

**CJJP** DIVISION OF CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNING

**Juvenile Crime  
and the  
Welfare of Youth**

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This staff report on various factors regarding juvenile issues and crime was prepared by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP). It was prepared to help the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC) prepare their 3-Year Strategy as prescribed by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act).

Data included in this report came from the following sources:

- The Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP)
- The Department of Public Safety (DPS)
- The Department of Education (DOE)
- The Department of Public Health (DPH)
- Iowa Workforce Development (IWD)
- The Department of Human Services (DHS)
- The State Training School for Boys at Eldora (STS)
- The Iowa Juvenile Home in Toledo (IJH)
- Planned Parenthood of Greater Iowa
- Iowa Kids Count

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## JUVENILE ARRESTS

This first section covers arrest data for juveniles in the State of Iowa. Data that is presented covers calendar years 1993 through 1997. The section covers the number of juveniles arrested, the juvenile arrest rates, and the arrest rates for various crimes.

Data for this section was taken from the Iowa Uniform Crime Report (UCR's). The UCR's are generated by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) from law enforcement agencies throughout Iowa that supply information to DPS regarding the numbers and types of arrests that the agencies make every year.

*DPS officials note that not all Iowa law enforcement agencies report arrest information, and that some agencies which are presently reporting arrest information under-report juvenile arrest statistics. It is important to note that the arrest rates reported by DPS are adjusted rates and were based on age-specific populations of those law enforcement jurisdictions reporting any data to DPS. If a law enforcement agency underreported data, but reported at least some data, both the arrest and population numbers from that jurisdiction were included in the calculation of the statewide rates reported by DPS. Assuming that the population numbers for given jurisdictions are accurate, and the number of arrests are less than what actually occurred, the actual statewide arrest rate would be greater than that reported below. Given current and past underreporting of juvenile arrests by some jurisdictions, CJJP believes that the arrest rates discussed below are lower than would be seen if all juvenile arrests were reported. The reader is strongly urged to refer to DPS's "1997 Iowa Uniform Crime Report" for more information on this topic.*

The following table shows the juvenile arrest trends for calendar years 1993 through 1997.

Juvenile Arrests	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
Person	2,000	2,468	2,570	2,902	3,033	3,306
Percentage	13%	15%	14%	13%	14%	14%
Non-Person	12,902	14,028	16,463	19,477	19,148	21,115
Percentage	87%	85%	86%	87%	86%	86%
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>14,902</b>	<b>16,496</b>	<b>19,033</b>	<b>22,379</b>	<b>22,181</b>	<b>24,421</b>
Percentage change from previous year:	N/A	11%	15%	18%	-1%	10%

\* Note: The data from 1998 is preliminary data. The 1998 UCR has not been released as of the date that this report was released.

Remarks regarding the number of arrest of juveniles:

- The number of juveniles arrested increased an average of 10.6% for each year from 1993 through 1998.
- The percentages for the type of arrests stayed consistent over the six years. Person offenses generally accounted for 14% of the arrests and non-person offenses for 86% of the arrests.
- There was a slight decrease in the number of arrests between 1996 and 1997. However, the number of arrests increased by 10% between 1997 and 1998.
- See Appendix A to determine how the 34 UCR categories were placed in the two categories of the Iowa Offense Classification of "person" and "non-person".

### Iowa Offense Classifications:

This report describes pertinent juvenile justice system statistics by "person" versus "non-person" offenses. Crimes against "persons" are generally considered more serious than "non-persons" crimes. In 1991 the Department of Corrections, Board of Parole and CJJP met to determine offense type classifications. As a result of this collaboration, standard definitions of the offense categories "persons" and "non-persons" were developed. To avoid confusion and possible conflict, it was agreed that the definitions would be used by these agencies as they report information to policy makers and the public

The "persons" offense category is intended to contain only those offenses involving death, injury, attempted injury, abuse, threats, coercion, intimidation, duress, or generally anything done to another person against that person's will.

The "non-persons" offense category contains all offenses not falling under the definition of a "persons" offense. Many of these offenses are property crimes, such as theft and forgery. However, other offenses included in "non-persons" category are bribery, escape, illegal weapons possession, and drunken driving (except Serious Injury OWI). In cases where offenses could arguably be placed in either category, decisions were driven by what was historically considered to be a "persons" or "non-persons" offense for risk assessment and other statistical purposes.

In addition to the above classifications, various juvenile offender data are summarized according to whether or not offenses were against "persons" as defined above, as well as by offense level (felony or misdemeanor).

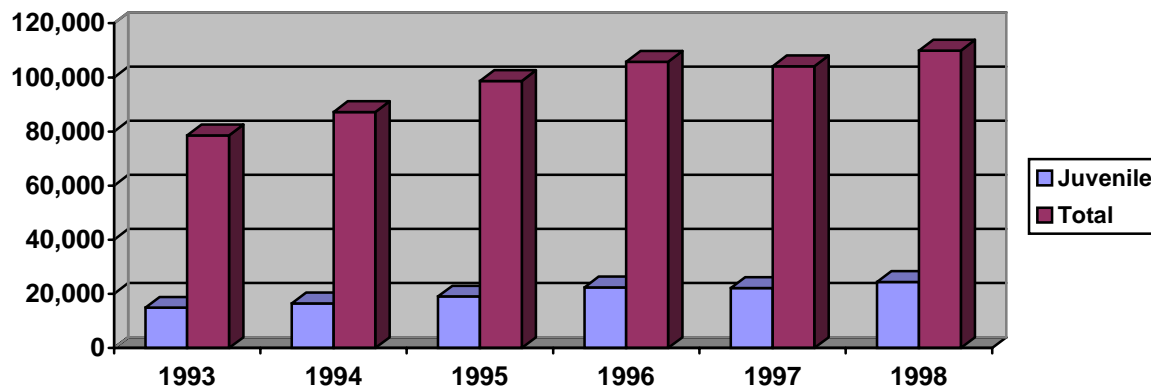
The following table shows the arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 juvenile population) of juveniles as compared to the overall population arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 population) for calendar years 1993 through 1997.

