

Linn 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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LINN 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 Linn County. The NCHS population data are for a juvenile population (age 10 through 17) in Linn 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 Cedar Rapids Community School District, grades six through twelve, provided by the Iowa Department of Education.

Juvenile Population Data

Juvenile Population of Cedar Rapids Ages 10-17 By Race and Gender

Linn County Population	2011		2012		2013		2014		2011 – 2014 % Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	9,737	10,282	9,665	10,310	9,686	10,171	9,776	10,183	0.4%	-1.0%
African-American	944	987	917	996	938	1,015	999	1,083	5.8%	9.7%
Hispanic	444	442	477	477	490	503	523	537	17.8%	21.5%
Asian	260	256	277	256	292	258	311	257	19.6%	0.4%
Native American	52	42	48	38	47	38	35	44	-32.7%	4.8%
Total	11,437	12,009	11,384	12,077	11,453	11,985	11,644	12,104	1.8%	0.8%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (2015)

Remarks for Juvenile Population:

- The overall juvenile population in Linn County has increased by a little under 2% during the report period.
- All youth experienced increases except for White males and Native American females.
- Asian had the highest increase among females at 19.6%.
- Hispanic youth increased 21.5% from 2011 to 2014, which was the largest increase for males.

**Cedar Rapids Community School District Enrollment by Race
Grades 6-12**

Cedar Rapids Totals	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2014 % Change
White	6,397	6,302	-1.5%
African-American	1,224	1,259	2.9%
Hispanic	425	442	4.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	211	216	2.4%
Native American	37	40	8.1%
Multi-Racial	399	437	9.5%
Total	8,693	8,696	0.0%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for School Enrollment:

- Minority enrollment numbers increased an average of 5.4% across the report years, while White enrollment numbers decreased 1.5%.

2. School Discipline Data

A variety of research connects youth involvement in the school discipline process with involvement in the juvenile justice system. It is noteworthy that a number of state and local juvenile justice system planning efforts in Iowa utilize school discipline data. Provided below are **Cedar Rapids 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**

Cedar Rapids Suspensions	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2015 % Change
White	1,036	1,198	1,063	867	745	-28.1%
African-American	716	880	760	820	766	7.0%
Hispanic	63	93	84	85	79	25.4%
Other Youth of Color	38	157	217	324	370	873.7%
Total	1,862	2,263	2,032	1,949	1,803	-3.2%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

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

Remarks for Suspensions:

- In and out-of-school suspensions for Other Youth of Color increased nearly 874% during the report period, yet overall suspensions decreased 3.2%.
- Suspensions for African-American youth increased 7%, while suspensions for White youth decreased 28.1%.
- African-American youth comprised on average 40% of the total suspensions.

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

Cedar Rapids Reasons	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2015 % Change
Disruptive Behavior	914	873	681	802	773	-15.4%
Physical Fighting Without Injury	407	428	354	358	469	15.2%
Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	53	88	47	77	75	41.5%
Attendance Policy Violation	64	69	70	93	67	4.7%
Property Related	28	40	80	76	54	92.9%
Total	1,466	1,498	1,232	1,406	1,438	-1.9%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for Suspension Reasons:

- Property related suspensions increased 92.9% from 2011 to 2015.
- Disruptive behavior had the only decrease in school suspensions during the report period at 15.4%, yet comprised roughly 57% of all suspensions.

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

Cedar Rapids Top 5 Reasons		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
White	Disruptive Behavior	478	439	370	345	320	-33.1%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	237	232	168	138	180	-24.1%
	Attendance Policy Violation	31	39	38	52	33	6.5%
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	29	45	20	35	23	-20.7%
	Property Related	15	25	39	33	17	13.3%
	Total	790	780	635	603	573	-27.5%
African-American	Disruptive Behavior	381	367	246	359	328	-13.9%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	152	165	150	162	221	45.4%
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	18	35	23	28	35	94.4%
	Property Related	*	15	32	38	23	NA
	Attendance Policy Violation	27	24	21	34	20	-25.9%
	Total	588	606	472	621	627	6.6%
Other Youth of Color	Disruptive Behavior	42	64	58	93	113	169.0%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	15	29	29	47	53	253.3%
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	*	*	*	12	NA
	Attendance Policy Violation	*	*	*	*	11	NA
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Total	81	104	111	172	225	177.8%

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:

- African-American youth comprise nearly 42% of the removals for disruptive behavior.
- Other Youth of Color removals for disruptive behavior and physical fighting without injury increased 169% and 253.3%, respectively.
 - White and African-American violations each decreased more than 33% and 13%, respectively.
- The Top 5 reasons for suspensions for White youth experienced the only decrease during the report period at 27.5%.

