

STATUS OF FEMALES IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DATA REPORT

Prepared By



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

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Note - Statistical data and comparisons across timeframes may or may not match data reported in previous years due to updates in both the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse and the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Detention Data systems. The most current data available are being provided in this report.

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Table 1: Juvenile Charges by Charge Class, Sex and Calendar Year

Charge Class	Females										5 year change
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Felony	321	4%	327	4%	329	5%	325	5%	292	5%	-9%
Misdemeanor	6,161	79%	6,043	78%	5,677	78%	5,526	80%	5,300	82%	-14%
Aggravated	412	5%	347	4%	354	5%	474	7%	410	6%	0%
Serious	1,099	14%	1,101	14%	1,102	15%	1,200	17%	1,312	20%	19%
Simple	4,650	60%	4,595	59%	4,221	58%	3,852	56%	3,578	55%	-23%
Other	1,316	17%	1,405	18%	1,264	17%	1,028	15%	858	13%	-35%
SubTotal	7,798		7,775		7,270		6,879		6,450		-17%
% of total	27%		27%		27%		29%		29%		
Charge Class	Males										5 year change
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Felony	2,497	12%	2,614	13%	2,464	13%	2,086	13%	1,777	11%	-29%
Misdemeanor	16,217	77%	15,565	76%	14,642	76%	12,830	77%	12,649	79%	-22%
Aggravated	2,556	12%	2,248	11%	2,113	11%	1,810	11%	1,762	11%	-31%
Serious	3,715	18%	3,623	18%	3,471	18%	3,060	18%	3,738	23%	1%
Simple	9,946	47%	9,694	47%	9,058	47%	7,960	48%	7,149	45%	-28%
Other	2,250	11%	2,329	11%	2,066	11%	1,643	10%	1,485	9%	-34%
SubTotal	20,964		20,508		19,172		16,559		15,911		-24%
% of total	73%		73%		73%		71%		71%		
Charge Class	All										5 year change
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Felony	2,818	10%	2,941	10%	2,793	11%	2,411	10%	2,069	9%	-27%
Misdemeanor	22,378	78%	21,608	76%	20,319	77%	18,356	78%	17,949	80%	-20%
Aggravated	2,968	10%	2,595	9%	2,467	9%	2,284	10%	2,172	10%	-27%
Serious	4,814	17%	4,724	17%	4,573	17%	4,260	18%	5,050	23%	5%
Simple	14,596	51%	14,289	51%	13,279	50%	11,812	50%	10,727	48%	-27%
Other	3,566	12%	3,734	13%	3,330	13%	2,671	11%	2,343	10%	-34%
Total	28,762		28,283		26,442		23,438		22,361		-22%

*Other encompasses all charges not rising to the level of a simple misdemeanor and a large portion are Possession/Purchase of Alcohol by a Person under 18.

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

- Felony charges make up a smaller percentage (5%) of all charges for females compared to males (11%).
- The only charge class to increase for females between 2010 and 2014 was serious misdemeanors (19%). It also increased for males (1%).
- Females showed a smaller decline (17%) in the total number of charges when compared to males (24%).
- The proportion of charges attributed to females rose from 27% to 29% over the five year period.

Note- All charges reported include allegations and may or may not have resulted in adjudication.

Table 2: Female Juvenile Charges by Charge Class, Race and Calendar Year

Charge Class	Caucasian Females										5 year change
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Felony	219	4%	228	4%	246	5%	229	5%	177	4%	-19%
Misdemeanor	3,986	74%	3,902	73%	3,599	73%	3,478	76%	3,203	78%	-20%
Aggravated	290	5%	220	4%	242	5%	303	7%	243	6%	-16%
Serious	752	14%	759	14%	757	15%	823	18%	881	21%	17%
Simple	2,944	55%	2,923	55%	2,600	53%	2,352	51%	2,079	50%	-29%
Other	1,155	22%	1,227	23%	1,072	22%	893	19%	740	18%	-36%
SubTotal	5,360		5,357		4,917		4,600		4,120		-23%
% of total	69%		69%		68%		67%		64%		
Charge Class	African-American Females										
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Felony	63	4%	55	3%	54	3%	72	4%	98	6%	56%
Misdemeanor	1,547	92%	1,464	91%	1,468	91%	1,496	92%	1,580	91%	2%
Aggravated	95	6%	95	6%	75	5%	131	8%	130	8%	37%
Serious	241	14%	226	14%	232	14%	265	16%	307	18%	27%
Simple	1,211	72%	1,143	71%	1,161	72%	1,100	68%	1,143	66%	-6%
Other	64	4%	84	5%	87	5%	56	3%	53	3%	-17%
SubTotal	1,674		1,603		1,609		1,624		1,731		3%
% of total	21%		21%		22%		24%		27%		
Charge Class	Hispanic Females										
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Felony	24	5%	38	7%	18	4%	9	2%	9	3%	-63%
Misdemeanor	402	83%	421	80%	389	82%	312	84%	314	87%	-22%
Aggravated	12	2%	16	3%	17	4%	20	5%	22	6%	83%
Serious	66	14%	66	13%	75	16%	56	15%	82	23%	24%
Simple	324	67%	339	65%	297	63%	236	63%	210	58%	-35%
Other	59	12%	64	12%	67	14%	52	14%	37	10%	-37%
SubTotal	485		523		474		373		360		-26%
% of total	6%		7%		7%		5%		6%		
Charge Class	All Females										
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Felony	321	4%	327	4%	329	5%	325	5%	292	5%	-9%
Misdemeanor	6,161	79%	6,043	78%	5,677	78%	5,526	80%	5,300	82%	-14%
Aggravated	412	5%	347	4%	354	5%	474	7%	410	6%	0%
Serious	1,099	14%	1,101	14%	1,102	15%	1,200	17%	1,312	20%	19%
Simple	4,650	60%	4,595	59%	4,221	58%	3,852	56%	3,578	55%	-23%
Other	1,316	17%	1,405	18%	1,264	17%	1,028	15%	858	13%	-35%
Total	7,798		7,775		7,270		6,879		6,450		-17%

*Other encompasses all charges not rising to the level of a simple misdemeanor and a large portion are Possession/Purchase of Alcohol by a Person under 18.