Arrest Rates	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Juvenile Rate	573.3*	2,674.1	2,895.0	3,379.9	3,371.8	3,703.7
Total Population Rate	3,023.3	3,242.9	3,690.9	3,787.5	3,967.2	4,137.9

\* Note: The juvenile rate for 1993 is calculated using the entire population of the state, and not the juvenile population as it was used for calculating 1994 through 1997.

The following graph and table shows the number and percentage that juvenile arrests make of the total number of arrests in the State of Iowa.

**Juvenile Arrests Compared to Total Number of Arrests**



Juvenile Arrests as % of Total Arrests	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Juvenile Arrests	14,902	16,496	19,033	22,379	22,181	24,421
Total Arrests	78,580	87,151	98,687	105,739	104,064	109,870
Percentage	19%	19%	19%	21%	21%	22%

Remarks regarding arrest rates for juveniles and total arrests:

- The juvenile arrest rate in 1990 was reported at 3,089 (per 100,000 juvenile population). This indicates a decrease in the juvenile arrest rate between 1990 and 1994 and a growing rate between 1994 and 1998.
- For all ages the arrest rate in 1990 was reported at 4,087 (per 100,000 population). Like the juvenile trend this indicates a decrease in the overall arrest rate between 1990 and 1993 and like the juvenile trend there is a growing rate between 1993 and 1998 for the overall arrest rate.
- For juveniles the number of arrests has grown 38.5% between 1994 and 1998, and the number of arrests for the total population grown 27.6% for the same period.
- Arrests of juveniles have stayed relatively level, but slowly rising as a percentage of the total number of arrests.

The following table compares the arrest rates of juveniles (per 100,000 juvenile population) against the overall population (per 100,000 population) for a selected group of offenses against persons:

Arrest Rates for Person Offenses	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Murder	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.6
Neg. Manslaughter	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Kidnapping	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.0	0.8	1.6
Sexual Assault	12.2	12.4	12.5	13.0	12.8	12.4	11.0	11.9	16.4	13.9
Robbery	10.1	10.0	17.5	10.5	17.8	12.2	15.4	10.6	19.9	12.3
Aggravated Assault	85.5	100.8	107.5	116.7	108.5	143.9	100.1	131.7	99.9	154.0
Simple Assault	201.3	294.1	244.3	308.0	240.0	356.9	293.4	330.2	309.8	348.1

Remarks regarding the selected person offense arrest rates for juveniles and the adult population:

- The rates of murder, negligent manslaughter, kidnapping and sexual assault are similar when the juvenile rate is compared to the overall rate.
- The rate of robbery by juveniles has almost doubled in 1997 when compared to 1993 while the adult rate has only increased by approximately 50%.
- The juvenile rate of aggravated assault and simple assaults have always been below the rate of the overall population.

The juvenile rates of all 34 types of offense categories defined in the UCR's are compared from 1993 to 1997 in table in Appendix B.

Remarks regarding the arrest rates for all of the offense categories for juveniles:

- The offenses of robbery, larceny, simple assault, drug offenses, curfew/loitering, disorderly conduct and driving under the influence have experienced the most drastic increases between 1993 and 1997.
- The three offenses with the highest rate of occurrence (excluding the category All Other Offenses) were larceny, liquor law violations and simple assault.
- The offense of larceny had a rate twice as high as the next highest arrest rate.

### JUVENILES IN DETENTION FACILITIES

This second section reports on data regarding Iowa's juvenile detention facilities. This data is maintained by CJJP. The tables of this section are based on the state fiscal year (SFY) calendar that runs from July 1<sup>st</sup> of a given year through June 30<sup>th</sup> of the following year.

The increasing number of juveniles arrested between 1993 and 1996 is reflected in the number of juveniles detained at the juvenile detention facilities in the state.

Juvenile Detention Holds	SFY93	SFY94	SFY95	SFY96	SFY97	SFY98
Person	818	1,074	1,354	1,363	1,406	1,546
Non-Person	1,733	2,226	2,779	3,184	3,385	3,674
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>4,791</b>	<b>5,220</b>
Percentage change from previous year:	N/A	29%	25%	10%	5%	9%

Remarks regarding the number of juveniles detained in juvenile detention facilities:

- While the number of juveniles detained each year continues to grow, the rate of growth has declined from 29% between SFY93 and SFY94 to 9% between SFY97 and SFY98, and had gone as low as 5% between SFY96 and SFY97.
- The rate of increase is similar for both person offenses and non-person offenses, except between SFY95 and SFY96 where person offenses increased by 0.6% and non-person offenses increased by 14.6%.

