

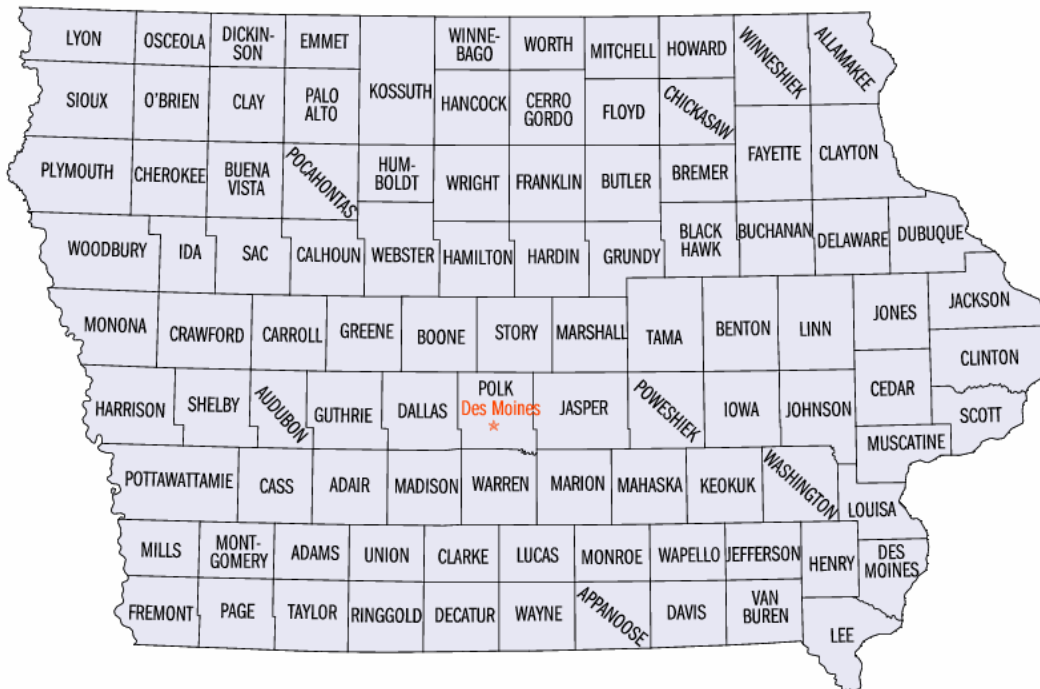
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

State of Iowa

Profile of Drug Indicators

May 2004



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Iowa

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics

- Population: 2,944,062 (July 2003 Census estimate);¹ 2,832,392 (2002 American Community Survey)²
- Race/Ethnicity (2002 American Community Survey): 92.1% white, 2.0% black/African American, 0.1% American Indian/Alaska Native, 1.4% Asian, 0.0% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander, 0.1% other, 1.2% two or more races, 3.1% Hispanic/Latino origin³

Politics

- Governor: Thomas Vilsack⁴
- Lt. Governor: Sally Pederson⁵
- Attorney General: Tom Miller⁶
- Secretary of State: Chet Culver⁷
- U.S. Senate Members: Charles Grassley (R), Tom Harkin (D)⁸
- U.S. House of Representatives: James Leach (R), Jim Nussle (R), Leonard Boswell (D), Steve King (R), Tom Latham (R)⁹
- Capital: Des Moines¹⁰

Programs/Initiatives

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)¹¹
Designated in 1996, the Midwest HIDTA includes counties in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The Iowa counties involved in Midwest HIDTA efforts are Muscatine, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Marshall, Black Hawk, Appanoose, Woodbury, and Linn counties.
- Drug Endangered Children¹²
As of October 2003, Iowa began serving as a pilot state for the Federal Drug Endangered Children (DEC) program. The purpose of DEC is to establish multi-disciplinary responses to children identified as being in danger through exposure to drug production and distribution. Appanoose, Polk, and Dubuque counties are piloting the program in Iowa.

