

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

Juvenile Population Data

**Juvenile Population of Iowa
Ages 10-17
2011-2014**

Webster County Population	2011		2012		2013		2014		2011 – 2014 % Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	1,596	1,766	1,561	1,698	1,529	1,690	1,486	1,674	-6.9%	-5.2%
African-American	107	109	115	117	109	112	100	118	-6.5%	8.3%
Hispanic	103	103	101	109	108	121	111	126	7.8%	22.3%
Asian	25	14	23	12	22	15	19	14	-24.0%	0.0%
Native American	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	NA	NA
Total	1,834	1,999	1,805	1,943	1,772	1,943	1,717	1,940	-6.4%	-3.0%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (2015)

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

Remarks for Juvenile Population:

- The Hispanic youth population increased 7.8% for females and 22.3% for males, while the White youth population averaged a 6% decrease.
- The juvenile population for African-American males increased 8.3% from 2011 to 2014.
- The overall population of youth has decreased by 6.4% for females and 3% for males.

**Fort Dodge Community School District Enrollment by Race
Grades 6-12**

Fort Dodge Totals	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2015 % Change
White	1,580	1,561	1,543	1,541	-2.5%
African-American	141	135	143	157	11.3%
Hispanic	104	127	143	152	46.2%
Asian	28	22	21	19	-32.1%
Multi-Racial	71	72	73	89	25.4%
Total	1,927	1,920	1,926	1,962	1.8%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Native Americans were excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

Remarks for School Enrollment:

- Minority enrollment numbers increased across the report years, while White and Asian enrollment numbers decreased 2.5% and 32.1%, respectively.
 - Hispanic enrollment numbers increased 46.2% from 2011 to 2015.

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 **Fort Dodge 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**

Fort Dodge Suspensions	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2015 % Change
White	384	440	258	298	314	-18.2%
African-American	100	117	69	73	140	40.0%
Hispanic	38	54	29	36	50	31.6%
Other Youth of Color	26	48	50	45	57	119.2%
Total	550	661	406	454	562	2.2%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

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

Remarks for Suspensions:

- Suspensions for African-American youth increased 40%, while suspensions for White youth decreased 18.2%.
- African-American youth comprised on average 19% of the total suspensions.
- Increases in minority suspensions drove the increase of 2.2%.

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

Fort Dodge Reasons	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2015 % Change
Disruptive Behavior	192	225	163	168	237	23.4%
Attendance Policy Violation	164	187	96	96	111	-32.3%
Physical Fighting Without Injury	73	42	49	71	91	24.7%
Property Related	*	19	*	*	*	NA
Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	*	*	*	*	NA
Total	436	483	320	360	465	6.7%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

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

Remarks for Suspension Reasons:

- All reasons for suspensions increased nearly 7% from 2011 to 2015.
- Attendance policy violations decreased 32.3%, which was largest decrease in school suspensions during the report period.

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

Fort Dodge Top 5 Reasons		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
White	Disruptive Behavior	137	143	105	104	114	-16.8%
	Attendance Policy Violation	114	123	60	65	77	-32.5%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	50	30	32	46	53	6.0%
	Property Related	*	13	*	*	*	NA
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	*	*	11	*	NA
	Total	305	315	205	228	256	-16.1%
African-American	Disruptive Behavior	32	48	27	30	70	118.8%
	Attendance Policy Violation	32	31	15	*	14	-56.3%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	14	*	*	*	24	71.4%
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Total	79	89	50	55	115	45.6%
Other Youth of Color	Disruptive Behavior	23	33	22	33	52	126.1%
	Attendance Policy Violation	*	33	18	11	12	NA
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Total	51	78	65	75	93	82.4%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

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

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

Remarks for Top 5 Suspensions:

- African-American youth comprised nearly 10% of the removals for disruptive behavior.
- Removals for disruptive behavior for African-American and Other Youth of Color increased 118.8% and 126.1%, respectively, yet decreased by 16.8% for White youth.
- The Top 5 reasons for suspensions for White youth experienced the only decrease during the report period at 16.1%.

3. Law Enforcement Data

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

Note: The Fort Dodge 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.