- The 105% percentage increase between SFY93 and SFY98 does not correspond to the 49% percentage increase in the number of juveniles arrested over the same approximate time period of 1993 to 1997. This could be attributed to the fact that there are 49% more beds in SFY98 than there were in SFY93.
- The following table examines the severity of offenses on which juveniles are being detained:

Hold Types	SFY93	SFY94	SFY95	SFY96	SFY97	SFY98
<b>Felony</b>	1369	1691	2135	2096	2078	2155
<b>Percentage</b>	54%	51%	52%	46%	43%	41%
<b>Misdemeanor</b>	1182	1609	1998	2451	2713	3065
<b>Percentage</b>	46%	49%	48%	54%	57%	59%

Remarks regarding the severity of offenses on which juveniles are detained:

- There is a growing trend to hold juveniles on less severe offenses (misdemeanors) between SFY93 and SFY98. The percentage of juveniles detained on misdemeanors has increased by 13%, and conversely the percentage of juveniles detained on felonies has decreased by 13%.
- In SFY93 1,369 juveniles were held on felony charges and in SFY98 the number of juveniles being held on felony charges had risen to 2,155. This was an increase of 57%. Whereas in SFY93 1,182 juveniles were detained on misdemeanor charges and in SFY98 this number had grown to 3,065 an increase of 159%.
- There appears to be a positive relationship between the difference in growth rates of felony and misdemeanor offenses and with the increasing number of detention beds available. The more beds available would appear to indicate that juveniles that were not able to be detained in 1993 on a misdemeanor charge can now be detained in 1998 on the same charge.

Since state fiscal year 1993 (SFY93) Iowa has increased from nine juvenile detention facilities to 11, through the addition of the Central Iowa Juvenile Detention Center in Eldora and the addition of Youth Directions of Broadlawns to the Polk County Youth Services. Additionally during this time period the number of juvenile detention beds in Iowa has grown from 126 beds to 188 beds through the addition of the two new facilities and the expansion of existing facilities. In state fiscal year 2000 the number of detention beds will again grow significantly with the opening of a new facility in Cedar Rapids (24 new beds) and the expansion of the facility in Council Bluffs (14 new beds). The detention facilities in Polk County, Scott County and Eldora are in the process of planning new construction or looking into the possibilities of expansion or new construction.

The following table shows the number of juvenile detention beds available in the State of Iowa, the number of juveniles detained in these facilities, and the average number of youth held in each bed.

Number of Detention Beds Available and Average Use of Each Bed								
	SFY93	SFY94	SFY95	SFY96	SFY97	SFY98	SFY99	SFY00
<b>Beds Available</b>	126	136	140	170	188	188	188	226
<b>Youth Detained</b>	2551	3300	4133	4547	4791	5220	N/A*	N/A*
<b>Average Use</b>	20.2	24.3	29.5	26.7	25.5	27.8	N/A	N/A

\* The number of youth detained for SFY99 and SFY00 was not available when this report was generated.

Remarks regarding the number of detention beds available and the average number of juveniles held in each bed:

- Over the seven year span that is reflected in the table 100 new detention beds were made available in the state.
- The average number of youths being held in each bed rose from SFY93 to SFY95 then dropped from SFY95 to SFY97 and again rose in SFY97.
- When this table is compared to the table with the severity of the crimes that juveniles are detained on it would appear that as the number of beds available in the state increases that youth are securely detained on less severe offenses.

## JUVENILES IN STATE INSTITUTIONS

This section deals with the two state operated juvenile facilities: the State Training School for Boys at Eldora (STS) and the Iowa Juvenile Home in Toledo (IJH). The STS is the only state operated locked juvenile correctional facility for delinquent males, and the IJH has a secure cottage for juvenile delinquent females. The tables presented in this section are based on the SFY.

The next table shows the number of youth held by the type of offense at the STS. Unlike the arrest and juvenile detention data the STS has a limited number of beds, and thus there is not the growth in numbers that is reflected on the arrest and juvenile detention tables.

<b>State Training School Holds</b>	<b>SFY94</b>	<b>SFY95</b>	<b>SFY96</b>	<b>SFY97</b>	<b>SFY98</b>	<b>SFY99</b>
Person	155	128	138	130	127	108
Non-Person	336	322	350	340	367	299
<b>Totals:</b>	491	450	488	470	494	407
Percentage change:	N/A	-8%	8%	-4%	5%	-18%

Remarks regarding juveniles that were detained at the STS:

- The percentage boys held on person offenses has steadily dropped from 31.6% in SFY94 to 27.7% in SFY97.

The secure cottage for juvenile delinquent females at the IJH has only been operated since SFY97. Like the STS there is a limited number of beds available in the cottage and thus the growth in numbers that is seen in juvenile arrests and juvenile detention holds is not seen in the secure cottage. The following table gives the number of girls securely detained and the type of offense they were detained on.

<b>Iowa Juvenile Home Holds</b>	<b>SFY97</b>	<b>SFY98</b>	<b>SFY99</b>
Person	10	6	2
Non-Person	7	10	12
<b>Totals:</b>	17	16	14
Percentage change from previous year:	N/A	-6%	-13%

Remarks regarding juveniles that were detained at the secure cottage at the IJH:

- The percentage of girls held on person offenses dropped from 58.8% in SFY97 to 14.3% in SFY99.
- While there are large changes in the percentages the total numbers held is so low that any change will look to be significant in percentages.

## JUVENILES IN THE ADULT COURT SYSTEM

This fourth section deals with the juveniles that are waived from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to the jurisdiction of the adult court. Once under the jurisdiction of the adult court a juvenile can generally be given any sentence that an adult could for the same offense. Among these sentences are both probation and a prison sentence. This section will address juveniles that have been given both prison sentences and are on adult probation.

