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TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN IOWA, 1953-1963

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**BOARD OF CONTROL
OF STATE INSTITUTIONS
DES MOINES, IOWA**

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INTRODUCTION

Within recent years significant changes have taken place in the treatment and care of juvenile delinquents in Iowa. In the past three years state appropriations have been expanded and additional treatment staff have been added to the schools. As an example of the changes, the operational cost at the Training School for Boys at Eldora increased from \$620,576.48 in 1957 to \$1,130,737.41 in 1962 or almost double in five years. These amounts do not include capital improvements which have been extensive. In 1957, the same school had 147 employees and 185 in 1962. In the latter year there were 247 boys in the school or one staff member for 1.33 boys. Most of the additions have been in the field of social and psychological services.

CHANGES IN COURT CASES, 1956-62

In the seven years from 1956 to 1962 the respective courts in the state have dealt with 22,356 official delinquency cases, i.e., number of children. Of the total number, 18,591 were treated in the juvenile courts of the District Courts and 3,707 in the several municipal courts. Since 1959 no cases have been reported from the superior court. See the map for the counties in the 21 Judicial Districts and the several municipal courts in the state. Table 1 and chart 2 show the number of juveniles in each type of court. Notwithstanding the fact that most cases have been dealt within the District Courts, the number of cases in the municipal courts has

THE 21 JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN IOWA AND MUNICIPAL AND SUPERIOR COURTS

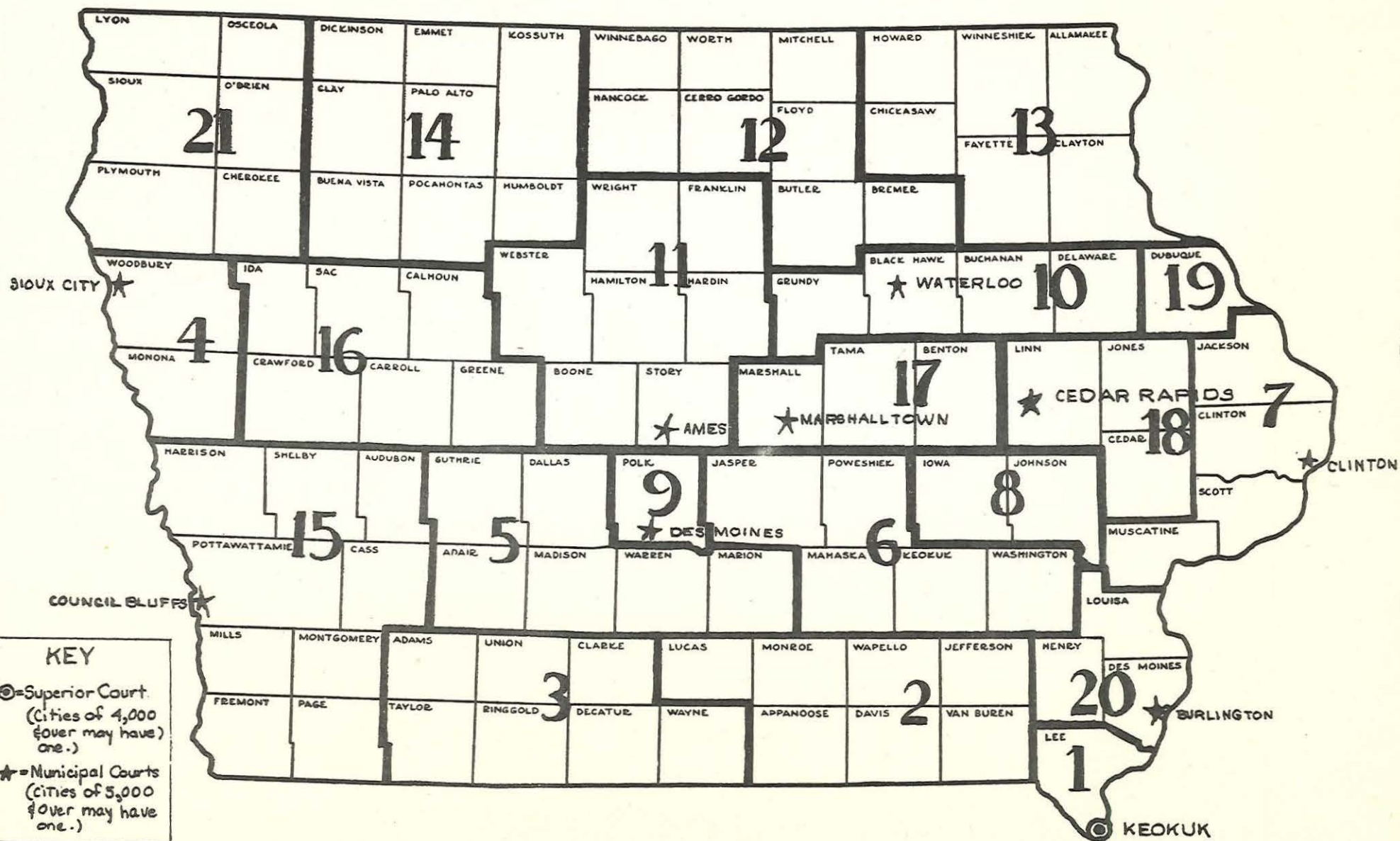


TABLE 1
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN IOWA DISTRICT,
MUNICIPAL AND SUPERIOR COURTS, 1956-1962

(Index Numbers, 1956 = 100)

Year	Courts					Total	
	District		Municipal		Superior	Number	Index
	Number	Index	Number	Index			
1956	2,217	100.0	425	100.0	0	2,642	100.0
1957	2,629	118.6	532	125.2	7	3,168	119.9
1958	2,579	116.3	436	102.6	35	3,050	115.4
1959	2,806	126.6	501	117.9	15	3,322	125.7
1960	2,763	124.6	555	130.6	0	3,318	125.6
1961	2,687	121.2	597	140.5	0	3,284	124.3
1962	2,910	131.3	662	155.8	0	3,572	135.2
	18,591		3,708		57	22,356	

Source: Annual Report Relating to the Trial Courts of the State of Iowa. Report to the Supreme Court of Iowa by the Judicial Department Statistician, Des Moines, Iowa. From reports for respective years.

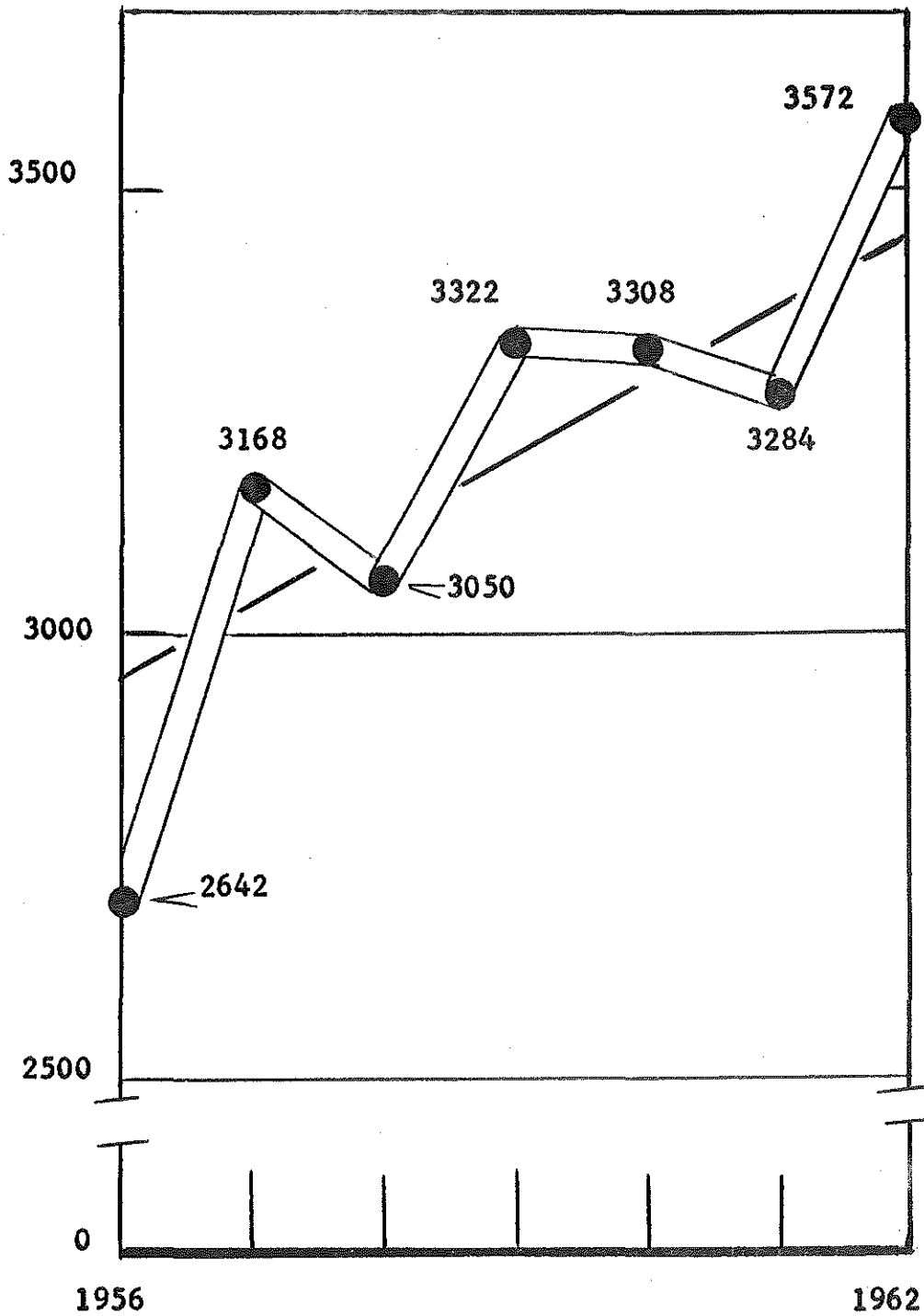
The data in the above differ from the number of cases reported by the Iowa Department of Social Welfare. The differences are due to methods of reporting and classification of cases.