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

- Felony charges attributed to African-American females rose substantially (56%) from 2010 to 2014 while felony charges attributed to Caucasian and Hispanic females decreased (19% and 63% respectively).
- Serious Misdemeanor was the one charge class that showed an increase across all three racial groups (17%, 27% and 24%).

See also Appendix A: Iowa Child Population Age 10 to 17 by Sex and Race.

Table 3: Comparison of Top 5 Juvenile Charges by Sex from Calendar Year

	Females				
	2010		2014		5-Year Change
Charge	n	%	n	%	
Theft 5th Degree	1,867	24%	1,319	20%	-29%
Possession/Purchase Alcohol by Person Under 18	571	7%	733	11%	28%
Simple Assault	752	10%	567	9%	-25%
Disorderly Conduct -- Fighting	719	9%	487	8%	-32%
Assault Causing Bodily Injury	292	4%	328	5%	12%
Offense Totals	7,798		6,450		-17%
	Males				
	2010		2014		5-Year Change
Charge	n	%	n	%	
Theft 5th Degree	2,259	11%	1,870	12%	-17%
Simple Assault	1,775	8%	1,090	7%	-39%
Possession/Purchase Alcohol by Person Under 18	903	4%	1,022	6%	13%
Possession of a Controlled Substance	1,241	6%	1,191	7%	-4%
Disorderly Conduct -- Fighting	1,351	6%	859	5%	-36%
Offense Totals	20,964		15,911		-24%

*The top five charges are a review of total charges between 2010-2014 and are ranked based on the five-year total

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

- Fifth degree theft was the most common charge among both females and males.
- A higher proportion of the charges for females were related to theft relative to the male population.
- Simple Assault and Disorderly Conduct charges, which both indicate some type of low level fighting behavior, were slightly higher for females compared to males. Assault Causing Bodily Injury was also one of the top five charges alleged against females.
- Possession/Purchase of Alcohol by a Person under 18 increased for both genders, but was a more substantial increase for females (28%) than it was for males (13%).

Table 4: Comparison of Top 5 Female Juvenile Charges by Race from Calendar Year

	Caucasian Females				
	2010		2014		5-Year Change
Charge	n	% within Race	n	% within Race	
Theft 5th Degree	1,267	24%	829	20%	-35%
Poss/Purch Alcohol by Person Under 18	513	10%	658	16%	28%
Simple Assault	455	8%	319	8%	-30%
Disorderly Conduct -- Fighting	320	6%	186	5%	-42%
Possession of a Controlled Substance	188	4%	258	6%	37%
Offense Totals	5,360		4,120		-23%
Percent of Total	69%		64%		
	African-American Females				
	2010		2014		5-Year Change
Charge	n	% within Race	n	% within Race	
Theft 5th Degree	412	25%	357	21%	-13%
Disorderly Conduct -- Fighting	287	17%	250	14%	-13%
Simple Assault	213	13%	185	11%	-13%
Assault Causing Bodily Injury	102	6%	117	7%	15%
Trespass	46	3%	96	6%	109%
Offense Totals	1,674		1,731		3%
	21%		27%		
	Hispanic Females				
	2010		2014		5-Year Change
Charge	n	% within Race	n	% within Race	
Theft 5th Degree	114	24%	65	18%	-43%
Disorderly Conduct -- Fighting	92	19%	41	11%	-55%
Simple Assault	48	10%	41	11%	-15%
Poss/Purch Alcohol by Person Under 18	23	5%	29	8%	26%
Assault Causing Bodily Injury	19	4%	17	5%	-11%
Offense Totals	485		360		-26%
	6%		6%		
	All Females				
	2010		2014		5-Year Change
Charge	n	% within Race	n	% within Race	
Theft 5th Degree	1,867	24%	1,319	20%	-29%
Poss/Purch Alcohol by Person Under 18	571	7%	733	11%	28%
Simple Assault	752	10%	567	9%	-25%
Disorderly Conduct -- Fighting	719	9%	487	8%	-32%
Assault Causing Bodily Injury	292	4%	328	5%	12%
Offense Totals	7,798		6,450		-17%

*The top five charges are a review of total charges between 2010-2014 and are ranked based on the five-year total.

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

- Possession/Purchase of Alcohol by Person under 18 was in the top five for both Caucasian and Hispanic females, but not African-American females.
- Possession of a controlled substance only appears in the top five for Caucasian females and trespass only appears in the top five for African-American females. Each of these charge types represents the single biggest percentage increase in the corresponding population over the five year period.
- Possession/Purchase of Alcohol by Person under 18 was the only charge type to increase for Hispanic females.
- Theft 5th Degree is consistently the most prevalent charge type in both number and percentage across all populations.

