

Woodbury County Select Juvenile Justice System Planning Data

June 2016

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

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

Juvenile Population Data

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

Woodbury County Population	2011		2012		2013		2014		2011 – 2014 % Change	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
White	3,893	4,167	3,752	4,108	3,743	4,015	3,735	3,928	-4.1%	-5.7%
African-American	252	266	254	259	269	268	267	271	6.0%	1.9%
Hispanic	1,235	1,237	1,240	1,211	1,290	1,216	1,284	1,263	4.0%	2.1%
Asian	185	213	189	216	202	228	211	221	14.1%	3.8%
Native American	146	134	141	140	139	152	139	155	-4.8%	15.7%
Total	5,711	6,017	5,576	5,934	5,643	5,879	5,636	5,838	-1.3%	-3.0%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (2015)

Remarks for Juvenile Population:

- The overall juvenile population in Woodbury County has decreased by roughly 2% over the report period.
- All youth experienced increases except for White youth and Native American females.
- Asian youth had the highest increase among females at 14.1%.
- Hispanic youth increased 15.7% from 2011 to 2014, which was the largest increase for males.
- Hispanic youth comprised nearly 22% of the population during the report period.

**Sioux City Community School District Enrollment by Race
Grades 6-12**

Sioux City Totals	2013-14	2014-15	2013-2015 % Change
White	3,848	3,796	-1.4%
African-American	367	380	3.5%
Hispanic	1,982	2,078	4.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	337	340	0.9%
Native American	214	231	7.9%
Multi-Racial	133	145	9.0%
Total	6,881	6,970	1.3%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Remarks for School Enrollment:

- Overall enrollment numbers for Sioux City Community Schools increased roughly 1.3% during the report years, while White enrollment numbers decreased nearly 1.4%.
- Minority enrollment numbers comprised approximately 45% of the total enrollment.

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 **Sioux City 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**

Sioux City Suspensions	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2015 % Change
White	830	1,000	892	504	380	-54.2%
African-American	168	327	207	124	107	-36.3%
Hispanic	505	654	569	320	223	-55.8%
Other Youth of Color	136	208	159	141	131	-3.7%
Total	1,653	2,189	1,836	1,093	843	-49.0%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

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

Remarks for Suspensions:

- There are noteworthy reductions in the number of suspensions in Woodbury County.
- Hispanic and White youth experienced the greatest decreases at 55.8% and 54.2%, respectively.
- Overall in-school and out-of-school suspensions declined 49% from 2011 to 2015.

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

Sioux City Reasons	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-2015 % Change
Disruptive Behavior	481	631	600	342	274	-43.0%
Physical Fighting Without Injury	249	247	346	227	150	-39.8%
Attendance Policy Violation	520	491	401	165	109	-79.0%
Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	46	94	107	56	*	NA
Property Related	48	68	50	34	*	NA
Total	1,344	1,531	1,504	824	592	-56.0%

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 decreased by 56% during the report period.
- Attendance policy violations experienced the greatest decrease at 79%.
- Removals for disruptive behavior decreased 43% from 2011 to 2015, yet comprised roughly 41% of all suspensions.

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

Sioux City Top 5 Reasons		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
White	Disruptive Behavior	258	298	292	173	119	-53.9%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	115	117	161	110	60	-47.8%
	Attendance Policy Violation	255	212	195	51	57	-77.6%
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	24	37	46	35	21	-12.5%
	Property Related	22	26	19	13	*	NA
	Total	674	690	713	382	258	-61.7%
African-American	Disruptive Behavior	67	129	88	31	51	-23.9%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	31	51	41	31	19	-38.7%
	Attendance Policy Violation	31	41	26	24	*	NA
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	16	17	*	*	NA
	Property Related	*	12	*	*	*	NA
	Total	137	249	178	91	82	-40.1%
Hispanic	Disruptive Behavior	122	160	169	96	66	-45.9%
	Physical Fighting Without Injury	74	51	104	53	42	-43.2%
	Attendance Policy Violation	180	188	149	66	37	-79.4%
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	29	28	11	12	NA
	Property Related	16	23	19	*	*	NA
	Total	402	451	469	233	161	-60.0%
Other Youth of Color	Physical Fighting Without Injury	21	*	33	29	24	14.3%
	Disruptive Behavior	28	30	47	37	22	-21.4%
	Attendance Policy Violation	51	35	25	11	*	NA
	Other Violent Behavior Without Injury	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Property Related	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Total	117	127	136	115	89	-23.9%