3. Law Enforcement Data

The following figures present data from the Cedar Rapids Police Department, a select metropolitan agency representing Linn 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. Linn County JCS complaint data is provided later in this report.

Note: The Cedar Rapids Police Department does not break out race by ethnicity therefore “Hispanic” will not be a race category for this particular data. Data is broken down by White, African-American, and “Other Youth of Color,” which includes Asian, Native American and Other race categories.

Cedar Rapids Juvenile Arrests by Race

Cedar Rapids	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
White	671	58%	619	55%	559	49%	531	49%	550	51%	-18.0%
African-American	464	40%	504	45%	577	50%	539	50%	506	47%	9.1%
Other Youth of Color	20	2%	*	--	*	--	*	--	12	1%	-40.0%
Total	1,155	--	1,132	--	1,145	--	1,079	--	1,068	--	-7.5%

Source: Cedar Rapids Police Department

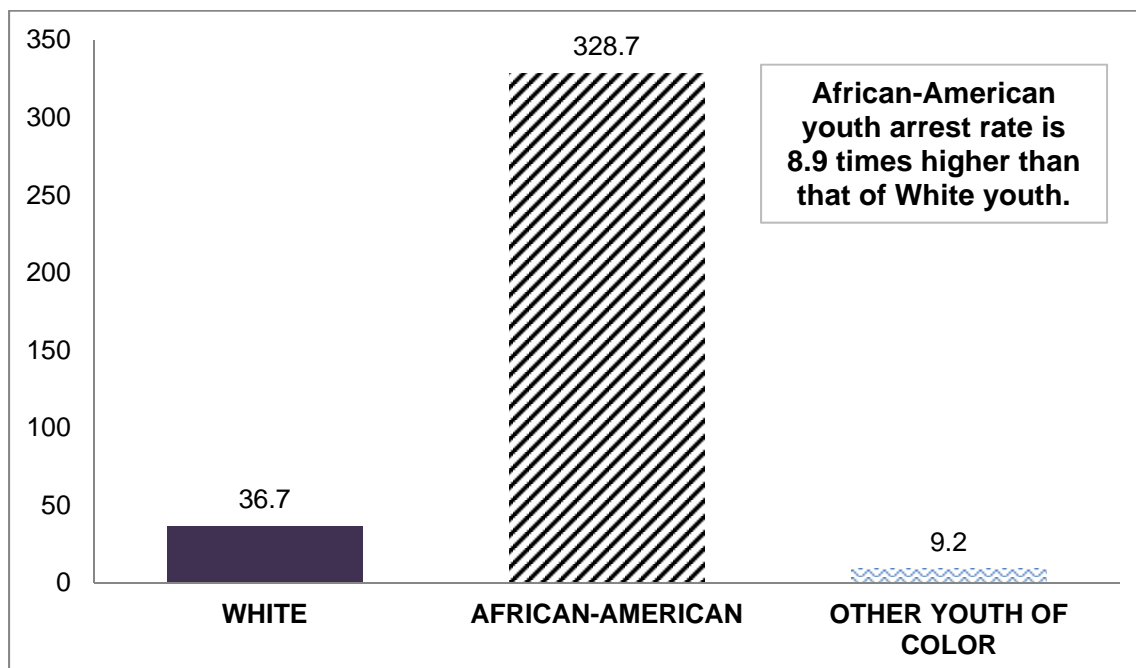
(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, but are included in the overall total

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

Remarks for Juvenile Arrests by Race:

- Overall arrests in Cedar Rapids declined 7.5%.
- African-American youth arrests increased 9.1% during the report period, while arrests for White youth decreased 18% during the reporting period.

