

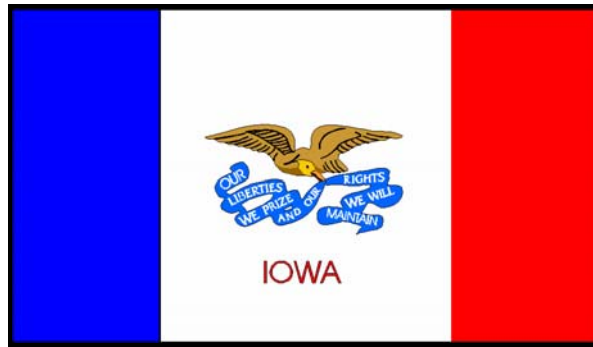
# 2000 IOWA UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

INCIDENT - BASED



IOWA  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
PUBLIC SAFETY





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The Iowa Department of Public Safety gratefully acknowledges the state and local law enforcement agencies who have made every effort to abide by Chapter 692.15 of the Code of Iowa which charges them with the responsibility of reporting crimes to the Department.

A special note of thanks is also extended to those persons who process the crime reports at the sheriffs' offices, police departments and state university departments of public safety across the state. Without their diligence and hard work, there would be no crime report.

# CONGRATULATIONS

TO THOSE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THAT HAVE PARTICIPATED IN

## IBR

FOR ALL TEN YEARS  
(1991 – 2000)

Adair Co S.O.	Manchester PD	Kossuth Co S.O.	Bettendorf PD
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FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS PARTICIPATION  
(1996 – 2000)

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**INCIDENT- BASED**

**IOWA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS**

**2000 RELEASE**

**IOWA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

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**SUMMARY**

**TOTAL GROUP A CRIMES:** After a three year decline, the number of Group A crimes rose slightly in 1999 (.3 percent) to increase (4.1 percent) in 2000 from 167,754 offenses reported in 1999 to 174,611 offenses in 2000. The Group A crimes include the crimes against persons, property and society.

## **CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS**

**MURDER:** 58 victims were reported in 2000, 48 victims were reported in 1999. In 1992, a decade low of 44 victims were reported, 66 victims were reported in 1998 and 1996.

**FORCIBLE RAPE:** reported victims decreased 17 percent from 818 reported in 1999 to 675 reported in 2000. The 2000 decrease was reported after a significant increase in the two previous years.

**FORCIBLE FONDLING:** after declining from 892 victims reported in 1996 to 809 in 1997, reported victims rose from 948 in 1999 to 974 in 2000 (3 percent).

**AGGRAVATED ASSAULT:** peaking in 1995 with 6,388 reported victims, 5,958 victims were reported in 2000 (an increase of 1.8 percent over the 1999 figure of 5,851 victims).

**SIMPLE ASSAULT:** increased 3 percent from the 1999 total of 19,703 victims to 20,303 victims reported in 2000.

**INTIMIDATION:** after decreasing in 1997 and 1998, the number of victims increased (5.5 percent) from 2,916 reported in 1999 to 3,078 victims reported in 2000.

Stalking: in 2000, seventy-one victims of stalking were reported in 61 incidents. Intimidation was the offense in 56 of the incidents, simple assault in two incidents and aggravated assault in three incidents.

**OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS ARE:** negligent manslaughter, kidnapping, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, incest and statutory rape.

## **CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY**

**ROBBERY:** stable in 2000, number increased less than one percent, rate decreased less than 1 percent. Overall the number of robberies decreased the last four years from 1,241 reported robberies in 1995 to 1,071 reported robberies in 2000.

**BURGLARY:** stable in 2000, number increased .06 percent, rate decreased 1.4 percent. Overall, the number of burglaries decreased from 16,603 in 1998 to 15,516 in reported in 2000. The dollar value decreased from \$14,599,469.00 in 1999 to \$14,391,632.00 in 2000.

LARCENY: increased 5 percent from 60,030 in 1999 to 63,102 offenses in 2000. Theft from a motor vehicle accounted for the most dollar value (\$8,309,649.00 in 2000) in each year other than "all other".

**MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT:** increased 6.8 percent from 4,973 reported offenses in 1999 to 5,331 incidents in 2000 after a two year decrease in 1998 and 1999.

OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY ARE: arson, counterfeiting/forgery, vandalism, embezzlement, blackmail, fraud and stolen property.

## **CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY**

**DRUG OFFENSES:** has increased steadily the last six years, however, the rate of increase has declined from over 10 percent between 1995/1996 and 1996/1997 to 5.5 percent between 1997/1998 to 3.0 percent between 1998/1999 to raise again to 3.8 percent in 2000.

OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY ARE: drug equipment offenses, gambling offenses, obscene material, prostitution and weapons law violations.

**SERIOUS CRIMES:** increased 4 percent from 86,891 in 1999 to 90,381 in 2000. Previously, decreased 4 straight years in both number and adjusted rate. Also known as the **Crime Index**; serious crimes include the violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

**VIOLENT CRIMES:** decreased less than 1 percent from 7,740 crimes reported in 1999 to 7,724 crimes in 2000. The adjusted rate decreased 1.6 percent.

**PROPERTY CRIMES:** increased 4.4 percent from 79,151 crimes reported in 1999 to 82,657 crimes in 2000. The previous high in number and rate was in 1997 with 84,628 reported offenses or a rate of 3315 per 100,000 population.

**ARRESTS:** reporting of Total Group A arrests have increased every year since the current reporting system began in 1991. Group A crimes include the serious crimes as well as fraud and drug offenses.

**VICTIMS:** most victims of reported crimes are in the age group of between 18 and 29 years of age. Victimization for the crime of forcible fondling is similar for the age groups of those age 1 through 9 (387) and 10 through 17 (434). Victims age 10 through 17 (11,838) were reported 5 times more than those age 1 through 9 (2,077).

**HATE CRIMES:** incidents increased by 1 from 32 reported in 1999 to 33 reported in 2000. Of the 33 incidents, eight happened at the residence of the victim. There were 35 victims reported in 1999 while 40 victims were reported in 2000.

**DOMESTIC ABUSE:** increased 5.5 percent from 6,963 victims in 1999 to 7,343 victims reported in 2000. This is the first year that reported victims have been greater than 7,000. The charges ranged from trespass to burglary with most being arrested for simple assault (3,936 of 7,343).





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## INTRODUCTION

### Historic Perspective

In 1974, the 65th Iowa General Assembly enacted a provision of Chapter 749 B of the *Code of Iowa* requiring law enforcement agencies to submit reports of crime and arrests to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The following language now is contained in section 692.15 of the *Code of Iowa* concerning Uniform Crime Reports:

**If it comes to the attention of a sheriff, police department or other law enforcement agency that a public offense or delinquent act has been committed in its jurisdiction, the law enforcement agency shall report information concerning the public offense or delinquent act to the department on a form to be furnished by the department not more than thirty-five days from the time the public offense first comes to the attention of the law enforcement agency. The reports shall be used to generate crime statistics. The department shall submit statistics to the governor, the general assembly, and the division of criminal and juvenile justice planning of the department of human rights on a quarterly and yearly basis.**

During December, 1974 the Bureau of Criminal Investigation conducted schools throughout the state on the proper completion of Uniform Crime Reports. The schools were attended by most of the law enforcement agencies that were to contribute Uniform Crime Reports. On January 1, 1975, the Iowa Uniform Crime Reporting program was implemented, with forms being sent to 210 agencies. Forms provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation were used in implementing this program since most contributing agencies had previously submitted their forms to the FBI. Monthly reports were received from 209 agencies throughout 1975 and 1976. In 1977, the number of agencies submitting reports grew to 220, which remained the case in 1978. In 1979, the number of reporting agencies rose to 223, and in 1980 to 225. The number of reporting agencies were reduced to 223 in 1981 but rose again in 1986 to 224 and to 225 in 1990. With very few exceptions the reporting agencies have submitted data for every month from 1977 to 1990.

In 1977, the responsibility for Uniform Crime Reports was transferred from the Bureau of Criminal Investigation to the Department of Public Safety's Division of Administrative Services (which maintained UCR field personnel in the Field Services Bureau who responded to questions concerning data entry policy and procedures and received raw data from contributing agencies) and the Data Services Bureau (which performed computer analysis of the data). The Research and Development Bureau of the Commissioner's Office performed the function of further analyzing the data, preparing reports, and responding to requests for information based on the data until 1993, when this function too was transferred to the now Program Services Bureau.

The National Uniform Crime Reporting System began with 400 cities representing 20 million inhabitants in 43 states on January 1st, 1930. Since the establishment of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the volume, diversity, and complexity of crime steadily increased while the UCR program remained virtually unchanged. Recognizing the increasing need for more in-depth statistical information and the need to improve the methodology used for compiling, analyzing, auditing, and publishing the collected data, an extensive study of the Uniform Crime reports was undertaken. The objective of this study was to meet law enforcement needs into the 21st century. The result of the study was NIBRS (National Incident Based Reporting System). Adoption of the NIBRS system took place in the mid 1980's and Iowa began organizational efforts to implement the system. Conversion to IBR (Incident Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reporting) was completed January 1, 1991, as part of a national effort to implement incident based crime reporting, coordinated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice. Iowa was the fifth state in the nation to be accepted as a certified "reporting state" of incident based crime data to the national system.

## **Incident-Based, Iowa Uniform Crime Reports Overview**

The incident-based crime reporting system (IBR) involves collection of data on individual criminal incidents rather than monthly statistical summaries. These individual crime incidents and arrests are submitted in the form of reports using prescribed data elements and data values to describe each incident and arrest. The National Incident-Based Reporting system (NIBRS) compiles the specified information on two types of Offenses: "Group A Offenses" and "Group B Offenses". Both incidents and arrests are reported for Group A offenses while only arrests are reported for Group B offenses.

### **Group A Offenses**

Arson  
Assault Offenses  
Bribery (Except Sports Bribery)  
Burglary/Breaking and Entering  
Counterfeiting/Forgery  
Destruction/Damage of Property (Except Arson)  
Drug/Narcotics Offenses (Except Driving Under the Influence)  
Embezzlement  
Extortion/Blackmail  
Fraud Offenses (Except Counterfeiting/Forgery and Bad Checks)  
Gambling Offenses  
Homicide Offenses  
Kidnapping/Abduction  
Larceny/Theft Offenses  
Motor Vehicle Theft  
Pornography/Obscene Material  
Prostitution Offenses  
Robbery  
Sex Offenses, Forcible  
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible  
Stolen Property Offenses  
Weapon Law Violations

The above 22 Group A crime categories are further divided into 46 offenses. The criteria for deciding whether a crime is to be designated as a Group A offense depends upon:

- The seriousness or significance of the offense
- The frequency or volume of its occurrence
- How widespread is the occurrence of the offense in the United States

- How likely the offense will come to the attention of law enforcement
- Whether law enforcement is the best channel for collecting data regarding the offense
- The burden placed on law enforcement in collecting data regarding the offense
- The statistical validity and usefulness of the collected data
- The National UCR Program's responsibility to make crime data available not only to law enforcement but also to others having a legitimate interest in it.

### **Group B Offenses**

Bad Checks  
 Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations  
 Disorderly Conduct  
 Driving Under the Influence  
 Drunkenness  
 Family Offenses (nonviolent)  
 Liquor Law Violations  
 Peeping Tom  
 Runaway  
 Trespass of Real Property  
 All Other Offenses

More complete definitions of Group A and Group B offenses can be found in Appendix B. These definitions were taken from a federal publication entitled: *Uniform Crime Reporting, National Incident-Based Reporting System, Volume 1 Data Collection Guidelines, September, 1996.*

The federal definitions of offenses are general definitions. "The definitions which were developed for NIBRS are not meant to be used for charging persons with crimes. To the contrary, they are meant to be "receptacles" or "pigeonholes" for reporting crimes that are committed throughout the United States. The purpose for UCR as developed by law enforcement is to provide a "common denominator" language, which transcends varying local and state laws. State statutes and local ordinances must be very specific in defining crimes so that persons facing prosecution will know the exact charges being placed against them. On the other hand, the definitions used in NIBRS are generic in order not to exclude varying state and Federal statutes relating to the same type of crime."

## **2000 Incident-Based, Iowa Uniform Crime Reports: Part I Analysis**

Contained in the 2000 Incident-Based, Iowa Uniform Crime Reports is the analysis found in Part 1. The narrative for total crimes (Group A and Index), murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft as well as drug violations is found in Section A of Part 1. A short explanation of Group A and B arrests and victim information are also in Section A of Part I. Hate/Bias Crime is found in Section B, Domestic Abuse is found in Section C and Law Enforcement data is found in Section D.

The analysis of the above mentioned crimes includes illustrations in the form of tables and figures to make the analysis more comprehensible. Total incidents, rates per 100,000, gender, race, date and time are just a few of the breakdowns found in the analysis of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, the drug violations and arrests. In the special sections, the target of the hate/bias crime is included; a map of domestic abuse incidents by county is included and in the law enforcement section employment information as well as officers killed or assaulted is included.

The rates used in Part 1 of this report are figured on a population basis of those law enforcement jurisdictions reporting more than six months worth of consistent offense data. Adjusted rates are used also for total arrests in the narrative but table rates are figured on the combined population of law enforcement jurisdictions having **any** arrests. It is felt that there is no accurate way to compensate for incomplete reporting of arrest data, particularly juvenile arrest data. (For further discussion on the completeness of this report refer to Appendix A in the back of this publication and Total Crime in Iowa found in Part I Section A starting on page 12.)

Juveniles are considered any person less than 18 years of age.

Rates are figured by taking the crimes, arrests or etc. dividing by a population times 100,000

## **2000 Incident-Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reports: Part II Statistical Data**

Contained in the 2000 Incident-Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reports are several tables, found in Part II, illustrating state totals as well as tables breaking down state totals by reporting law enforcement jurisdiction. The Reports are set up in three sections with Section A containing general crime information, Section B containing hate/bias crime information and Section C containing domestic abuse information. Among the more agency specific tables is the Section A (general crime) tables 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9, the Section B (hate/bias crime) table 1 and tables 1 and 2 in Section C (domestic abuse). Data on law enforcement personnel is found in Section D.