Source: Iowa Department of Education

(*) denotes numbers are 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:

- All suspensions across all races decreased throughout the report years in Woodbury County, except for removals for physical fighting without injury for Other Youth of Color, which increased 14.3% from 2011 to 2015.
- Removals for attendance policy violations decreased the most throughout the report period.

3. Law Enforcement Data

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

Note: Data is broken down by White, African-American, Hispanic (where applicable) and “Other Youth of Color,” which includes Asian, Native American and Other race categories.

Sioux City Juvenile Arrests by Race

Sioux City	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
White	616	49%	592	52%	466	48%	439	50%	374	47%	-39.3%
African-American	155	12%	141	12%	163	17%	133	15%	95	12%	-38.7%
Hispanic	322	26%	265	23%	230	24%	194	22%	196	25%	-39.1%
Other Youth of Color	155	12%	142	12%	114	12%	106	12%	123	16%	-20.6%
Total	1,248	--	1,140	--	973	--	872	--	788	--	-36.9%

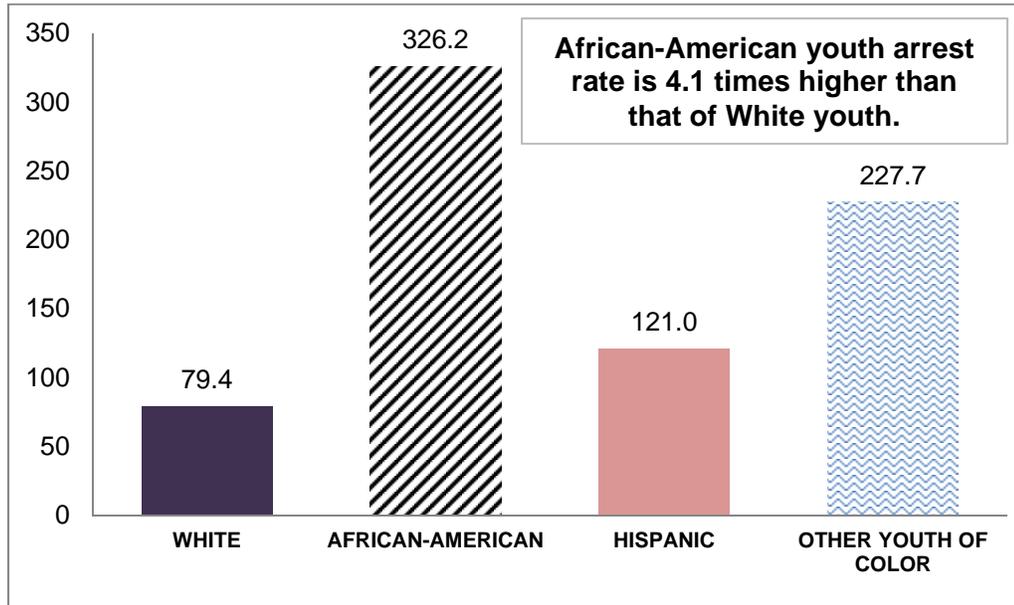
Source: Sioux City Police Department

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

Remarks for Juvenile Arrests by Race:

- Overall arrests in Sioux City declined 36.9%.
- Arrests for White youth decreased 39.3% from 2011 to 2015, the largest decrease for all races.