**Cedar Rapids Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 Youth
2011-2015**



Source: Cedar Rapids 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

Complaints	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
White	883	826	773	698	667	-24.5%
African-American	452	505	528	484	449	-0.7%
Hispanic	23	19	12	12	15	-34.8%
Total	1,376	1,359	1,326	1,217	1,158	-15.8%

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 38% of the complaints from 2011 to 2015.
- Overall complaints declined by approximately 16%.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS

White

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
714.2(5)	Theft 5 th Degree	194	187	164	209	123	-36.6%
708.2(6)	Assault	98	71	82	69	90	-8.2%
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	88	81	76	91	66	-25.0%
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	61	76	62	85	91	49.2%
123.47(3)(c)	JCS- Possess/Purchase Alcohol by Person Under 18	123	89	89	50	^	NA

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-White:

- The only increase for White youth allegations was for possession of a controlled substance.

African-American

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
714.2(5)	Theft 5 th Degree	99	115	131	123	102	3.0%
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct- Fighting or Violent Behavior	64	100	101	81	84	31.3%
708.2(6)	Assault	60	59	76	65	56	-6.7%
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	30	39	37	35	22	-26.7%
719.1(1)A	Providing False Identification	41	68	37	*	*	NA

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

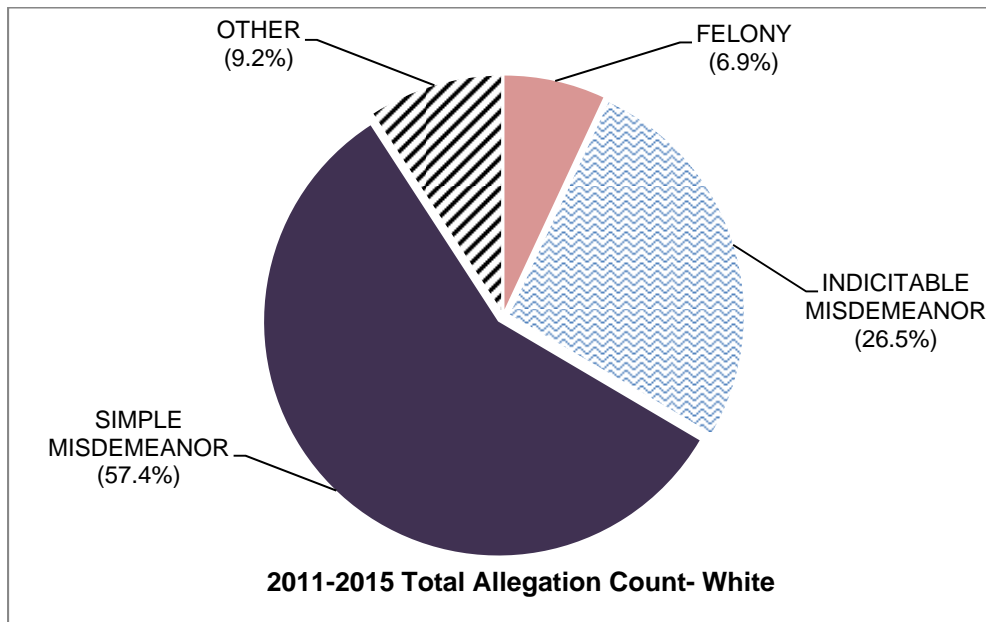
Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-African-American:

- Both African-American and White youth had theft-5th and assault as top five allegations.
- Disorderly conduct allegations for African-Americans increased 31.3%.
- Assault charges comprised approximately 33% of the overall reductions.
- All of the top 5 offenses are misdemeanors for both White and African-American youth.
- Offenses for theft-5th decreased 36.6% for White youth, and increased 3% for African-American youth.

Charges by Race and Offense Level

White

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	101	9.2%	77	7.5%	60	6.0%	53	5.8%	50	5.8%	-50.5%
Indictable Misdemeanor	271	24.6%	263	25.5%	278	27.8%	252	27.5%	240	27.8%	-11.4%
Simple Misdemeanor	592	53.7%	591	57.3%	562	56.3%	557	60.7%	516	59.7%	-12.8%
Other	138	12.5%	100	9.7%	99	9.9%	56	6.1%	58	6.7%	-58.0%
Total	1,102	--	1,031	--	999	--	918	--	864	--	-21.6%