Federal Funding

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Iowa:¹³
 - FY 2003:
 - \$100,000 to Carter Lake Prevention Coalition, Carter Lake
 - \$75,000 to Mason City Youth Task Force, Mason City (Coalition Mentoring Program grantee)
 - FY 2002:
 - \$100,000 to the Lamoni Area SAFE Community Coalition, Inc., Lamoni
 - \$100,000 to the Washington County ACCT/SAFE Coalition, Washington
 - \$96,103 to the The Valley Community Coalition, Decorah

- \$100,000 to the Substance Abuse Task Force, Ottumwa
- FY 2001:
 - \$100,000 to City of Indianola, Indianola
 - \$99,988 to Clinton Substance Abuse Council, Clinton
 - \$100,000 to Grade A Plus, West Burlington
 - \$100,000 to Story County Prevention Policy Board, Ames
- FY 2000:
 - Undisclosed amount to Employee & Family Resources, Inc., Des Moines
 - \$100,000 to Community Corrections Improvement, Cedar Rapids
 - \$99,214 to Center for Alcohol and Drug Services, Davenport
 - \$98,792 to Mid-Eastern Council on Chemical Abuse, Iowa City
 - \$100,000 to Siouxland CARES about Substance Abuse, Sioux City
- FY 1999:
 - \$64,456 to City of Mason City, Mason City
 - \$98,764 to Gladbrook-Reinbeck Community School, Reinbeck
 - \$93,050 to United Way of Central Iowa, Des Moines
- Office of Weed and Seed¹⁴

Des Moines is the only city in Iowa that has been officially designated as a Weed and Seed site.
- FY 2003/2004 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Grant Summary for Iowa:¹⁵
 - Formula Funding - \$18,095,801
 - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant - \$13,641,441
 - Community Mental Health Services Block Grant - \$3,744,360
 - Project for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) - \$300,000
 - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant - \$410,000
 - Discretionary Funding - \$7,480,102
 - Mental Health - \$595,213
 - Substance Prevention - \$4,114,636
 - Substance Abuse Treatment - \$2,770,253
 - Total Mental Health Funds: \$5,049,573
 - Total Substance Abuse Funds: \$20,526,330
 - Total Funds for Iowa: \$25,575,903
- FY 2004 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to Iowa: \$5,307,090¹⁶
- FY 2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant amount allocated to Iowa: \$534,038¹⁷
- Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grant:
 - FY 2003:¹⁸
 - \$300,000 to the Polk County Juvenile Court, Des Moines
 - FY 2002: no Iowa grantees¹⁹
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Methamphetamine Grant:
 - FY 2003:²⁰
 - \$250,000 to Dubuques Police Department
 - FY 2002:²¹
 - \$63,560 to Iowa Division of Narcotics Enforcement
 - \$222,222 to Waterloo Police Department

- FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs and Community Oriented Policing Services total grant amounts received in Iowa (by funding category):²²
 - Communities (discretionary): \$0
 - Counter-terrorism (discretionary): \$6.1 million
 - Juvenile Justice:
 - discretionary: \$2.3 million
 - formula: \$4.0 million
 - Law Enforcement:
 - discretionary: \$14.1 million
 - formula: \$5.0 million
 - Substance Abuse:
 - discretionary: \$1.7 million
 - formula: \$6.1 million
 - Victims:
 - discretionary: \$0.2 million
 - formula: \$5.2 million
 - Total OJP/COPS funds received in Iowa in FY 2002: \$44.6 million
- FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant recipient in Iowa.²³
 - \$200,000 to Homes of Oakridge, Inc., Des Moines

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- During 2002, there were 37 adult arrests for murder in Iowa.²⁴

Number of Adult Arrests, Index Offenses, Iowa, 1998-2002

Offense Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Murder	36	24	39	27	37
Forcible rape	122	108	84	102	92
Aggravated assault	3,098	3,540	3,358	3,066	3,352
Robbery	258	308	254	277	341
Burglary	1,314	1,227	1,306	1,192	1,400
Larceny	6,363	6,409	6,473	6,222	7,403
Motor vehicle theft	493	403	386	392	379
Arson	47	43	64	31	55
Total – all adult arrests	85,449	87,349	85,442	83,507	93,084

- Gang/drug activity was the circumstance given in 20% of the Iowa murders in 2002.²⁵
- There were 9,723 adult arrests for drug offenses and 1,945 adult arrests for drug equipment violations in Iowa during 2002.²⁶

Number of Adult Drug Arrests, Iowa, 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Drug offenses	8,035	8,704	8,740	8,067	9,723
Drug equipment violations	1,101	1,121	1,259	1,682	1,945

- During 2002, there were 9,892 drug possession/use offenses reported by law enforcement in Iowa. In 1998, there were 8,324 such offenses.²⁷

Number of Drug Offenses Known to Police, Iowa, 1998 and 2002

Drug Type	Manufacture/Distribution		Possession/Use	
	1998	2002	1998	2002
Cocaine	243	250	624	663
Heroin	2	8	4	12
Other narcotics/opiates	19	16	47	88
Marijuana/derivatives	563	694	5,750	6,756
Hallucinogens	14	8	51	70
Meth./amphetamines	425	667	1,087	1,729
Other	56	96	294	373
Unknown	61	178	467	201
Total	1,383	1,917	8,324	9,892