The juveniles that end up under the jurisdiction of the adult court system in the State of Iowa every year reach the adult court through one of two manners. They can be either waived over to the adult court from the juvenile court, or under certain circumstances as defined in Iowa Code 232.8(1c) they can be waived to the adult court from the juvenile court on a mandatory waiver.

Effective in SFY96 Iowa Code (232.8(1c)) mandated an automatic waiver process in which certain juvenile offenders are waived from juvenile court to adult court for forcible felonies and certain exclusion felonies. Under this code juveniles' aged 16 or 17 that commit these forcible and exclusion felonies are excluded from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and are automatically under the jurisdiction of the adult court. See Appendix C to see the list of forcible and exclusion felonies that are defined by 232.8(1c).

The following table shows the number of juveniles that are serving time at one of Iowa's adult penitentiaries.

<b>Juveniles in State Penitentiaries</b>	<b>SFY95</b>	<b>SFY96</b>	<b>SFY97</b>	<b>SFY98</b>	<b>SFY99</b>
Person	35	41	27	46	32
Non-Person	32	41	36	40	40
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>72</b>
Percentage change from previous year:	N/A	22%	-23%	37%	-16%

Remarks regarding juveniles that are serving time in state penitentiaries:

- There has not been a constant pattern of growth or reduction in the number of youth being sentenced to terms in the state penitentiaries.
- With the enactment of the automatic waiver process there has been no in the number of youth being sentenced to terms in the state penitentiaries.

The following table shows the number of juveniles waived to adult court from juvenile court versus the number of juveniles moved to adult court under the automatic waiver provisions as defined in Iowa Code 232.8(1c).

<b>Juvenile Court vs. Statutorily Waived</b>	<b>SFY95</b>	<b>SFY96</b>	<b>SFY97</b>	<b>SFY98</b>	<b>SFY99</b>
Waived by Juvenile Court	67	50	40	55	45
Waived by Iowa Code 232.8(1c)	N/A*	32	23	31	27
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>72</b>

\* Iowa Code 232.8(1c) became effective in SFY96, so juveniles in adult court in SFY95 were all waived by the juvenile court.

Remarks regarding the manner in which juveniles were waived to the adult court:

- There has been no substantial increase in the number of juveniles admitted to adult penitentiaries due to the automatic waiver provisions.
- There is no consistent trend in either growth or decline in the number of juveniles that have been waived to adult court and sentenced to an adult penitentiary. If there is a trend it is a wave, where the number admitted rises one year, falls the next, rises again the following, etc.

The number of juveniles under the adult court that are on probation was only available for all of the SFY from 1994 through 1998; however, the types of offenses were only available for SFY97 and SFY98. The following table shows juveniles under adult court jurisdiction on probation.

<b>Juveniles Under Adult Probation</b>	<b>SFY94</b>	<b>SFY95</b>	<b>SFY96</b>	<b>SFY97</b>	<b>SFY98</b>
Person	N/A	N/A	N/A	63	74
Non-Person	N/A	N/A	N/A	270	224
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>298</b>

\* The numbers of juveniles under adult court probation for SFY99 were not available at the time this report was prepared.

Remarks regarding juveniles that are on probation under the adult court jurisdiction:

- The number of juveniles on probation under the adult court rose on an average of 16% from SFY94 to SFY97, and then dropped by -10.5% from SFY97 to SFY98.

## **JUVENILE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AND DROP-OUT RATES**

This section uses data provided by the Department of Education and Iowa Kids Count. This section examines the high school graduation rate for school year 1990 through 1996 and the dropout rate for the 1995-96 school year through the 1997-98 school year.

The graduation rate in the State of Iowa has an average graduation rate of 86.3% for the years 1990 through 1996. The national average for this same time period is 71.2%. Of the 99 counties in the State of Iowa 51 have average graduation rates above 90% for this time period, and only 5 have an average graduation rate below 80%. This



means that the other 43 counties have average rates between 80% and 90%, rates that are still well above the national average. The county with the highest average graduation rate over this period was Iowa County with a rate of 96.4%, and only one county, Audobon in 1990, had a 100% graduation rate in any year during this time period.

Graduation rates are determined by the number of students entering seventh grade who graduate with their class six years later. The Iowa Department of Education has defined this rate.

The graduation rates for the five counties with the lowest average rate for this time period are shown in the following table.

<b>Graduation Rates</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>Average</b>
Appanoose	77.3	77.5	78.0	77.7	81.4	70.0	76.0	76.8
Black Hawk	61.8	61.4	58.1	57.8	76.7	81.7	64.9	66.1
Lee	82.4	81.5	82.9	80.6	75.9	61.4	75.0	77.1
Muscatine	84.1	84.7	84.1	80.1	72.7	69.9	66.9	77.5
Scott	75.0	72.6	73.9	69.2	78.4	81.8	81.5	76.1
<b>State Rate</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>86.3</b>

Remarks regarding the graduation rate of youth:

- Only one county, Black Hawk, has a rate below the national average.

The dropout rates will be examined by each grade 7<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup>, and then by the Area Education Agency (AEA) districts. A list in Appendix D gives with counties are served by the various AEA districts.

The following table examines the dropout rate for the grades 7<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup>.