Cases reported by State Social Welfare Department

Year	Official	Unofficial	Total
1956	1,816	3,847	5,663
1957	2,213	4,327	6,540
1958	2,179	4,147	6,326
1959	2,189	4,433	6,622
1960	1,797	4,437	6,234
1961	2,004	4,159	6,163

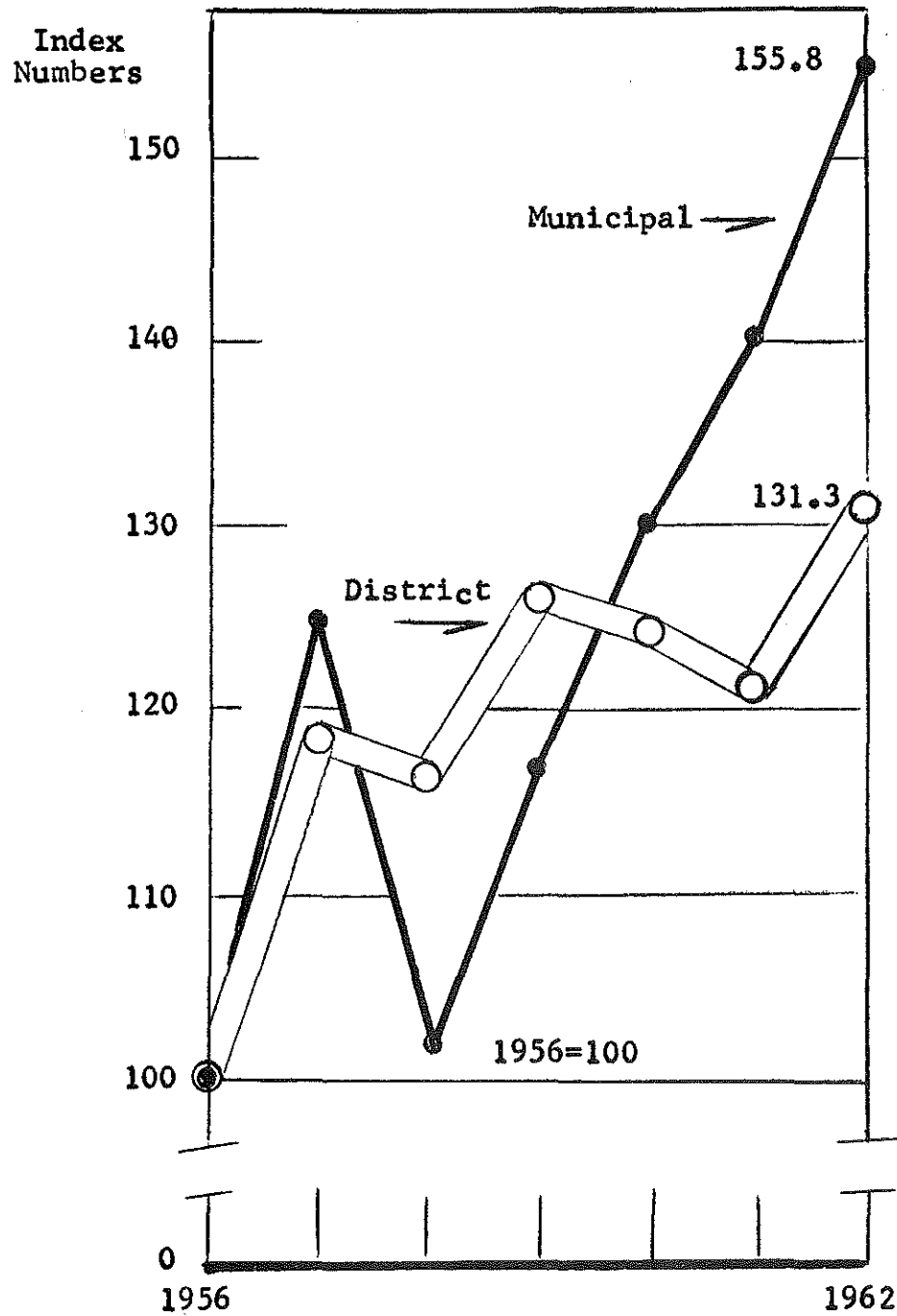
CHART 1

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN IOWA COURTS, 1956-62



JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN DISTRICT AND
MUNICIPAL COURTS IN IOWA, 1956-62

(Index Numbers:1956=100)



been increasing faster than cases in the other courts. In 1962, cases in the municipal courts were 55.8 percent above the 1956 number, but only 31.3 percent higher in the district courts.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN COURT BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN IOWA, 1957-62

Since 1957 the Statistical Division in the Supreme Court of Iowa has reported the number of juvenile delinquents in the respective district, municipal courts and the superior court. Table 2 shows the number of individual offenders in the 21 Judicial Districts for 1957 to 1962. The cases in the municipal and superior courts have been included within the judicial districts where each is located. As may be expected, those judicial districts with larger cities show the greatest number of cases. There is one exception. The 9th Judicial District (Des Moines, capital 266,315 in 1960) with greater population had fewer offenders in court than the 7th District which has less people and a smaller city, (Cedar Rapids 136,899 in 1960).

CHANGES IN CASES BY DISTRICTS

Whereas the total number of children in the respective juvenile courts has risen from 3,168 in 1957 to 3,572 in 1962, certain districts display increases and others decreases during the six year period. Eleven districts show increases during the period and ten districts display decreases for the same years. Table 3 shows the 11 districts where there has been an increase in court cases from 1957 to 1962.

TABLE 2
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN IOWA DISTRICT,
MUNICIPAL AND SUPERIOR COURTS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, 1957-1962

Judicial District	Number of Children Involved							6 Year Average
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Total	
1(a)	26	63	50	67	39	61	306	51
2	194	118	176	178	143	157	966	161
3	75	57	106	67	81	44	430	71
4	339	369	388	382	417	442	2337	389
5	80	64	81	75	102	48	450	75
6	81	92	126	94	86	61	540	90
7(a)	464	498	511	483	566	696	3218	536
8	51	32	77	51	63	90	364	61
9	488	423	385	453	415	460	2624	437
10(a)	191	191	189	164	186	184	1105	184
11(a)	172	170	213	127	139	204	1032	172
12	173	104	142	171	112	144	846	141
13	72	59	89	69	47	76	412	70
14	166	103	139	117	182	119	826	137
15(a)	166	219	144	258	208	280	1275	213
16	51	46	55	76	53	61	342	57
17(a)	46	50	53	51	59	68	327	55
18(a)	130	122	97	97	117	105	668	111
19	72	112	111	114	108	94	611	102
20	92	103	117	165	104	128	709	115
21	39	48	73	49	57	50	316	53
Total	3168	3050	3322	3318	3284	3572	19704	3284

SOURCE: Annual Report Relating to the Trial Courts of the State of Iowa.
Report to the Supreme Court of Iowa, for respective years,
(a) Includes Municipal or Superior Courts.

TABLE 3

ELEVEN JUDICIAL DISTRICTS WITH INCREASES IN
DELINQUENCY CASES IN COURT, 1957 to 1962

Judicial District	Number of children		Increase
	1957	1962	
1st	26	61	35
4th	339	442	103
7th	464	696	232
8th	51	90	39
11th	172	204	32
15th	166	280	114
16th	51	61	10
17th	46	68	22
19th	72	94	22
20th	92	128	36
21st	39	50	11
Total	1,518	2,174	656

In the six year period the number of offenders in these 11 districts increased from 1,581 to 2,174 or 43 percent.

COURT CASES IN RELATION TO COMMITMENTS

During the seven year period when the number of juvenile cases in court has been increasing, the number of offenders committed to the two training schools has not increased at the same proportion. In other words, fewer delinquents are being committed to the schools in terms of the number of cases in court.

In 1956, when there were 2,642 delinquents in court, 346 were committed to training schools or 13 out of every 100 cases. In 1962, with 3,572 children in court, 390 were committed to training schools or about 10 out of every 100 cases in court.

In 1962, court cases were 35.2 percent above the number in 1956, but commitments were only 12.7 percent above the number for the same year. See table 4 and chart 3 for data.

COMMITMENTS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS BY RURAL AND URBAN COUNTIES

