

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

Juvenile Population Data

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

Scott County Population	2011		2012		2013		2014		2011 – 2014 % Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	6,615	6,996	6,654	6,999	6,698	6,948	6,725	6,943	1.7%	-0.8%
African-American	1,079	1,113	1,085	1,118	1,114	1,127	1,148	1,175	6.4%	5.6%
Hispanic	743	845	788	882	806	890	836	923	12.5%	9.2%
Asian	242	241	238	248	241	264	258	271	6.6%	12.4%
Native American	36	26	34	23	37	21	36	29	0.0%	11.5%
Total	8,715	9,221	8,799	9,270	8,896	9,250	9,003	9,341	3.3%	1.3%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (2015)

Remarks for Juvenile Population:

- All race categories experienced increases in their populations from 2011 to 2014.
- The overall juvenile population increased by 3.3% for females and 1.3% for males during the report period.
- African-American youth comprised nearly 12% of the population during the report period.

**Davenport Community School District Enrollment by Race
Grades 6-12**

Davenport Totals	2013-14	2014-15	2013-2015 % Change
White	4,700	4,613	-1.9%
African-American	1,461	1,458	-0.2%
Hispanic	1,083	1,089	0.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	177	174	-1.7%
Native American	29	22	-24.1%
Multi-Racial	540	551	2.0%
Total	7,990	7,907	-1.0%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for School Enrollment:

- Enrollment for all races has remained fairly stable over the last two school years with no significant increases or decreases, except for enrollment for Native American youth which decreased nearly 24%.

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 **Davenport 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**

Davenport Suspensions	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2015 % Change
White	2,053	769	559	1,192	2,096	2.1%
African-American	1,707	768	810	1,598	2,357	38.1%
Hispanic	470	243	192	441	750	59.6%
Other Youth of Color	353	168	189	348	599	69.7%
Total	4,583	1,956	1,759	3,589	5,803	26.6%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

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

Remarks for Suspensions:

- Overall suspensions increased roughly 27% from 2011 to 2015.
- African-American youth averaged 42% of the total suspensions during the report years.
- In-school and out-of-school suspensions for minority youth increased an average of 56%.

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

Davenport Reasons	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2015 % Change
Disruptive Behavior	2,355	836	587	943	1,223	-48.1%
Physical Fighting Without Injury	434	354	358	482	678	56.2%
Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	300	161	188	213	382	27.3%
Attendance Policy Violation	705	*	113	150	329	-53.3%
Property Related	55	*	33	30	56	1.8%
Total	3,849	1,418	1,279	1,818	2,668	-30.7%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

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

Remarks for Suspension Reasons:

- Disruptive behavior and physical fighting without injury were the top reasons for suspensions throughout the report years.
- All suspensions have decreased roughly 31% from 2011-2015.
- Removals for physical fighting without injury increased 56.2% during the report period, which was the largest increase for suspensions.

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

Davenport Top 5 Reasons		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
White	Disruptive Behavior	996	335	208	352	472	-52.6%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	182	143	114	156	218	19.8%
	Attendance Policy Violation	377	18	34	50	144	-61.8%
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	128	55	56	42	113	-11.7%
	Property Related	32	*	*	*	14	-56.3%
	Total	1,715	558	421	610	961	-44.0%
African-American	Disruptive Behavior	933	317	269	378	510	-45.3%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	181	143	180	226	334	84.5%
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	115	66	68	129	180	56.5%
	Attendance Policy Violation	208	26	55	58	113	-45.7%
	Property Related	17	*	15	15	29	70.6%
	Total	1,454	554	587	806	1,166	-19.8%
Hispanic	Disruptive Behavior	251	109	50	113	149	-40.6%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	33	42	35	42	73	121.2%
	Attendance Policy Violation	72	*	14	27	48	-33.3%
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	31	19	23	19	39	25.8%
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Total	392	179	128	203	317	-19.1%
Other Youth of Color	Disruptive Behavior	168	68	56	93	90	-46.4%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	36	22	27	56	51	41.7%
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	25	18	40	23	48	92.0%
	Attendance Policy Violation	44	*	*	15	24	-45.5%
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Total	288	113	136	190	217	-24.7%

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 Top 5 Suspensions:

- African-American, Hispanic and Other Youth of Color removals for physical fighting without injury increased 84.5%, 121.2%, and 41.7% respectively, over the report years.
- Suspensions for disruptive behavior and attendance policy violations decreased for all races.
- Other violent behavior without injury increased for African-American (56.5%), Hispanic (25.8%) and Other Youth of Color (92%), yet decreased nearly 12% for White youth.

3. Law Enforcement Data

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

Note: "Other Youth of Color" includes Asian, Native American and Other race categories.

