

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

IOWA
CRIME
COMMISSION
STUDY
Volume II

"There is too much Mickey Mouse"

"If I didn't have curfew I'd be out"

"Fear of Eldora doesn't keep one straight"

"If you are going to get in trouble, this won't stop you"

"Parents are the big problems."

"Eldora can't be too bad cause kids go back all the time"

"Get into trouble cause there's nothing to do"



NCJ 001536

IOWA CRIME COMMISSION STUDY — Volume II

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Prepared

for

Iowa Crime Commission

Max Milo Mills, Executive Director

by

Institute for Human Development Planning
(An Iowa Firm)

Willard K. Laughlin, Executive Director

November 1, 1969



The preparation of this report was financed in part through a Law Enforcement Planning Grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice, under provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.



INSTITUTE
FOR
HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING

November 1, 1969

To Senator Max Milo Mills, Executive Director
Members of the Iowa Crime Commission

This is the second and smallest of the three volumes in the State's Juvenile Delinquency Planning Project. This volume sets forth the basic projections for various components of the system and recommendations for improvement.

Of equal value to this volume itself is the supplementary data developed by the Institute on historic trends in the total Iowa juvenile system. The data print-out sheets, together with Institute staff notes, are supplied for the further needs of the Crime Commission. The data print-out material gives Iowa what is, in all probability, the most in-depth knowledge of delinquency factors of any state.

Respectfully submitted,

Willard K. Laughlin
Willard K. Laughlin

WKL:ms

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
TABLE OF CONTENTS
Volume II

	<u>Page</u>
PART I. BASIC DATA FOR PROGRAM PROJECTIONS IN JUVENILE-RELATED ACTIVITIES	1
Introduction	1
Basic Demographic Projections	2
Projected Juvenile Offenses by County	7
Projected Juvenile Court Activity by County	10
Projected Commitments to Training Schools	13
 PART II. A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR COMBATING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY	 1
Fiscal and Program Adjustments	1
Formula for Allocating Funds	4
Protection of the Present Facilities	11
Use of Funds	11
Administration and Technical Assistance	13
Long-Range Effect on State Training School Program	15
General Recommendations for Community Delinquency Prevention	19
Interagency Improvements	19
Schools	20
Welfare	21
Mental Health	21
Employment	22
Courts, Probation and Parole	22
Enforcement	23
Correctional Institutions	23

EXHIBITS

Tables

I. County Population Projections for the Age Group 10-17	I-3
II. Projection of Reported Juvenile Offenses by County	I-8
III. Projected Juvenile Court Cases by County	I-11
IV. Projected Training School Commitments	I-14
V. Allocation of Funds Based on State's Juvenile Population	II-7
VI. 1968 State Training School Commitments Compared by Region to 1970 Projected Juvenile Population	II-18



PART I

BASE DATA

FOR

PROGRAM PROJECTIONS

IN

JUVENILE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

BASIC DATA FOR PROGRAM PROJECTIONS
IN JUVENILE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Introduction

Having inventoried the total system of juvenile corrections in Iowa, it is possible to construct flow-charts for the system. These channels, once identified and given historic and numerical values, provide for predictive controls.

The total system is made up of the flows between and through separate agencies. For each agency, the flow of children and youth through pre-intake, intake, processing, and transfer alternatives can be tabulated and projected.

The raw data tabulated for prior years is transformed into proportions and probabilities.

This report deals with the identification of the juvenile population base and the projection for 1970, 1975, and 1980.

Basic Demographic Projections

Table I presents the projections of the target population base, i.e., young people between 10 and 17. The projections are presented by county with a breakdown for sex and a distinction between the 10-14 age group and the 15-17 age group.

The data reflects the in and out migration rates established by the State Office for Planning and Programming. It should be noted that a number of counties show both an absolute and a relative decline in the number of target-group youth.

Table I (continued)

	1970		1975		1980	
	Male		Male		Male	
	10-14	15-17	10-14	15-17	10-14	15-17
Region V						
Calhoun	627	308	646	301	479	279
Hamilton	959	446	921	452	730	459
Humboldt	599	290	610	281	480	274
Pocahontas	604	247	584	257	436	240
Webster	2450	1207	2613	1328	2365	1393
Wright	923	415	850	430	612	395
Region VI						
Hardin	1161	556	896	480	776	442
Marshall	1798	940	1809	944	1628	967
Poweshiek	1043	586	1036	574	824	596
Tama	1016	443	933	424	750	424
Region VII						
Black Hawk	7506	4298	8298	5177	7904	5738
Bremer	1247	693	1195	678	1126	695
Buchanan	1188	531	1119	512	1028	535
Butler	810	364	775	382	628	362
Chickasaw	744	319	683	304	619	302
Fayette	1376	697	1435	632	1237	661
Grundy	642	301	610	319	526	305
Region VIII						
Delaware	1014	424	985	422	884	440
Dubuque	5221	2749	5330	2956	5479	3329
Jackson	1193	512	1269	565	1165	666
Region IX						
Clinton	2946	1327	3003	1443	2718	1589
Muscatine	1724	809	1674	818	1624	895
Scott	7163	3772	7199	4195	7383	4639