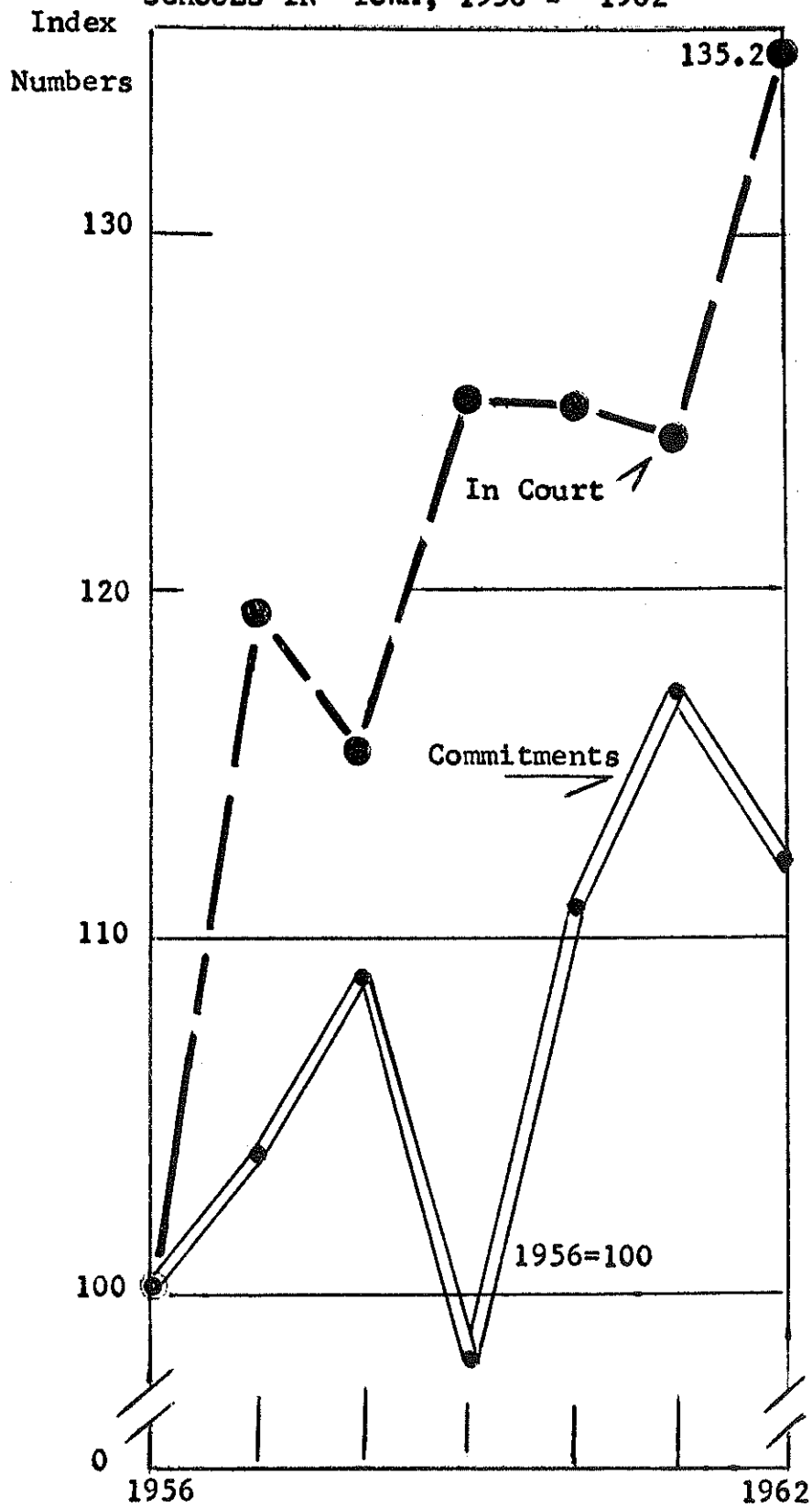
The number of juvenile committed annually to the two training schools varies according to the population in the respective counties, although not in direct proportions. The larger counties commit more than their due percentage in terms of the number of people in the respective counties.

TABLE 4
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN IOWA, 1956-62
CHILDREN IN COURT AND NUMBER COMMITTED
(Index Numbers, 1956 = 100)

Year	In court		Committed (*)	
	Number	Index	Number	Index
1956	2,642	100.0	346	100.0
1957	3,168	119.9	360	104.0
1958	3,050	115.4	377	109.0
1959	3,322	125.7	340	98.3
1960	3,318	125.6	384	111.0
1961	3,284	124.3	406	117.3
1962	3,572	135.2	390	112.7
Total	22,356		2,603	

(*) Commitments are those admitted to the schools each year as court commitments and not from court records.

DELINQUENTS IN COURT AND IN TRAINING
SCHOOLS IN IOWA, 1956 - 1962



The 99 counties in Iowa have been classified according to the size of the largest community in each county. Table 5 shows the 99 counties arranged into five groups with the percentage of the total population in each group, the number committed for 1925 to 1960 and for 1961-62.

In 1960, 10 percent of the people in the state lived in the 23 rural-farm counties, but these counties committed only 4 percent of all the delinquents in 1961-62. These counties committed 5.8 percent of the total. The 34 small-town counties committed 14.3 percent of the delinquents, but had 21 percent of the population. The 22 large-town counties committed 10.7 percent of the offenders although they contained 16 percent of the inhabitants. The 11 small-city counties committed 12.8 percent of the juveniles and had 13 percent of the people. The nine large-city counties committed 58.3 percent of the delinquents, but had 40 percent of the population in 1960. Here it is evident that the large-city counties are committing more than their due share in terms of population. When the percentages for the two periods are compared it is evident that there appears to be a tendency for the large counties to commit more now than in previous years -- an increase from 53.2 percent to 58.3 percent.

THE HIGH AND THE LOW COUNTIES

Table 6 shows the 10 counties with the highest number of commitments and the 10 with the lowest numbers for 1925-1962. Polk County ranked highest with 1,854 commitments, Scott County was second,

TABLE 5

COMMITMENTS TO STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS IN
IOWA BY COUNTY SIZE, 1925-60 AND 1961-62
WITH TOTAL POPULATION, 1960

County size	1925-60		1961-62		Percent of population 1960
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
I Rural-farm (23) (-2,500)	685	5.8	32	4.0	10
II Small-Town (34) (2,500-5,000)	1,742	15.0	112	14.2	21
III Large-Town (22) (5,001-10,000)	1,461	12.6	84	10.7	16
IV Small-City (11) (10,001-25,000)	1,540	13.4	100	12.8	13
V Large-City (9) (+25,000)	6,177	53.2	455	58.3	40
Total(99)	11,605	100.0	783	100.0	

Note: Of the 783 from the 99 counties there were 15 from out of state, making a total of 798 for the biennium 1961-62.

CHART 4

COMMITMENTS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS,(1961-62)
AND POPULATION IN IOWA (1960) BY COUNTY SIZE
(Percentages)

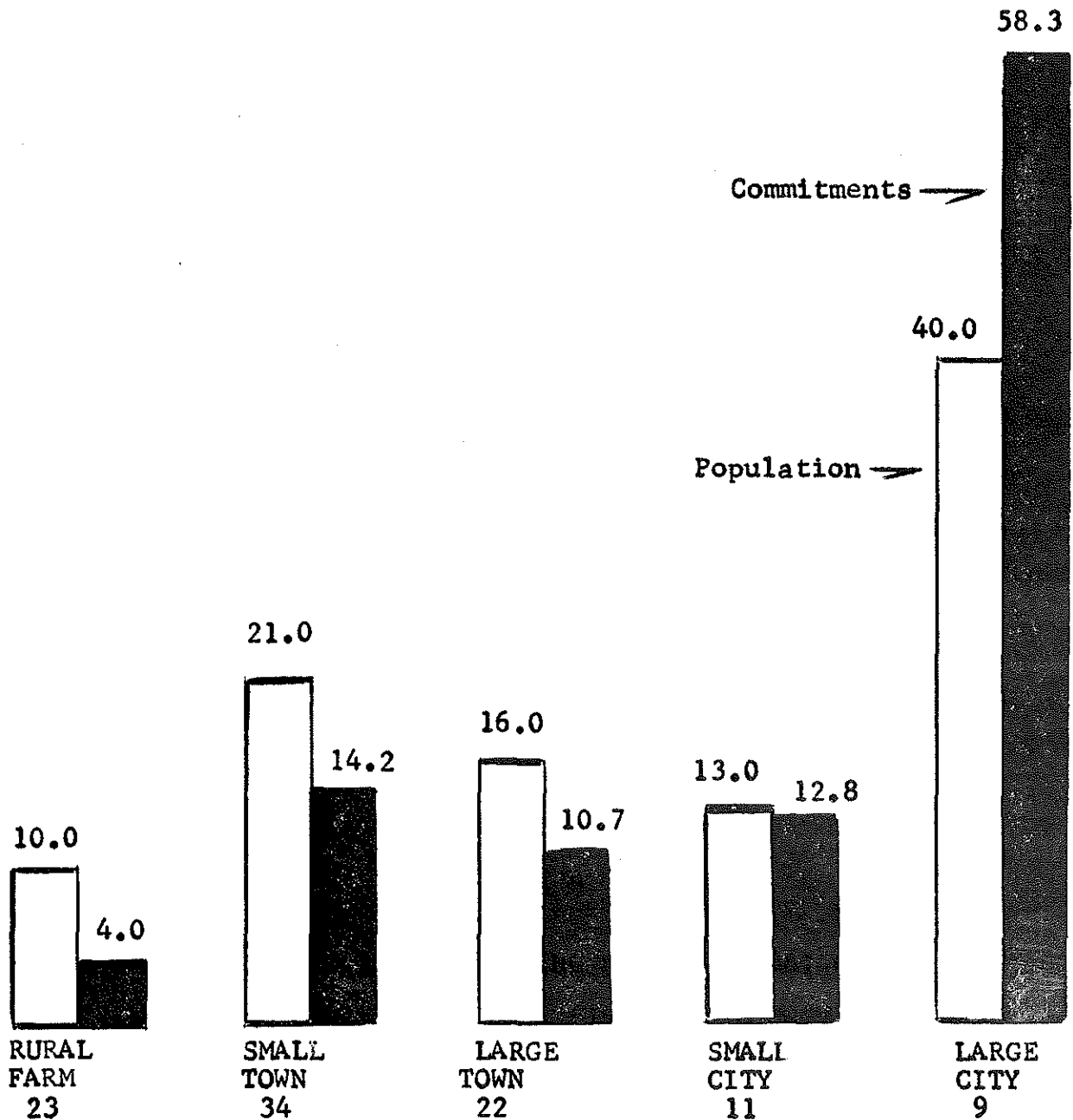


TABLE 6

TEN COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AND TEN COUNTIES
WITH LOWEST NUMBER OF DELINQUENTS COMMITTED
TO THE TWO STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS IN IOWA, 1925-62

Ten High		Ten Low	
County	Number	County	Number
1 Polk	1,854	Plymouth	22
2 Scott	743	Shelby	21
3 Woodbury	735	Adams	21
4 Linn	689	Hancock	21
5 Blackhawk	548	Lyon	21
6 Pottawattomie	409	Ida	19
7 Clinton	354	Humboldt	19
8 Tama	329	Ringgold	18
9 Cerro Gordo	325	Worth	17
10 Dubuque	323	Grundy	12
Total	6,309		191

with 743, and Woodbury County placed third with 735 commitments. Of the ten lowest counties, Grundy ranked in 10th place with 12 offenders, Worth County in ninth place with 17 juveniles and Ringgold County in eighth place with 18 commitments. Of the 10, Plymouth County ranked first with 22 cases.

COMMITMENTS AND NUMBER IN TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953-63

In spite of the increase in the number of juveniles committed to the training schools in the 11 years from 1953 to 1963, the population of the training schools has changed very little in the past four years. From 1953 to 1963 commitments increased from 272 to 431 or 58 percent, but in the same years the population of the two schools changed from 310 to 353 or only 14 percent.