- During 2001, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reported making 410 arrests for drug violations in Iowa.²⁸

Number of DEA Drug Arrests, Iowa, 1997-2001

Year	Arrests
1997	288
1998	369
1999	424
2000	406
2001	410

Drugs

- Cocaine
According to the DEA, cocaine continues to be readily available throughout Iowa.²⁹ Purity levels for cocaine decreased from 84% in 1998 to 74% during 2002. Prices for cocaine in Iowa increased from \$100 during 1995 to \$150 during 2003.³⁰
- Heroin
Heroin is sporadically available in retail-level quantities throughout the urban areas of Iowa.³¹
- Methamphetamine
Methamphetamine is the primary drug of concern in Iowa. During the 1990's, methamphetamine replaced cocaine as the "drug of choice" for many of Iowa's illicit drug users.³² Methamphetamine prices have decreased from \$120 during 1995 to \$100 during 2001. Purity levels of methamphetamine in Iowa have decreased from 90% in 1995 to 16% during 2002. By the end of state fiscal year 2003, 4,605 locks were installed in Iowa to prevent the theft of anhydrous ammonia (used in the production of meth) from agricultural nurse tanks.³³

- **Marijuana**
Marijuana is readily available throughout eastern and northwestern Iowa, and is usually available in combination with cocaine and/or meth. Domestically produced marijuana is available in Iowa and small indoor and outdoor grow operations have been found in eastern and central Iowa. “Ditchweed” marijuana, which is used as filler for higher purity imported marijuana, is a continuing problem.³⁴
- **Club Drugs**
The abuse of club drugs, such as MDMA and GHB, is increasing in Iowa. MDMA is encountered at rave parties in eastern and central Iowa. The state crime lab has reported an increase in the number of MDMA exhibits being processed.³⁵
- **Diverted Pharmaceuticals**
Vicodin, Lortab, propoxyphene, alprazolam, hydrocodone, Ultram, diazepam, Hycodan, Demerol, Dilaudid, and Percodan are the most popular pharmaceutical substances abused in eastern and central Iowa. These drugs are diverted through fraudulent prescriptions, doctor shopping, pharmacy break-ins, and hospital thefts. OxyContin is also noted to be a pharmaceutical drug of abuse in Iowa.³⁶
- According to 2000-2001 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 0.95% of Iowa citizens reported past year dependence on illicit drugs.³⁷

Percent of Citizens Reporting Past Year Dependence, Iowa, 2000-2001 Data

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Illicit drug dependence	2.19%	2.87%	0.44%	0.95%
Illicit drug dependence or abuse	3.79	4.22	0.61	1.43
Alcohol dependence	2.71	6.45	1.64	2.40
Alcohol dependence or abuse	6.80	17.46	4.60	6.56
Alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse	8.70	20.14	4.53	7.06

- According to 2000-2001 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 46.42% of Iowa citizens ages 12 and older felt that smoking marijuana once a month posed a great risk.³⁸

Percent of Citizens Reporting Drug Use, by Age, Iowa, 2000-2001 Data

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Past month use of any illicit drug	7.67%	13.17%	2.49%	4.47%
Past month use of marijuana	5.44	11.57	1.79	3.49
Past month use of illicit drug other than marij.	4.08	4.98	1.25	2.05
Past year cocaine use	1.54	4.23	0.85	1.38
Great risk of smoking marijuana once a month	43.55	31.54	49.45	46.42

Juveniles

- During 2002, there were 7 juvenile arrests for murder in Iowa. This is up from 6 juvenile murder arrests in Iowa during 2001.³⁹

Number of Juvenile Arrests, Index Offenses, Iowa, 1998-2002

Offense Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Murder	6	3	3	6	7
Forcible rape	52	43	25	35	27
Aggravated assault	669	706	682	574	685
Robbery	101	94	85	66	83
Burglary	1,008	767	958	802	825
Larceny	5,114	4,871	4,829	4,364	4,825
Motor vehicle theft	400	331	328	287	308
Arson	117	110	89	105	111
Total – all juvenile arrests	24,421	23,894	22,506	20,313	21,299

- There were 1,375 juvenile arrests for drug offenses and 353 juvenile arrests for drug equipment violations in Iowa during 2002.⁴⁰

Number of Juvenile Drug Arrests, Iowa, 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Drug offenses	1,287	1,415	1,406	1,343	1,375
Drug equipment violations	222	226	277	347	353