Table 5: Juvenile Charges by Charge Type, Sex and Calendar Year

		Females										5-Year Change
Type of Charge	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Violent	1,437	18%	1,525	20%	1,366	19%	1,391	20%	1,232	19%	-14%	
Property	3,002	38%	2,823	36%	2,623	36%	2,553	37%	2,458	38%	-18%	
Drug	510	7%	539	7%	575	8%	590	9%	654	10%	28%	
Public Order	2,669	34%	2,690	35%	2,498	34%	2,231	32%	1,996	31%	-25%	
Other/Local	180	2%	198	3%	208	3%	114	2%	110	2%	-39%	
SubTotal	7,798		7,775		7,270		6,879		6,450		-17%	
% of total	27%		27%		27%		29%		29%			
		Males										
Type of Charge	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Violent	4,001	19%	3,720	18%	3,366	18%	3,102	19%	2,867	18%	-28%	
Property	8,501	41%	8,228	40%	7,585	40%	6,431	39%	6,316	40%	-26%	
Drug	2,606	12%	2,700	13%	2,655	14%	2,372	14%	2,481	16%	-5%	
Public Order	5,334	25%	5,264	26%	5,052	26%	4,255	26%	3,776	24%	-29%	
Other/Local	522	2%	596	3%	514	3%	399	2%	471	3%	-10%	
SubTotal	20,964		20,508		19,172		16,559		15,911		-24%	
% of total	73%		73%		73%		71%		71%			
		All										
Type of Charge	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Violent	5,438	19%	5,245	19%	4,732	18%	4,493	19%	4,099	18%	-25%	
Property	11,503	40%	11,051	39%	10,208	39%	8,984	38%	8,774	39%	-24%	
Drug	3,116	11%	3,239	11%	3,230	12%	2,962	13%	3,135	14%	1%	
Public Order	8,003	28%	7,954	28%	7,550	29%	6,486	28%	5,772	26%	-28%	
Other/Local	702	2%	794	3%	722	3%	513	2%	581	3%	-17%	
Total	28,762		28,283		26,442		23,438		22,361		-22%	

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

- Drug charges increased (28%) for females over the five-year period, while all charge types for males decreased.
- Total charges for females fell 17% and total charges for both sexes declined 22%.
- Females had a higher proportion of public order charges and a lower proportion of drug charges relative to males, while other charge types were comparable.