<b>Dropout Rates</b>	<b>1995-96</b>			<b>1996-97</b>			<b>1997-98</b>		
	Dropout	Enrollment	Percentage	Dropout	Enrollment	Percentage	Dropout	Enrollment	Percentage
Seventh	9	38,833	0.02%	18	37,890	0.05%	19	38,136	0.05%
Eighth	34	38,715	0.09%	29	38,801	0.07%	27	37,631	0.07%
Ninth	733	41,385	1.77%	730	40,892	1.79%	657	40,806	1.61%
Tenth	1,176	39,680	2.96%	1,094	40,277	2.72%	1,081	39,679	2.72%
Eleventh	1,563	36,861	4.24%	1,377	38,093	3.61%	1,429	38,235	3.74%
Twelfth	1,319	34,565	3.82%	1,420	35,650	3.98%	1,368	36,808	3.72%
Special Ed	N/A	N/A	N/A	365	12,899	2.83%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,834</b>	<b>230,039</b>	<b>2.10%</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>231,603</b>	<b>2.17%</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>231,295</b>	<b>1.98%</b>

Note: Special education dropout rates were only provided for the school year 1996-97.

Remarks regarding the dropout rate of youth from school by grade and school year:

- As a student progresses through the years of school their likelihood of dropping out of school increases. The average percentage rate in seventh grade is 0.04% and grows to an average percentage rate of 3.83% by twelfth grade. This means that a student in twelfth grade is almost 96 times more likely to dropout of school than a student in seventh grade.
- Students in eleventh and twelfth grade have the highest percentage rate of dropping out of school at averages of 3.85% and 3.83% respectively.
- While the total number of dropouts decreased by 452 students between the 1996-97 and 1997-98 school years it was only a decrease of 0.19% in the dropout rate, and a 9.9% decrease in the numbers. Otherwise the dropout rates stay consistent across the three school years.

The following table shows the dropout rate of students for the 15 different AEA.

Average Dropout Rate for Individual AEA's	Dropout Percentage Rate			Average
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	
Keystone AEA	1.41%	1.55%	1.43%	1.46%
Northern Trails AEA	1.81%	2.19%	1.98%	1.99%
Lakeland AEA	1.41%	1.48%	0.74%	1.21%
Area 4 AEA	0.68%	0.73%	0.74%	0.72%
Arrowhead AEA	1.58%	1.50%	1.47%	1.52%
Area 6 AEA	1.80%	1.56%	1.47%	1.61%
Area 7 AEA	3.67%	3.11%	3.16%	3.31%
Mississippi Bend AEA	3.30%	3.13%	3.05%	3.16%
Grant Wood AEA	1.48%	1.25%	1.40%	1.38%
Heartland AEA	1.77%	1.81%	2.15%	1.91%
Western Hills AEA	2.34%	2.08%	2.12%	2.18%
Loess Hills AEA	1.85%	2.19%	1.55%	1.86%
Green Valley AEA	1.65%	1.84%	1.64%	1.71%
Southern Prairie AEA	3.02%	2.60%	2.85%	2.82%
Great River AEA	3.18%	2.62%	1.50%	2.43%
<b>AVERAGE:</b>	<b>2.06%</b>	<b>1.98%</b>	<b>1.82%</b>	<b>1.95%</b>

Remarks regarding dropout rates for AEA's by school year:

- Two of the AEA's had a dropout rate that was over 3% over all three school years: the Area 7 AEA and the Mississippi Bend AEA.
- The Area 4 AEA had a dropout rate less than 1% for all three school years.
- The average dropout rate has dropped an average of 0.12% each year between the 1995-96 school year and the 1997-98 school year.

### MISSING JUVENILES

The number of children reported to be missing and to have been picked up by law enforcement agencies as runaways is covered in this section. The Iowa Department of Public Safety (DPS) through The Missing Persons Information Clearinghouse and the Uniform Crime Report provided the data for this section.

The Missing Persons Information Clearinghouse as their J - Other/Runaway data, classifies the data in the following table. These cases of missing juveniles are runaways that are reported to law enforcement agencies and to the DPS. It has been determined that over 99% of the juveniles included in this section are runaways. Of the remaining approximately 1% many are the subject of parental abductions. The following table gives the number of youth reported to DPS that are classified as other/runaway for the calendar years 1990 through 1999.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
Number	8,464	7,853	7,934	8,441	8,644	9,775	8,971	9,487	8,660	5,391

\* The number of reported for 1999 is only through September 30<sup>th</sup>.

Remarks regarding the number of reported missing youth:

- From 1991 through 1995 the number of reported missing youth increased every year.
- Since 1995 there has been no consistent pattern in regards to increasing or decreasing numbers of missing youth.

The following table gives the number of juveniles that were arrested by law enforcement agencies as runaways in the state for the calendar years 1993 - 1998.

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number	665	744	616	1,083	692	871

Remarks regarding the number of juveniles arrested by law enforcement agencies as runaways:

- The number of juveniles arrested by law enforcement as runaways is significantly lower than the number reported to DPS.
- There is no pattern to the number of juveniles arrested as runaways.
- The numbers represented in this table reflect only the number of juveniles arrested on a runaway charge. There are a number of juveniles that are arrested by law enforcement agencies that are charged with a delinquent crime, and it is the delinquent crime that is reported to DPS. Therefore these numbers are going to be lower than the number of runaways that are actually picked up by law enforcement agencies.