As an added feature, some of the agency specific tables now contain population summaries at the end of those tables. The population summaries are included in Part II Section A, general crime offense tables (tables 1 and 2) and the arrest tables (table 7 contains total arrests and 8 contains juvenile (those under 18) arrest information) and Section C, domestic abuse table 2. The population summaries are broken down by:

- Cities of 50,000 and over population
- Cities between 25,000 and 49,999 population
- Cities between 10,000 and 24,999 population
- Cities between 5,000 and 9,999 population
- Cities under 5,000 population
- Suburban Sheriffs' Offices
- Rural Area Sheriffs' Offices
- State Universities

- Cities Under 5,000 population usually includes cities between 2,500 and 5,000 population. Cities under 2,500 population report through their Sheriff's Office unless they have applied to be a direct reporting agency (under 10 agencies have done this since 1991 when this became possible).
- Suburban Sheriffs' Offices include those in Black Hawk, Dallas, Dubuque, Johnson, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Warren and Woodbury Counties.
- Rural Area Sheriffs' Offices include those in the 89 counties that are not classified as suburban sheriffs' offices (as listed above).
- State Universities include the University of Northern Iowa, the University of Iowa, and Iowa State University.

Section A, Table 1 shows Group A offenses for each reporting agency and Table 2 converts IBR data to summary data similar to Part 1 crimes seen in reports for 1990 and before in the (summary based) Iowa Uniform Crime Reports. In both Table 1 and Table 2 the rates for the state totals reflect the adjustment in population, subtracting the non-reporting jurisdictions. (For further discussion on the completeness of this report refer to Appendix A in the back of this publication).

More specifically, table 1 shows the complete list of Group A offenses that have been reported by the incident-based method. Those 46 Group A crimes have been broken down by the direct reporting law enforcement geographic jurisdictions (the 99 county sheriffs, the three state university security departments and the 130 local police departments) as well as the state totals. Included in these totals are the submissions of the state law enforcement agencies. The major contributing state agency has been the Iowa Department of Public Safety's Divisions of State Patrol and Capitol Police. Data reported by state agencies is attributed to the jurisdictions in which the crimes occurred.

Table 2 contains incidents of crime converted back to the summary-based method (formerly Part 1 crimes). The crimes of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft are shown in this table.

Reported arrest information is presented in tables 7 and 8 by jurisdiction in the 2000 Incident-Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reports. Table 7 reports total arrest information, both for adults and juveniles, whereas table 8 reports only juvenile (those under 18 years of age) arrest information by jurisdiction. Both of these tables figure rates per 100,000 population. Arrest rates for the state are figured by the accumulated population of the law enforcement jurisdictions when **any** arrests are entered for that jurisdiction.

Table 9 presents reported clearance information and percentage cleared by jurisdiction. A clearance usually occurs when an arrest occurs. However, a case can also be cleared exceptionally. The following four conditions must be met to exceptionally clear an offense: 1) the investigation must have clearly and definitely established the identity of at least one offender; 2) sufficient probable cause must have been developed to support the arrest, charging, and prosecution of the offender; 3) the exact location of the offender must be known so that an arrest could be made; 4) there must be a reason outside the control of law enforcement which prevents the arrest, i.e.:

- Death of the offender/suspect
- Prosecution declined (by the prosecutor for other than lack of probable cause)
- Extradition denied
- Victim refused to cooperate (in the prosecution)
- Juvenile/no custody (the handling of a juvenile without taking him/her into custody, but rather by oral or written notice given to the parents or legal guardian in a case involving a minor offense)
- Warrant issued
- Turned over to another agency

The Hate/Bias Crime information can be found in Section B, Table 1 by reporting jurisdiction. The information for this table is from the incident based system and was supplemented with a special survey taken by the Department of Public Safety. A version of this table was produced in the 1991-1993 Hate/Bias Crime in Iowa and in the 1994 through 1999 Incident-Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reports.

The Domestic Abuse reports for 2000 are reported in Section C, Tables 1 and 2. Although the Domestic Abuse Reports were always counted by 1 incident per victim, they were not a part of the general crime data before 1991 but were maintained by a separate system. With

the new incident based system, domestic abuse offenses are an integral part of the tabulations. Table 1 counts victims per incident, while table 2 counts victims.

The remaining tables in this report examine statewide totals in different ways. Arson, property stolen and recovered, and reported weapon information by offense, among other statewide data, can be found in the List of Tables.

An information requesting system is available to complement the incident-based crime records data system. Funds to implement this request method were, in part, supplied by a grant from the Governor's Alliance Against Substance Abuse. This system is dependent on the main data system and will be used for specialized requests on a time available basis.

Anyone wishing to request specialized data should contact the Iowa Department of Public Safety, Program Services Bureau, Wallace State Office Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa 50319, (515) 281-8494. Those online may e-mail requests to: [ibrinfo@dps.state.ia.us](mailto:ibrinfo@dps.state.ia.us). (Actual costs incurred will be assessed for processing these special requests.)

It should be noted that increases in reporting within the first few years of implementation of a new reporting system are common. Therefore, comparisons of the early years 1991 and 1992 data from the incident-based reporting system should be viewed cautiously. Similarly, comparisons of reporting levels between data from the incident-based system and data from 1990 and before may also be inappropriate.

Much work has been accomplished in the last few years towards total conversion to the Incident-Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reports. The Iowa Department of Public Safety acknowledges the challenge it has been for the reporting agencies in Iowa to comply with the new standards and commends those law enforcement agencies that have made the substantial effort required to submit their data in an accurate and timely manner.

**PART I**

**ANALYSIS OF CRIME IN IOWA**



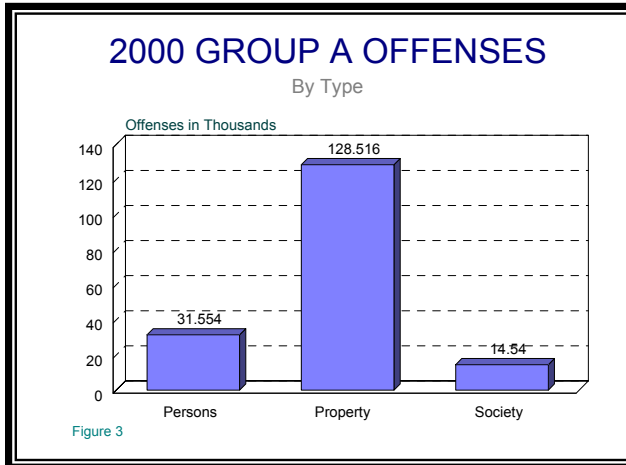
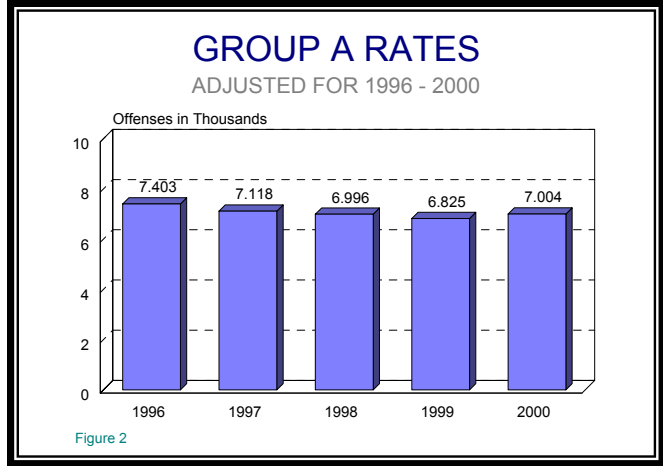
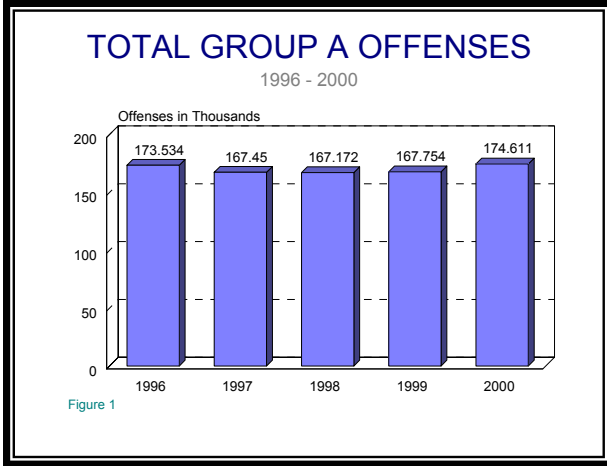
**SECTION A**

**GENERAL CRIME**

# REPORTED TOTAL CRIME

## INCIDENT - BASED METHOD

Total Group A Offenses	174,611
Increase from 1999	4.1%
Total Crime Index	90,381
Increase from 1999	4.0%



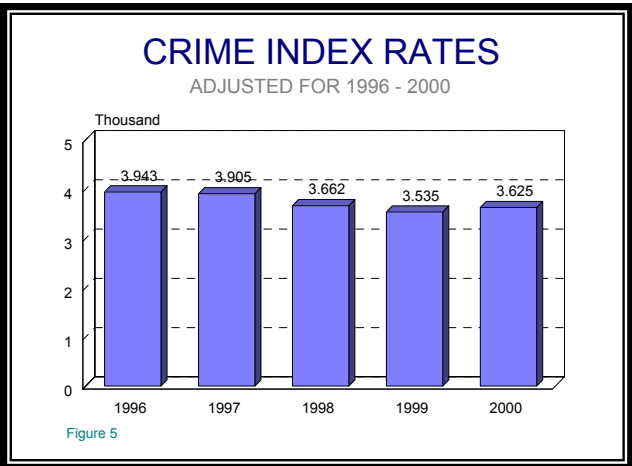
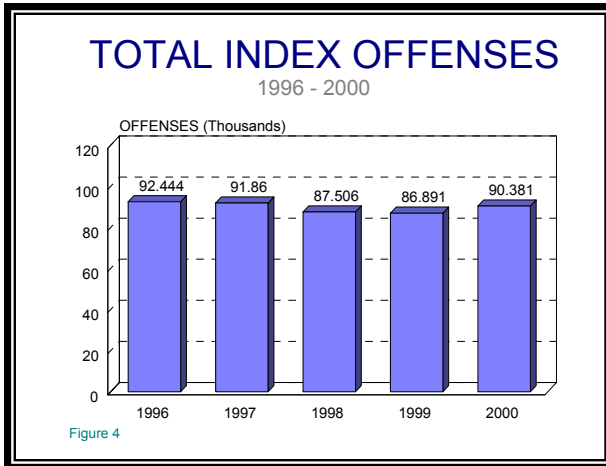
Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society
Murder	Robbery	Drug/Narcotics Viol.
Neg. Manslaughter	Burglary/B&E	Drug Equipment Viol.
Forcible Rape	Larceny/Theft	Gambling Offenses
Aggravated Assault	Motor Vehicle Theft	Obscene Material
Simple Assault	Arson	Prostitution
Intimidation	Bribery	Weapons Law Viol.
Kidnapping	Counterfeiting/Forgery	
Forcible Sodomy	Destruction of Property	
Sexual Aslt. W Obj.	Embezzlement	
Forcible Fondling	Extortion/Blackmail	
Incest	Fraud Offenses	
Statutory Rape	Stolen Property Offense	

INCIDENT - BASED REPORTING						
Offenses	Number Reported		% Change	Arrests Reported		% Change
	1999	2000		1999	2000	
Murder	48	53	10.4	27	42	55.6
Negligent Manslaughter	4	6	50.0	3	5	66.7
Justifiable Homicide	3	1	-66.7	0	0	0.0
Kidnapping	132	169	28.0	49	42	-14.3
Forcible Rape	818	675	-17.5	151	109	-27.8
Forcible Sodomy	95	113	19.0	23	28	21.7
Sexual Aslt w Object	42	44	4.8	8	7	-12.5
Forcible Fondling	948	974	2.7	166	185	11.5
Robbery	1,063	1,071	0.8	402	339	-15.7
Aggravated Assault	5,851	5,958	1.8	4,246	4,040	-4.9
Simple Assault	19,703	20,303	3.1	9,604	10,265	6.9
Intimidation	2,916	3,078	5.6	342	363	6.1
Arson	654	582	-11.0	153	153	0.0
Extortion/Blackmail	27	12	-55.6	13	5	-61.5
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	15,507	15,516	0.1	1,994	2,264	13.5
Larceny	60,030	63,102	5.1	11,280	11,302	0.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,973	5,331	7.2	734	714	-2.7
Counterfeiting/Forgery	3,168	3,716	17.3	917	1,200	30.9
Fraud	1,454	1,795	23.5	354	187	-47.2
Embezzlement	424	432	1.9	184	218	18.5
Stolen Property Offenses	217	255	17.5	183	202	10.4
Vandalism	35,930	36,704	2.2	3,023	2,995	-0.9
Drug/Narcotics Violation	9,207	9,561	3.8	10,119	10,146	0.3
Drug Equipment Violation	3,054	3,611	18.2	1,347	1,536	14.0
Incest	38	29	-23.7	13	11	-15.4
Statutory Rape	116	152	31.0	60	68	13.3
Obscene Material (Porn)	59	73	23.7	13	16	23.1
Gambling Offenses	32	45	40.6	24	33	37.5
Prostitution	258	267	3.5	245	267	9.0
Bribery	2	3	50.0	1	1	0.0
Weapons Law Violation	981	980	-0.1	675	647	-4.2
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>167,754</b>	<b>174,611</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>46,353</b>	<b>47,390</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>*Murder (Special Reporting)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>				
<b>Total Murder</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>20.8</b>			

\* In an effort to acquire complete murder data, five victims in 2000 from non-reporting jurisdictions were added with the cooperation of those jurisdictions by special reporting. There were no victims in 1999 from non-reporting jurisdictions.