Figure 1: Percent change in Juvenile Charge Type by Sex

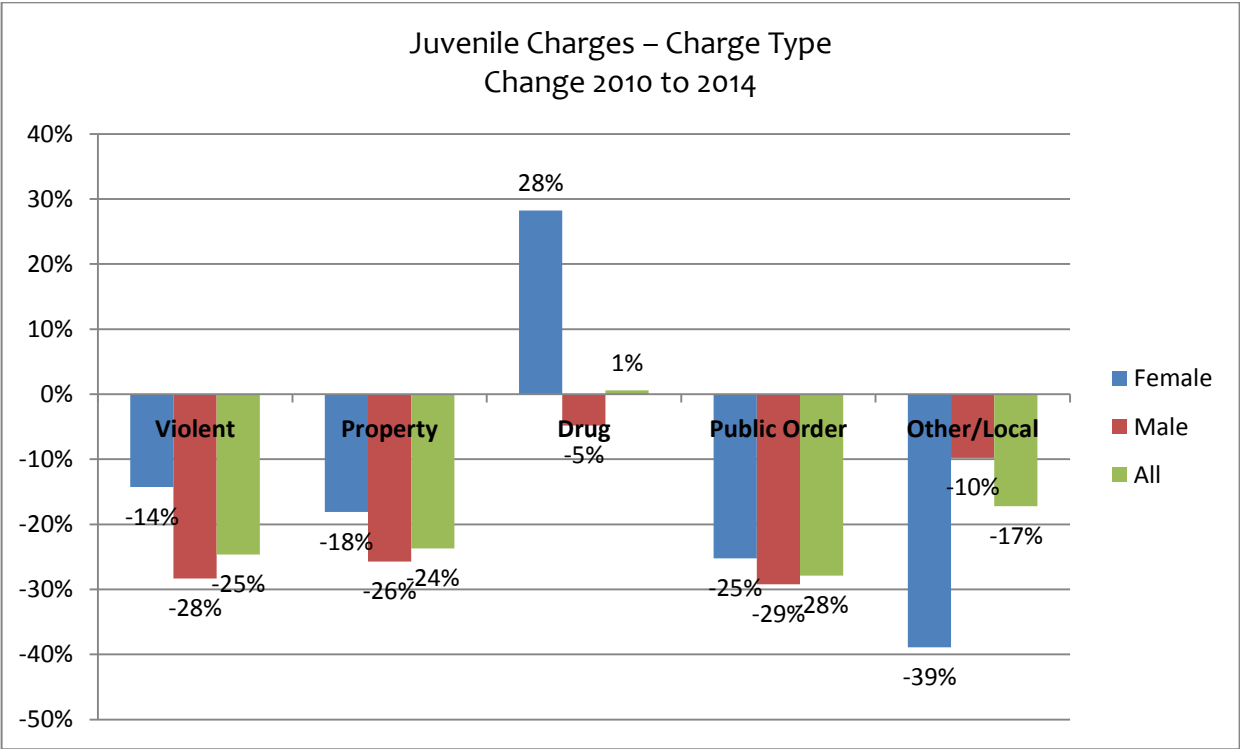


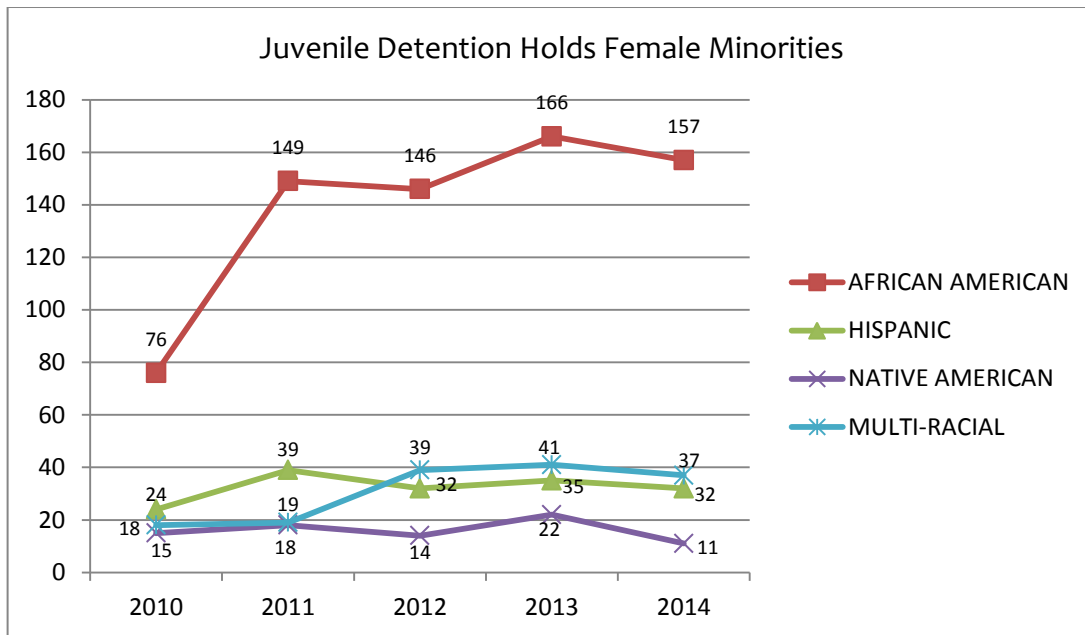
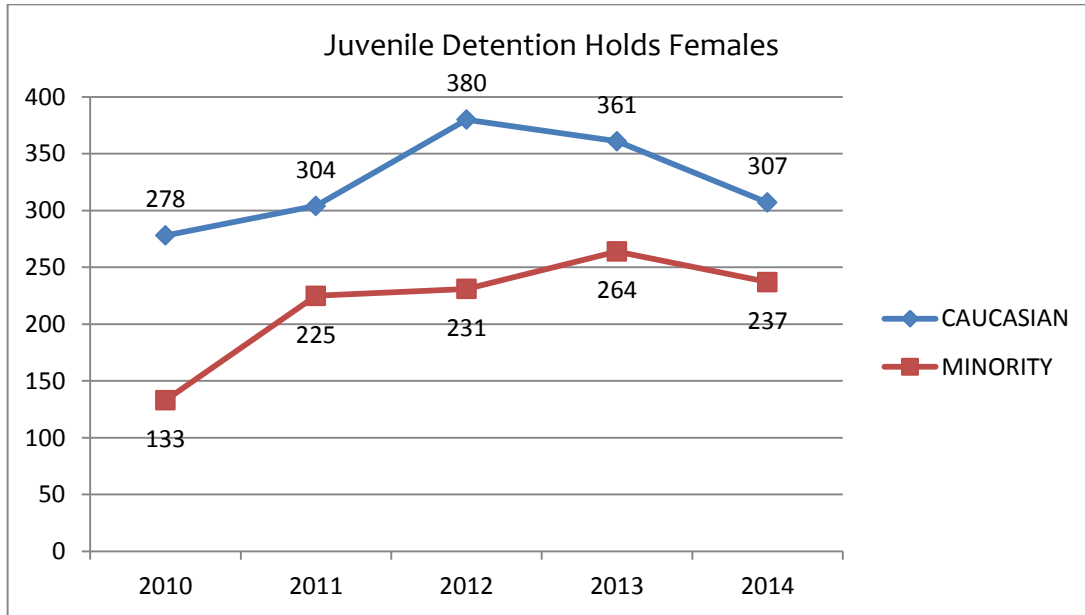
Table 6: Female Juvenile Charges by Charge Type, Race and Calendar Year

Type of Charge	Caucasian Females										5-Year Change
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Violent	854	16%	910	17%	860	17%	871	19%	714	17%	-16%
Property	2,073	39%	1,897	35%	1,696	34%	1,651	36%	1,492	36%	-28%
Drug	431	8%	457	9%	485	10%	497	11%	554	13%	29%
Public Order	1,879	35%	1,957	37%	1,758	36%	1,503	33%	1,293	31%	-31%
Other/Local	123	2%	136	3%	118	2%	78	2%	67	2%	-46%
SubTotal	5,360		5,357		4,917		4,600		4,120		-23%
% of Total	69%		69%		68%		67%		64%		
Type of Charge	African-American Females										
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Violent	422	25%	38	27%	359	22%	403	25%	405	23%	-4%
Property	655	39%	47	34%	622	39%	654	40%	738	43%	13%
Drug	35	2%	3	2%	35	2%	30	2%	39	2%	11%
Public Order	538	32%	37	27%	551	34%	518	32%	523	30%	-3%
Other/Local	24	1%	14	10%	42	3%	19	1%	26	2%	8%
SubTotal	1,674		139		1,609		1,624		1,731		3%
% of Total	21%		2%		22%		24%		27%		
Type of Charge	Hispanic Females										
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Violent	90	19%	118	23%	78	16%	58	16%	68	19%	-24%
Property	168	35%	198	38%	198	42%	134	36%	133	37%	-21%
Drug	27	6%	21	4%	37	8%	33	9%	45	13%	67%
Public Order	183	38%	173	33%	136	29%	139	37%	105	29%	-43%
Other/Local	17	4%	13	2%	25	5%	9	2%	9	3%	-47%
SubTotal	485		523		474		373		360		-26%
% of Total	6%		7%		7%		5%		6%		
Type of Charge	All Females										
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Violent	1,437	18%	1,525	20%	1,366	19%	1,391	20%	1,232	19%	-14%
Property	3,002	38%	2,823	36%	2,623	36%	2,553	37%	2,458	38%	-18%
Drug	510	7%	539	7%	575	8%	590	9%	654	10%	28%
Public Order	2,669	34%	2,690	35%	2,498	34%	2,231	32%	1,996	31%	-25%
Other/Local	180	2%	198	3%	208	3%	114	2%	110	2%	-39%
Total	7,798		7,775		7,270		6,879		6,450		-17%

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

- Since 2012, African-American females had a lower proportion of drug related charges and a higher proportion of property charges when compared to Caucasian and Hispanic females.
- An increase occurred in a single charge type (drug) for Caucasian and Hispanic females, while an increase occurred in multiple charge types for African-American females but to a lesser degree.