### BIRTH RATES FOR UNWED TEENAGE MOTHERS

This section covers the number of children born to teenage mothers aged 13 through 19. The numbers presented in the following table are for the number of live births. The total numbers for teenage abortions, miscarriages and still births are not collected. However, the general trends of teenage pregnancy can be inferred by the trends of live births since the rates for abortions, miscarriages and still births will model the trends for live births. The Department of Public Health and Planned Parenthood of Greater Iowa supplied the data in this section. The data covers calendar years.

The following table details the live birth rates for unwed teenage mothers' aged 13 through 19 in the State of Iowa for the years 1990 through 1998.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Live Births</b>	2,847	3,036	3,077	3,229	3,217	3,286	3,311	3,161
<b>Rate</b>	20.9	22.6	22.6	23.0	22.9	22.4	22.2	21.0
<b>Population</b>	135,977	134,388	136,147	140,433	140,433	146,926	149,427	150,785

Note: Rate is the rate of live births per 1,000 of females' aged 13-19

Note: Population is the population of females' aged 13-19

Remarks regarding live births rates for females' aged 13-19:

- There was no significant change in the live birth rate over the nine-year period.
- While the population of females' aged 13-19 has steadily grown from 1990 to 1998 the rate of live births as slowly decreased from 1993 to 1998.

In 1987 children born to teenage girls accounted for 9.3% of all the children born in the state, in 1997 this percentage had slightly increased to 10.7%. The total number of children born in the state decreased by 1225 births from 1987 to 1997, whereas for teens the number of children born in the state increased by 415 births during this time span. The decrease in the total number of births in the state and the increase in the number of births to teenage girls would account for the slight increase in the percentage of children born to teenage girls as a portion of all children born in the state.

### CHILD ABUSE REPORTS

This section examines the number of child abuse reports accepted by and the number of founded child abuse incidences by the Department of Human Services (DHS) in the State of Iowa. The data covers the five DHS regions for SFY98 and SFY99.

The number of child abuse reports accepted is a different number than that of the number that is reported with DHS. Not all incidences that are reported to DHS are investigated, some are turned over to local law enforcement and others are rejected. Reasons for these rejections include that there is no guardian-dependent relationship between the involved parties and thus the nature of the incident is a criminal matter to be handled by the local law, or the initial report indicates that there is no abuse occurring.

The following table provides the number of child abuse cases accepted by and founded by DHS.

Child Abuse Cases	Sioux City	Waterloo	Des Moines	Council Bluffs	Cedar Rapids
<b>Incidents Accepted</b>					
SFY98	2,221	3,314	5,755	2,040	7,196
SFY99*	2,036	3,202	4,644	1,840	6,771
<b>Incidents Founded</b>					
SFY98	900	1,220	1,823	667	2,424
SFY99*	847	1,099	1,448	591	2,103

\* Note: Totals for SFY99 are not complete due to the continuing investigation of incidents.

Remarks regarding the number of child abuse cases accepted by and founded:

- The Cedar Rapids region has the greatest number of child abuse cases that are both accepted by the regional office and founded by the regional office.
- There was a decline from SFY98 to SFY99 in the number of both accepted incidents and the number of founded incidents in every region.
- The Sioux City region has the highest rate of finding an accepted incident as a founded case of child abuse at 41.0%. The Des Moines region has the lowest rate of finding an accepted incident as a founded case of child abuse at 31.5%.

The following table provides the number of children that were involved in the incidents of child abuse that were accepted by and founded by DHS.

Children in Abuse Cases	Sioux City	Waterloo	Des Moines	Council Bluffs	Cedar Rapids
<b>Incidents Accepted</b>					
SFY98	3,254	4,830	8,334	2,969	10,336
SFY99*	2,981	4,770	6,745	2,645	9,645
<b>Incidents Founded</b>					
SFY98	1,350	1,767	2,586	966	3,577
SFY99*	1,261	1,642	2,114	836	3,080

\* Note: Totals for SFY99 are not complete due to the continuing investigation of incidents.

Remarks regarding the number of children involved in child abuse cases accepted by and founded:

- The Cedar Rapids region has the greatest number of children involved in both child abuse incidents accepted by and founded by DHS.
- There was a decline from SFY98 to SFY99 in both the number of children involved in the incidents accepted and the number of children involved in the incidents founded.
- The Cedar Rapids region has an average of 41% more children involved in incidents of child abuse that are founded then the next highest region of Des Moines.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY RATES

This section looks at unemployment rates of the counties in the State of Iowa. The Iowa Workforce Development Bureau (IWD) and Iowa Kids Count provided this information. This data covers the calendar years 1990 through 1998.

Nine Counties with the Highest Average Unemployment Rate for 1990-1998						
Decatur	6.2		Lee	6.2	Floyd	6.1
Clarke	5.9		Jackson	5.7	Wapello	5.7
Appanoose	5.6		Chickasaw	5.6	Clayton	5.6

Remarks regarding the nine counties with the highest average unemployment rate from 1990 through 1998:

- Of the nine counties five are in the bottom two tiers of Iowa counties.
- Three of the nine counties lie along the Mississippi river.

The data in the next three tables was obtained from the Iowa Kids Count publication Trends in the Well-Being of Iowa Children, 1980-1996.

The following table examines the five counties that had the greatest percentage change in their poverty rates from 1970 to 1990.