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



Source: Sioux City 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	801	737	589	560	500	-37.6%
African-American	194	167	146	131	107	-44.8%
Hispanic	303	265	196	170	168	-44.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	27	20	15	17	20	-25.9%
Native American	157	129	98	98	112	-28.7%
Total	1,490	1,321	1,045	977	913	-38.7%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse
 Other/Multi-Racial is excluded due to low numbers, but is included in the overall total

Remarks for Complaints:

- Overall complaints declined by approximately 38%.
- African-American and Hispanic youth experienced the largest decrease in complaints averaging 45%.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS

White

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
714.2(5)	Theft 5 th Degree	205	153	126	123	97	-52.7%
708.2(6)	Assault	151	84	113	104	60	-60.3%
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	42	42	43	48	33	-21.4%
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct-Fighting or Violent Behavior	36	53	35	30	40	11.1%
716.6(2)	Criminal Mischief- 5 th Degree	62	40	33	28	23	-62.9%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-White:

- The only increase for White youth allegations was for disorderly conduct-fighting or violent behavior.
- The largest decrease for White youth allegations was for criminal mischief-5th.

African-American

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
708.2(6)	Assault	53	27	33	42	23	-56.6%
714.2(5)	Theft 5 th Degree	40	27	46	26	15	-62.5%
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct-Fighting or Violent Behavior	18	25	14	18	*	NA
708.2(2)	Assault Causing Bodily Injury or Mental Illness	*	21	*	*	13	NA
716.6(2)	Criminal Mischief 5 th Degree	14	15	*	*	*	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, criminal mischief-5th, assault and disorderly conduct as top five allegations.
- All of the top 5 offenses are misdemeanors for both White and African-American youth.
- Offenses for theft-5th decreased roughly 61% for African-American and White youth.

Top 5 Allegations – JCS (Cont.)

Hispanic

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
714.2(5)	Theft 5 th Degree	75	60	42	42	36	-52.0%
124.401(5)	Possession of a Controlled Substance	28	19	21	32	21	-25.0%
708.2(6)	Assault	24	23	22	23	26	8.3%
124.414	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	12	17	14	26	17	41.7%
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct- Fighting or Violent Behavior	18	22	17	*	*	NA

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-Hispanic:

- Offenses for possession of drug paraphernalia increased nearly 42% from 2011 to 2015.
- Offenses for theft-5th degree decreased roughly 52% for Hispanic youth, the smallest reduction percentage of all races.

Native American

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
714.2(5)	Theft 5 th Degree	47	40	29	39	21	-55.3%
708.2(6)	Assault	15	17	*	11	*	NA
123.46	Consumption/Intoxication In Public Places	18	*	*	*	*	NA
723.4(1)	Disorderly Conduct- Fighting or Violent Behavior	*	*	*	*	*	NA
713.6A(2)-A	Burglary Of Motor Vehicle 3 rd Degree	*	12	12	*	*	NA

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis

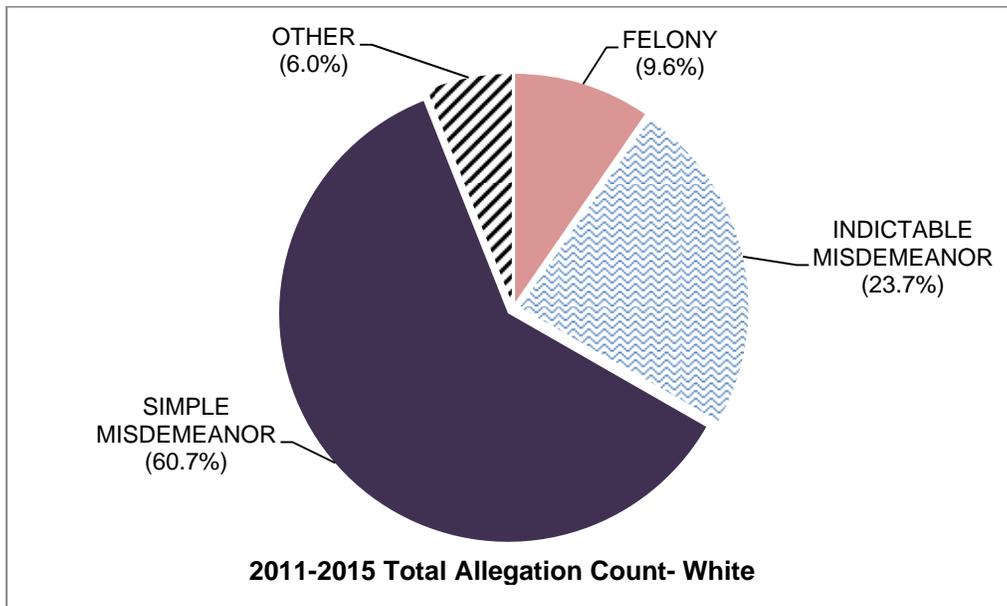
Remarks for Top 5 Allegations-Native American:

- All of the top five offenses decreased from 2011 to 2015 for Native American youth.

Charges by Race and Offense Level

White

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	50	5.2%	112	11.9%	88	11.9%	51	7.6%	78	12.6%	56.0%
Indictable Misdemeanor	190	19.8%	215	22.8%	186	25.1%	164	24.3%	177	28.6%	-6.8%
Simple Misdemeanor	650	67.6%	542	57.5%	430	58.0%	431	63.9%	339	54.8%	-47.8%
Other	72	7.5%	73	7.7%	38	5.1%	29	4.3%	25	4.0%	-65.3%
Total	962	--	942	--	742	--	675	--	619	--	-35.7%



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

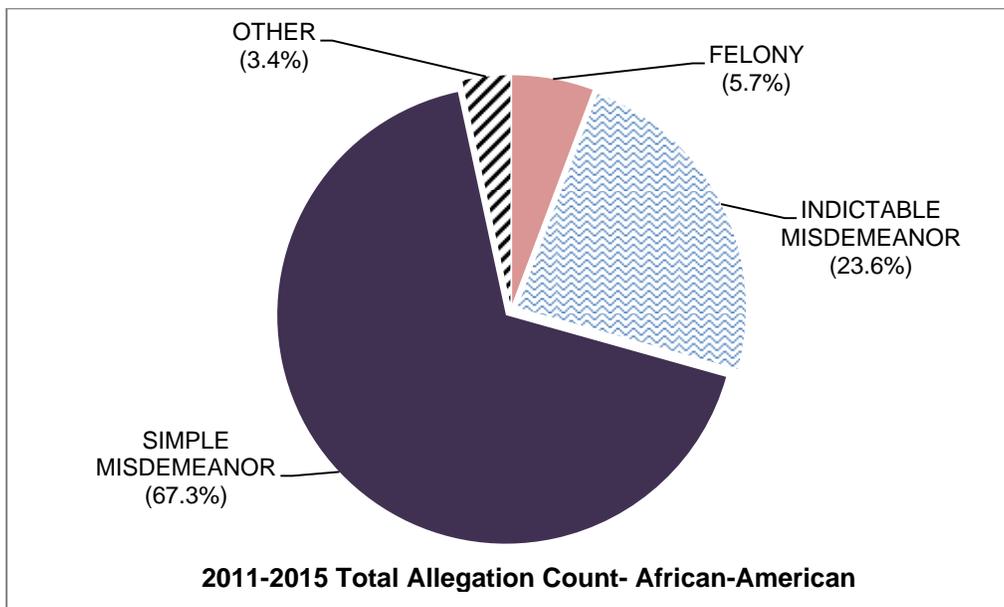
Remarks for Offense Level-White:

- Felony offenses increased roughly 56% from 2011 to 2015.
- Simple misdemeanor offenses decreased almost 48% over the report years, yet comprise 60.7% of the overall charges.
- Charges for White youth categorized under “Other” experienced the largest decrease at 65.3%.
- More than 84% of the total charges were misdemeanors.
- Overall charges decreased by almost 36%.