Fort Dodge Juvenile Arrests by Race

Fort Dodge	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
White	173	69%	187	70%	173	72%	183	65%	153	53%	-11.6%
African-American	77	31%	78	29%	65	27%	97	35%	135	47%	75.3%
Other Youth of Color	*	--	*	--	*	--	*	--	*	--	NA
Total	252	--	269	--	239	--	280	--	288	--	14.3%

Source: Fort Dodge Police Department

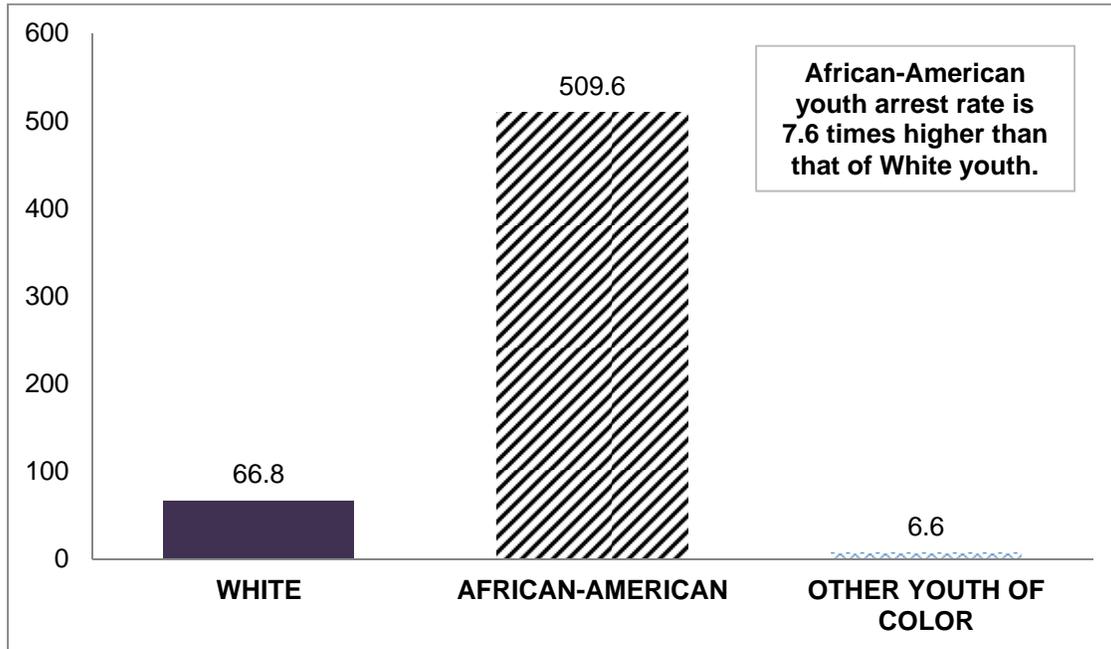
(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, but are included in the overall total

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

Remarks for Juvenile Arrests by Race:

- Overall arrests in Fort Dodge increased just over 14%.
- African-American youth arrests increased 75.3% during the report period, while arrests for White youth decreased 11.6% during the report period.
 - African-American youth comprise approximately one-third of the total arrests in Fort Dodge.

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



Source: Fort Dodge 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	200	206	201	190	166	-17.0%
African-American	74	74	72	98	124	67.6%
Hispanic	17	12	*	*	*	NA
Total	302	300	278	296	297	-1.7%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse
 Asian, Native American, 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

Remarks for Complaints:

- African-American youth increased 67.6% in complaints from 2011 to 2015, while White youth decreased by 17% during the report period.
- African-American youth averaged 30% of the complaints during the report period, with an increase from comprising roughly 24.5% in 2011, to almost 42% in 2015.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS

White

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
714.2(5)	Theft 5 th Degree	40	34	36	48	56	40.0%
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct- Fighting or Violent Behavior	38	32	31	22	*	NA
708.2(6)	Assault	36	31	32	19	11	-69.4%
123.47(3)(c)	JCS- Possess/Purchase Alcohol by Person Under 18	17	21	12	16	^	NA
124.401(5)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	11	12	*	15	16	45.5%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

(*) denotes number too small for meaningful analysis

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

Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-White:

- The only decrease for White youth allegations was for assault.
- The largest increase for White youth allegations was for assault causing bodily injury or mental illness.

African-American

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct- Fighting or Violent Behavior	19	*	20	21	22	15.8%
708.2(6)	Assault	16	11	*	20	*	NA
714.2(5)	Theft 5 th Degree	*	20	*	15	25	NA
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	*	*	*	13	15	NA
123.47(3)(c)	JCS- Possess/Purchase Alcohol by Person Under 18	*	*	*	*	^	NA