Figure 2: Female Juvenile Detention Holds by Race

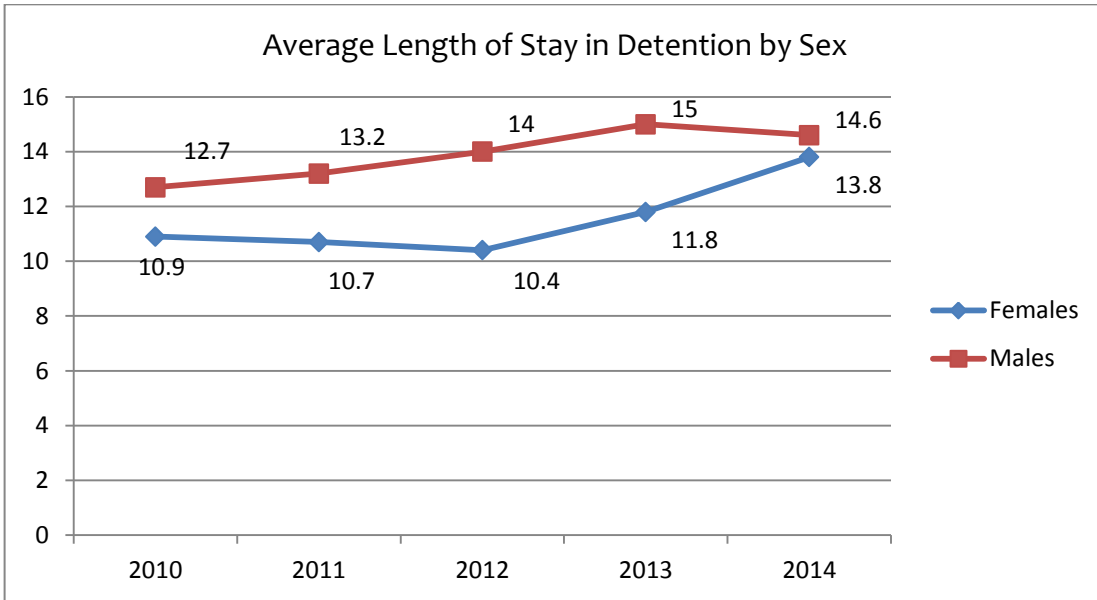


Excludes waivers to adult court, federal holds and out of state holds

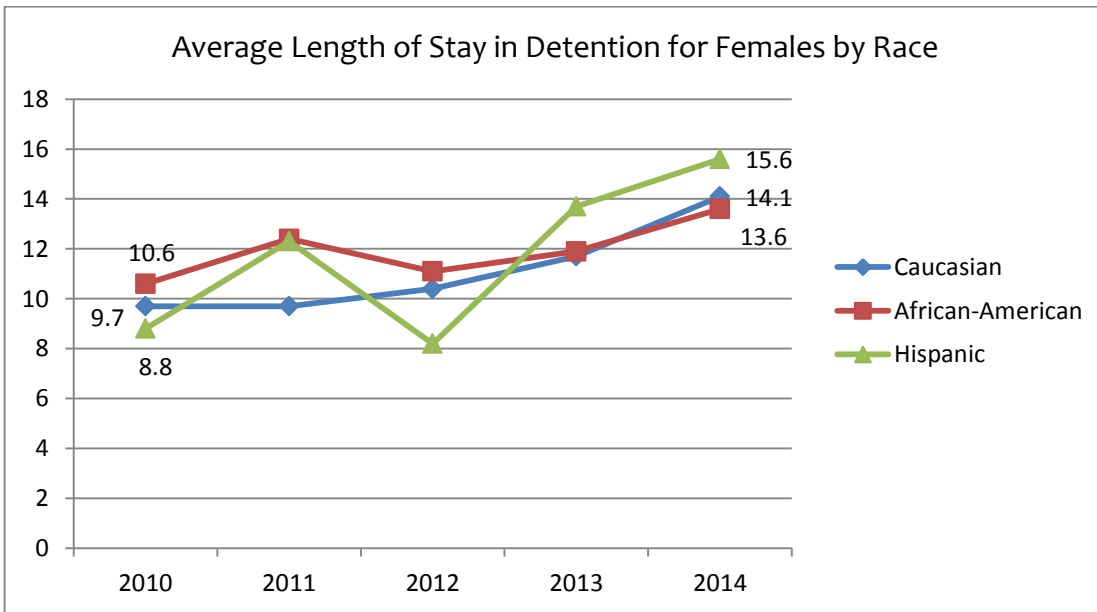
Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

- Overall detention holds of females rose from 411 in 2010 to 544 in 2014. The majority of the increase involved minority (primarily African-American) females (104 holds or 78% of the increase).