<b>Five Counties with the Greatest Percentage Change in Poverty from 1970 to 1990</b>						
<b>Des Moines</b>	139.9		<b>Winnebago</b>	130.0	<b>Black Hawk</b>	118.0
<b>Henry</b>	117.5		<b>Lee</b>	97.8		

Remarks regarding the five counties with the greatest percentage change in poverty rates from 1970 to 1990:

- Only Lee county has one of the highest average unemployment rates and one of the greatest percentage changes in poverty.
- Three of the counties, Des Moines, Henry and Lee, are the southeastern most counties in the state.

The following table has the seven counties with the highest average poverty rate for the years 1970, 1980 and 1990.

<b>Seven Counties with Highest Average Poverty Rate for 1970, 1980 &amp; 1990</b>						
<b>Ringgold</b>	24.6		<b>Davis</b>	24.5	<b>Appanoose</b>	22.6
<b>Decatur</b>	22.3		<b>Van Buren</b>	22.3	<b>Wayne</b>	22.3
<b>Taylor</b>	22.0					

Remarks regarding the seven counties with the highest average poverty rate for the years 1970, 1980 and 1990:

- These seven counties are seven of the ten counties that make up the most southern tier or counties in the State of Iowa.
- The counties of Decatur and Appanoose also are among the counties with the highest average unemployment rate.

The following table details the 14 counties with the highest poverty rate in 1990.

<b>Fourteen Counties with the Highest Poverty Rate in 1990</b>						
<b>Appanoose</b>	28.2		<b>Davis</b>	26.9	<b>Wayne</b>	26.3
<b>Decatur</b>	25.6		<b>Van Buren</b>	24.2	<b>Taylor</b>	23.2
<b>Adams</b>	23.0		<b>Ringgold</b>	22.5	<b>Buchanan</b>	22.4
<b>Union</b>	21.7		<b>Monona</b>	21.4	<b>Monroe</b>	21.4
<b>Wapello</b>	21.6		<b>Clarke</b>	20.2		

Remarks regarding the 14 counties with the highest poverty rate in 1990:

- The seven counties that had the highest average poverty rate were also among the 14 with the highest poverty rate in 1990.
- Only two counties, Buchanan and Monona, are not in the southern two most tiers of counties in the state.

## **Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) Update**

**Provide by Clarence Key, Jr.  
Justice Systems Analyst and DMC Project Advisor**

In July of 1999, the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) entered into a one-year contract agreement with the Iowa State University of Science and Technology (ISU), Extension 4-H Youth Development Program. CJJP in collaboration with ISU has developed and will implement strategic approaches we hope will have a positive impact upon the disproportionate rate of minority confinement in the state of Iowa.

In late September of 1999, a DMC Development Specialist was hired to coordinate the various DMC initiatives outlined within the work plan devised with CJJP. The work plan includes provisions for the DMC Specialist to coordinate educational projects addressing the issue of DMC. Also to identify community and juvenile justice system needs as it pertains to DMC and develop a resource base of effective programs and resources that could result in a decline of the disproportionate rate of minority confinement.

The DMC Specialist, JJAC and CJJP staff along with the administrators for the Status on African Americans and Latino Affairs met on October 8, 1999 to establish a DMC Interagency Committee to assist one another on various projects that pertain to community and juvenile justice system issues. This joint collaborative committee envisions utilizing its member's expertise and resources to increase community awareness on numerous issues that will include DMC. In addition, efforts will also be made to infuse DMC activities along with current comprehensive strategy initiatives.

It should be noted that in view that the DMC Specialist was recently hired in late September of 1999 (two months over the anticipated time frame), it as been approved that the initial one-year agreement has been modified to expire in August of 2000 rather than June of 2000. The modification was made to allow for goals and objectives to be met reasonably within the timetable that had had been previously agreed upon with regard to the DMC work plan.

## APPENDIX A

### Person

Murder  
Negligent Manslaughter  
Kidnapping  
Sexual Assault  
Robbery  
Aggravated Assault  
Simple Assault  
Intimidation  
Extortion/Blackmail  
Incest  
Statutory Rape  
Prostitution  
Family Offenses

### Non-Person

Arson<sup>1</sup>  
Burglary<sup>2</sup>  
Larceny  
Motor Vehicle Theft  
Theft Fraud  
Stolen Property Offense  
Vandalism of Property  
Drug Offenses  
Pornography  
Gambling Offenses  
Bribery  
Weapons Law Violations  
Bad Checks  
Curfew/Loitering  
Disorderly Conduct  
Driving Under the Influence  
Drunkenness  
Liquor Law Violation  
Runaway  
Trespass  
All Other Offenses

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<sup>1</sup> Arson is defined in the UCR's as: *To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.* While arson was included under the non-person category it should be noted that under Iowa Code Section 712.2, 1<sup>st</sup> degree Arson, is an offense against a person.

<sup>2</sup> Burglary is defined in the UCR's as: *The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.* While burglary was included under the non-person category it should be noted under Iowa Code Section 713.3, 1<sup>st</sup> degree Burglary, is an offense against a person.