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

(*) denotes number too small for meaningful analysis

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

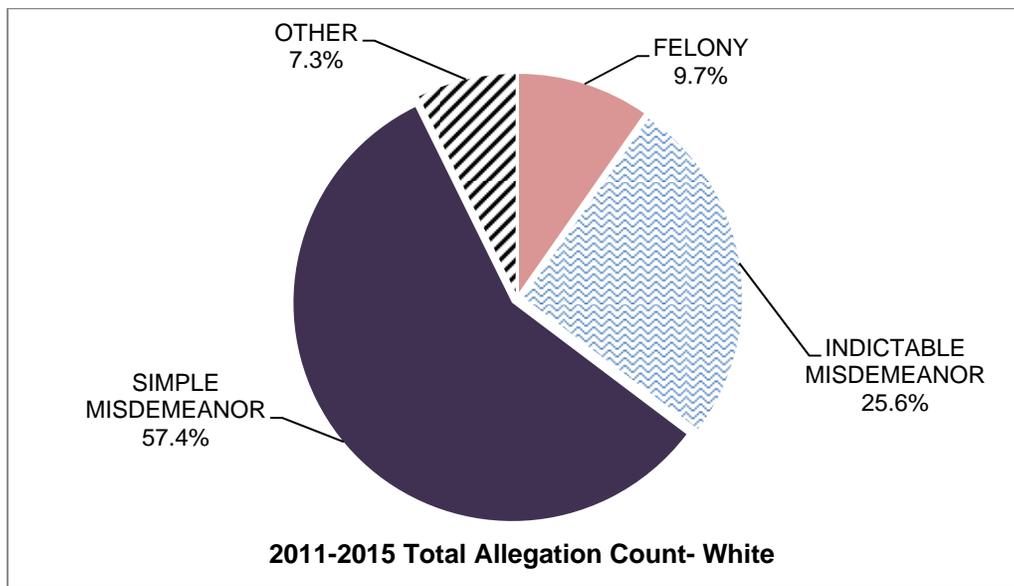
Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-African-American:

- Both African-American and White youth had the same top five allegations, but in different orders.
- All of the top 5 offenses are misdemeanors for both White and African-American youth.
- Disorderly conduct allegations for African-American youth increased 15.8%.
- Offenses for theft-5th increased for African-American and White youth.

Charges by Race and Offense Level

White

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	19	7.0%	31	11.8%	21	8.0%	30	12.1%	20	9.8%	5.3%
Indictable Misdemeanor	69	25.6%	56	21.3%	77	29.3%	60	24.3%	57	27.9%	-17.4%
Simple Misdemeanor	161	59.6%	154	58.6%	146	55.5%	139	56.3%	116	56.9%	-28.0%
Other	21	7.8%	22	8.4%	19	7.2%	18	7.3%	11	5.4%	-47.6%
Total	270	--	263	--	263	--	247	--	204	--	-24.4%



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

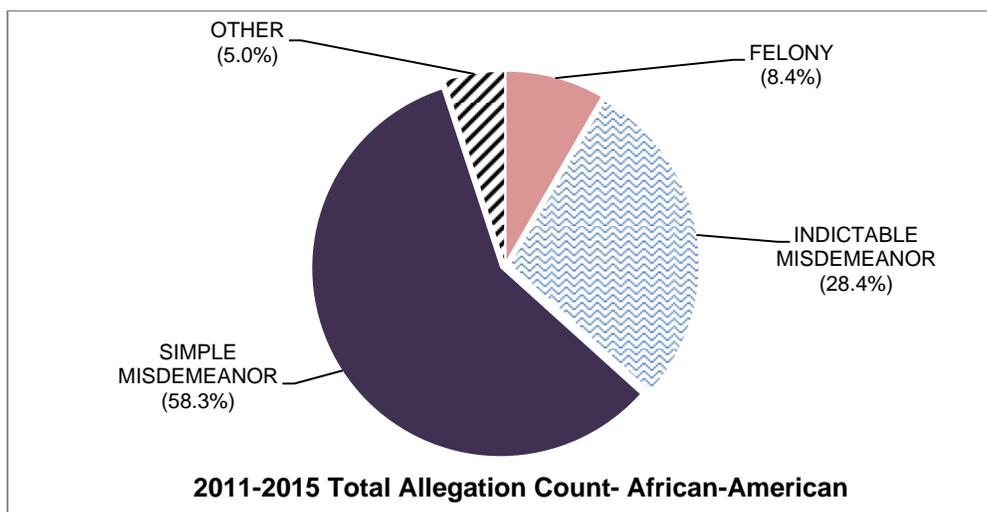
Remarks for Offense Level-White:

- Overall offenses decreased 24.4% over the report years, except for felony charges which increased just over 5%.
- More than 83% of the total charges were misdemeanors.

Charges by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

African-American

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	*	--	*	--	16	16.0%	*	--	12	7.5%	NA
Indictable Misdemeanor	16	17.2%	33	34.7%	23	23.0%	39	30.7%	52	32.5%	225.0%
Simple Misdemeanor	64	68.8%	50	52.6%	53	53.0%	74	58.3%	94	58.8%	46.9%
Total	93	--	95	--	100	--	127	--	160	--	72.0%



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

(*) 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

Remarks for Offense Level-African-American:

- More than 86% of the offenses during the report period are misdemeanors.
- 58.3% of allegations referred for African-American youth are simple misdemeanors, and 57.4% for White youth are for such offenses.
- Indictable misdemeanor charges for African-American youth have increased nearly 225%, yet only comprised roughly 28% of the total charges.
- Overall charges for African-American youth have increased 72%, and decreased a little over 24% for White youth.