- Approximately 15% of Iowa 11th graders surveyed in 2002 reported that they had used marijuana at least once within the past month.⁴¹

Percent of Students Reporting Past Month Drug Use, Iowa, 2002

Drug Type	6th Grade	8th Grade	11th Grade
Marijuana	1%	5%	15%
Inhalants	2	3	2
Methamphetamine	0	1	3
Other amphetamines	0	1	4
Cocaine	0	1	3

- Approximately 57% of Iowa 6th, 8th, and 11th graders surveyed in 2002 reported there is a “great risk” of harming themselves if they smoke marijuana once a week.⁴²

Percent of Students Reporting Harm If They Use Drugs Once a Week, Iowa, 2002

Drug	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Slight Risk	No Risk
Marijuana	57%	18%	9%	11%
Methamphetamine	73	11	2	6
Other amphetamines	71	12	3	6
Cocaine	72	12	3	6

Enforcement

- Clandestine Laboratory Emergency Response Team (CLERT)⁴³
The Iowa Department of Public Safety CLERT is comprised of specially trained law enforcement officers from the Division of Narcotics Enforcement, the Iowa State Patrol, and the Fire Marshal's Office, as well as chemists from the Division of Criminal Investigation. CLERT provides assistance to city and county law enforcement agencies throughout the state.
- As of October 2002, there were 7,529 full-time law enforcement employees in Iowa (5,053 officers and 2,476 civilians).⁴⁴

Trafficking and Seizures

- Cocaine available in Iowa is transported from the West Coast via commercial airlines, motor vehicles, and mail services. Suppliers from Chicago, Illinois, also supply cocaine to eastern Iowa. Mexican polydrug traffickers transport cocaine into the state in shipments of marijuana and methamphetamine.⁴⁵
- Street gangs control cocaine distribution in the urban areas of Iowa and their presence has increased gang-related violence.⁴⁶
- Hispanic organizations transport most of the methamphetamine in the state via motor vehicles, commercial airlines, and mail delivery services. Large Mexican communities in Iowa provide an infrastructure to import and distribute the methamphetamine.⁴⁷
- Small local toxic laboratories continue to be a significant problem throughout the state. Most of the laboratories produce only ounce quantities at a time. Eastern Iowa reports an increasing problem with the laboratories, causing law enforcement agencies to expend a large number of man-hours on the problem.⁴⁸
- The majority of the marijuana available in Iowa is imported from the southwest border via commercial airlines, motor vehicles, and mail delivery services.⁴⁹
- Most heroin seizures in the state are of the black-tar type.⁵⁰
- From January to May 1, 2004, the Iowa Department of Public Safety (DPS) seized 225 clandestine laboratories. During full year 2003, DPS seized 662 clandestine labs.⁵¹

Clandestine Labs Seized by DPS, Iowa, 1997-May 2004

Year	Labs seized
1997	63
1998	320
1999	500
2000	391
2001	511
2002	709
2003	662
January-May 1, 2004	225

- In addition to the clandestine labs seized by DPS, Iowa local and county agencies seized 276 labs from January to May 1, 2004. During 2003, local/county agencies seized 486 labs in Iowa.⁵²

- During 2003, the Department of Public Safety's Division of Narcotics Enforcement (DNE) seized 153,856 grams of methamphetamine valued at \$5,436,607.⁵³

Amount and Value of Drugs Seized by DNE, Iowa, 2003

Drug	Amount Seized	Value
Cocaine	51,153 grams	\$1,807,526
Crack cocaine	786 grams	\$150,910
Methamphetamine	153,856 grams	\$5,436,607
Marijuana	2,400 pounds	\$2,400,563
Marijuana plants	41,390 plants	\$20,695,000
Ecstasy	411 pills	\$8,220

- During 2002, there were 1,036 cultivated marijuana plants eradicated and seized in Iowa under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.⁵⁴

Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized, Iowa, 2002

Outdoor Operations		Indoor Operations		Total Plants Eradicated
Plots Eradicated	Cultivated Plants Eradicated	Grows Seized	Plants Eradicated	
5	251	9	785	1,036

- During 2002, Federal agencies seized 18.6 kilograms of methamphetamine in Iowa.⁵⁵

Drugs Seized by Federal Agencies, Iowa, 2002

Drug	Amount Seized
Cocaine	4.9 kilograms
Heroin	0
Methamphetamine	18.6 kilograms
Marijuana	5.1 kilograms