Davenport Juvenile Arrests by Race

Davenport	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
White	311	46%	386	40%	299	32%	302	31%	252	30%	-19.0%
African-American	344	50%	535	55%	588	62%	626	64%	531	64%	54.4%
Hispanic	20	3%	46	5%	55	6%	38	4%	38	5%	90.0%
Other Youth of Color	*	--	*	--	*	--	*	--	*	--	NA
Total	682	--	971	--	946	--	976	--	830	--	21.7%

Source: Davenport Police Department

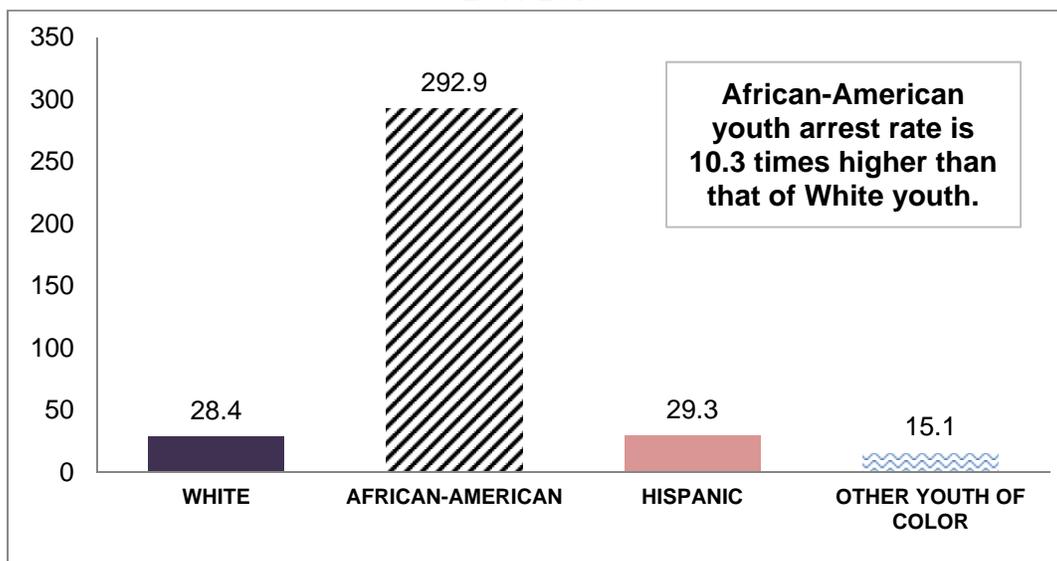
(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, but are included in the overall total

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

Remarks for Juvenile Arrests by Race:

- Overall arrests in Davenport increased nearly 22%.
- African-American and Hispanic youth arrests increased 54.4% and 90% respectively from 2011 to 2015, while arrests for White youth decreased 19% from 2011 to 2015.

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



Source: Davenport 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 figures in the complaint section contain data on allegations.

Complaints

Complaints	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
White	752	582	495	462	388	-48.4%
African-American	661	559	668	669	603	-8.8%
Hispanic	44	50	53	28	26	-40.9%
Total	1,478	1,201	1,225	1,161	1,023	-30.8%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

Remarks for Complaints:

- African-American youth decreased almost 9% in complaints, while White youth decreased by nearly 48% during the report period.
- African-American youth averaged 52% of the complaints from 2011 to 2015.
- Overall complaints declined by over 30%.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS

White

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
714.2(5)	Theft 5 th Degree	184	132	101	116	101	-45.1%
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	69	70	57	49	32	-53.6%
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	74	82	51	40	23	-68.9%
123.47(3)(c)	JCS- Possess/Purchase Alcohol by Person Under 18	85	70	52	50	^	NA
708.2(6)	Assault	73	42	30	26	31	-57.5%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-White:

- The largest decrease for White youth allegations was for possession of drug paraphernalia.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS (Cont.)

African-American

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
714.2(5)	Theft 5 th Degree	129	125	115	112	118	-8.5%
708.2(6)	Assault	85	69	86	52	67	-21.2%
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct- Fighting or Violent Behavior	45	59	62	46	33	-26.7%
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	33	26	31	45	33	0.0%
716.8(1)	Trespass	26	24	34	42	29	11.5%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