Figure 3: Average Length of Stay in Detention



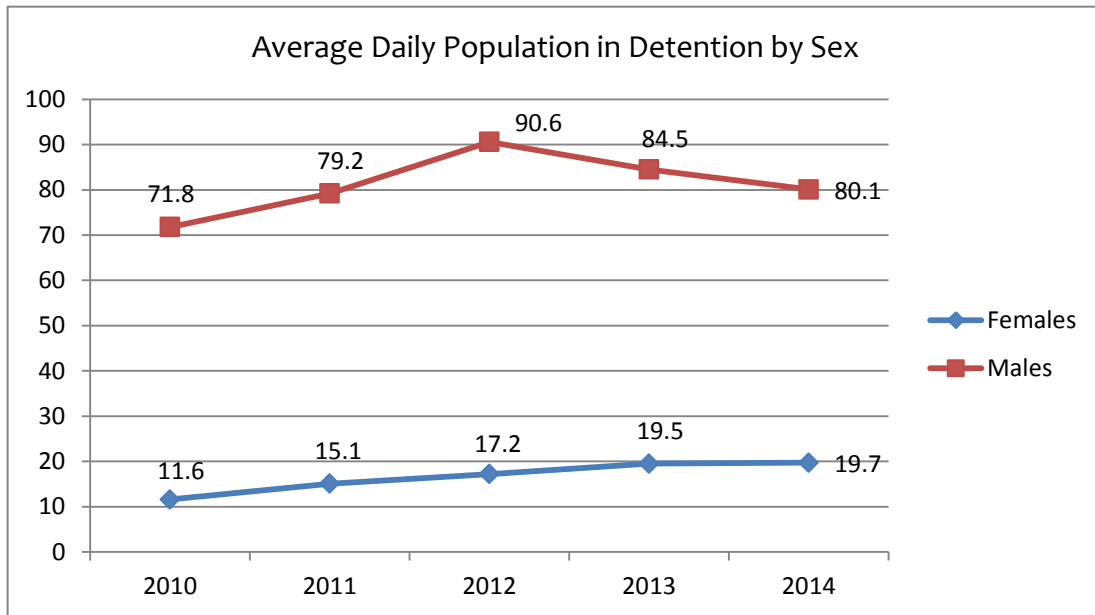
- The average length of stay in detention increased for both females (26.6%) and males (15%) over the five year period.



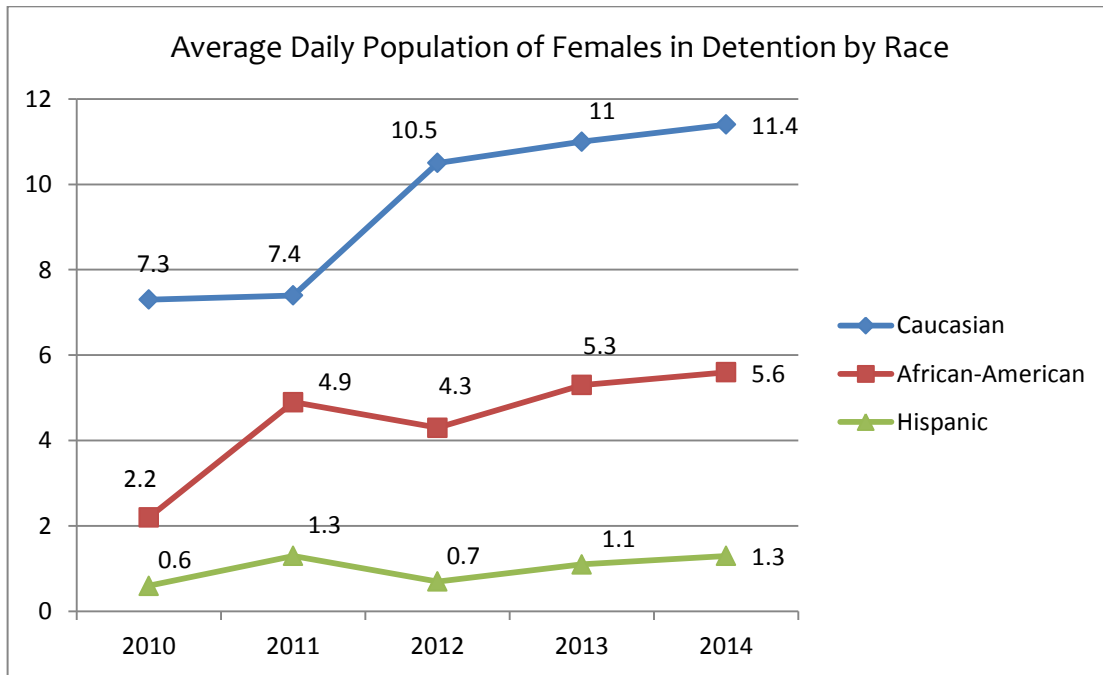
Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

- The average length of stay in detention increased for Caucasian (45.4%), African-American (28.3%) and Hispanic (77.3%) females over the five year period.