The fact that the school population has not changed with the increased commitments is due to recent policy changes in the program whereby the length of stay at the schools has been decreased. At present more juveniles are entering and leaving the schools, but their stay at the schools is much shorter. See subsequent analysis on the turnover of inmates.

BOYS AND GIRLS COMMITTED TO TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953-63

Within the 11 years from 1953 to 1963 the number of boys committed to the training schools has increased faster than the number of commitments for girls. Table 8 and chart 6 show the changes in commitments for both for the period.

TABLE 7

IOWA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953-63
NUMBER COMMITTED AND AVERAGE POPULATION

Year	Committed	Population
1953	272	310
1954	289	317
1955	278	343
1956	346	329
1957	360	397
1958	377	419
1959	340	392
1960	384	360
1961	406	361
1962	390	331
1963	431	353

IOWA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953 - 1963
COURT COMMITMENTS AND NUMBER IN SCHOOLS

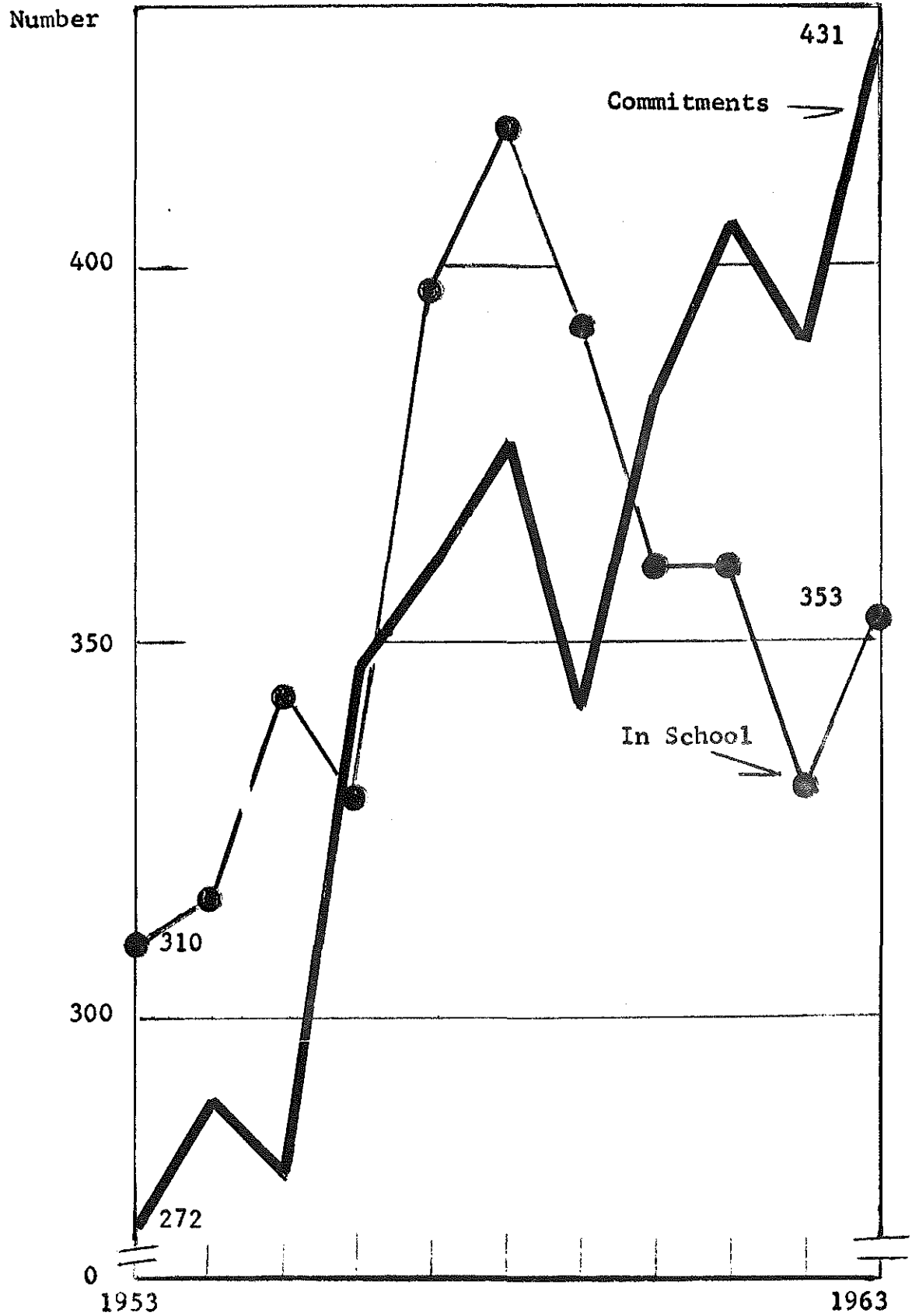
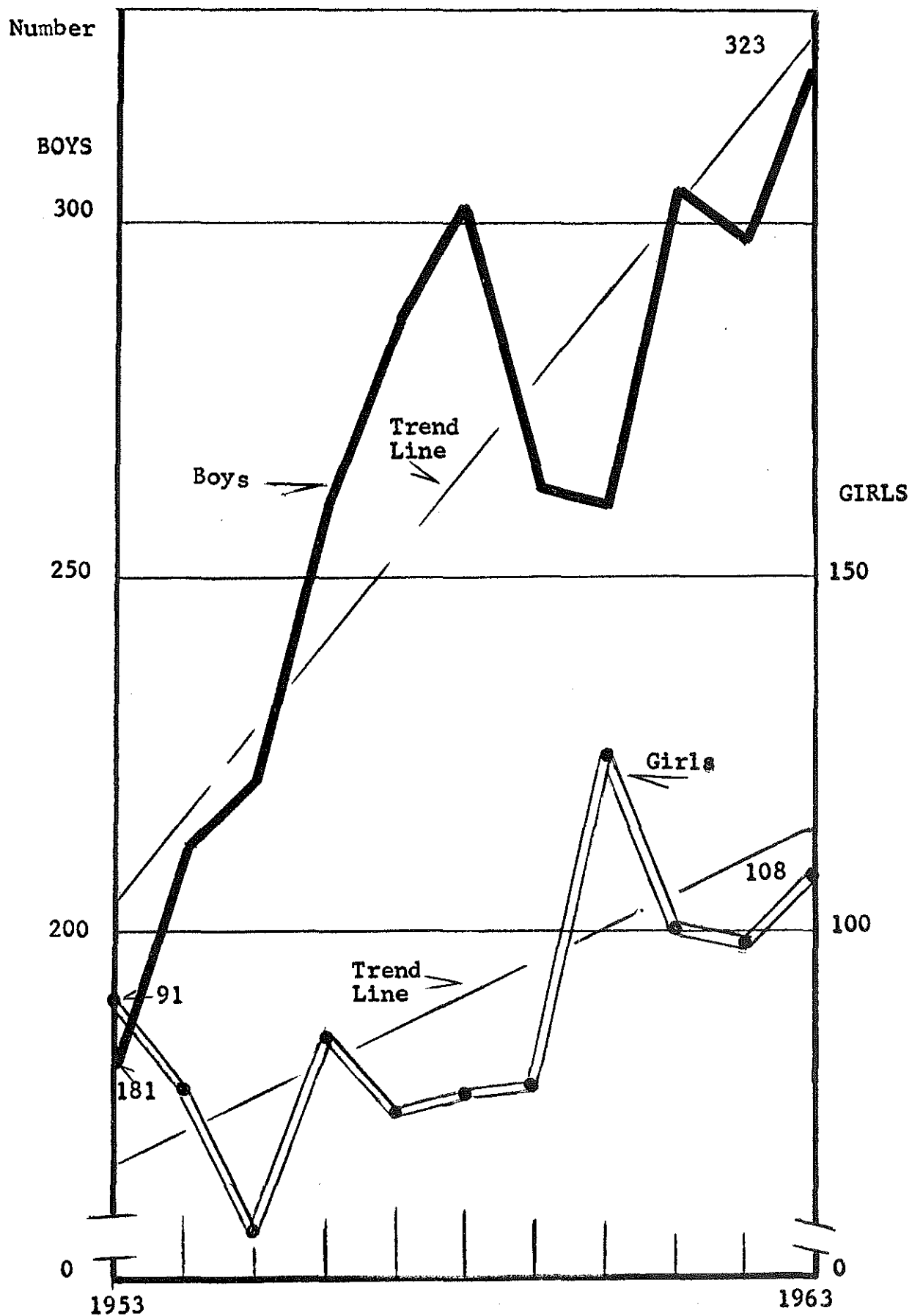


TABLE 8

IOWA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953-63
BOYS AND GIRLS COMMITTED BY COURTS
(Year ending June 30)

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1953	181	91	272
1954	212	77	289
1955	221	57	278
1956	262	84	346
1957	286	74	360
1958	301	76	377
1959	263	77	340
1960	260	125	385
1961	306	100	406
1962	292	98	390
1963	323	108	431

IOWA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953 - 1963
BOYS AND GIRLS COMMITTED

In 1953, the courts committed 181 boys and 286 in 1957. Commitments for girls for the same years amounted to 91 and 76, respectively. In five years commitments for boys increased 66 percent, but decreased 15 percent for girls. At the end of the period in 1963, commitments for boys amounted to 323 and 98 for girls. Commitments for boys in 1963 were 133.7 percent above the first year, but only 18.6 percent for girls.

MOVEMENT OR TURNOVER OF JUVENILES IN AND OUT OF TRAINING SCHOOLS

Within the past four years the training schools in Iowa have been treating and caring for a larger number of juvenile offenders than in previous years.

One means of determining the change in the number treated each year is to calculate the amount of turnover or the number of juveniles entering and leaving the schools in terms of the number present in a given year. Table 9 shows the number committed (entering), the number released (paroled) and the number present in the school, together with the percentage of turnover.

In 1953, when the average population was 310 juveniles, the courts committed 272 and in the same year the schools paroled 258, making a total of 530 children entering and leaving the institutions. When this number is calculated in terms of the population the turnover amounted to 170.9 percent. In 1963, with 353 in the schools, 970 juveniles either entered or left the schools, therefore, making a turnover of 274.8 percent. Table 9 and chart 7 show the percentages for the entire period.