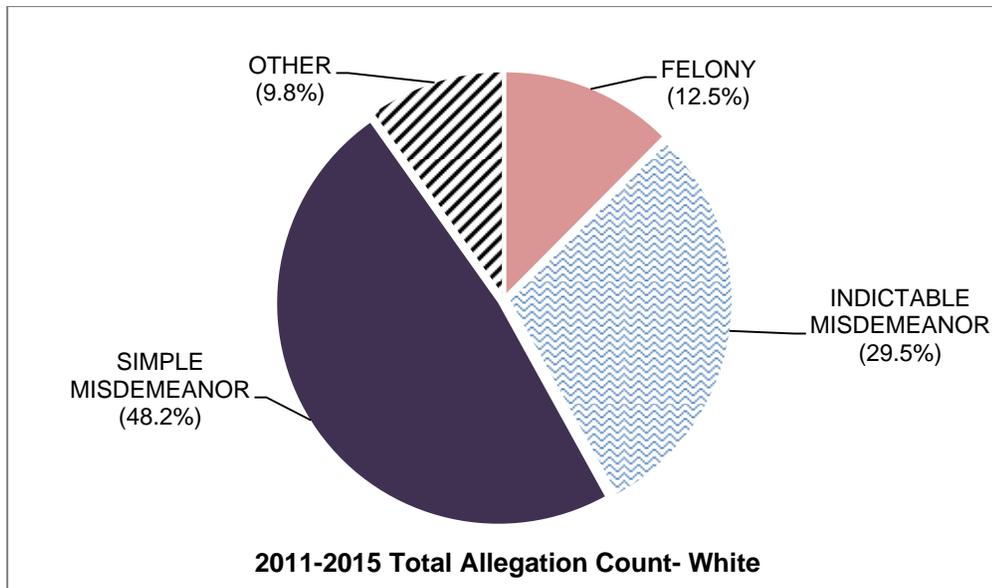
Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-African-American:

- All of the top 5 offenses are misdemeanors for both White and African-American youth.
- Trespassing allegations increased 11.5% from 2011 to 2015.
- Both African-American and White youth had theft-5th and assault as top five allegations.
- Offenses for theft-5th decreased 45.1% for White youth, and 8.5% for African-American youth.

Charges by Race and Offense Level

White

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	90	9.7%	99	12.7%	88	13.3%	69	11.4%	91	17.0%	1.1%
Indictable Misdemeanor	254	27.3%	238	30.6%	187	28.2%	178	29.4%	180	33.6%	-29.1%
Simple Misdemeanor	487	52.4%	357	45.9%	321	48.3%	294	48.6%	233	43.6%	-52.2%
Other	99	10.6%	83	10.7%	68	10.2%	64	10.6%	31	5.8%	-68.7%
Total	930	--	777	--	664	--	605	--	535	--	-42.5%



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

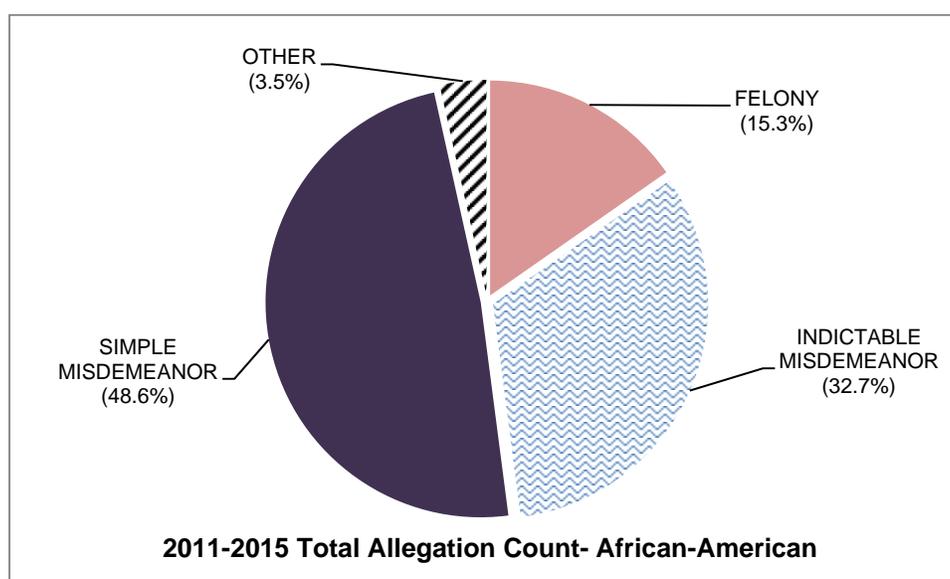
Remarks for Offense Level-White:

- More than 77% of offenses during the report period are for misdemeanors.
- All offense classes decreased by 42.5% from 2011 to 2015.
- Felony offense charges increased a little over 1% from 2011 to 2015, but increased nearly 32% from 2014 to 2015.
- Simple misdemeanor offenses decreased 52.2% over the report years, yet comprised roughly 48% of the overall charges.