Figure 4: Average Daily Population in Detention



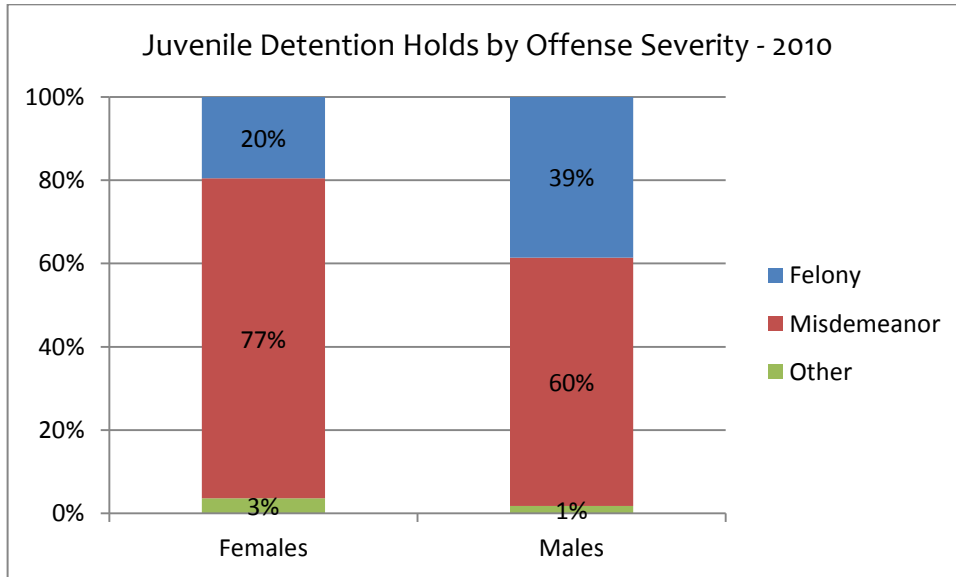
- The average daily population in detention increased for both females (69.8%) and males (11.6%) over the five year period.



Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

- The average daily population in detention increased for Caucasian (56.2%), African-American (154.5%) and Hispanic (116.7%) females over the five year period.

Figure 5: Juvenile Detention Holds by Sex and Offense Severity in 2010

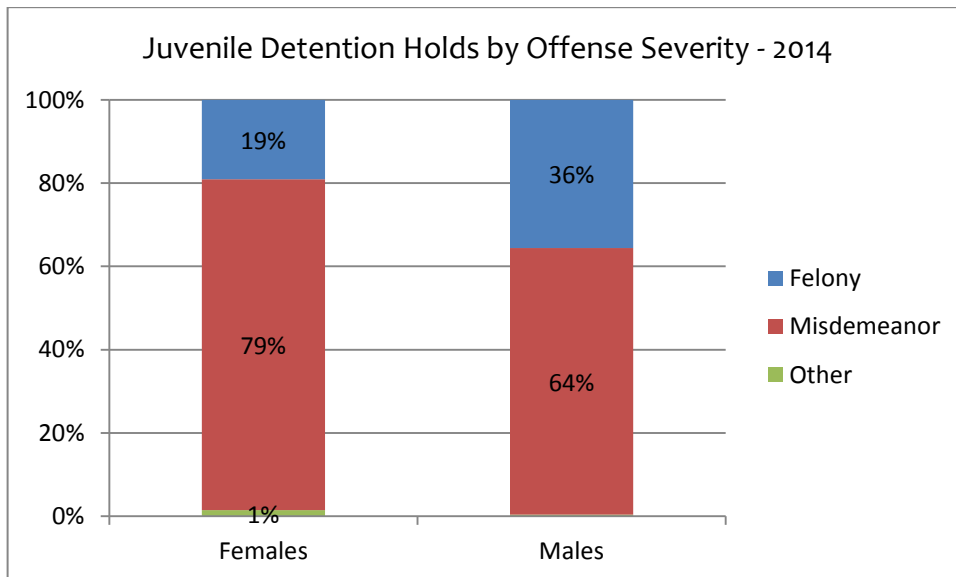


Excludes waivers to adult court, federal holds and out of state holds.

Other encompasses all charges not rising to the level of a simple misdemeanor and a large portion are Possession/Purchase of Alcohol by a Person under 18.

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Figure 6: Juvenile Detention Holds by Sex and Offense Severity in 2014



Excludes waivers to adult court, federal holds and out of state holds.

Other encompasses all charges not rising to the level of a simple misdemeanor and a large portion are Possession/Purchase of Alcohol by a Person under 18.

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

Table 7: Juvenile Detention Holds by Reason for Hold, Sex and Calendar Year

Hold Reason	Females										5-Year Change
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
New Offense	240	58%	325	60%	349	56%	343	54%	275	50%	15%
Technical Violation	130	31%	141	26%	205	33%	230	36%	229	42%	76%
Other	45	11%	73	14%	65	11%	60	9%	42	8%	-7%
SubTotal	415		539		619		633		546		32%
% of Total	16%		19%		20%		22%		20%		
Hold Reason	Males										5-Year Change
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
New Offense	1,402	64%	1,392	61%	1,403	56%	1,258	56%	1,181	55%	-16%
Technical Violation	601	27%	609	27%	772	31%	771	34%	843	39%	40%
Other	185	8%	266	12%	328	13%	221	10%	129	6%	-30%
SubTotal	2,188		2,267		2,503		2,250		2,153		-2%
% of Total	84%		81%		80%		78%		80%		
Hold Reason	All										5-Year Change
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
New Offense	1,642	63%	1,717	61%	1,752	56%	1,601	56%	1,456	54%	-11%
Technical Violation	731	28%	750	27%	977	31%	1,001	35%	1,072	40%	47%
Other	230	9%	339	12%	393	13%	281	10%	171	6%	-26%
Total	2,603		2,806		3,122		2,883		2,699		4%

Excludes waivers to adult court, federal holds and out of state holds

Technical Violations are violations of probation conditions (e.g. violations of curfew, school attendance, community service, etc.).

Other primarily consists of runaways and transfers.

Source: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

- Detention holds for technical violations increased for both genders between 2010 and 2014; substantially more so for females (76%) than males (40%).
- Detention holds for females due to new offenses also increased between 2010 and 2014, however, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were higher than 2014.

Table 8: Juvenile Justice Decision Points for Females by Race and Calendar Year 2010 to 2014.