Table I (continued)

Region	1970				1975				1980			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	10-14	15-17	10-14	15-17	10-14	15-17	10-14	15-17	10-14	15-17	10-14	15-17
<u>Region X</u>												
Benton	1221	512	1040	577	1022	542	911	502	1041	454	928	439
Cedar	869	413	874	417	747	413	672	447	738	355	663	344
Iowa	838	372	769	392	711	404	693	380	706	343	689	343
Jones	1119	722	991	487	1000	684	941	469	1036	611	973	445
Johnson	3655	3433	3823	3368	3654	4040	3914	3997	3835	4039	4105	4093
Linn	9142	4920	9535	6055	10070	5982	10741	7087	11151	6601	11892	7984
Washington	889	414	839	417	775	395	715	391	773	344	713	334
<u>Region XI</u>												
Boone	1252	637	1216	619	1063	601	1017	596	1086	510	1041	499
Dallas	1125	492	1058	545	1010	512	924	511	1024	460	938	446
Jasper	1866	886	1757	934	1504	911	1468	971	1585	735	1545	812
Madison	499	216	471	208	408	204	351	188	400	167	345	140
Marion	1127	582	1187	583	1050	555	1031	603	1035	517	1016	524
Polk	15119	8172	16191	10017	14312	8901	15190	11135	15385	8436	16325	10447
Story	3398	3004	2719	2219	3297	3457	2558	2365	3336	3353	2590	2225
Warren	1348	643	1274	712	1432	746	1276	773	1518	792	1350	775
<u>Region XII</u>												
Audubon	474	215	435	220	331	191	328	187	326	134	323	141
Carroll	1247	507	1182	573	1090	538	1100	543	1063	471	1073	505
Crawford	839	361	716	340	788	339	680	304	737	319	637	289
Greene	549	272	572	265	472	218	476	250	463	187	469	209
Guthrie	508	235	461	216	411	191	382	184	396	155	367	153
Sac	773	325	684	343	587	305	536	308	587	232	536	242
<u>Region XIII</u>												
Cass	713	361	701	374	643	325	608	350	634	293	600	304
Fremont	381	144	310	145	286	144	259	115	261	108	236	96
Harrison	712	289	675	290	556	262	560	252	538	205	540	209
Mills	562	277	504	262	502	244	421	235	518	218	433	196
Montgomery	528	220	494	262	382	214	387	217	376	155	380	170
Page	703	364	706	354	586	309	566	324	564	257	546	260
Pottawattamie	5080	2405	5307	2787	5236	2660	5301	3182	5551	2742	5620	3179
Shelby	825	342	789	339	632	342	619	347	621	262	611	272

Table I (continued)

Region	1970				1975				1980			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	10-14	15-17	10-14	15-17	10-14	15-17	10-14	15-17	10-14	15-17	10-14	15-17
<u>Region XIV</u>												
Adair	417	190	362	162	325	163	304	145	331	127	309	122
Adams	250	130	248	107	184	95	166	94	175	70	158	63
Clarke	290	129	256	131	213	116	214	103	201	86	201	86
Decatur	388	214	362	192	289	179	278	152	264	133	254	117
Ringgold	276	106	250	119	188	97	174	89	178	67	165	62
Taylor	318	127	316	146	225	110	222	121	210	79	206	85
Union	530	238	503	224	453	212	429	213	429	182	405	181
<u>Region XV</u>												
Appanoose	516	193	472	190	429	188	407	177	392	157	372	152
Davis	397	156	348	165	300	160	269	152	295	121	265	117
Jefferson	759	499	725	388	739	466	674	382	750	454	683	355
Keokuk	655	295	575	277	548	266	496	248	522	223	472	215
Lucas	376	173	390	187	331	147	315	178	324	129	309	143
Mahaska	1013	502	929	501	822	467	773	451	827	379	777	376
Monroe	412	157	387	172	344	145	315	158	328	121	301	128
Van Buren	361	171	359	145	366	149	335	152	351	151	320	142
Wayne	304	137	304	121	233	112	223	117	218	86	209	86
Wapello	1898	897	1958	1054	1543	802	1592	956	1527	652	1578	778
<u>Region XVI</u>												
Des Moines	2111	1049	2159	1333	2086	1046	2177	1242	2140	1034	2235	1252
Henry	771	432	744	416	709	409	672	392	711	376	673	354
Lee	2058	1039	1994	1025	1870	1009	1810	996	1870	917	1809	905
Louisa	428	196	400	200	390	176	378	175	359	160	350	165

Projected Juvenile Offenses by County

Table II presents, for each county in Iowa, the anticipated number of juvenile offenses known to law enforcement agencies for the years 1970, 1975, and 1980.