Charges by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

African-American

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	151	17.6%	99	13.7%	106	12.4%	152	17.1%	116	15.4%	-23.2%
Indictable Misdemeanor	293	34.2%	184	25.4%	271	31.7%	346	38.8%	238	31.5%	-18.8%
Simple Misdemeanor	382	44.6%	404	55.9%	453	53.0%	367	41.2%	376	49.8%	-1.6%
Other	30	3.5%	36	5.0%	25	2.9%	26	2.9%	25	3.3%	-16.7%
Total	856	--	723	--	855	--	891	--	755	--	-11.8%



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Remarks for Offense Level-African-American:

- More than 81% of offenses during the report period are for misdemeanors.
- Overall charges for African-Americans decreased nearly 12%, while charges for Whites decreased close to 43% from 2011 to 2015.
- The largest decrease for African-American youth was for felony 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 Scott 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	15	12.4%	28	22.8%	32	24.4%	22	20.8%	38	27.3%	153.3%
African-American	97	80.2%	89	72.4%	89	67.9%	78	73.6%	89	64.0%	-8.2%
Total	121	--	123	--	131	--	106	--	139	--	14.9%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Hispanic and Other/Multi-Racial 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 Detention Holds:

- The 14.9% overall increase in detention holds is being driven mainly by detention hold increases for White youth.
- Detention holds for African-American youth decreased nearly 8%, even though they comprised nearly 72% of the total holds.

Detention Holds – Average Daily Population

Average Daily Population	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
White	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.3
African-American	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.8
Total-All Youth	6.3	6.6	7.0	6.6	8.3

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

Detention Holds – Average Length of Stay (in Days)

Average Length of Stay	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
White	16.5	16.0	20.3	23.0	22.3
African-American	20.3	21.0	20.0	22.4	23.7
Hispanic	7.3	14.0	14.3	34.7	3.0
Multi-Racial	7.6	14.3	14.5	14.7	10.0
Average-All Youth	12.9	16.3	17.3	23.7	14.7

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 White youth increased from 0.7 to 2.3 youth during the report period.
- African-American youth comprise on average 75% of the daily population.
- The ADP for all youth increased from 2011 to 2015.
- The average length of stay increased from 12.9 days to 14.7 days during the report period.
- The average length of stay for Hispanic youth decreased from 7.3 days to 3.0 days from 2011 to 2015, which was the largest decrease in length of stay.

Detention Holds by Offense Level

Holds by Race and Offense Level		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	White	*	14	18	11	27	NA
	African-American	61	52	44	46	41	-32.8%
	Total	75	70	68	60	76	1.3%
Indictable Misdemeanor	White	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	African-American	29	27	35	29	38	31.0%
	Total	38	38	46	42	47	23.7%

Total-All Youth	121	123	131	106	139	14.9%
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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.

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

“Other” offenses and simple misdemeanors 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:

- Felonies comprised approximately 56% of detention holds during the report period.
- Holds for indictable misdemeanors increased 23.7% from 2011 to 2015.
- Holds for all offenses increased roughly 15% across the report years.

Detention Holds by Reason

Holds by Race and Hold Reason		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
New Offense	White	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	African-American	33	*	*	*	*	NA
	Total	38	*	*	*	15	-60.5%
New Offense - While On Probation	White	*	11	14	13	*	NA
	African-American	24	38	43	39	52	116.7%
	Total	30	52	63	56	68	126.7%
Technical Violation	White	*	11	12	*	16	NA
	African-American	33	35	36	26	20	-39.4%
	Total	44	49	50	32	40	-9.1%

Total-All Youth	121	123	131	106	139	14.9%
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Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

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

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

Remarks for Holds by Reason:

- African-American youth holds for new offenses while on probation increased 116.7% from 2011 to 2015, driving the overall 126.7% increase for such holds.
- Holds for new offenses and technical violations decreased 60.5% and 9.1%, respectively.

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 Scott County's 2015 juvenile detention RRI's. *A relative rate index of 1.4 is obtained for juvenile detention holds of African-American youth.* Thus, African-American's juvenile detention rate is 1.4 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	14.6/1,000 detention holds	divided by	10.2/1,000 detention holds	1.4 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	Reporting Period :		January	2015				
County: Scott				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)	18,344	13,668	2,323	1,759	529	0	65	0	4,676
2. Juvenile Arrests	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1,002	374	596	26	3	0	0	3	628
4. Cases Diverted	623	274	329	15	2	0	0	3	349
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	137	38	87	6	0	0	0	6	99
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	206	67	134	5	0	0	0	0	139
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	75	22	51	2	0	0	0	0	53
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	40	14	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	15	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	17	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	10

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	0.75	**	**	*	*	*	0.76
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.44	**	**	*	*	*	1.55
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.26	**	**	*	*	*	1.24
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.16	**	**	*	*	*	1.16
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	1.00	0.71	**	**	*	*	*	0.69
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Missing data for some element of calculation

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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		108						111
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-26						-35
6. Cases Petitioned		-27						-26
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