751	222	729

AFRICAN-AMERICAN

		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
714.2(5)	THEFT 5TH DEGREE	355	498	363	467	330	506	364	501
723.4(1)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT - FIGHTING OR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR	214	336	287	395	288	372	249	315
708.2(6)	ASSAULT	250	350	169	342	198	325	179	263
708.2(2)	ASSAULT CAUSING BODILY INJURY OR MENTAL ILLNESS	100	188	99	176	108	183	106	149
716.8(1)	TRESPASS	51	169	52	157	50	163	94	272

HISPANIC

		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
714.2(5)	THEFT 5TH DEGREE	113	203	129	199	78	211	65	157
723.4(1)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT - FIGHTING OR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR	77	130	50	85	58	102	44	76
123.47(3)(c)	JCS - POSSESS/PURCH ALCOHOL BY PERSON UNDER 18	46	118	39	112	43	110	30	84
124.401(5)	POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE - MARIJUANA 1ST OFFENSE	*	109	18	125	17	130	21	125
708.2(6)	ASSAULT	53	92	39	116	32	86	41	73

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

(*) denotes too small of numbers for meaningful analysis

ASIAN

		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
714.2(5)	THEFT 5TH DEGREE	26	14	17	19	12	13	11	14
124.401(5)	POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-MARIJUANA 1ST OFFENSE	*	14	*	14	*	15	*	10
123.47(3)(c)	JCS - POSSESS/PURCH ALCOHOL BY PERSON UNDER 18	*	*	*	12	*	10	*	*
723.4(1)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT - FIGHTING OR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR	10	10	*	13	*	*	*	*
124.414	POSSESSION OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
714.2(4)	THEFT 4TH DEGREE	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

NATIVE AMERICAN

		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
714.2(5)	THEFT 5TH DEGREE	39	30	32	26	30	16	40	26
708.2(6)	ASSAULT	13	*	18	13	10	*	*	10
124.401(5)	POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-MARIJUANA 1ST OFFENSE	*	11	*	11	*	15	*	12
123.47(3)(c)	JCS - POSSESS/PURCH ALCOHOL BY PERSON UNDER 18	*	15	*	15	*	*	*	*
124.414	POSSESSION OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	*	*	*	15	*	10	*	13

OTHER

		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
708.2(6)	ASSAULT	12	30	19	19	14	28	17	33
714.2(5)	THEFT 5TH DEGREE	17	26	14	16	22	28	17	20
708.2(2)	ASSAULT CAUSING BODILY INJURY OR MENTAL ILLNESS	*	23	*	18	*	13	*	14
723.4(1)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT - FIGHTING OR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR	11	11	*	13	*	14	*	10
716.8(1)	TRESPASS	*	13	*	11	*	11	*	*

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

*2011 Unknown gender statistics were removed due to their numbers being too small for meaningful analysis

(*) denotes too small of numbers for meaningful analysis

**Appendix C: Statewide Charges
By Offense Levels and Race
2011-2014**

	STATEWIDE TOTALS	2011	2012	2013	2014
ASIAN	FELONY	19	12	18	12
	INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	63	57	48	40
	SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	113	105	78	81
	OTHER	13	22	21	18
NATIVE AMERICAN					
	FELONY	31	25	31	17
	INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	79	88	84	51
	SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	203	190	132	152
	OTHER	38	31	18	13
OTHER					
	FELONY	41	43	29	55
	INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	114	95	92	92
	SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	207	168	196	173
	OTHER	12	14	13	13
TOTAL		933	850	760	717

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse
Other races can be found in Figure 13 of this document.