The Table is encouraging, when taken at face value, as the projected number of offenses in most counties shows a steady decline. This is, of course, due to the projected decline of target-group youth in most of the State's counties.

The projections are based on the following factors:

- Base population in the target group
- Historic rates of known delinquency
- Rural vs urban setting

The Table clearly indicates that the problem of delinquency is apt to decline, in absolute terms, in most rural counties.

The Table does not take into account any new major preventive programs nor unforeseen national trends. A major economic slowdown could, for example, be expected to increase the rate of delinquency. New major preventive programs would, hopefully, have the opposite effect.

Table II.

PROJECTION OF REPORTED JUVENILE OFFENSES BY COUNTY

<u>County</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
Adair	54	44	41
Adams	34	25	22
Allamakee	99	87	82
Appanoose	64	55	49
Audubon	62	47	41
Benton	242	218	209
Black Hawk	1711	1710	1722
Boone	264	232	223
Bremer	271	256	249
Buchanan	240	231	232
Buena Vista	212	185	174
Butler	152	131	214
Calhoun	84	68	62
Carroll	245	227	216
Cass	139	125	120
Cedar	166	151	142
Cerro Gordo	549	501	492
Cherokee	159	132	124
Chickasaw	138	131	128
Clarke	37	29	25
Clay	162	132	120
Clayton	178	162	153
Clinton	619	603	602
Crawford	156	146	137
Dallas	226	213	207
Davis	49	41	37
Decatur	54	42	35
Delaware	186	180	175
Des Moines	442	438	444
Dickinson	69	58	54
Dubuque	717	777	805
Emmet	145	123	118
Fayette	290	265	254
Floyd	178	160	151
Franklin	85	69	64
Fremont	47	38	33
Greene	74	62	58
Grundy	84	76	73
Guthrie	67	54	49
Hamilton	182	159	149
Hancock	84	70	64
Hardin	240	214	202
Harrison	90	73	63
Henry	156	145	141
Howard	72	67	63
Humboldt	80	65	61
Ida	55	43	39

Table II (continued)

<u>County</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
Iowa	157	144	136
Jackson	238	252	260
Jasper	385	338	324
Jefferson	164	156	156
Johnson	1027	1115	1141
Jones	257	235	230
Keokuk	86	73	67
Kossuth	236	202	188
Lee	433	403	390
Linn	1828	2086	2307
Louisa	56	51	47
Lucas	49	43	40
Lyon	131	105	94
Madison	64	55	51
Mahaska	197	167	156
Marion	239	224	217
Marshall	383	364	365
Mills	75	67	66
Mitchell	131	118	112
Monona	64	50	44
Monroe	51	44	40
Montgomery	67	53	48
Muscatine	354	363	368
O'Brien	161	124	123
Osceola	62	49	45
Page	139	116	106
Palo Alto	87	68	61
Plymouth	252	224	223
Pocahontas	77	61	55
Polk	3377	3365	3454
Pottawattamie	1085	1149	1202
Poweshiek	228	201	192
Ringgold	34	25	22
Sac	142	116	106
Scott	1585	1741	1769
Shelby	151	126	114
Sioux	284	243	222
Story	928	979	969
Tama	189	167	157
Taylor	40	30	26
Union	69	59	46
Van Buren	47	46	45
Wapello	391	328	305
Warren	278	304	328
Washington	169	150	145
Wayne	39	31	27
Webster	511	477	475
Winnebago	84	72	68
Winneshiek	256	234	220
Woodbury	1161	1051	1016
Worth	51	40	37
Wright	174	138	124

Projected Juvenile Court Activity by County

Young people are brought into the juvenile court system in several ways, dependent to a large degree upon the geographic area of the State. In a good many areas, the law enforcement agencies refer only a relatively small portion of cases to the juvenile court while other areas almost immediately turn over all young people that are apprehended. Parents are another major entry source for the juvenile court.

The breakdown in Table III gives the distribution as to official and unofficial cases. Here again the practice of handling delinquency problems on an informal basis varies widely among the different areas of the State.

A few counties are not included as no formal data was available for use in making projections. The court data reflects the need for added probation officers. In this regard, several conclusions can be readily made:

1. There is a very real need for inter-county (regional) cooperation in probation services.
2. The bulk of the coming years' growth demands will be in the State's six major urban areas (Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Dubuque, and Waterloo), that collectively provide almost 75 percent of the total juvenile court activity. Most of the growth will be in these same areas.