TABLE 9

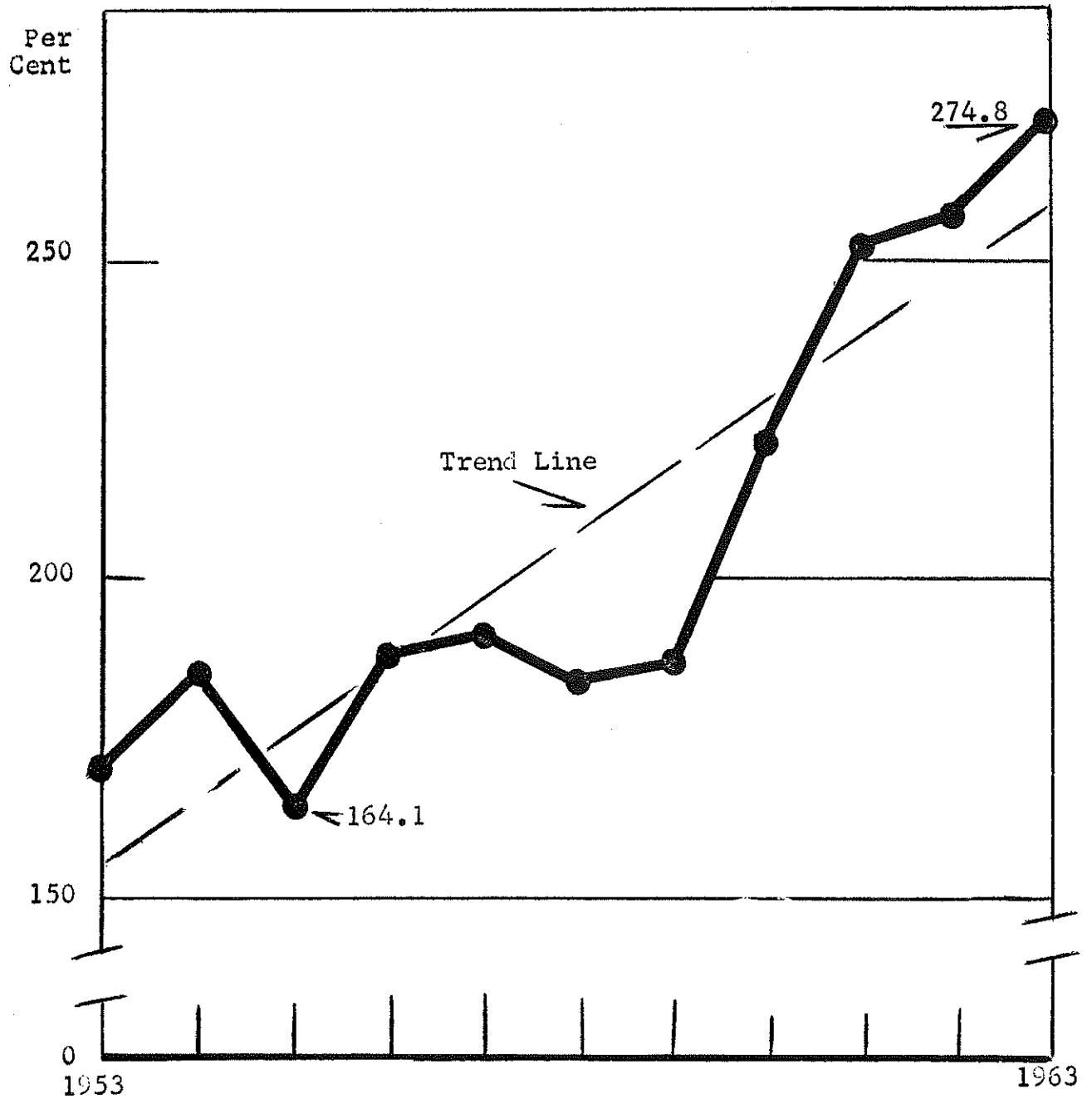
IOWA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953-63
COMMITMENTS÷ NUMBER PAROLED÷ POPULATION
AND PERCENTAGE TURNOVER (*)

Year	Committed	Paroled	Total	Population	Percentage turnover
1953	272	258	530	310	170.9
1954	289	299	588	317	185.5
1955	278	285	563	343	164.1
1956	346	270	616	329	187.2
1957	360	397	757	397	190.7
1958	377	396	773	419	184.5
1959	340	389	729	392	186.0
1960	384	414	798	360	221.7
1961	406	507	913	361	252.9
1962	390	459	849	331	256.5
1963	431	539	970	353	274.8

(*) The above data omits those entering or leaving by home visits, transfers, discharges, return placement and parole violators.

CHART 7

IOWA STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953-63
Percentage Turn-over of Juveniles in Schools



It is clearly evident that the percentage of turnover has increased rapidly within recent years. From 1953 to 1959 the turnover changed from 170.9 percent to 186 percent. In 1960, the percentage of turnover rose to 221.7 percent and then advanced to 274.8 percent in the final year.

In 1953, the schools treated and cared for 530 juveniles, whereas, in 1963 the institutions treated 970 children or almost twice the earlier number. This increase has been made possible by the change in policy of reducing the length of stay in the schools. See subsequent analysis for length of stay in the schools.

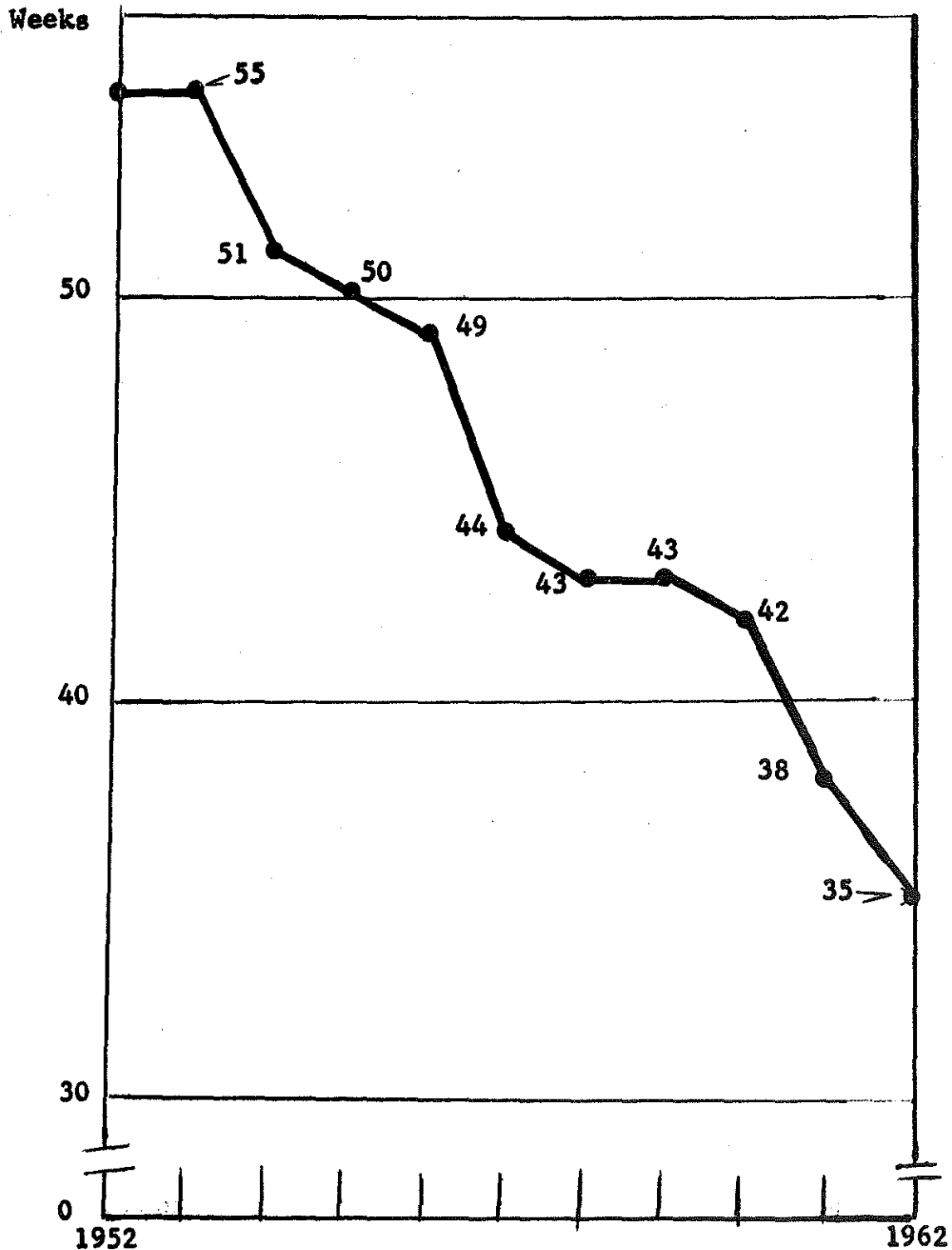
CHANGES IN THE LENGTH OF STAY IN TRAINING SCHOOL

A significant change has taken place in the number of months juvenile offenders stay in the training schools prior to parole or releases. Exact comparisons are not available for earlier years, but table 10 shows the time spent in the school for two periods.

TABLE 10
LENGTH OF STAY IN TRAINING SCHOOLS
AT TIME OF PAROLE, 1955-56 AND 1961-62

Months	1955-56		1961-62	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
12 or less	390	64.3	888	90.3
13 or more	217	35.7	95	9.7
Total	607	100.0	983	100.0

CHART 8
IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, 1952 -1962



Source: Annual Superintendent's Report, 1963, p.49
Figures are for first offenders only.

Of the total released in 1955-56, 390 or 64.3 percent stayed in the schools 12 months or less, but in 1961-62, 888 or 90.3 percent remained the same time before parole. About one-third, 35.7 percent were held 13 months or more in 1955-56, but only 9.7 percent in 1961-62. In 1961-62, the average time in both schools was eight months. (See chart 9).