Courts

- Drug Courts⁵⁶
As of November 2003, there were 3 drug courts in Iowa that had been operating for over 2 years and 2 drug courts that had been recently implemented. No additional drug courts were being planned in the state.
- Drug cases made up a significant portion of the Iowa District Court docket in Iowa during 2002, representing 23% of the charges and 22% of the convictions for indictable misdemeanors/felonies.⁵⁷
- During 2002, there were 21,779 indictable misdemeanor and felony drug charges adjudicated by the Iowa District Court, a 23.4% increase from 1999.⁵⁸

Drug Charges Adjudicated, Iowa, 1999-2002

Year	Drug Charges Adjudicated
1999	17,645
2000	19,180
2001	18,909
2002	21,779

- The number of drug-related convictions in the Iowa District Court also increased from 1999 to 2002.⁵⁹

Number of Drug Convictions, Iowa, 1999-2002

Year	Drug Convictions
1999	8,810
2000	9,595
2001	9,881
2002	11,886

- During FY 2001, 61.9% of the Federally-sentenced defendants in Iowa were charged with drug offenses. Methamphetamine was involved in 65.4% (259) of the drug offenses.⁶⁰

Federally-Sentenced Drug Offenders, by Drug Type, Iowa, FY 2001

Drug Type	Number	Percent
Powder cocaine	39	9.8%
Crack cocaine	59	14.9
Heroin	4	1.0
Marijuana	32	8.1
Methamphetamine	259	65.4
Other	3	0.8

Corrections

- As of May 19, 2004, there were 8,640 inmates within Iowa Department of Corrections institutions.⁶¹
- At mid-year 2003, Iowa's prison population was 8,361. Drug offenders accounted for 26% of the prison population in 2003. This is up from 3% in 1983 and 12% in 1993.⁶²
- In FY 2003, there were 3,705 new admissions to prison in Iowa.⁶³

New Prison Admissions by Offense Type, Iowa, FY 1999-2003

Offense	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Property	1,042	1,067	1,065	1,056	1,157
Drug	654	841	891	959	1,112
Violent	673	727	752	768	812
Drunk driving/traffic	457	408	364	358	398
Other	173	168	199	235	226
Total	2,999	3,211	3,271	3,376	3,705

- During FY 2001, 2,259 out of 3,004 offenders assessed by the Iowa Department of Corrections at reception were determined to be in need of either residential or outpatient substance abuse treatment.⁶⁴
- In 2000, the Department of Corrections established 2 therapeutic communities within state prison facilities. The therapeutic communities are located in the Anamosa State Penitentiary and the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women.⁶⁵
- At the end of 2002, there were 23,389 adults on probation and 2,910 adults on parole in Iowa.⁶⁶

Treatment

- There were 26,904 admissions to drug/alcohol treatment in Iowa during 2003.⁶⁷ In 2002, there were 27,073 admissions to treatment in Iowa.⁶⁸ There were 27,053 Iowa treatment admissions during 2001.⁶⁹

Number of Admissions to Treatment, Iowa, 2001-2003

Drug Type	2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Alcohol only	8,218	30.4%	7,971	29.4%	7,489	27.8%
Alc. w/ second. drug	5,943	22.0	5,456	20.2	5,190	19.3
Cocaine – smoked	1,195	4.4	1,184	4.4	1,336	5.0
Cocaine – other route	377	1.4	387	1.4	451	1.7
Marijuana	6,352	23.5	6,380	23.6	6,373	23.7
Heroin	223	0.8	252	0.9	239	0.9
Other opiates	268	1.0	359	1.3	295	1.1
PCP	11	0.0	12	0.0	11	0.0
Hallucinogens	39	0.1	23	0.1	14	0.1
Amphetamines	4,180	15.5	4,831	17.8	5,281	19.6
Other stimulants	18	0.1	11	0.0	16	0.1
Tranquilizers	64	0.2	59	0.2	54	0.2
Sedatives	37	0.1	36	0.1	52	0.2
Inhalants	27	0.1	24	0.1	19	0.1
Other/none specified	101	0.4	88	0.3	84	0.3
Total	27,053	100.0	27,073	100.0	26,904	100.0

Consequences of Use

- From October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003, there were 33 Iowa methamphetamine laboratory sites reported to the El Paso Intelligence Center in which a child was present.⁷⁰

Characteristics of Methamphetamine Lab Incidents, Iowa, FY 2003

	Number
Sites with a child affected	78
Sites with a child exposed to toxic chemicals	31
Sites with a child injured	0
Sites with a child killed	0
Sites with a child present	33
Sites with a child residing at the site	48
Number of children placed in protective custody	19

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This State Profile was prepared by the ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is funded by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and is a component of the [National Criminal Justice Reference Service](#). For further information concerning the contents of this profile or other drug policy issues contact:

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