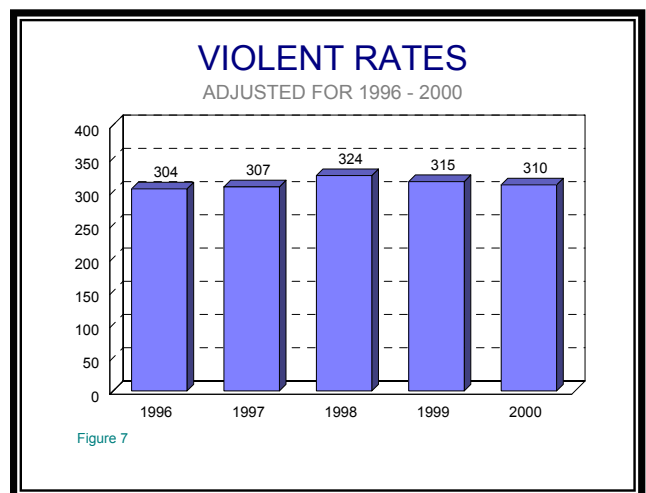
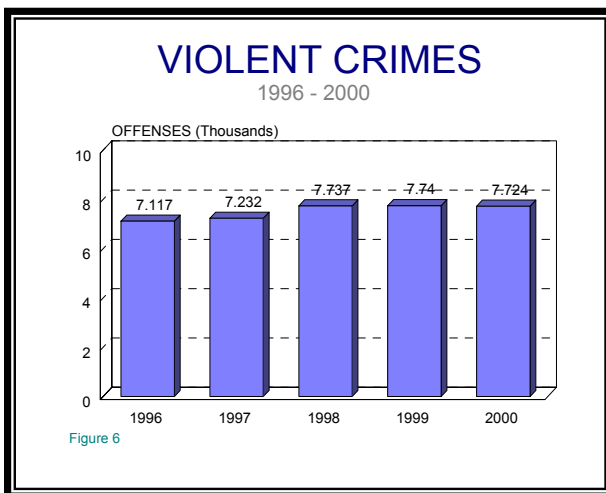


## SUMMARY - BASED METHOD



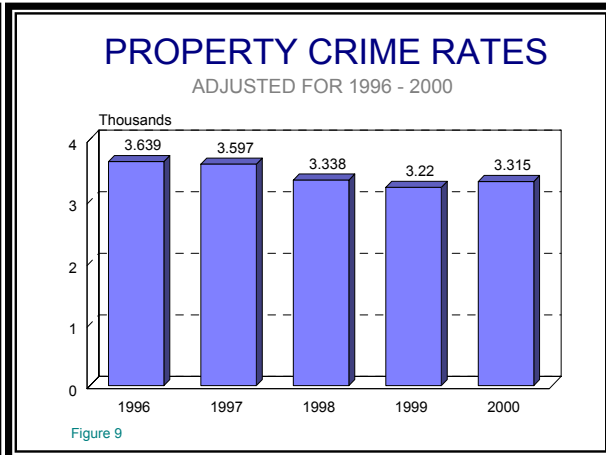
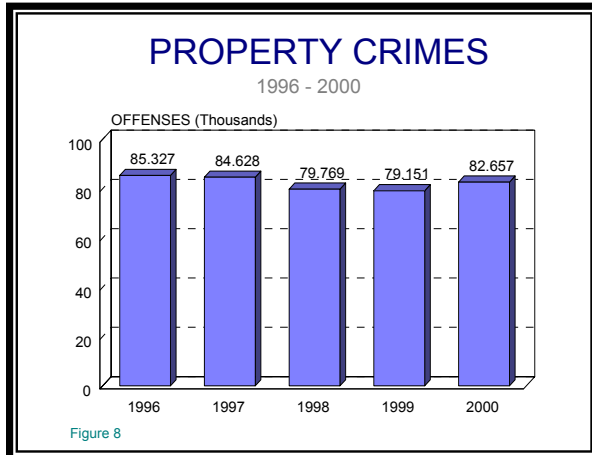
### THE VIOLENT CRIMES OF MURDER, RAPE, ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT *as Reported*

Violent Crimes	7,724
Decrease from 1999	-0.2%
Adjusted Rate	309.8
Decrease from 1999	-1.6%



**THE PROPERTY CRIMES  
OF  
BURGLARY, LARCENY  
AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT  
as Reported**

Property Crimes	82,657
Increase from 1999	4.4%
Adjusted Rates	3,315
Increase from 1999	2.9%



SUMMARY BASED CRIME INDEX			
	Total Offenses		% Change From 1999
	1999	2000	
Offenses	1999	2000	
*Murder	48	53	10.4
Rape	818	675	-17.5
Robbery	1,058	1,065	0.7
Aggravated Assault	5,816	5,931	2.0
Total Violent Crime	7,740	7,724	-0.2
Burglary	15,391	15,387	0.0
Larceny	58,936	62,078	5.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,824	5,192	7.6
Total Property Crime	79,151	82,657	4.4
Total Crime Index	86,891	90,381	4.0
*Murder (Special Reporting)	0	5	
Total Murders	48	58	20.8

\* In an effort to acquire complete murder data, five victims in 2000 from non-reporting jurisdictions were added with the cooperation of those jurisdictions by special reporting. There were no victims in 1999 from non-reporting jurisdictions.

**NOTE:** Data for this report is based on incidents submitted by the law enforcement jurisdictions throughout Iowa to the Iowa Department of Public Safety. Although not all of the law enforcement agencies in Iowa were able to report statistical data, or complete data, the numbers show a marked increase in compliance with the reporting system since the 1991 introduction.

The adjusted population criterion is based on an individual agency entering more than 6 months worth of consistent data for the year. The adjusted population figure for 2000 is 2,493,096; 1999 is 2,458,008; 1998 is 2,389,528; 1997 is 2,352,605; 1996 is 2,344,265; 1995 is 2,394,411; 1994 is 2,222,663; 1993 is 2,203,850; 1992 is 2,009,937 and for 1991 the adjusted population figure is 1,700,363. The following law enforcement agencies' corresponding populations are not included in the adjusted population figure for **2000**:

**No Reports Received**

Clinton PD, Creston PD, DeWitt PD, Emmetsburg PD, Glenwood PD, Harlan PD, Hiawatha PD, Jefferson PD, Madison Co. S.O., Palo PD, Rock Valley PD, Shelby Co. S.O., Sioux Center PD, Spirit Lake PD, Tama PD, Washington PD, Waukon PD, and the Winterset PD

**Not Included Due to Insufficient Data**

Allamakee Co. S.O., Audubon Co. S.O., Bloomfield PD, Chickasaw Co. S.O., Clayton Co. S.O., Clinton Co. S.O., Coggon PD, Crawford Co. S.O., Davis Co. S.O., Decatur Co. S.O., Dickinson Co. S.O., Fayette Co. S.O., Franklin Co. S.O., Fremont Co. S.O., Ida Co S.O., Iowa Co. S.O., Jackson Co S.O., Keokuk Co. S.O., Lee Co. S.O., Lisbon PD, Mills Co. S.O., Monroe Co. S.O., Montgomery Co. S.O., Newton PD, Plymouth Co. S.O., Pocahontas Co. S.O., Pottawattamie Co. S.O., Robins PD, Sac Co. S.O., Union Co. S.O., Vinton PD, Washington Co. S.O. and the Winnebago Co. S.O.

A similar listing is available upon request for 1991 through 1999.

**Welcome** to the new agencies:

Belle Plaine PD, Butler Co S.O., Carlisle PD, Clear Lake PD, Dallas Co S.O., Delaware Co S.O., Evansdale PD, New Hampton PD, Page Co S.O., Ringgold Co S.O., and West Liberty PD.

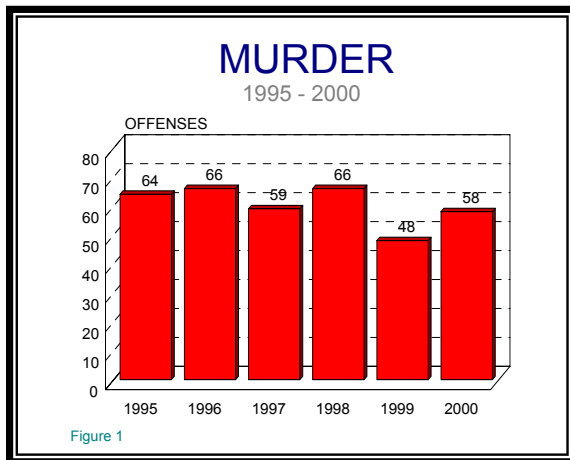
**Also Note:** Other ways of figuring completeness of data are found in Appendix A.

# MURDER

## TOTAL

*“The willfull killing of one human being by another.” (Does not include Negligent Manslaughter or Justifiat Homicide.)*

2000 MURDER	
Number of Victims	58
Number of Incidents	52
Number of Offenders	62



There were 58 murders reported in 2000, a twenty-one percent increase from the 1999 total of 48 reported murders. It is difficult to identify a trend in murders because of the relatively small numbers involved. However, murders generally increased from 1994 to 1996 and 1998 to fall substantially in 1999 to increase in 2000. Since the Iowa UCR program was implemented in 1975, the record low is 44 reported murders in 1992 while the record high is 75 reported murders in 1981.

## Rates

Similar to the trends found in the total above, murder rates per 100,000 population for the years 1995-2000 are displayed in Figure 2.



**Note:** Since statewide crime reporting was instituted, supplemental homicide reports have been submitted by the law enforcement agencies to the Iowa Department of Public Safety. These reports contained more detailed homicide information than was required by the summary based crime reporting system. Since the inception of the incident-based system in 1991, supplemental homicide reports have been requested (when applicable) of law enforcement agencies that have not been able to report to the incident-based system.

# WHO...

# VICTIMS

2000 Victims	
Number of Victims	58

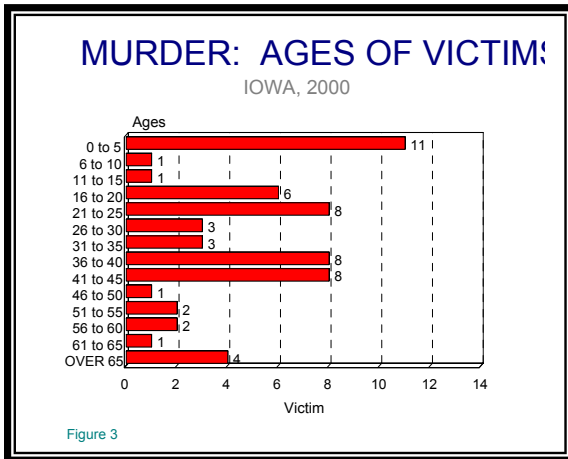


Figure 3 shows the ages of murder victims during the year 2000. Eleven of the 58 victims (19 percent) were 5 or under in 2000 but two of the 48 victims were 5 or under in 1999 (4 percent). Twenty percent, the decade high, or 12 of the 59 victims were 5 or younger in 1997. Twenty-eight percent (16) of the 58 victims in 2000 were between the ages of 36 and 46, the largest consecutive age grouping. The largest consecutive age grouping in 1994, 1995 and 1996 was between the ages of 31 and 40 while those 16 to 25 made up twenty-nine percent of the 59 victims in 1997.

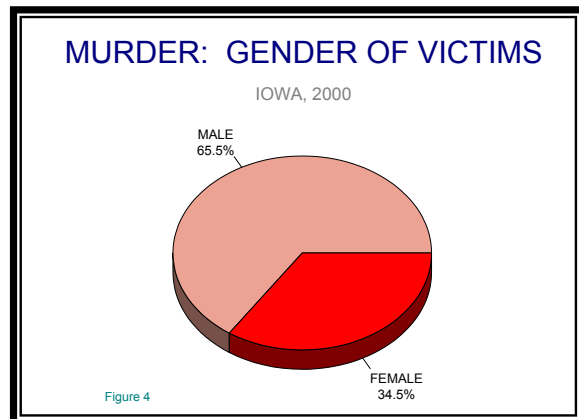
## AGE OF VICTIMS

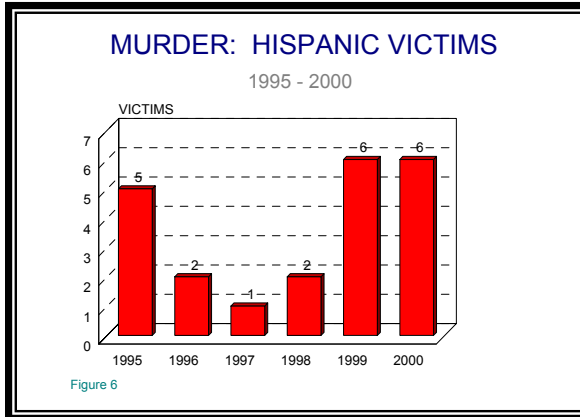
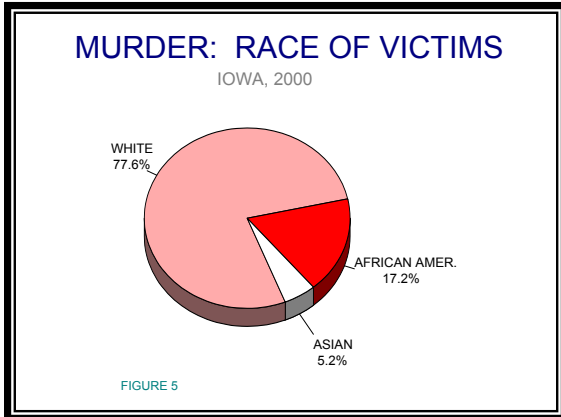
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## GENDER OF VICTIMS

The gender of the victims was equal in 1998. However, 32 (66.7 percent) of the 1999 victims and 38 (65.5 percent) of the 2000 were male with similar percentages found in 1995, 1996 and 1997. Fifty-six percent (31) of the 55 victims in 1994 were male and forty-four percent (24) of the victims were female. In 1993, the trend was reversed with more female victims (53 percent) than male victims (47 percent).





## RACE OF VICTIMS

Forty-five (78 percent) of the 58 victims in 2000 were white and 10 (17 percent) were African American, but 55 of the 66 victims in 1998 (83 percent) were white and 8 (12 percent) were African American. Percentages in 1999 were similar to the 2000 numbers. In 1996, there were more African American victims (15 of 66) and fewer (48 of 66) white victims. There were three Asian victims in 2000, 1999, 1998 and 1996 while one of the 59 victims was Asian in 1997. One victim was reported in 1999 of Native American heritage and there were 3 victims 1997 while no Native American victims were reported in 2000, 1998 or 1996. Six victims were reported as Hispanic in 2000, 1999 and 1995, two in 1998 and 1996, while one victim was reported as Hispanic in 1997.

## OFFENDERS

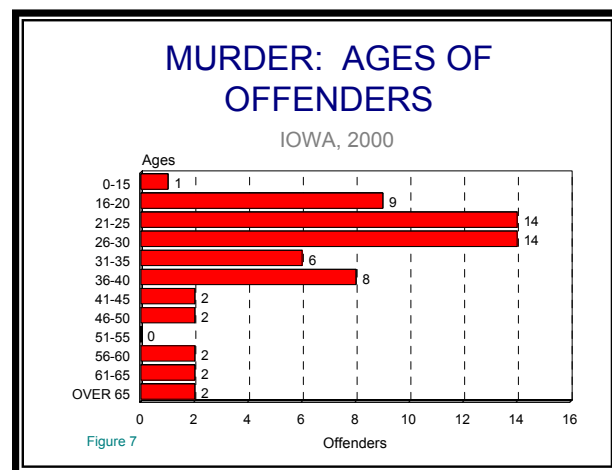
2000 Offenders	
Number of Offenders	62

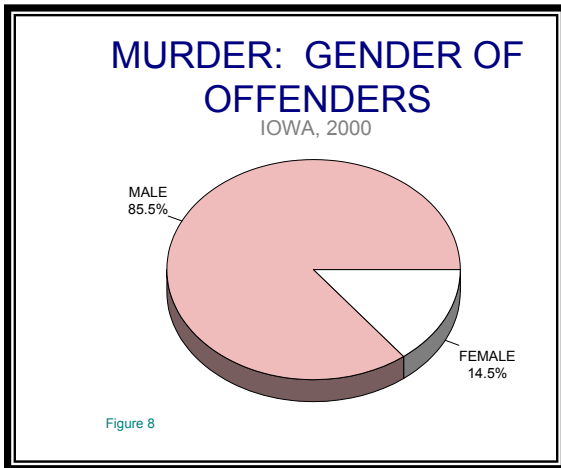
### INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFENDERS

The next several figures present a summary of what is known about 62 of the murderers who were identified by Iowa law enforcement agencies in 2000. In four murder situations, the identities of the murderers were unknown.