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1952-62

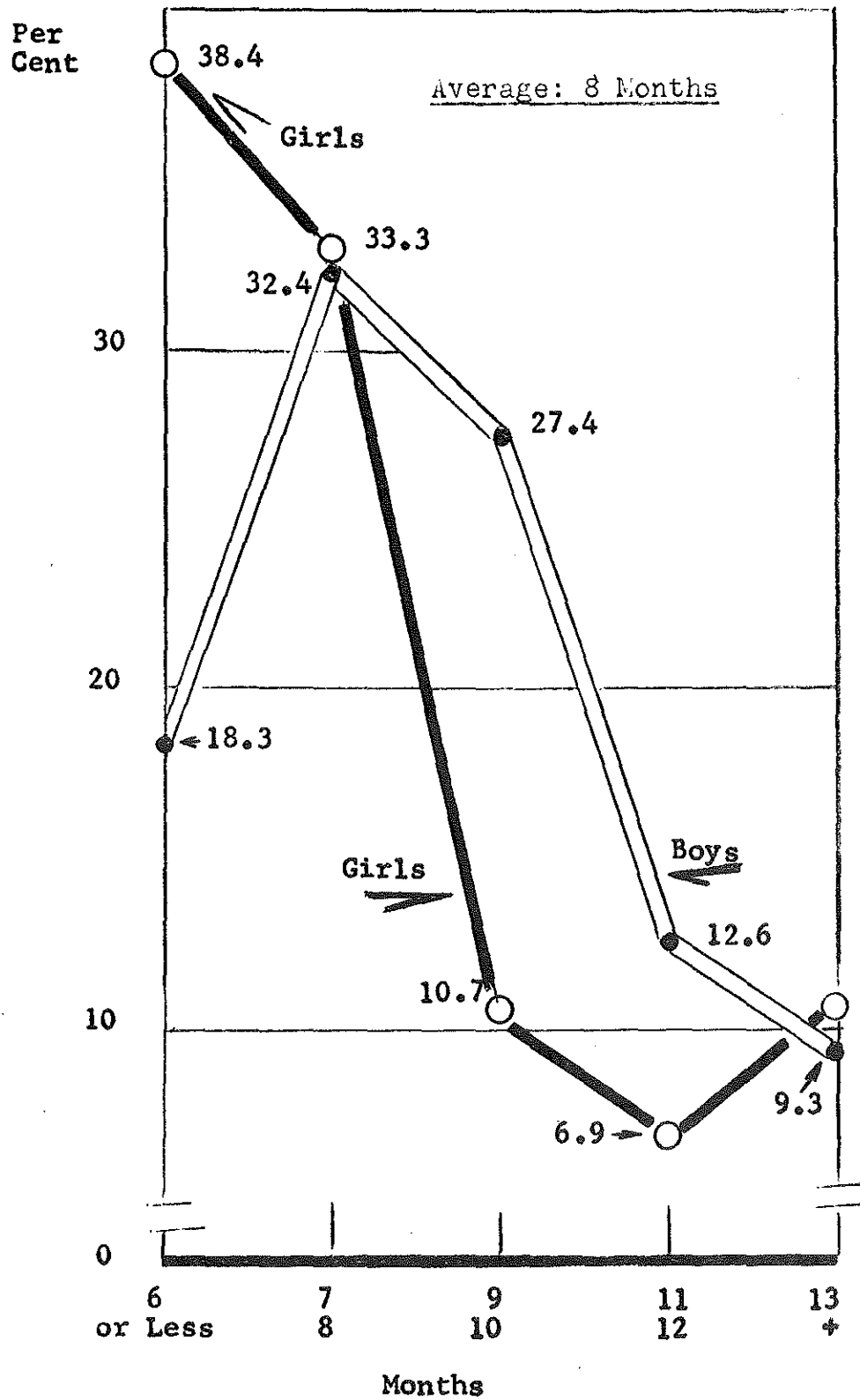
Chart 8 shows the change in the average length of stay in the training school for boys at the time of releases for first offenders. In the first two years, 1952-53, the average time was 55 weeks, but by 1962 the average time decreased to 35 weeks. The decrease in time in the school has increased the turnover of juveniles, making it possible for the school to treat a larger number of offenders.

CHANGES IN NUMBER PAROLED

Within the past few years the training schools have paroled more juveniles than in earlier periods. Instead of using the actual number paroled from both schools each year from 1953 to 1963, the number has been calculated in terms of the population by means of percentage relationship. In 1953, when there were 310 juveniles in the schools, 258 were paroled. In this year, paroles constituted 83.2 percent of the population. Table 11 shows the data for the 11 year period.

The percentage of paroles to population remained below 100, except for 1957 and until 1959. In 1960, paroles increased and the

CHART 9
TIME IN TRAINING SCHOOL AT TIME
OF PAROLE FOR 722 BOYS AND 261 GIRLS
1961-62



percentage rose to 115 percent. By 1961 the percentage increased to 140.4 percent, showing the policy change. In the final year when 539 were paroled the percentage advanced to 152.7 percent. In this year the number paroled exceeded the number present by 152.7 percent. (See chart 10).

If the actual figures are considered, the population advanced from 310 in 1953 to 353 in 1963 or 14 percent. For the same years the number paroled increased from 258 to 539 or 108 percent.

CHANGES IN JUVENILE PAROLE VIOLATIONS; 1953-63

In the 11 years from 1953 to 1963, 4,210 juveniles have been paroled from the two training schools in Iowa or an average of 382 children each year. In the same period of time 994 or 23.6 percent of those paroled were returned to the respective schools for parole violation to be given further supervision. Parole violations were lowest in 1955 with 18.2 percent being returned of the number paroled. The highest number of parole violations occurred in 1958 with 30.1 percent being returned.

PAROLE VIOLATIONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Table 12 shows the number of boys and girls paroled, the number returned for parole violations and the percentages for 1953-63. The over-all average percentage of violations for boys was 23.9 percent and 23.0 percent for girls.

CHART 10

IOWA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953-63

PERCENT PAROLED OF POPULATION IN SCHOOLS

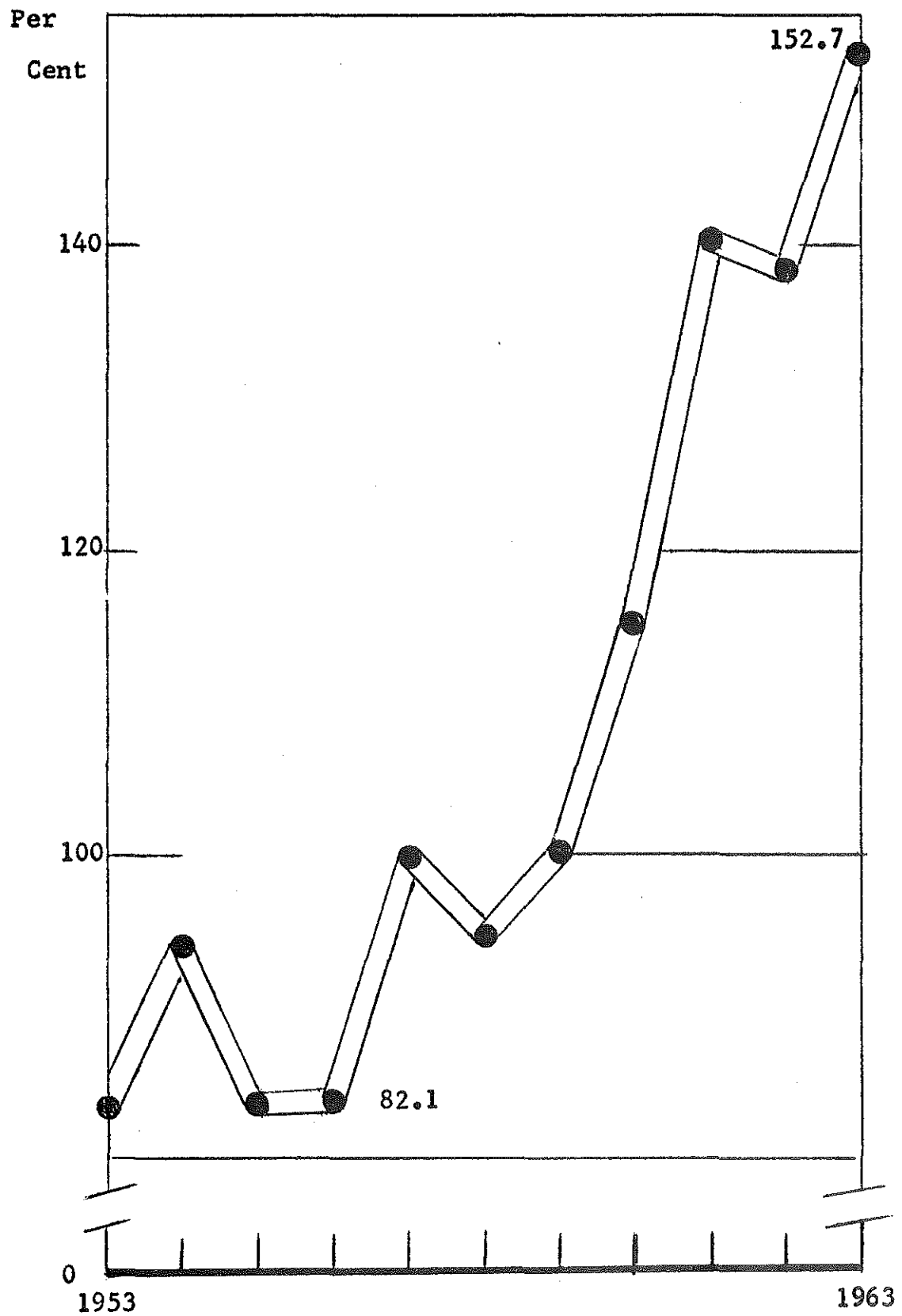


TABLE 11

IOWA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953-63
POPULATION, NUMBER PAROLED WITH PERCENTAGES

Year	Population	Paroled	Percent paroled of population
1953	310	258	83.2
1954	317	299	94.3
1955	343	285	83.1
1956	329	270	82.1
1957	397	397	100.0
1958	419	396	94.5
1959	392	389	99.2
1960	360	414	115.0
1961	361	507	140.4
1962	331	454	138.7
1963	353	539	152.7