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

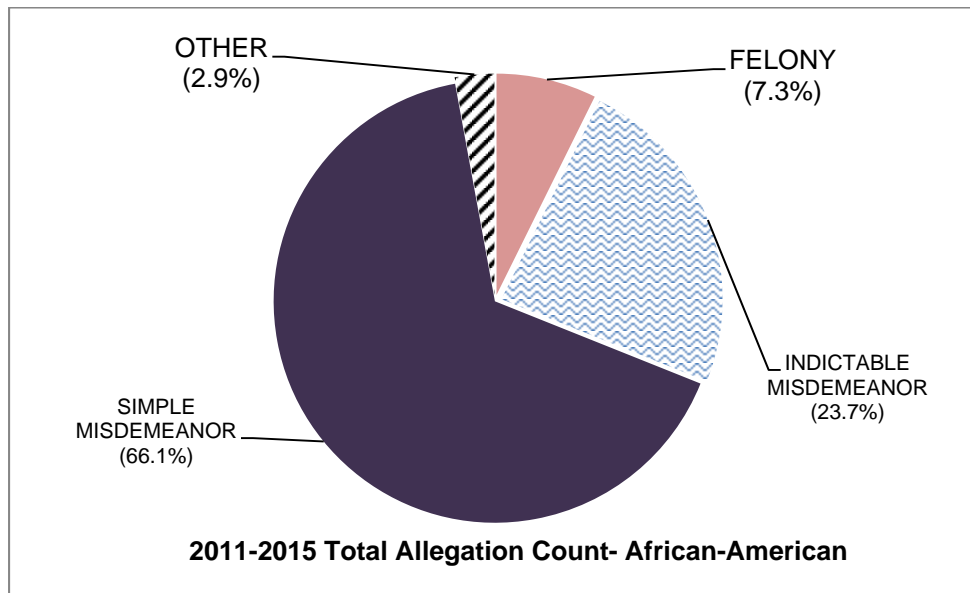
Remarks for Offense Level-White:

- All charges for White youth decreased by approximately 22% from 2011 to 2015.
- More than 84% of the total charges were misdemeanors.

Charges by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

African-American

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	48	8.5%	49	7.6%	41	6.0%	37	6.2%	48	8.5%	0.0%
Indictable Misdemeanor	136	24.0%	144	22.5%	153	22.6%	156	26.2%	134	23.7%	-1.5%
Simple Misdemeanor	359	63.3%	431	67.2%	467	68.9%	387	65.0%	368	65.1%	2.5%
Other	24	4.2%	17	2.7%	17	2.5%	15	2.5%	15	2.7%	-37.5%
Total	567	--	641	--	678	--	595	--	565	--	-0.4%



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Remarks for Offense Level-African-American:

- More than 90% of the offenses during the report period are misdemeanors.
- 66.1% of charges for African-American youth are simple misdemeanors, while 57.4% for White youth are for such offenses.
- Felony charges for African-American youth remained stable, while felony charges for White youth decreased approximately 50% during the report years.
- Simple misdemeanor charges increased by more than 2% during the report period.

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 Linn 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	168	52.8%	122	45.0%	137	43.6%	138	44.7%	107	39.1%	-36.3%
African-American	113	35.5%	112	41.3%	134	42.7%	132	42.7%	117	42.7%	3.5%
Multi-Racial	32	10.1%	35	12.9%	39	12.4%	37	12.0%	47	17.2%	46.9%
Total	318	--	271	--	314	--	309	--	274	--	-13.8%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Note: Excludes Holds for Adult Court Waivers and Out-of-State and Federal Holds
Hispanic holds are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

Remarks for Detention Holds:

- Overall detention holds decreased by roughly 14% from 2011 to 2015.
- Detention holds for African-American and Multi-Racial youth increased 3.5% and 46.9%, respectively.
- Detention holds for White youth decreased almost 36% during the report years.