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 Webster 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	50	70.4%	40	59.7%	33	73.3%	41	61.2%	32	42.7%	-36.0%
African-American	17	23.9%	22	32.8%	11	24.4%	16	23.9%	31	41.3%	82.4%
Total	71	--	67	--	45	--	67	--	75	--	5.6%

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 5.6% overall increase in detention holds is driven by the 82.4% increase for African-American youth.
- African-American youth comprised a little over 29% of all detention holds during the report period.
- Detention holds for White youth decreased 36% from 2011 to 2015.

Detention Holds – Average Daily Population

Average Daily Population	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
White	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.6
African-American	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	2.3
Total-All Youth	2.0	2.3	1.6	3.7	6.5

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

Detention Holds – Average Length of Stay

Average Length of Stay	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
White	10.9	11.7	13.8	24.9	30.0
African-American	9.4	14.2	11.5	12.7	26.8
Hispanic	7.0	7.0	0.0	2.6	9.5
Multi-Racial	9.7	10.3	13.0	24.4	58.1
Average-All Youth	9.2	10.8	9.6	16.1	31.1

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 0.4 to 2.3 youth, and the ADP for White youth increased from 1.5 to 2.6 youth.
- Multi-Racial youth averaged the longest length of stay in 2015 at 58.1 days.
- The average length of stay increased from 9.2 days to 31.1 days during the report period.

Detention Holds by Offense Level

Holds by Race and Offense Level		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	White	19	17	*	*	15	-21.1%
	African-American	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Total	23	23	13	11	29	26.1%
Indictable Misdemeanor	White	17	*	11	18	14	-17.6%
	African-American	*	*	*	*	13	NA
	Total	22	22	17	30	34	54.5%
Simple Misdemeanor	White	14	15	12	17	*	NA
	African-American	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Total	26	22	15	26	12	-53.8%
Total-All Youth		71	67	45	67	75	5.6%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, 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

“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 and Offense Level:

- Indictable Misdemeanors comprised approximately 38% of detention holds during the report period.
- Misdemeanors, both indictable and simple, comprised an average of 70% of all detention holds.
- Felony holds increased a little over 26%, yet decreased 21.1% for White youth.

Detention Holds by Reason

Holds by Race and Hold Reason		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
New Offense	White	22	*	14	12	16	-27.3%
	African-American	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Total	29	20	18	24	29	0.0%
New Offense - While On Probation	White	12	18	13	*	*	NA
	African-American	*	*	*	*	12	NA
	Total	19	31	18	15	23	21.1%
Technical Violation	White	14	*	*	21	*	NA
	African-American	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Total	19	*	*	28	21	10.5%
Total-All Youth		71	67	45	67	75	5.6%

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 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 Holds by Reason:

- Holds for new offenses while on probation and technical violations increased 21.1% and 10.5%, respectively.
- Overall, detention holds for all reasons, and offenses, increased by approximately 6% during the report period.

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 Webster County's 2015 juvenile detention RRI's. *A relative rate index of 1.3 is obtained for juvenile detention holds of African-American youth.* Thus, African-American's juvenile detention rate is 1.3 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	25.0/1,000 detention holds	divided by	19.0/1,000 detention holds	1.3 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	December	2015		
County: Webster	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)	3,657	3,160	218	237	33	0	9	0	497
2. Juvenile Arrests	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	294	164	124	6	0	0	0	0	130
4. Cases Diverted	228	141	83	4	0	0	0	0	87
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	74	31	31	2	0	0	0	10	43
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	101	33	66	2	0	0	0	0	68
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	29	10	19	0	0	0	0	0	19
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	13	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed? release date: March, 2011	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1 Population: NCJRS Census Update	CY:	2014	Item 2 Arrests: # of Juvenile Arrests - UCR	CY:	n/a
Item 3 Referral: # of JCS Complaints/Referrals - JDW	CY:	2015	Item 4 Diversions: # of Diversions - JDW	CY:	2015
Item 5 Detention: # of Juvenile Detention Holds - CJJP	CY:	2015	Item 6 Petitioned: # of Petitions Filed - JDW	CY:	2015
Item 7 Delinquent: # of Orders for Adjudication - JDW	CY:	2015	Item 8 Probations: # of Orders for Probation - JDW	CY:	2015
Item 9 Confinement: # of Placements to State Training School - STS	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	0.78	**	*	*	*	*	0.78
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.32	**	*	*	*	*	1.75
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	2.65	**	*	*	*	*	2.60
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.95	**	*	*	*	*	0.92
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	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		24						25
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention								-18
6. Cases Petitioned		-41						-42
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