### AGE OF OFFENDERS

Ages of the known murderers are depicted in Figure 7 for 2000. Although thirty eight percent (15 of 39) and thirty-nine percent (24 of 62) of the offenders were under 26 in 1999 and 2000 respectively, sixty-six percent (45 of 68) of the offenders were under 26 in 1998. The percents of the offenders under 26 in 1997 to 1995 were forty percent in 1997, forty-six percent in 1996 and forty-nine percent in 1995.



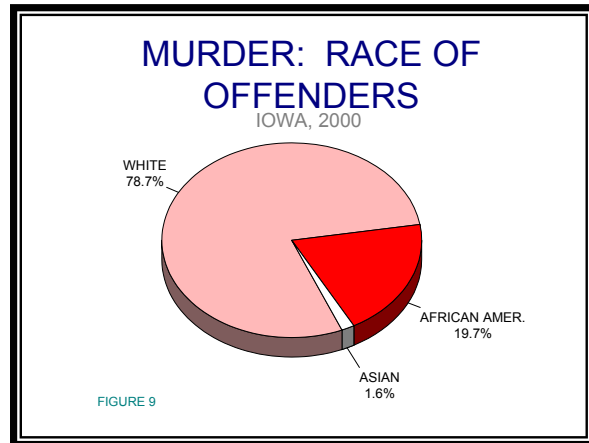


### GENDER OF OFFENDERS

Most (85.5 percent) of the offenders in 2000 were known to be male with 14.5 percent being female. Females were identified as the offender in 13 percent or as 5 of the 39 offenders in 1999 and 9 of the 69 offenders in 1998. The 1998 and 1999 percentage (13) of female offenders decreased from 1997 when 24 percent or 12 of the 50 murderers were identified as female. In 1994, again 13 percent (7) of the reported offenders were female while 10 percent in 1995 and 17 percent in 1996 were female.

### RACE OF OFFENDERS

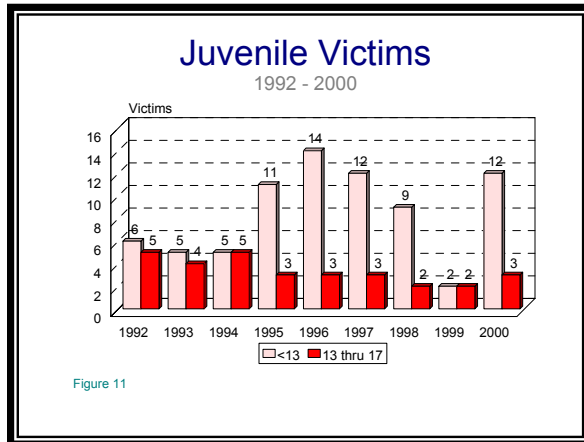
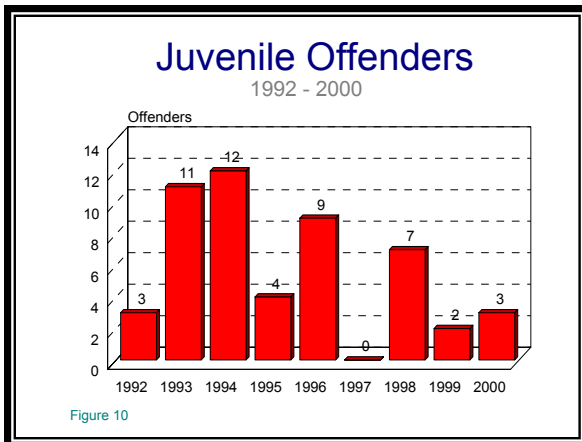
Although the majority of murder offenders are white in all years, 1995 was low for the period (1995-2000) with 67.6 percent. The period high was in both 2000 (48 of 61) and 1997 (39 of 50) when 79 percent of the offenders were reported as being white. In 1999, seventy-four percent (29 of 39) of the offenders were reported as white. Seventy percent (48 of 69) of the 1998 offenders were reported as white. Twenty percent (12) of the offenders were reported as being African American in 2000. In 1998 (16) and 1996 (15), twenty-three percent of the offenders were reported as African American while nine percent (5) of the offenders were reported as African American in 1997. Those of Asian/Pacific Islander extraction were reported in eight percent (3) of the 1999 murders, seven percent (5) of the 1998 murderers but as two percent (1) of the 1997 and 2000 offenders. There were no Native Americans reported as the offender in 2000 and in 1998; two Native American offenders were reported in 1999 and three Native American offenders were reported in 1997.



Eight of the white murderers were identified as Hispanic in 1995, four in 1999 and 2000, three in 1997, two in 1996, and one person of Hispanic origin was reported as a murderer in 1998.

## JUVENILES INVOLVED IN HOMICIDES

Much concern is focused on juveniles involved in crime. Combining this concern with the fact that the reported numbers of Iowa juvenile homicide offenders increased substantially in 1993 and 1994 prompts further analysis. Although these numbers are small, after the 1993 - 1994 increase in identified juvenile offenders a decrease was seen in 1995 to increase again in 1996; none were reported in 1997 but again seven were reported in 1998 while two and three were reported in 1999 and 2000 respectively. Also, the age of the victims seemed to have become proportionately older in the early 1990's but since 1995 more victims were reported as being preteen than in the teenager years.

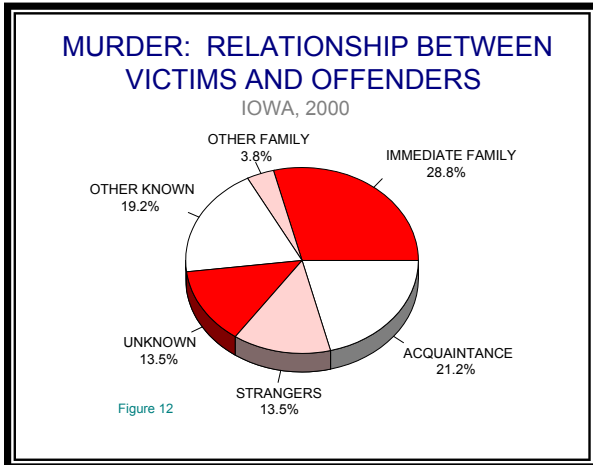


## JUVENILES INVOLVED IN HOMICIDE 1992 - 2000

YEAR	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
TOTAL HOM	60		44		58		55		64		66		59		66		48		58	
JUV. HOM.	12	3	11	3	9	11	10	12	14	4	17	9	15	0	11	7	4	2	15	3
AGE	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF
0-5	2		4		2		4		11		11		12		7		2		11	
6																				
7					1										2					
8			2																	
9					1		1													
10																				
11	1										1									1
12					1						2									
13	1		1				1	1										1		1
14					2		1		1											
15	2	2			1	1	2	6	1	1	1	2	1		1		1	1		1
16	1	1			1	4	2	2		2	1	2			3		1			1
17	5		2	1	2	4		2	2		1	5	2		1	4				1
UNK			3	1																



## RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VICTIM AND OFFENDER



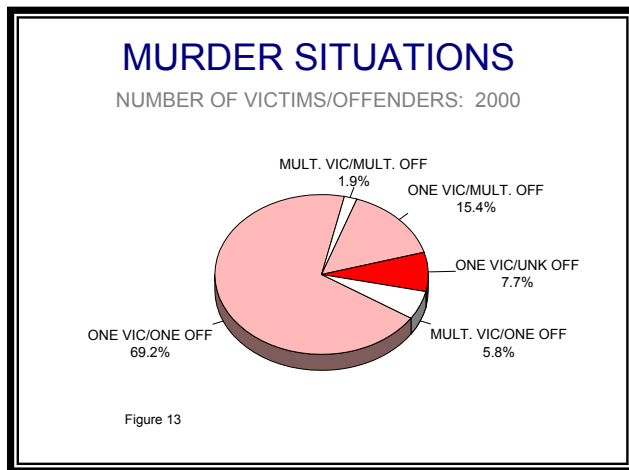
Seventy-three percent (38) of the 52 incidents identified relationships between the victims and the offender in 2000. Sixty-six percent (28) of the 42 reports in 1998 identified relationships between the victim and the offender prior to the crime. In 1999 prior relationships were reported in sixty-six percent of the time, in 1998, seventy-four percent of the time, in 1997 fifty-seven percent of the relationships were prior while in 1996 prior relationships were reported seventy

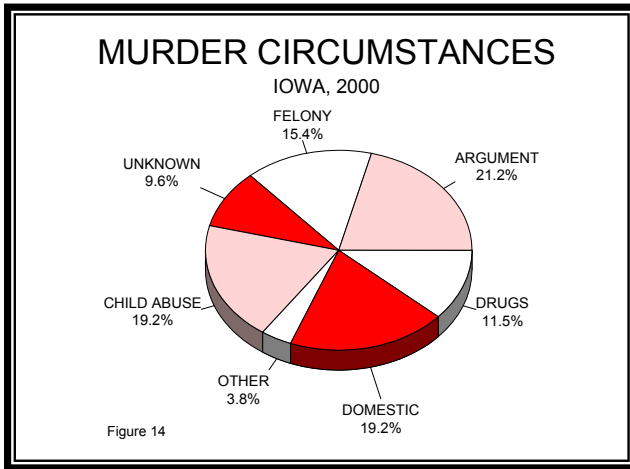
percent of the time. Family relationships were indicated in these prior relationships 26 percent of the time in 1999 and 33 percent of the time in 2000. Included in those relationships were step children and children, parents, siblings, spouses and former spouses. Other known relationships included friends including boyfriends and girlfriends and also a babysitter.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
One Vic/One Off	39	43	39	22	36
One Vic/Mult. Off	8	3	11	6	7
One Vic/Unk Off	8	13	7	12	4
Mult. Vic/One Off	4	0	4	3	3
Mult. Vic/Mult. Off	1	0	0	0	1
Mult. Vic/Unk. Off				1	
Total	60	59	61	44	52

## MURDER SITUATIONS: NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

Figure 13 shows the 2000 incidents by murder situation. In all years the circumstance of single victim/single offender comprises the largest number of incidents. The percent of single victim/offender incidents in 2000 was 69, in 1998 was 64, in 1997 was 73, in 1996 was 65 and 64 percent of the incidents were reported as single victim/offender in 1995. The decade low of single victim/offender incidents was in 1999 with 50 percent.





# WHAT

## MURDER CIRCUMSTANCES

Child abuse in a homicide accounted for the highest known percentage in 1997, (19%) or 11 of the 59 incidents but dropped to 12 percent (7 of 61) in 1998 and in 1999 accounted for 4.5 percent of the incidents (2 of 44) to return to 19 percent or 10 of 52 incidents in 2000. Arguments accounted for 11 of the 2000 incidents (21 percent) while in 1999 36

percent (16 incidents) were committed while the offenders were involved in an argument. Nineteen percent (10 of 52) of the 2000 incidents involved a domestic dispute; in 1998, eighteen percent (11) of the 61 situations were domestic while “lovers quarrel” added another 7 percent. Stipulated gang and drug activity accounted for 14 percent of the 1999 murder incidents, 12 percent of the 1998 and 2000 murder circumstances and fifteen percent of the circumstances involved gang and drug activity in 1997.

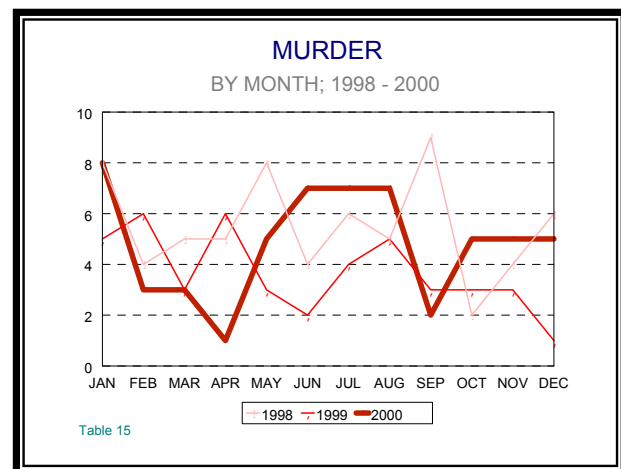
## MURDER WEAPONS

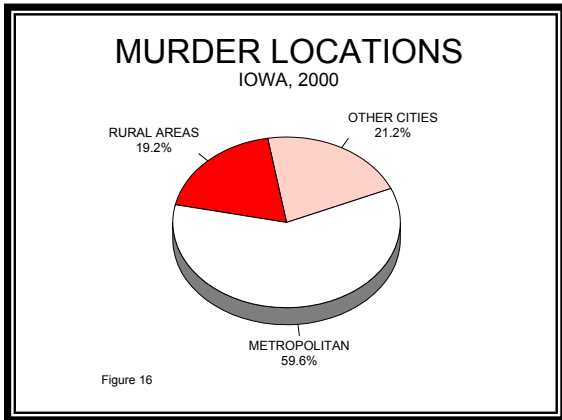
The combined firearm category made up 42 percent of the incidents in 2000 and accounted for 23 of the 62 (37.1%) victims. The lowest percentage for the combined firearm category in the period between 1989 and 1999 was in 1997 when 34 percent (20 of 59) of the incidents involved some type of firearm. The highest reported percentage was in 1990 when 58 percent (29 of 50) of the incidents involved some type of firearm.