Charges by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

African-American

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	18	7.1%	11	4.9%	*	--	11	6.3%	*	--	NA
Indictable Misdemeanor	49	19.4%	53	23.5%	54	26.7%	41	23.4%	34	27.9%	-30.6%
Simple Misdemeanor	179	70.8%	148	65.5%	136	67.3%	120	68.6%	75	61.5%	-58.1%
Other	*	--	14	6.2%	*	--	*	--	*	--	NA
Total	253	--	226	--	202	--	175	--	122	--	-51.8%



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

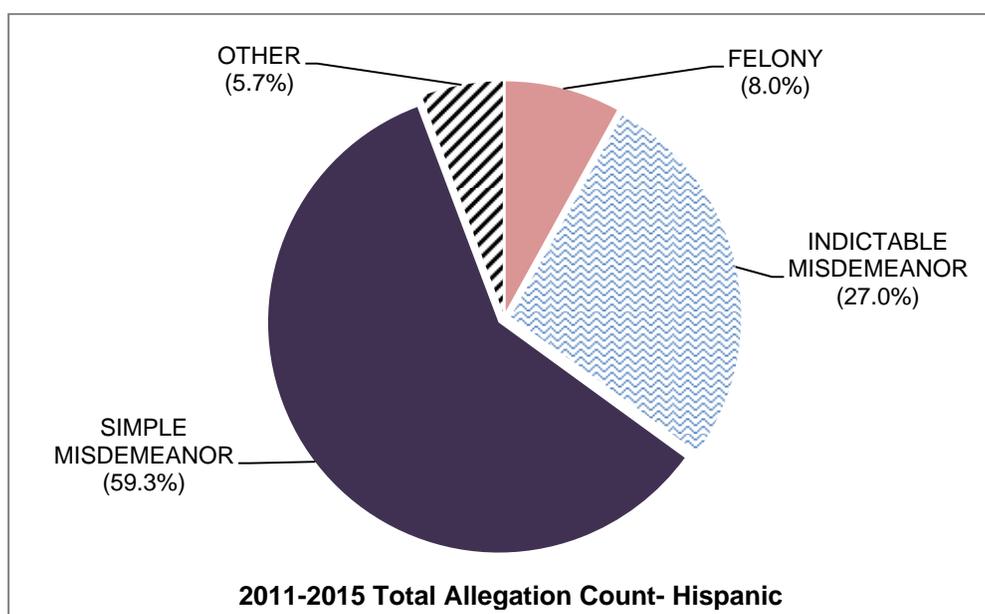
Remarks for Offense Level-African-American:

- All charges for African-American youth decreased during the report period, with simple misdemeanors decreasing nearly 58%.
- More than 90% of the offenses during the report period are misdemeanors.
- 67.3% of charges for African-American youth are simple misdemeanors, the largest composition of simple misdemeanors among the races.
 - 64.7% of charges for Native American youth are simple misdemeanors.

Charges by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

Hispanic

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	24	6.3%	35	10.0%	19	7.6%	21	9.2%	16	7.3%	-33.3%
Indictable Misdemeanor	105	27.5%	83	23.6%	69	27.5%	71	31.1%	58	26.5%	-44.8%
Simple Misdemeanor	228	59.7%	217	61.8%	145	57.8%	124	54.4%	134	61.2%	-41.2%
Other	25	6.5%	16	4.6%	18	7.2%	12	5.3%	11	5.0%	-56.0%
Total	382	--	351	--	251	--	228	--	219	--	-42.7%