Detention Holds – Average Daily Population

Average Daily Population	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
White	4.7	3.1	4.3	5.5	4.1
African-American	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.6
Hispanic	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Multi-Racial	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.9
Total-All Youth	8.7	7.7	10.0	11.3	10.6

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	10.2	9.4	11.4	14.7	13.9
African-American	11.0	12.8	13.1	12.6	14.2
Hispanic	6.2	2.0	4.8	2.0	9.7
Multi-Racial	6.2	7.1	8.2	11.6	14.8
Average-All Youth	8.4	7.8	9.3	10.2	13.1

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 increased from 3.4 to 4.6 youth, while the ADP for White youth decreased from 4.7 to 4.1 youth.
- The average length of stay for African-American and Multi-Racial youth averaged 14.5 days in 2015.
- The average length of stay increased for all races 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	53	32	43	41	30	-43.4%
	African-American	38	38	43	41	38	0.0%
	Multi-Racial	11	11	*	*	11	0.0%
	Total	102	81	94	91	79	-22.5%
Indictable Misdemeanor	White	76	63	67	83	59	-22.4%
	African-American	49	46	60	64	59	20.4%
	Multi-Racial	11	16	22	19	25	127.3%
	Total	139	126	152	168	146	5.0%
Simple Misdemeanor	White	39	27	27	14	18	-53.8%
	African-American	26	28	31	27	19	-26.9%
	Multi-Racial	*	*	*	*	11	10.0%
	Total	77	64	68	50	48	-37.7%
Total-All Youth		318	271	314	309	274	-13.8%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Hispanic holds 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:

- Indictable Misdemeanors comprised approximately 49% of detention holds during the report period.
- Indictable Misdemeanors holds increased approximately 5% from 2011 to 2015.
- Felony holds for African-American youth remained stable, while the same holds for White youth decreased almost 43%.

Detention Holds by Reason

Holds by Race and Hold Reason		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
New Offense	White	91	55	42	25	24	-73.6%
	African-American	51	27	36	29	23	-54.9%
	Multi-Racial	18	15	12	12	13	-27.8%
	Total	163	98	93	68	62	-62.0%
New Offense - While On Probation	White	13	27	41	41	33	153.8%
	African-American	17	28	30	32	24	41.2%
	Multi-Racial	*	*	12	*	13	NA
	Total	36	58	83	83	70	94.4%
Technical Violation	White	53	38	44	64	42	-20.8%
	African-American	36	51	61	61	64	77.8%
	Multi-Racial	*	13	15	14	20	NA
	Total	96	102	120	139	127	32.3%

	Total-All Youth	318	271	314	309	274	-13.8%
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Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

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

Hispanic holds 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 Reason:

- Holds for new offenses decreased roughly 62% from 2011 to 2015.
- Holds for new offenses while on probation and technical violations increased 94.4% and 32.3%, respectively, during the report years.
- Holds for African-American youth for technical violations increased 77.8%.
- African-American youth holds for new offenses while on probation increased 41.2% from 2011 to 2015, while White youth increased nearly 154% for such offenses.
- Overall, detention holds for all reasons, and offenses, decreased by approximately 14% 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 Linn County's 2015 juvenile detention RRI's. *A relative rate index of 1.6 is obtained for juvenile detention holds of African-American youth.* Thus, African-American's juvenile detention rate is 1.6 times higher than White youth.

RRI Formula	Rate of Occurrence for African-American Youth	divided by	Rate of Occurrence for White Youth	Relative Rate Index
Example	26.1/1,000 detention holds	divided by	16.0/1,000 detention holds	1.6 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/cjpp/disproportionate-minority-contact/data>.

AREA REPORTED	Data Entry Section								
	State: Iowa County: Linn		Reporting Period : January 2015 December 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)	23,748	19,959	2,082	1,060	568	0	79	0	3,789
2. Juvenile Arrests	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1,149	664	444	12	8	0	2	19	485
4. Cases Diverted	895	536	319	13	6	0	1	20	359
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	272	106	116	3	0	0	1	46	166
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	258	116	136	2	2	0	2	0	142
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	106	43	61	1	0	0	1	0	63
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	56	25	29	1	0	0	1	0	31
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	28	13	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	25	7	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?	Yes	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	0.89	**	**	*	*	*	0.92
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.64	**	**	*	*	*	2.14
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.75	**	**	*	*	*	1.68
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.21	**	**	*	*	*	1.20
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.82	**	**	*	*	*	0.85
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	0.81	**	**	*	*	*	0.79
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	1.00	2.19	**	**	*	*	*	2.10
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	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		39						
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-45						-89
6. Cases Petitioned		-58						-57
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		-10						-9
release date: March, 2011								

Source: Justice Data Warehouse