	1998		1999		2000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Handgun	15	18.0	14	31.8	16	30.8
Shotgun	5	27.9	3	6.8	3	5.8
Rifle	4	3.3	0	0.0	1	1.9
Unident. Firearm	10	8.2	5	11.4	2	3.8
<b>Total Firearm</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42.3</b>
Cutting Inst.	8	13.1	9	20.5	8	15.4
Hands, Fists, Feet	9	8.2	2	4.5	10	19.2
Blunt Object	5	9.8	5	11.4	5	9.6
Arson	0	0.0	1	2.3	2	3.8
Other/Unk	5	11.5	5	11.4	5	9.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61</b>		<b>44</b>		<b>52</b>	

# WHEN

No clear pattern emerges when comparing previous years' murders by month. January was the month of most murders in 2000 but June through August was consistently high. In 1999 most murders were reported in February and April while September was the month of most murders in 1998. April was reported as the month with the least murders in 2000, December in 1999 and March in 1997. October was the month of the least murders in 1998 and 1996.



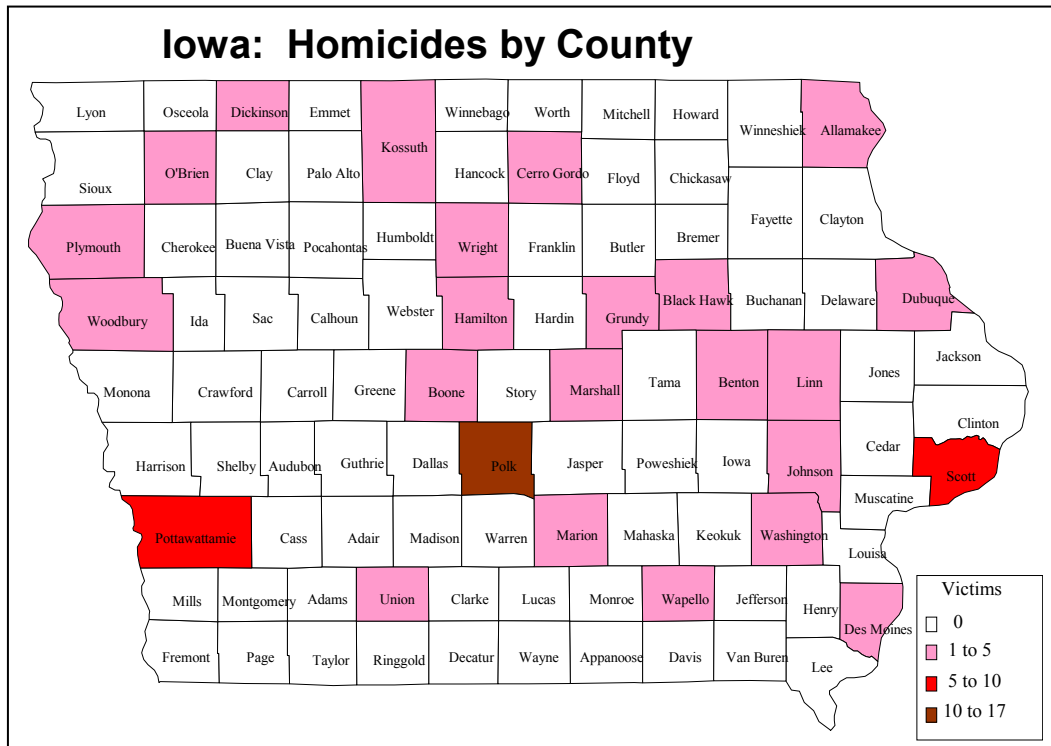


# WHERE

## MURDER LOCATIONS

In 2000, sixty percent (31) of the 52 homicide incidents occurred in Iowa’s metropolitan areas, a decrease from the period (1990-1999) high of eighty percent in 1995. The period (1990-2000) low was in 1992 when 52.5 percent (21 of 40) of the homicides were in a metropolitan area. (The metropolitan areas include all jurisdictions in Black

Hawk, Dallas, Dubuque, Johnson, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Warren and Woodbury Counties. “Other” refers to the cities, usually over 2,500 population, which submit their own statistical data. Rural areas are the county sheriffs' jurisdictions that are not in a metropolitan area.) In 2000, homicides were reported in rural areas 19 percent (10 of 52) of the time, while “other cities” accounted for 21 percent (11) of the murder locations.



Allamakee	1	Dubuque	1	Marion	1	Scott	5
Benton	2	Grundy	1	Marshall	2	Union	1
Black Hawk	3	Hamilton	1	O'Brien	1	Wapello	4
Boone	1	Johnson	1	Plymouth	1	Washington	1
Cerro Gordo	1	Kossuth	1	Polk	16	Woodbury	1
Des Moines	1	Linn	1	Pottawattamie	8	Wright	1
Dickinson	1						

# FORCIBLE RAPE

*“The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.”*

2000 FORCIBLE RAPE	
Number of Victims	675
Number of Incidents	656
Knew their Attacker	469

## HOW MANY...

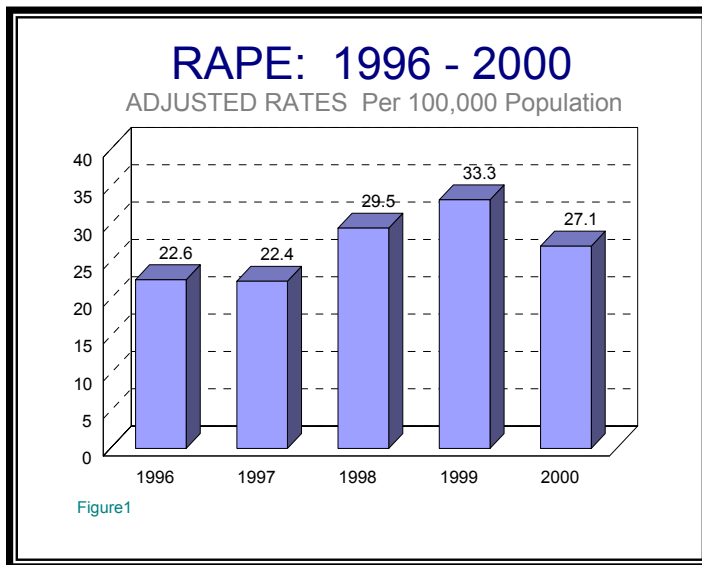


Figure 1 shows a decrease of nineteen percent in forcible rapes between 1999 and 2000. The decrease was reported after a significant increase for each of the two previous years. An increase of thirty-two percent was found between 1997 and 1998 while a thirteen-percent increase was seen between 1998 and 1999. The actual number of forcible rapes for 1995 was 505, while 530 were reported in 1996, 528 in 1997, 704 in 1998, 818 in 1999 and 675 rapes were reported in 2000.

**Table 1. Incidents of Forcible Rape: Attempted or Completed by Year**

	1998		1999		2000	
	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%
Attempt	21	3	33	4	32	5
Completed	663	97	734	96	624	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>684</b>		<b>767</b>		<b>656</b>	

Attempted and completion data was available on the 656 reported offenses of forcible rape in 2000. Law enforcement officers reported 624 of the 656 or ninety-five percent of the rapes were completed while 32 or five percent of the rapes were attempted.

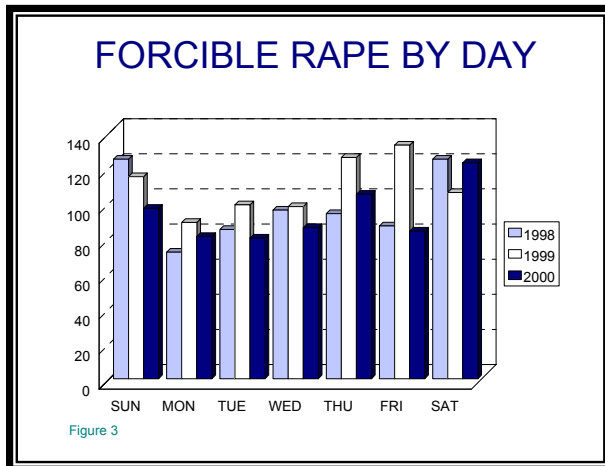
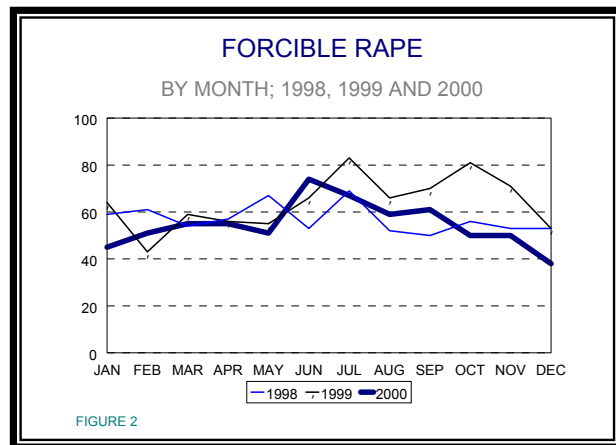
In 1998, ninety-seven percent of the rapes were completed with three percent being reported as attempted. Reported attempts to rape have declined from nine percent in 1993 and 1994 to three percent in 1998.

# AND WHEN?

In 2000 reported incidents of rape occurred most frequently in the month of June; in 1998 and in 1999 July was reported most frequently. Reported rapes were reported least frequently in September, February and December in 1998 to 2000 respectively.

**Table 2. 1998, 1999 and 2000 Rapes by Month**

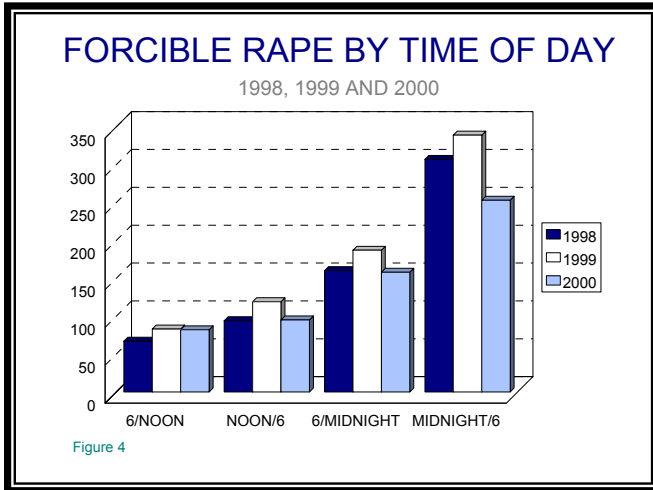
	Years		
	1998	1999	2000
JAN	59	64	45
FEB	61	43	51
MAR	54	59	55
APR	57	56	55
MAY	67	55	51
JUN	53	66	74
JUL	69	83	67
AUG	52	66	59
SEP	50	70	61
OCT	56	81	50
NOV	53	71	50
DEC	53	53	38
TOTAL	684	767	656



## Day of Week

Generally more incidents of rape were reported to have happened during the weekends rather than the weekdays. Although Saturday and Sunday were the most frequently reported days of an incident in 1998, Friday and Sunday were reported most frequently in 1999 and Saturday and Thursday were reported most frequently in 2000. The day reported least was Tuesday in 1999 and Monday in 1998 and Monday and Tuesday tied in 2000.

## Time of Day



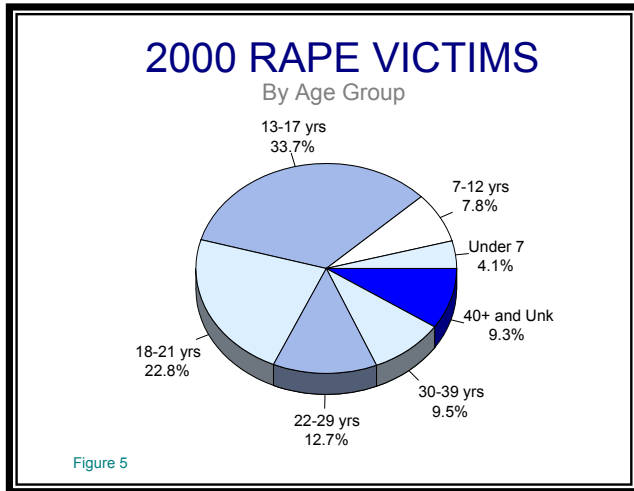
The greatest number of rapes (double and triple any other one hour period) was reported to have happened between midnight and 1:00 A.M. in all years 1998 through 2000. The number of rapes reported between midnight and 1:00 A.M. in 1998, 1999 and 2000 years were 156, 177 and 100 incidents respectively. The hour least reported was 6:00 A.M. in 2000 with eight incidents, 7:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. in 1998 with seven incidents each and again 7:00 A.M. in 1999 with eight incidents.

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	156	Noon	10
1:00	41	1:00	12
2:00	39	2:00	15
3:00	37	3:00	19
4:00	19	4:00	22
5:00	15	5:00	16
6:00	8	6:00	16
7:00	7	7:00	17
8:00	7	8:00	21
9:00	9	9:00	25
10:00	15	10:00	40
11:00	21	11:00	41

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	177	Noon	25
1:00	41	1:00	19
2:00	40	2:00	24
3:00	29	3:00	19
4:00	36	4:00	19
5:00	16	5:00	13
6:00	16	6:00	16
7:00	8	7:00	20
8:00	16	8:00	45
9:00	15	9:00	24
10:00	14	10:00	41
11:00	14	11:00	41

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	100	Noon	20
1:00	35	1:00	15
2:00	41	2:00	20
3:00	36	3:00	9
4:00	23	4:00	13
5:00	18	5:00	18
6:00	8	6:00	20
7:00	10	7:00	19
8:00	15	8:00	32
9:00	14	9:00	25
10:00	19	10:00	28
11:00	16	11:00	34

# WHO...

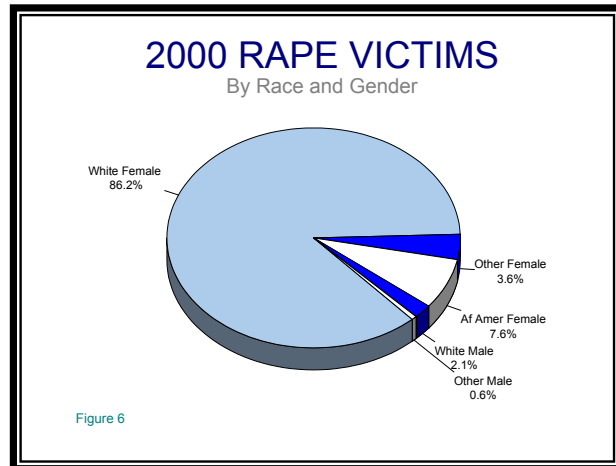


Ninety-seven percent of the forcible rape victims were reported as being female.

The age group of 13-17 year olds were reported the victims most often of a forcible rape in 2000. Fifteen was the age most reported (67 times) for a victim of a rape followed by those victims' ages 14 (50 times), 18 and 19 (48 times) and 17 (47 times).