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

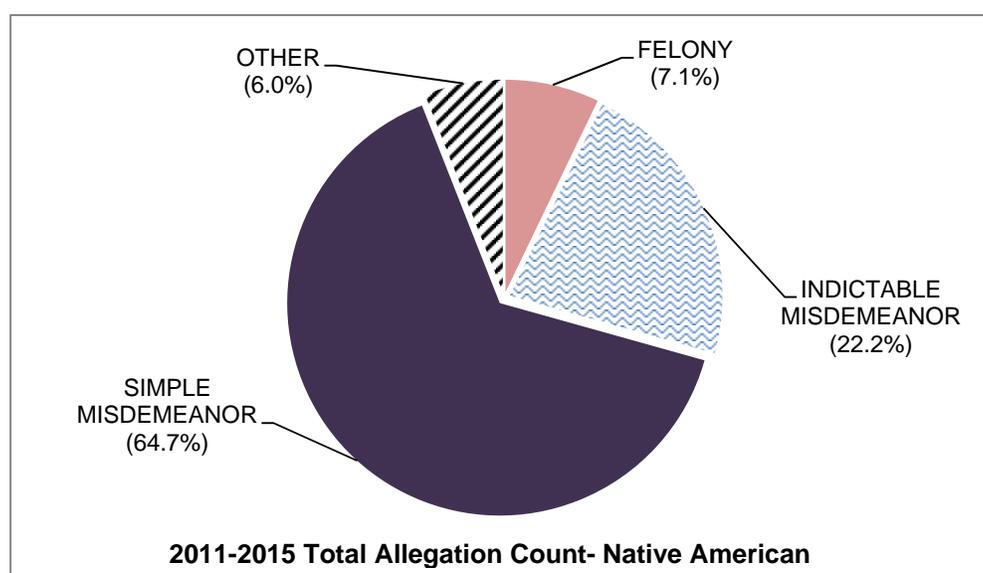
Remarks for Offense Level-Hispanic:

- More than 86% of the offenses during the report period are misdemeanors.
- All charges for Hispanic youth decreased during the report period.
- Felony charges comprised roughly 8% of the total charges for Hispanic youth, while White youth felony charges comprised nearly 10% of their total charges.

Charges by Race and Offense Level (Cont.)

Native American

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	16	7.7%	11	6.2%	12	9.5%	*	--	*	--	NA
Indictable Misdemeanor	39	18.7%	44	24.7%	30	23.8%	17	14.2%	41	29.9%	5.1%
Simple Misdemeanor	134	64.1%	111	62.4%	78	61.9%	89	74.2%	86	62.8%	-35.8%
Other	20	9.6%	12	6.7%	*	--	*	--	*	--	NA
Total	209	--	178	--	126	--	120	--	137	--	-34.4%



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

Remarks for Offense Level-Native American:

- More than 87% of the total charges during the report period are misdemeanors.
- Overall charges for Native American youth decreased 34.4%.
- Indictable misdemeanors increased roughly 5% from 2011 to 2015, while the same offenses decreased an average of 38% for African-American and Hispanic 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 Woodbury 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	55	35.9%	68	38.6%	63	42.0%	48	31.4%	54	39.1%	-1.8%
African-American	17	11.1%	15	8.5%	14	9.3%	19	12.4%	*	--	NA
Hispanic	47	30.7%	46	26.1%	29	19.3%	44	28.8%	28	20.3%	-40.4%
Multi-Racial	34	22.2%	47	26.7%	44	29.3%	42	27.5%	46	33.3%	35.3%
Total	153	--	176	--	150	--	153	--	138	--	-9.8%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

(*) 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 Detention Holds:

- Overall detention holds declined roughly 10% from 2011 to 2015.
- Detention holds for Multi-Racial youth increased 35.3%, the only increase across all races.

Detention Holds – Average Daily Population

Average Daily Population	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
White	2.3	3.5	2.5	1.7	2.1
African-American	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0
Hispanic	2.2	3.2	1.4	1.7	1.1
Multi-Racial	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7
Total-All Youth	6.9	9.1	6.1	5.6	5.8

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	15.0	18.6	14.5	13.0	14.2
African-American	18.4	8.1	18.7	13.0	36.2
Hispanic	16.9	25.5	17.2	13.9	13.9
Multi-Racial	17.1	16.1	12.9	13.3	13.3
Average-All Youth	16.8	17.1	15.8	13.3	19.4

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 0.9 to 1.0 youth, while the ADP for White youth decreased from 2.3 to 2.1 youth.
- The ADP for all youth decreased from 6.9 to 5.8 youth during the report period.
- The average length of stay for African-American youth increased from 18.4 days to 36.2 days from 2011 to 2015, while its counterparts decreased one to four days on average.
- The average length of stay increased from 16.8 days to 19.4 days.