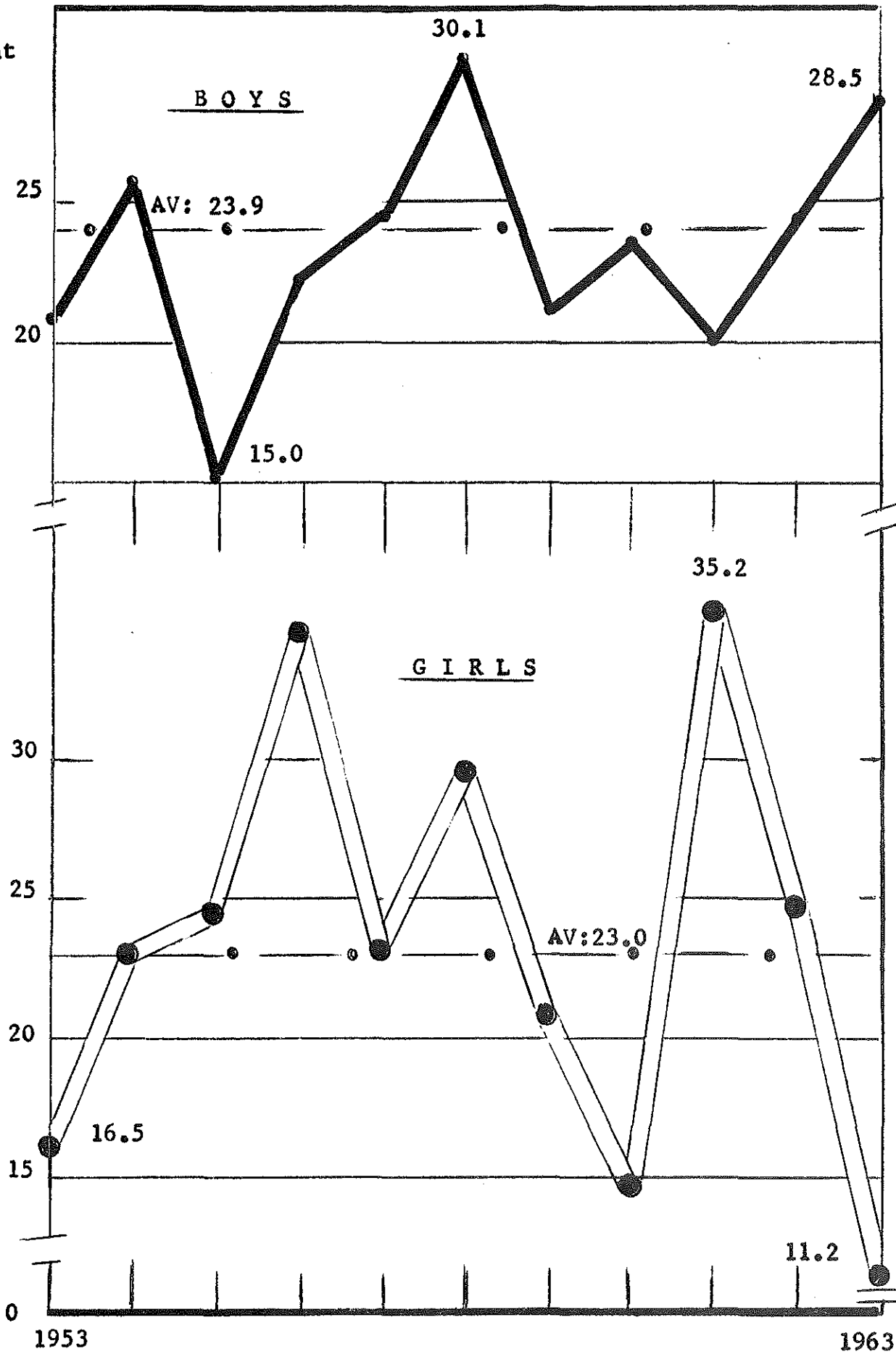
TABLE 12

IOWA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953-63
NUMBER PAROLED AND RETURNED FOR PAROLE VIOLATIONS

Year	Boys			Girls		
	Paroled	Parole violators	Percent	Paroled	Parole violators	Percent
1953	161	35	21.7	97	16	16.5
1954	191	49	25.7	108	25	23.1
1955	187	28	15.0	98	24	24.5
1956	195	43	22.1	75	26	34.7
1957	286	71	24.8	111	26	23.4
1958	309	93	30.1	87	26	29.9
1959	293	62	21.2	96	20	20.8
1960	284	67	23.6	130	19	14.6
1961	385	77	20.0	122	43	35.2
1962	337	83	24.6	122	30	24.6
1963	411	117	28.5	125	14	11.2
Total	3,039	725	23.9	1,171	269	23.0

Source: Biennial Reports of the Board of Control, 1954 to 1960 and special reports for 1961 to 1963.

PAROLE VIOLATIONS IN IOWA TRAININGS SCHOOLS, 1953-63

Per
Cent

In spite of this small difference, the violations for the girls display a much wider variation than for boys. Parole violations for girls ranged from the highest of 35.2 percent in 1961 to the lowest of 11.2 percent in 1963. The violations for boys varied from 15 percent in 1955 to the highest of 30.1 percent in 1958.

Within the past two years parole violations for boys have risen, but have decreased for girls. See chart 11 for annual changes in percentage violations.

ESCAPES FROM TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953-63

In the 11 years from 1953 to 1963 a total of 715 juveniles have escaped from the two training schools, 703 boys from Eldora and 12 from the girl's school at Mitchellville. The number of girls escaping has never exceeded three in any one year. The number of boys escaping from Eldora has ranged from the lowest number of 36 in 1953 to the highest number of 114 in 1962. Table 13 shows the number of escapes for the period, together with the number returned each year. The fact that the number returned for boys is less than the number escaping does not mean that the escapees were not apprehended. The boys may have been committed to another institution after apprehension, rather than being returned to the school.

CHANGES IN COSTS PER JUVENILE IN SCHOOL

In the 11 years from 1952 to 1962 the cost of caring for one juvenile on a monthly and an annual basis has increased in both schools. See table 14 and chart 13.

TABLE 13

IOWA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1953-63

NUMBER OF ESCAPES FROM BOTH SCHOOLS

(Figures in parenthesis are the number returned)

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1953	36 (36)	1 (1)	37 (37)
1954	38 (38)	0 (0)	38 (38)
1955	38 (29)	0 (0)	38 (29)
1956	78 (71)	1 (1)	79 (72)
1957	48 (46)	0 (0)	48 (46)
1958	39 (36)	2 (2)	41 (38)
1959	83 (81)	0 (0)	83 (81)
1960	81 (71)	3 (3)	84 (74)
1961	101 (98)	3 (3)	104 (101)
1962	114 (116)	0 (0)	114 (116)
1963	47 (45)	2 (2)	49 (47)
Total	703 (667)	12 (12)	715 (679)