## APPENDIX B

<b>Arrest Rates for Offenses</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
Murder	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.0
Negligent Manslaughter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Kidnapping	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8
Sexual Assault	12.2	12.5	12.8	11.0	16.4
Robbery	10.1	17.5	17.8	15.4	19.9
Aggravated Assault	85.5	107.5	108.5	100.1	99.9
Simple Assault	201.3	244.1	240.0	293.4	309.8
Intimidation	6.9	12.2	9.1	13.4	10.6
Arson	11.0	22.4	11.7	20.4	12.6
Extortion/Blackmail	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
Burglary	150.0	158.9	131.4	157.2	146.7
Larceny	572.9	636.6	672.2	783.5	840.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	51.2	68.6	70.7	67.7	71.1
Theft by Fraud	18.4	21.9	25.4	30.1	31.2
Stolen Property Offense	11.7	15.2	16.3	15.7	12.6
Vandalism of Property	171.2	214.8	208.2	208.0	187.3
Drug Offenses	42.6	78.5	117.9	183.0	211.0
Incest	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Statutory Rape	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1
Pornography	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Gambling Offenses	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Prostitution	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9
Bribery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weapons Law Violations	27.1	24.6	24.8	17.5	21.0
Bad Checks	3.0	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.3
Curfew/Loitering	84.1	112.2	118.6	187.1	166.6
Disorderly Conduct	136.7	117.0	207.2	201.3	190.3
Driving Under Influence	27.9	29.3	44.3	45.8	48.0
Drunkenness	30.9	35.2	47.2	40.2	37.9
Family Offense	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.8
Liquor Law Violation	367.9	336.7	372.1	421.7	407.5
Runaway	106.5	120.6	93.7	163.6	105.2
Trespass	78.1	60.6	68.1	78.1	67.0
All Other Offenses	174.4	215.3	269.2	316.4	349.5



## APPENDIX C

<u>FORCIBLE FELONIES AND EXCLUSION FELONIES</u>	<u>IOWA CODE</u>
Administering Harmful Substances	708.5
Arson 1st Degree	712.2
Assault in a Felony - Injury	708.3
Assault in a Felony - No Injury	708.3.A
Attempt to Commit Murder	707.11
Burglary 1st Degree	713.3
Child Endangerment - Serious Injury	726.6.2
Conspiracy to Commit a Forcible Felony	706.3.A
Criminal Gang Participation	723.A.2
Involuntary Manslaughter in a Public Offense	707.5.1
Kidnapping 1st Degree	710.2
Kidnapping 2nd Degree	710.3
Kidnapping 3rd Degree	710.4
Manufacture, Delivery, Possess w/ Firearm/OW	204.401.1E/1F
Manufacture, Import, Storage of Explosives	101A.2/3
Murder 1st Degree	707.2
Murder 2nd Degree	707.3
Murder of Fetus Aborted Live	707.9
Nonconsensual Termination - Attempted	707.8.2
Possession of Explosive/Incendiary Devices	712.6
Purchase/Possession of Explosive Devices	101A.3/4
Receipt, Transportation, Possession of Weapons - Felon	724.26
Robbery 1st Degree	711.2
Robbery 2nd Degree	711.3
Sexual Abuse 1st Degree	709.2
Sexual Abuse 2nd Degree	709.3
Sexual Abuse 3rd Degree	709.4
Terrorism	708.6
Unauthorized Possession of Offensive Weapon	724.3
Voluntary Manslaughter	707.4
Willful Injury	708.4

## APPENDIX D

Note: More than one AEA serve some counties; however, each school district is only served by one AEA.

Area 1: Keystone AEA  
Allamakee County  
Chickasaw County  
Clayton County  
Delaware County  
Dubuque County  
Fayette County  
Howard County  
Winneshiak County

Area 2: Northern Trails AEA  
Butler County  
Cerro Gordo County  
Floyd County  
Franklin County  
Hancock County  
Mitchell County  
Winnebago County  
Worth County  
Wright County

Area 3: Lakeland AEA  
Clay County  
Dickinson County  
Emmet County  
Kossuth County  
Palo Alto County

Area 4: Area 4 AEA  
Cherokee County  
Lyon County  
O'Brien County  
Osceola County  
Sioux County

Area 5: Arrowhead AEA  
Buena Vista County  
Calhoun County  
Greene County  
Hamilton County  
Humboldt County  
Pocahontas County  
Sac County  
Webster County  
Wright County

Area 6: Area 6 AEA  
Grundy County  
Hardin County  
Marshall County  
Poweshiek County  
Tama County

Area 7: Area 7 AEA  
Black Hawk County  
Bremer County  
Buchanan County  
Butler County  
Chickasaw County  
Grundy County  
Tama County

Area 9: Mississippi Bend AEA  
Cedar County  
Clinton County  
Jackson County  
Louisa County  
Muscatine County  
Scott County

Area 10: Grant Wood AEA  
Benton County  
Cedar County  
Iowa County  
Johnson County  
Jones County  
Linn County  
Washington County

Area 11: Heartland AEA  
Audobon County  
Boone County  
Carroll County  
Dallas County  
Guthrie County  
Jasper County  
Madison County  
Marion County  
Polk County  
Story County  
Warren County

Area 12: Western Hills AES  
Cherokee County  
Crawford County  
Ida County  
Monona County  
Plymouth County  
Woodbury County

Area 13: Loess Hills AEA  
Cass County  
Fremont County  
Harrison County  
Mills County  
Page County  
Pottawattamie County  
Shelby County

Area 14: Green Valley AEA  
Adair County  
Adams County  
Clarke County  
Decatur County  
Montgomery County  
Ringgold County  
Taylor County  
Union County

Area 15: Southern Prairie AEA  
Appanoose County  
Davis County  
Jefferson County  
Keokuk County  
Lucas County  
Mahaska County  
Monroe County  
Van Buren County  
Wapello County  
Wayne County

Area 16: Great River AEA  
Des Moines County  
Henry County  
Lee County  
Louisa County