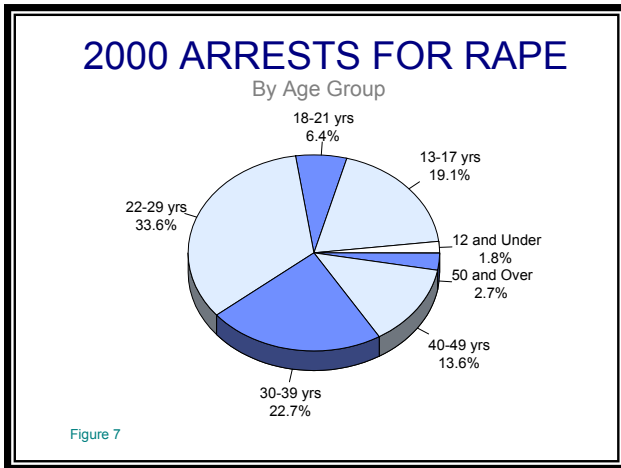
Reports of victims age 13 through 17 rose (55 percent) between 1998 and 1999. All age groupings remained relatively steady between 1998 and 1999.

When race and gender are considered, white females in the age group of thirteen to seventeen years old were reported as the victim of a rape most often in 2000 followed by the white eighteen to twenty-one years' olds. Ten of the white victims were reported as being Hispanic females.



Age Group	Total	White	Af. Amer.	Asian	Nat. Am.	Unk.	White	Af. Amer.	Unk	Oth
		Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male
Infant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-6 yrs	28	21	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	1
7-12 yrs	53	45	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	1
13-17 yrs	228	194	22	5	1	4	2	0	0	0
18-21 yrs	154	143	5	0	1	0	4	0	1	0
22-29 yrs	86	78	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
30-39 yrs	64	53	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
40 and Over	55	44	7	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Unk	7	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

Arrests

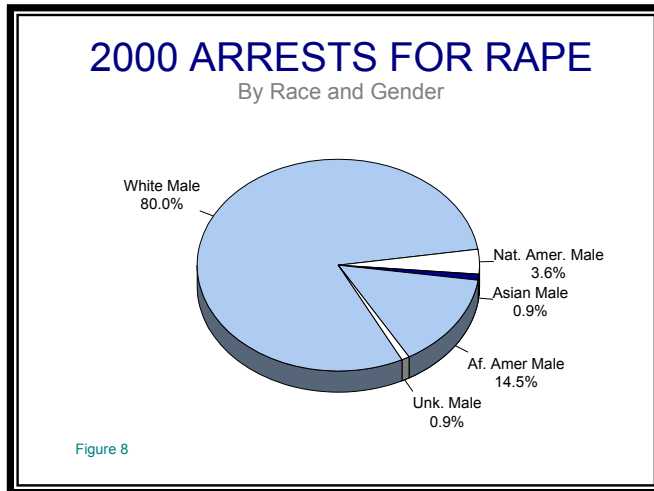


Data is available on 110 persons arrested for forcible rape in 2000.

The percent cleared for rape in 1997 was 46.2 but dropped to 40.8 percent in 1998 and to 34.4 percent in 1999 and 34.8 percent in 2000.

Male offenders made up 100 percent of the persons arrested for rape in 2000.

White males between the ages of 21 and 30 were arrested most often (37 times) in 2000. However, the single age most reported of an arrestee in 2000 was age 15 (11 times). Those 13 to 17 were arrested most often in 1999. Specifically, those the age of 13 and 16 were arrested most often in 1999 with nine times each.



	Total	White Male	Af. Amer. Male	Asian Male	Nat. Amer. Male	Unk. Male
12 and Under	2	2				
13-17 yrs	21	18	3			
18-20 yrs	7	7				
21-29 yrs	37	26	6	1	4	
30-39 yrs	25	20	5			
40-49 yrs	15	13	2			
50 and Over	3	2				1
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

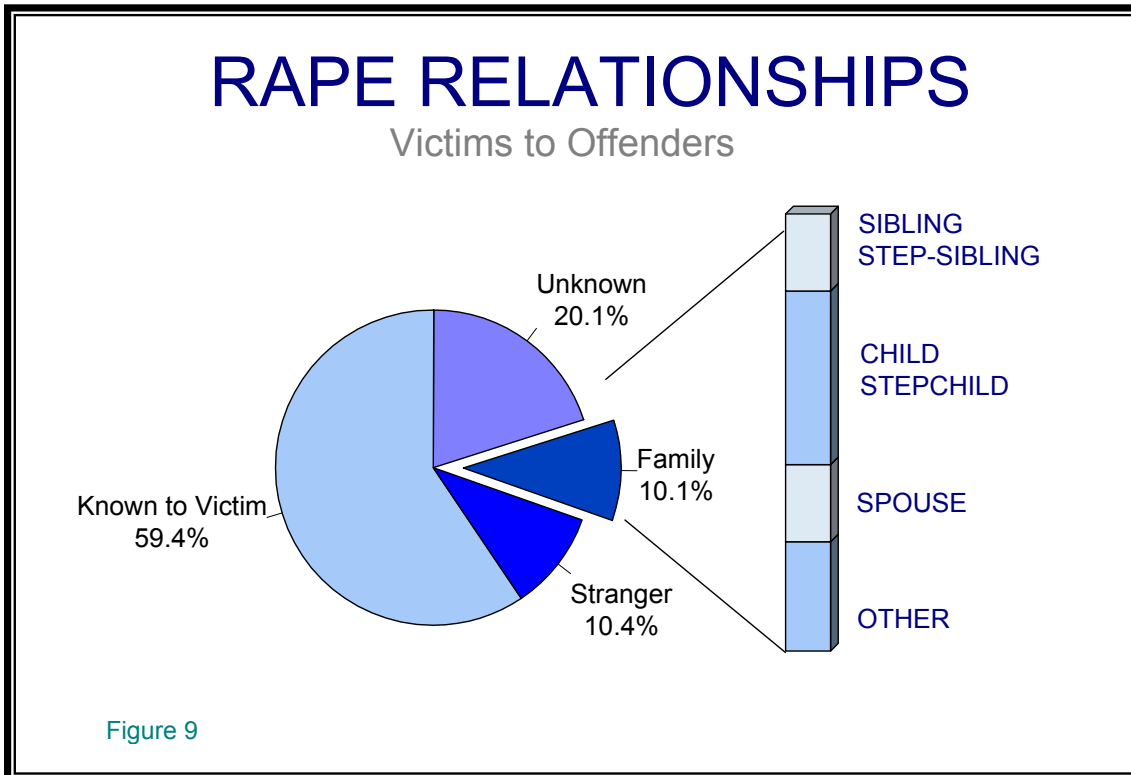


## Relationships

Over two-thirds (69.5 percent) or 469 of the 675 rape victims knew their attacker in 2000.

Ten percent of the 675 victims identified a family member as their attacker. A child or other family member within the family accounted for three percent of the reported relationships each while siblings accounted for one percent. Of all the relationships, an acquaintance was reported most as the offender and accounted for 35 percent of the relationships. A stranger was identified in 10 percent of the rapes while in another 9 percent enough was known to declare the offender unknown. In another 11 percent (73 of the rapes) no information was reported about the relationship of the victim to the offender.

Table 8. Relationship of Rape Victims to Offenders			
Relationship		Victims	% Distribution
<b>Within Family</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>10</b>
Spouse		12	2
Common-Law Spouse		0	0
Sibling		7	1
Child		17	3
In-Law		0	0
Stepchild		10	2
Stepsibling		5	1
Other Family		17	3
<b>Known to Victim</b>		<b>401</b>	<b>59</b>
Acquaintance		235	35
Friend		40	4
Neighbor		9	1
Babysittee		2	<1
Boy/Girl Friend		42	6
Child of B/G Friend		5	<1
Homosex. Rel.		0	0
Ex-Spouse		5	<1
Employee		3	<1
Otherwise Known		60	9
<b>Stranger</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Declared Unknown</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Unknown</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>675</b>	



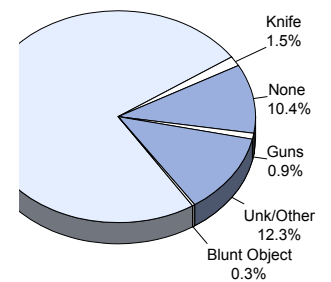
# WHAT AND WHERE?

	Incidents	Percent
Gun	6	1
Knife	10	2
Blunt Object	0	0
Personal	489	75
Drugs	2	<1
Other	38	6
Unknown	43	7
None	68	10
Total	656	

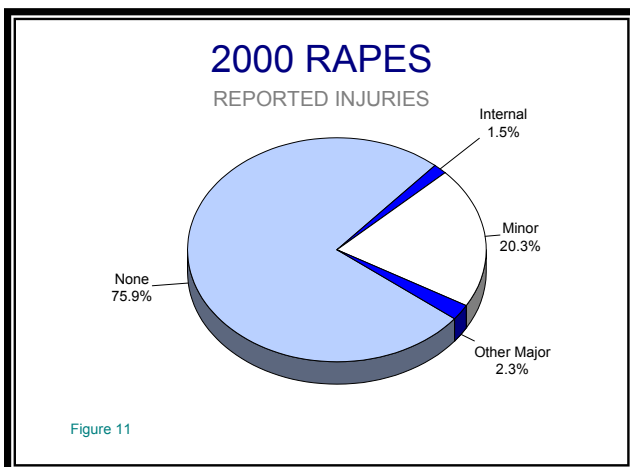
## Weapons

A gun, knife or blunt object was identified as a weapon used in three percent of the 656 incidents of rape in 2000. Those weapons were reported in six percent of the 1997 incidents. In seventy-five percent, or 489 of the 2000 incidents, the force of hands, fists, or feet was recorded as the weapon used in the forcible rapes.

**JS USED IN RAPES**  
2000

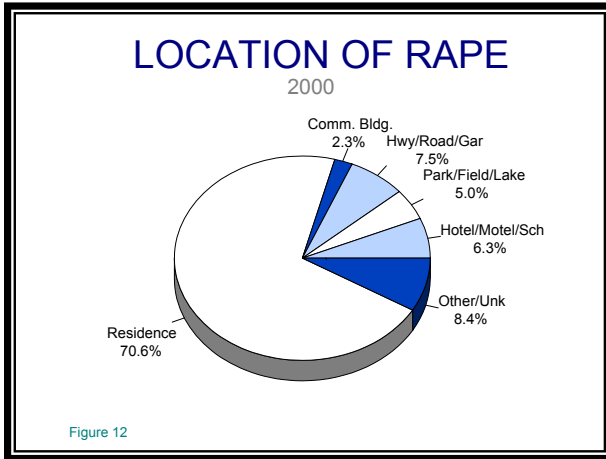


## Physical Injuries



Injury, or the possibility of an injury, was noted for 24 percent or for 158 of the 655 victims reported in 1999 while 76 percent or 497 victims were reported to have no injuries. Similar percentages were found in 1998 and 1999.

## Location of the Rape

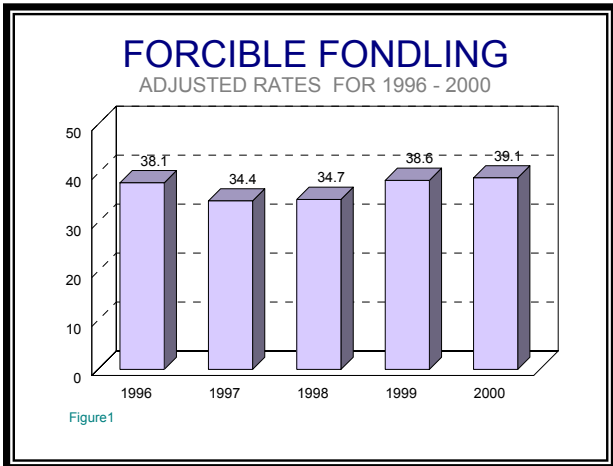


In 2000, seventy-one percent (463 of 656) of the reported incidents of rape occurred at a residence. Some type of commercial or office building accounted for three percent of the rapes while a highway/roadway or garage was the location of another eight percent of the rapes. A hotel/motel/school was the location for approximately six percent of the reported rapes and a park/field/lake was reported in five percent of the rapes.

	Incidents	% Distribution
Bar/Night Club	5	1
Religious Bldg.	1	<1
Commercial/Office Bldg.	1	<1
Drug Store/Doctor's Off./Hosp.	1	<1
Grocery/Spec./Conv. Store	3	1
Government/Public Bldg.	4	1
Highway/Road/Alley	37	6
Hotel/Motel	26	4
Jail/Prison	2	<1
Parking Lot/Garage	12	2
Residence/Home	461	70
Restaurant	1	<1
School/College	13	2
Other/Unknown	54	8
Park/Lake/Woods	33	5
Farm Building	2	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>656</b>	

# FORCIBLE FONDLING

*“The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcible and/or against that person’s will; or, not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.”*

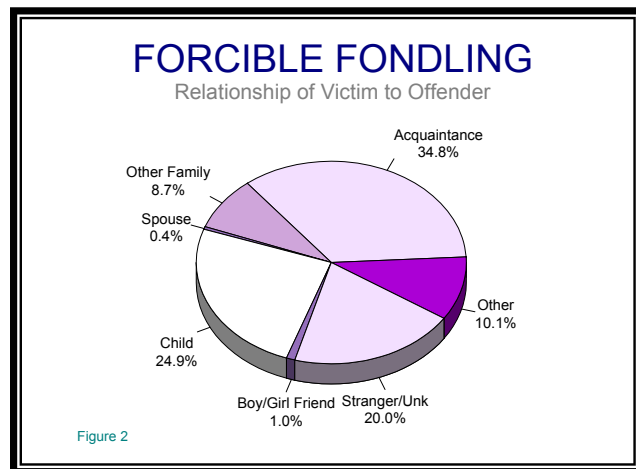


FORCIBLE FONDLING	
1999 Victims	948
2000 Victims	974
Number of Arrests	185
Percent Cleared	42%

	VICTIMS							
	TOTAL	Female			Male			Unk.
		Juv.	Adult	Unk.	Juv.	Adult	Unk.	
Asian	6	4	2					
African Am.	84	52	9	1	21	1		
Native Am.	9	9						
White	846	549	115	5	164	13		
Unk.	29	17	1	4	5		1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Hispanic	27	19			8			

	ARRESTEES							
	TOTAL	Female			Male			Unk.
		Juv.	Adult	Unk.	Juv.	Adult	Unk.	
Asian	0							
African Am.	10				3	7		
Native Am.	0							
White	166	3	1		50	112		
Unk.	0							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>176</b>							
Hispanic	11				3	8		