CHART 12
ESCAPES FROM IOWA TRAINING SCHOOLS
1953 - 1963

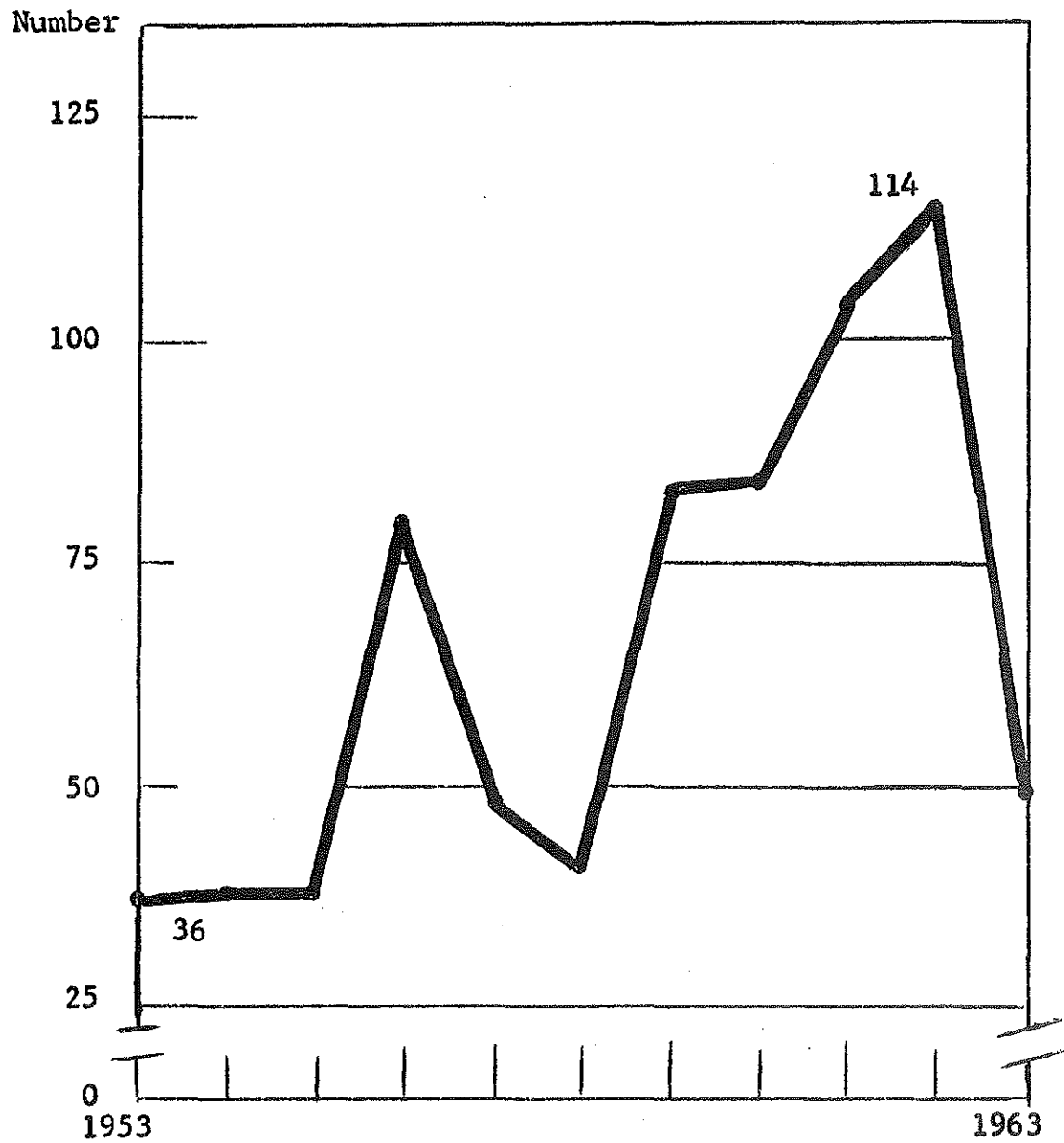


TABLE 14

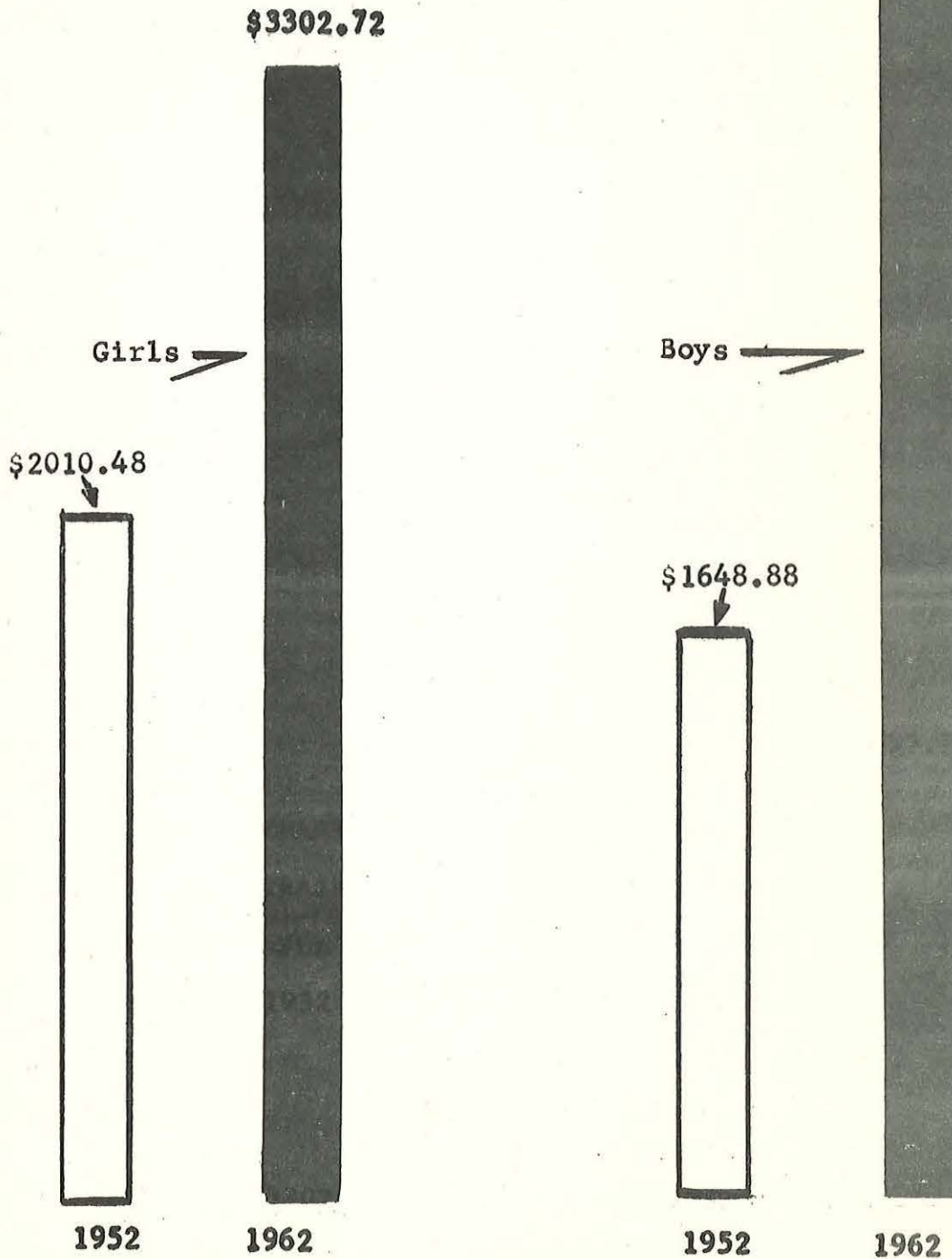
IOWA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1952 and 1962
POPULATION, STAFF AND AVERAGE PER CAPITA BY SCHOOLS

School	1952	1962
<u>Eldora</u>		
Boys	239	248
Staff	102	187
Monthly cost	\$ 137.24	\$ 382.99
Annual cost	\$1,648.88	\$4,595.87
<u>Mitchellville</u>		
Girls	85	85
Staff	48	45
Monthly cost	\$ 167.54	\$ 275.23
Annual cost	\$2,010.48	\$3,302.73

Source: Board of Control of State Institutions for respective years.
Population and staff are based on averages for years.

\$4595.72

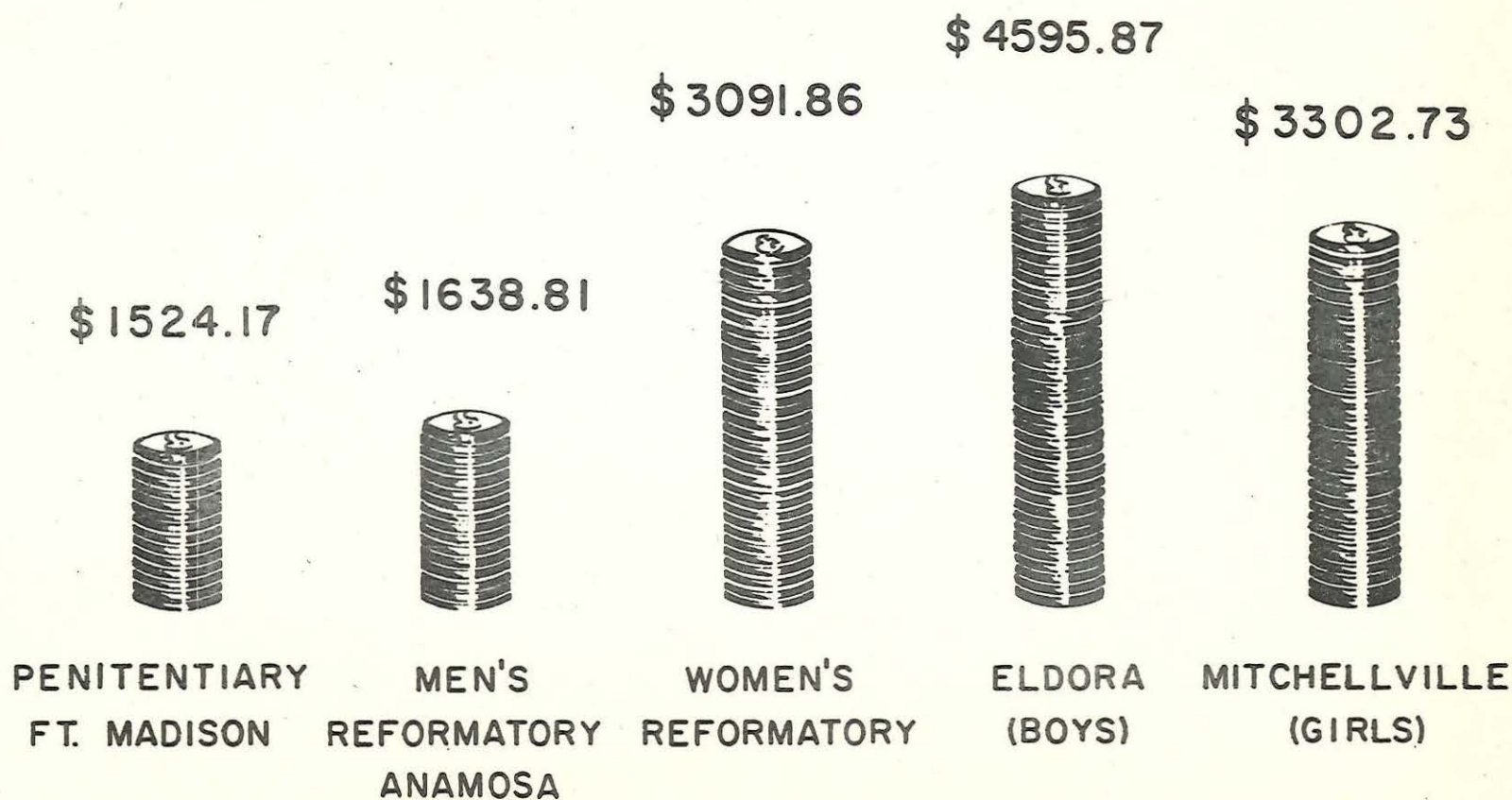
CHART 13
IOWA TRAINING SCHOOLS
ANNUAL COST FOR EACH JUVENILE
1952 AND 1962



In 1952, with 239 boys and a staff of 102 full-time employees, the yearly cost for one boy at Eldora amounted to \$1,648.88. Eleven years later in 1962 the same increased to \$4,595.87 or 178 percent. For the same years the number of juveniles in the school changed 3.7 percent and the total staff 83.3 percent.

At Mitchellville, in 1952 with 85 girls and a staff of 48 employees the average cost per girl for one year was \$2,010.48. By 1962, the average cost had increased to \$3,302.73 or 64 percent, although the number of juveniles was the same and there were three less staff members.

COST OF MAINTAINING ONE INMATE IN IOWA INSTITUTIONS, 1962



THE AVERAGE AMOUNT BASED ON THE COST OF FEEDING
CLOTHING, HOUSING, PROVIDING MEDICAL CARE
AND SECURITY FOR ONE INMATE FOR ONE YEAR.

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