Decision Point	Caucasian Females					5-Year Change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Complaints	4,522	4,527	4,109	3,626	3,264	-28%
Informal Adjust.	1,503	1,408	1,321	1,102	956	-36%
Petitions	505	528	546	435	460	-9%
Adjudications	190	161	171	154	130	-32%
Consent Decrees	116	126	175	123	135	16%
Probation	115	116	93	97	85	-26%
Waivers	57	57	67	46	36	-37%
Decision Point	African-American Females					5-Year Change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Complaints	1,362	1,288	1,295	1,283	1,367	0%
Informal Adjust.	261	269	272	281	281	8%
Petitions	206	275	237	280	375	82%
Adjudications	72	81	73	73	80	11%
Consent Decrees	25	43	50	59	61	144%
Probation	58	49	49	45	53	-9%
Waivers	22	13	28	18	27	23%
Decision Point	Hispanic Females					5-Year Change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Complaints	417	426	406	321	303	-27%
Informal Adjust.	130	140	114	144	92	-29%
Petitions	31	56	51	35	41	32%
Adjudications	16	13	21	14	11	-31%
Consent Decrees	8	13	15	6	18	125%
Probation	13	15	12	10	11	-15%
Waivers	*	*	*	*	*	
Decision Point	All Females					5-Year Change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Complaints	6,517	6,476	6,025	5,450	5,132	-21%
Informal Adjust.	1,947	1,867	1,754	1,583	1,367	-30%
Petitions	768	896	876	785	906	18%
Adjudications	288	272	276	256	231	-20%
Consent Decrees	154	189	247	193	233	51%
Probation	192	186	159	161	156	-19%
Waivers	83	79	100	73	68	-18%

* Indicates numbers too small for meaningful analysis

Source Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

- Informal adjustments were the decision point that showed the greatest decrease (30%) overall for the five year period. That decrease came primarily within the Caucasian (36%) and Hispanic (29%) populations while informal adjustments for African-American females rose 8%.
- Consent decrees were the decision point that showed the greatest increase (51%) overall for the five year period. Those increases came primarily within the African-American (144%) and Hispanic (125%) populations.

See Appendix B: Overview of Juvenile Delinquency Case Processing

Table 9: 2014 Disproportionate Minority Contact Matrix for Females

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	1.00	6.00	0.88	0.36	*	*	*	2.70
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.82	0.94	1.17	*	*	*	0.84
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.28	1.19	**	*	*	*	1.71
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.71	0.90	**	*	*	*	1.51
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.88	1.05	**	*	*	*	0.92
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	1.00	**	**	*	*	*	1.06
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	1.00	1.45	**	**	*	*	*	1.48
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

The Relative Rate Index is calculated by counting the rate per 1,000 in any given category for a minority group and dividing that by the same rate for white females. So, in the above figure, African-American females are 6.0 times as likely to be referred to juvenile court as white females and all minority females are 2.70 times as likely to be referred to juvenile court as white females, etc.

Table 10: 2014 Disproportionate Minority Contact Matrix for Males

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	1.00	5.30	1.20	0.40	*	*	*	2.59
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.84	0.91	1.07	*	*	*	0.86
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.65	1.95	0.71	*	*	*	1.89
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.48	1.10	0.80	*	*	*	1.39
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.93	1.27	**	*	*	*	0.98
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.94	1.22	**	*	*	*	1.05
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	1.34	1.23	**	*	*	*	1.33
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	1.00	0.84	0.97	**	*	*	*	0.87
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

The Relative Rate Index is calculated by counting the rate per 1,000 in any given category for a minority group and dividing that by the same rate for white males. So, in the above figure, African-American males are 5.3 times as likely to be referred to juvenile court as white males and all minority males are 2.6 times as likely to be referred to juvenile court as white males, etc.

DMC MATRICES - DATA SOURCES

Item 1: NCJRS 2013 Census update (Age 10-17)

Item 3: # of JCS Complaints/Referrals-**JDW** - CY14

Item 5:# of Juvenile Detention Holds-**CJJP** - CY14

Item 7:# of Orders for Adjud-**JDW** - CY14

Item 9:# of Placements to Training School-**STS** SFY14

Item 2: 2010 **UCR's** - Juvenile Arrests N/A

Item 4: # of Orders for Diversions-**JDW** - CY14

Item 6: # of Petitions Filed-**JDW** - CY14

Item 8: # of Orders for Probation-**JDW** - CY14

Item 10: # of Orders for Waiver-**JDW** - CY14

Note I: Major source of data for completion of these matrices is Iowa's Justice Data Warehouse (JDW). The decision points (population at risk, arrests, detention, corrections) were taken from other data sources.

Note II: The matrices reflect detention as a decision occurring after "referral" and before "petition". In Iowa, detention occurs at many stages of juvenile justice processing. It is unknown in the above data, at what system decision point these detention holds took place. Users should note accordingly.

Note III: The effect on subsequent decision point calculations in the matrix from underreporting of UCR data, and from the source of the UCR data being separate from the JDW is unknown.

***Note - While the DMC matrices submitted to the Federal Government calculate referral rates based upon arrest rates, due to incomplete arrest reporting in Iowa, referral rates are based upon juvenile population in the above tables.**

Appendix A: Iowa Child Population Age 10 to 17 by Sex and Race

Iowa Children Age 10 to 17 by Sex and Race - 2014						
	Female		Male		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
White	130,794	82.6%	137,960	82.8%	268,754	82.6%
Black	9,207	5.8%	9,507	5.7%	18,714	5.8%
Hispanic	13,914	8.8%	14,445	8.7%	28,359	8.7%
Asian	4,128	2.6%	4,043	2.4%	8,171	2.5%
American Indian	677	0.4%	690	0.4%	1,367	0.4%
Total	158,720		166,645		325,365	

Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2015). Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2014.

www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop

Appendix B: Overview of Juvenile Delinquency Case Processing

- *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 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, prohibiting a youth from driving, 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 very 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 juvenile 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.



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