	Relationship of Victim to Offender					
	Juv.	Adult	Unk.	Total	%	
Spouse/Com Law/X	1	3	0	4	0.4	
Child	231	11	1	243	24.9	
Other Family	81	3	1	85	8.7	
Acquaintance/Friend	275	61	3	339	34.8	
Boy/Girl Friend	8	2	0	10	1.0	
Other	81	16	1	98	10.1	
Stranger/Unk	144	45	6	195	20.0	
	821	141	12	974		

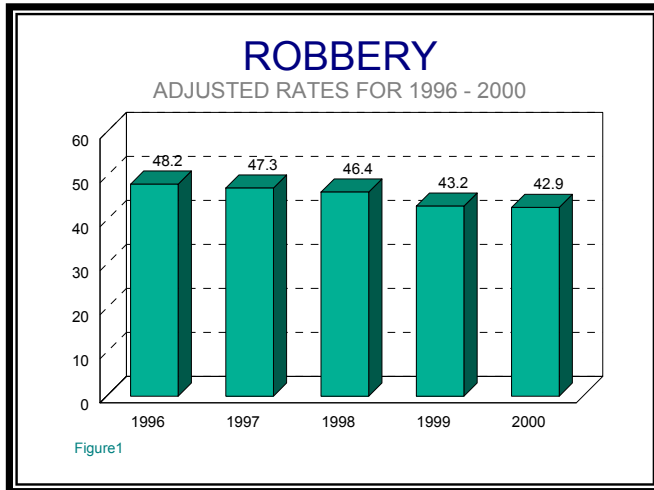


# ROBBERY

*“The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.”*

<b>ROBBERY</b>	
Number of Incidents	1,071
Number of Victims	1,280
% Cleared	31%
Dollar Amount	\$767,390.00

## HOW MANY...



The adjusted robbery rates have decreased over the last four years concluding in a decrease of less than 1 percent from 2000 over 1999. Specifically, the adjusted rate of robberies decreased 11 percent from the period high of 48.2 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 42.9 in 2000. The actual number of robberies reported in 2000 was 1,071, 1,063 in 1999, 1,108 in 1998, 1,113 in 1997, and 1,130 robberies were reported in 1996.

### Incidents of Robbery: Attempted or Completed

	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%	2000	%
Attempt	112	10	100	9	97	9	102	10	103	10
Completed	1,018	90	1,013	91	1,011	91	961	90	968	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,130</b>		<b>1,113</b>		<b>1,108</b>		<b>1,063</b>		<b>1,071</b>	

There were 1,071 robbery offenses reported in 2000. Ninety percent or 968 of the offenses were reported as completed while 103 (ten percent) were reported as attempted. Ninety percent of the 1996 and 1999 robberies were also reported as completed, ten percent being attempted. However in 1997 and 1998, ninety-one percent of the robberies were completed while nine percent of the robberies were attempted.

	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%	2000	%
Individual	1,162	89	1,126	86	1,120	86	1,070	86	1,066	83
Business	145	11	174	13	168	13	161	13	202	16
Financial Inst.	2	<1	5	<1	12	<1	8	1	12	1
Government							1	<1		
Religious Org.										
Society										
Other	1	<1					2	<1		
Unknown			1	<1						
	1,310		1,306		1,300		1,242		1,280	

There can be more than one “victim” as the result of a robbery. The types of victims are listed in Table 2. However, “society” is not a possible victim for a robbery.

# AND WHEN?

The most frequent month of reported robberies was September in 1998 (111) while the most frequent month in 1999 was August (113) and October was the most frequent month in 2000 with 121 incidents. January was the least frequent month of reported robberies in 2000 (67) but November was reported least frequently in 1998. July and March were the months reported least (75) in 1999.

**Table 3. 1998, 1999 and 2000 Robberies by Month**

	YEARS		
	1998	1999	2000
JAN	89	86	67
FEB	88	89	74
MAR	94	75	80
APR	102	86	74
MAY	89	92	88
JUN	103	84	91
JUL	94	75	88
AUG	80	113	113
SEP	111	87	108
OCT	100	96	121
NOV	77	85	89
DEC	81	95	78
	1,108	1,063	1,071

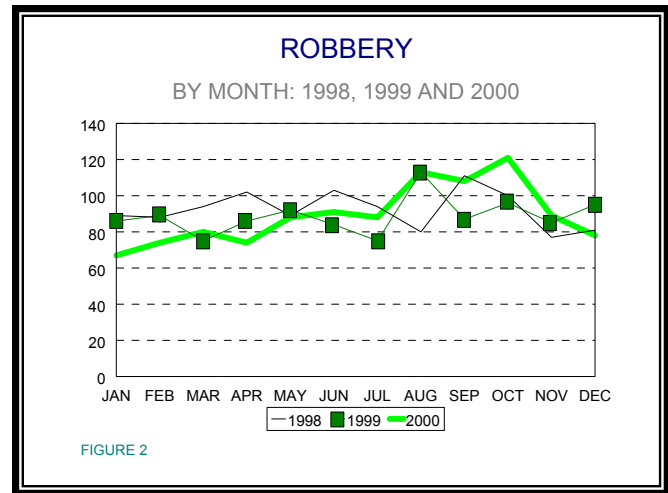


FIGURE 2

## Day of Week

The most frequently reported day of a robbery in 1998 through 2000 was Friday. The least frequently reported day was a Tuesday in 1999; a Thursday in 1998 while in 2000 Wednesday was the least frequent day to be reported.

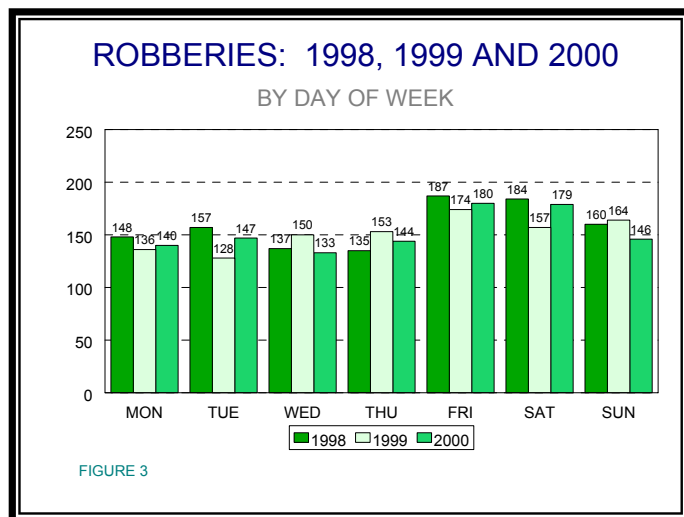
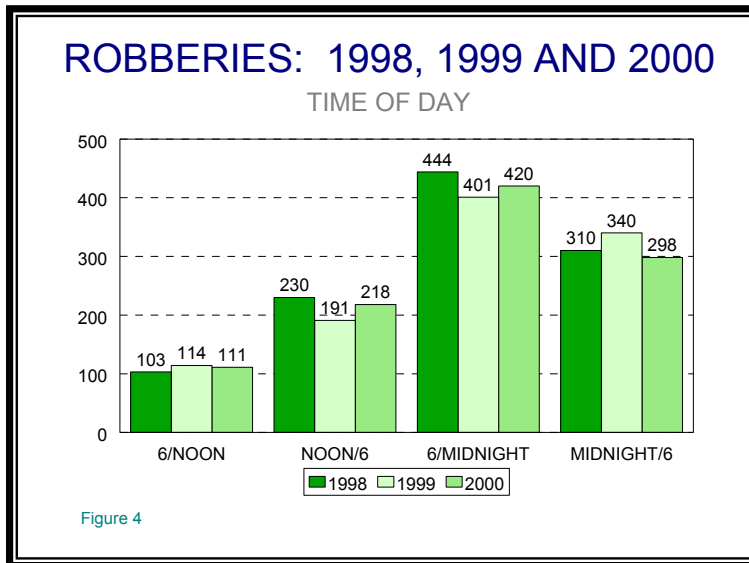


FIGURE 3

## Time of Day



Nearly forty percent of the robberies in 1998 through 2000 were reported to have occurred during the nighttime hours of 6:00 P.M. to midnight. Around ten percent of the reported robberies happened between 6:00 A.M. and noon.

Specifically, the most frequent hour of robberies tended to be around midnight. In 1998 and 2000 the most frequent hour reported was between 10:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M. while in 1999 the most frequent hour reported was between midnight and 1:00 A.M. The time robberies were reported to have occurred the least is during the morning hours between 7:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. or 8:00 A.M. and 9:00 A.M. in 1998, 1999 and 2000.

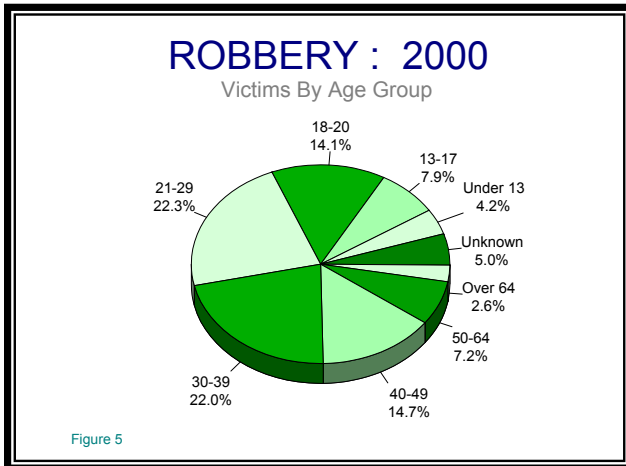
Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	85	Noon	24
1:00	75	1:00	37
2:00	49	2:00	29
3:00	47	3:00	51
4:00	35	4:00	41
5:00	19	5:00	48
6:00	16	6:00	50
7:00	16	7:00	58
8:00	12	8:00	68
9:00	18	9:00	96
10:00	20	10:00	96
11:00	21	11:00	76

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	101	Noon	27
1:00	61	1:00	17
2:00	71	2:00	25
3:00	44	3:00	45
4:00	37	4:00	37
5:00	26	5:00	40
6:00	21	6:00	50
7:00	6	7:00	77
8:00	11	8:00	58
9:00	21	9:00	64
10:00	32	10:00	86
11:00	23	11:00	66

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	82	Noon	25
1:00	62	1:00	24
2:00	64	2:00	32
3:00	51	3:00	47
4:00	24	4:00	44
5:00	15	5:00	46
6:00	13	6:00	39
7:00	11	7:00	60
8:00	11	8:00	63
9:00	23	9:00	78
10:00	32	10:00	93
11:00	21	11:00	87

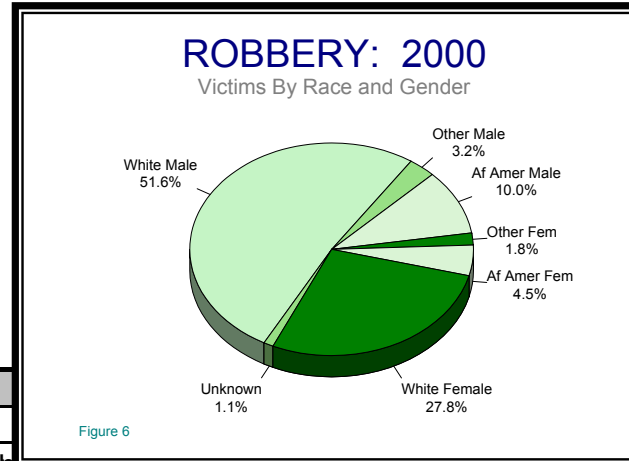
# WHO...

## Victims as Individuals 1,066



The age group of between 21 and 29 was reported slightly more often than those victims age 30 through 39, accounting for 22.3 percent (238) of the victims. However, if the age groups of between 13-17 and 18-20 were added together they would account for 22 percent (234) of the victims of a robbery.

Examining reported robberies by sex and race shows that fifty-two percent (550) of the victims were white males and twenty-eight percent (296) were white females. Ten percent (107) of the 1,066 reported victims were African American males while four percent (43) of the victims were reported as African American females. Of the remaining identified three percent, six Native American victims (5 males and 1 female) and 23 victims of Asian/Pacific Islander origin (15 males and 8 females) were reported.



**Table 7: 2000 Victims by Age and Race**

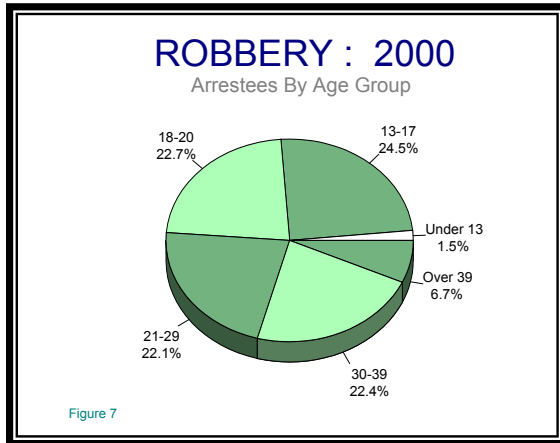
	Male					Female						
	Total	Asian	Af Amer	Nat Amer	Unk	White	Asian	Af Amer	Nat Amer	Unk		
Unknown	53	1	2		2	19	1	1		2	15	10
Under 13	45	1	4	1	2	32				2	3	
13-17	84	2	12			53		4	1		12	
18-20	150	1	12		2	87	2	3		2	39	2
21-29	238	2	22		5	127	3	12		2	65	
30-39	234	6	26		1	112		17		2	70	
40-49	157	1	21	2		65	1	8			59	
50-64	77		7	2	2	43	1	2			20	
Over 64	28	1	1			12		1			13	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>12</b>

**Twenty of the victims were reported to have been Hispanic.**



## Arrests

Age, gender and race information is available on 330 individuals arrested for robbery in 2000.



Forty-nine percent (161) of the 2000 persons arrested for robbery were under 21; approximately fifty-eight percent (212) of the persons arrested for robbery were under 21 years of age in 1997. Seventeen was the most common age of a person arrested for robbery in 1998 but 18 was the most common age in both 1999 and 2000.

Thirty-eight percent of the persons arrested for robbery in 2000 were African American males, and white males accounted for forty-seven percent of those arrested. In 1999, African American males made up forty percent of those arrested while white males made up forty-four percent of those reported arrested for robbery. Also, white females (35) were arrested more than African American females (21) in 1999 but African American Females (27) were arrested more in 2000 than white females (15). The ethnicity of 13 of the white males arrested for robbery was Hispanic.