Detention Holds by Offense Level

Holds by Race and Offense Level		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
Felony	White	18	22	14	13	17	-5.6%
	Hispanic	18	12	16	16	*	NA
	Multi-Racial	14	*	*	12	*	NA
	Total	55	53	43	49	36	-34.5%
Indictable Misdemeanor	White	23	33	32	23	28	21.7%
	Hispanic	20	20	*	17	14	-30.0%
	Multi-Racial	12	19	13	*	19	58.3%
	Total	63	75	61	52	63	0.0%
Simple Misdemeanor	White	14	11	14	*	*	NA
	Hispanic	*	*	*	*	*	NA
	Multi-Racial	*	16	18	20	18	NA
	Total	35	39	39	42	33	-5.7%
Total-All Youth		153	176	150	153	138	-9.8%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

African-American holds 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

(*) 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 Offense Level:

- Indictable misdemeanors comprised approximately 41% of detention holds during the report period.
- Indictable misdemeanors increased for White and Multi-Racial youth 21.7% and 58.3%, respectively, and remained stable overall.
- Felonies decreased 34.5% from 2011 to 2015, yet comprised an average of 31% of all detention holds.

Detention Holds by Reason

Holds by Race and Hold Reason		2012	2011	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015 % Change
New Offense	White	11	15	*	*	17	54.5%
	Total	24	27	27	17	28	16.7%
New Offense - While On Probation	White	14	18	17	12	11	-21.4%
	Hispanic	20	14	*	11	*	NA
	Multi-Racial	*	13	*	*	13	NA
	Total	46	47	34	30	32	-30.4%
Technical Violation	White	27	31	35	25	22	-18.5%
	Hispanic	23	21	14	23	17	-26.1%
	Multi-Racial	16	25	21	22	19	18.8%
	Total	73	88	74	78	61	-16.4%
Total-All Youth		153	176	150	153	138	-9.8%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

African-American holds are excluded due to low numbers, but are included in the overall total

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

(*) denotes numbers too small for meaningful analysis, but they 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 decreased 30.4% and 16.4%, respectively.
- Holds for new offenses increased 16.7% during the report period.
 - This increase was driven mainly by the 54.5% increase for White youth.
- Overall, detention holds for all reasons, and offenses, decreased by approximately 10%.

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 Woodbury County's 2015 juvenile detention RRI's. *A relative rate index of 0.9 is obtained for juvenile detention holds of African-American youth.* Thus, African-American's juvenile detention rate is 0.9 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	9.7/1,000 detention holds	divided by	11.0/1,000 detention holds	0.9 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: Woodbury		Reporting Period :		January December	2015 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)	11,474	7,663	538	2,547	432	0	294	0	3,811
2. Juvenile Arrests	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	893	491	103	168	21	0	109	1	402
4. Cases Diverted	590	339	65	106	14	0	64	2	251
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	137	54	10	28	4	0	22	19	83
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	146	69	23	34	5	0	15	0	77
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	42	19	9	10	2	0	2	0	23
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	18	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	8
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	7	1	1	4	0	0	1	0	6
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	11	3	1	5	0	0	2	0	8
Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	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	0.91	0.91	**	*	0.85	*	0.90
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	0.88	1.52	**	*	1.84	*	1.88
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.59	1.44	**	*	0.98	*	1.36
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	**	1.07	**	*	**	*	1.08
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	Yes	No	Yes	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							
	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								
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention			-9			-10		-39
6. Cases Petitioned		-8	-10					-20
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