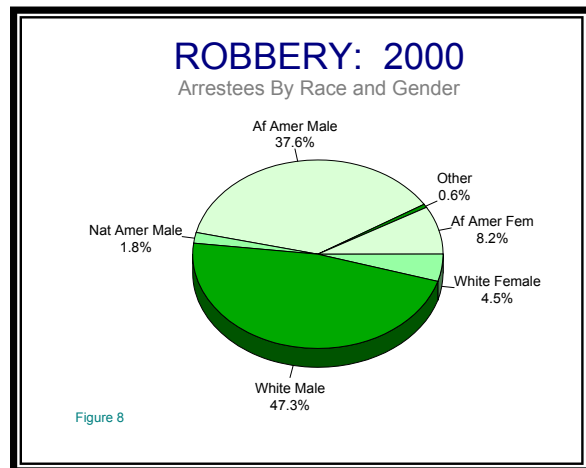
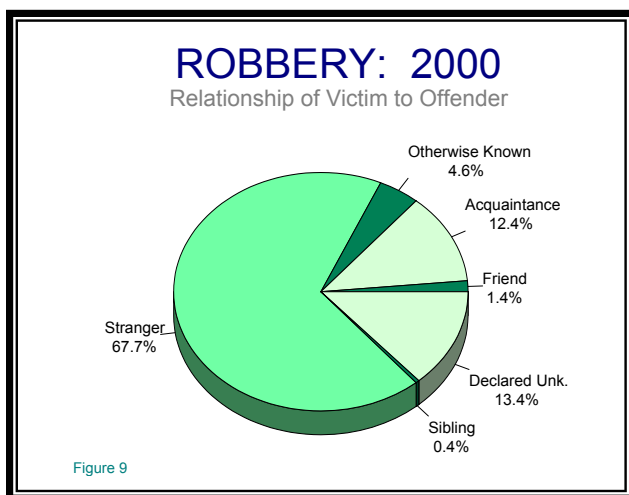


Table 8. 2000 Arrests by Age, Sex and Race										
Age Group	Total	Male					Female			
		Asian	Af Amer	Unk	Nat Amer	White	Asian	Af Amer	Nat Amer	White
Under 13	5		1		1	2		1		
13-17	81		25	1	4	40		6		5
18-20	75		32			36		6		1
21-29	73	1	27		1	38		3		3
30-39	74		29			33		7		5
Over 39	22		10			7		4		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>

## Relationships



Information about the relationship between the robbery victim and offender is available for 781 of the 1,066 individual victims reported in 2000. The victim stated a stranger was the robber in sixty-eight percent (529) of the 781 responses while nineteen percent (147) of the victims knew their robbers.

Another 105 victims (13 percent) weren't positive about the offender. Table 9 shows specific relationships for 2000.

Relationship	Victims	Percent
Acquaintance	90	12
Employer/ee	3	<1
Sibling	3	<1
Boy/Girl Friend	5	<1
Neighbor	4	<1
Friend	6	<1
Otherwise Known	36	5
<b>Known to Victim</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Stranger</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>87</b>
Declared Unknown	105	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>781</b>	

## WHERE...

In 2000, forty-three percent (427) of the robberies were reported to have happened on the street, a highway or a parking facility. A place of residence had the second highest percent of robberies with fourteen percent or 154 robberies. A convenience store or gas station accounted for fourteen percent (149) of the 1,071 robberies. Figure 10 and Table 10 show this information graphically on the following page.

## Location

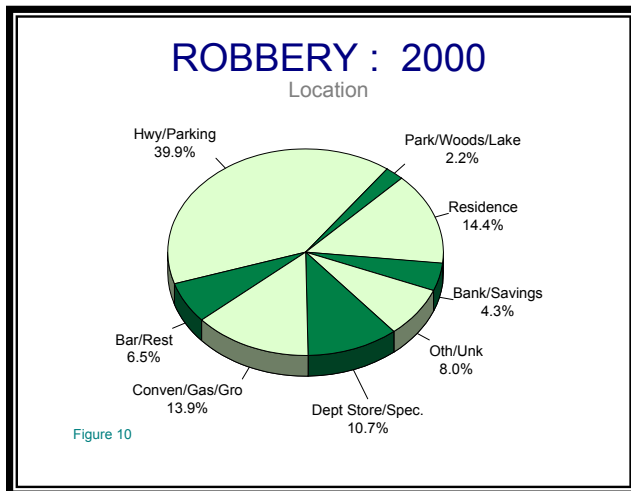
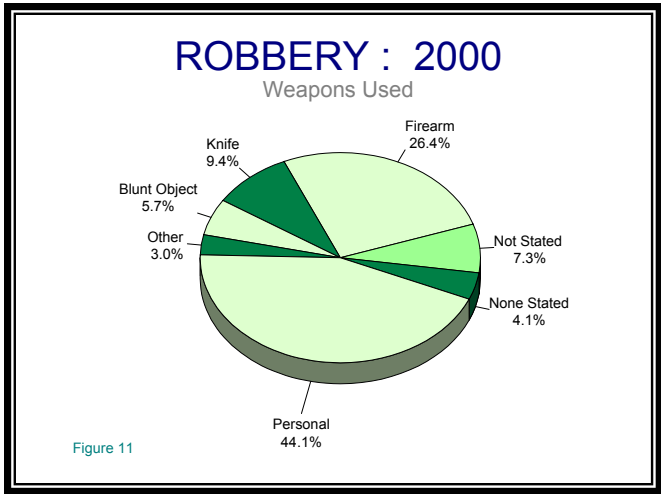


Table 10. Location of Robbery				
	1998	1999	2000	% Distribution
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	1	4	<1
Bank/Sav/Loan	38	38	46	4
Bar/Night Club	33	18	24	2
Place of Worship	0	0	1	<1
Commercial/Office	15	6	7	1
Construction Site	0	0	1	<1
Convenience Store	108	102	94	9
Department/Discount Store	41	41	61	6
Drug Store/Doctor's Off./Hosp.	4	7	6	1
Field/Woods	5	11	10	1
Government/Public Building	2	1	0	0
Grocery Store	41	40	39	4
Highway/Road/Alley	403	364	316	30
Hotel/Motel	23	31	31	3
Lake/Waterway	1	1	1	<1
Liquor Store	1	1	0	0
Parking Lot/Garage	78	103	111	10
Residence/Home	153	151	154	14
Restaurant	61	49	46	4
School/College	7	4	14	1
Service/Gas Station	27	24	16	2
Specialty Store	32	33	48	5
Other/Unknown	21	26	28	3
Park	13	11	13	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>1,071</b>	

# AND WHAT?

At least one injury was documented in 346 of the 1,071 robbery incidents.



Some type of firearm was reported in over a quarter or in 283 of the 1,071 robberies in 2000. Personal weapons, such as hands, fist, or feet were used in approximately forty-four percent (472) of the 2000 robberies.

The dollar value of the 2000 robberies was \$767,390.00, more than double the 1997 value. Specifically, the 1997 value was \$373,771.00, the 1998 value was \$608,437.00, but the 1999 value was \$897,794.00 or 17 percent more than the value recorded in 2000.

	Offense	Percent
Firearm (unspecified)	36	3
Handgun	231	22
Rifle	6	1
Shotgun	7	1
Other Firearm	3	<1
<b>Firearm Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>26</b>
Knife	101	9
Blunt Obj	61	6
Motor Vehicle	4	<1
Personal	472	44
Other	28	3
Unknown	78	7
None	44	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,071</b>	

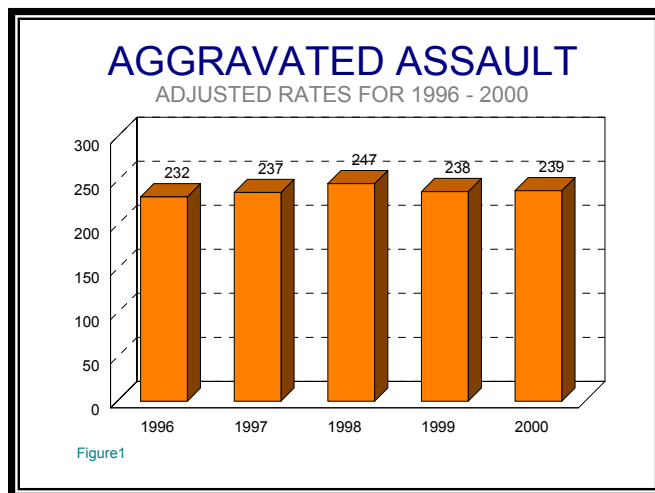
# AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

*“An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.”*

## HOW MANY...

2000 AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS	
Number of Victims	5,958
Number of Incidents	5,216
Number of Arrests	4,073
Percent Cleared	68%

The adjusted rate of aggravated assaults per 100,000 population for the years 1996 through 2000 is shown in Figure 1. Overall, the rate of assaults peaked in 1995 with an adjusted rate of 267 assaults per 100,000 population (not shown) and 1998 with an adjusted rate of 247 assaults per 100,000 population. The period low was an adjusted rate of 232 in 1996. The adjusted rate of 239 in 2000 was 3.2 percent lower than the 1998 high of 247 aggravated assaults per 100,000 population. The actual number of aggravated assault victims reported in 2000 was 5,958. In 1999, 5,851 victims were reported, 5,910 victims were reported in 1998, 5,573 victims were reported in 1997 and 5,431 victims were reported in 1996.

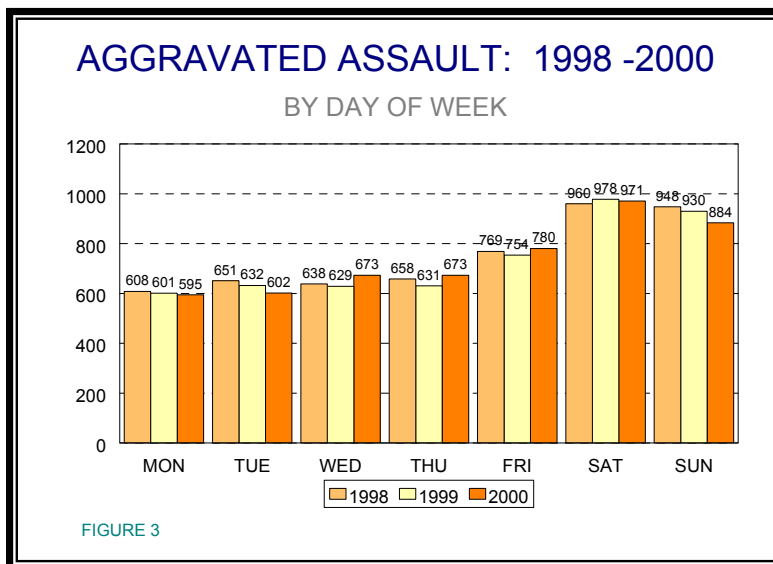
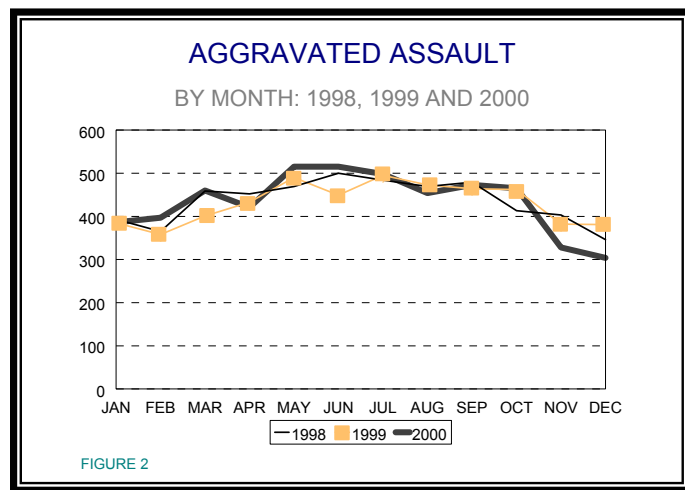


# AND WHEN?

Aggravated assaults tended to peak in the summer and decline during the winter months. Specifically, May and June were the most frequent months of reported aggravated assaults in 2000 (515), July in 1999 (495) and June was the most frequent month reported in 1998 (500). The least frequent month of reported assaults was December in 1998 (346) and 2000 (304) but February (358) was the month with fewest assaults in 1999.

**Table 1. 1998 - 2000  
Aggravated Assault by Month**

	YEARS		
	1998	1999	2000
JAN	393	385	386
FEB	365	358	397
MAR	459	401	460
APR	452	433	421
MAY	469	490	515
JUN	500	449	515
JUL	484	495	498
AUG	469	473	454
SEP	479	464	473
OCT	413	462	465
NOV	403	382	328
DEC	346	381	304
	5,232	5,173	5,216



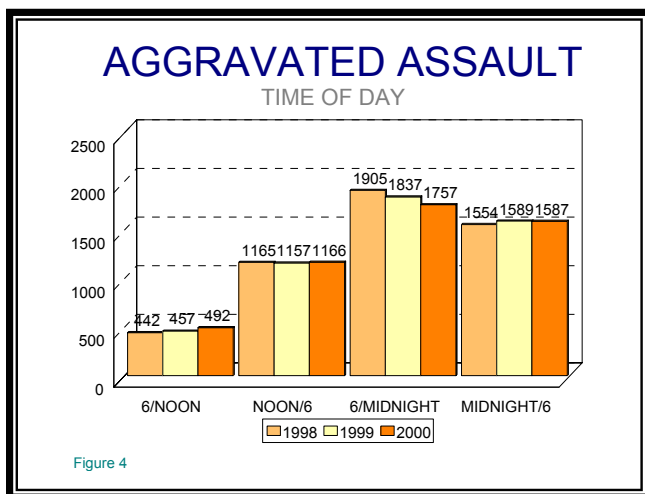
## Day of Week

More than fifty percent of the reported aggravated assaults occurred on a weekend (Friday, Saturday or Sunday) in 1998 through 2000. Also, the most frequently reported day of an assault in all years 1998 through 2000 was Saturday.

## Time of Day

Number of incidents time was reported.

1997	4,908
1998	5,066
1999	5,040
2000	5,002



In 1999, thirty-eight percent of the aggravated assaults were reported to have occurred during the nighttime hours of 6:00 P.M. to midnight. In 2000, thirty-five percent were reported to have happened during those times. In all years, less than ten percent of the reported assaults happened between 6:00 A.M. and noon.

Specifically, the most frequent hour of aggravated assaults tended to be around midnight dropping dramatically for the next five hours in all years. The time assaults were reported to have occurred the least is during the morning hours between 5:00 and 7:00 A.M. in 2000 and between 6:00 and 8:00 A.M. in 1998 and 1999 .

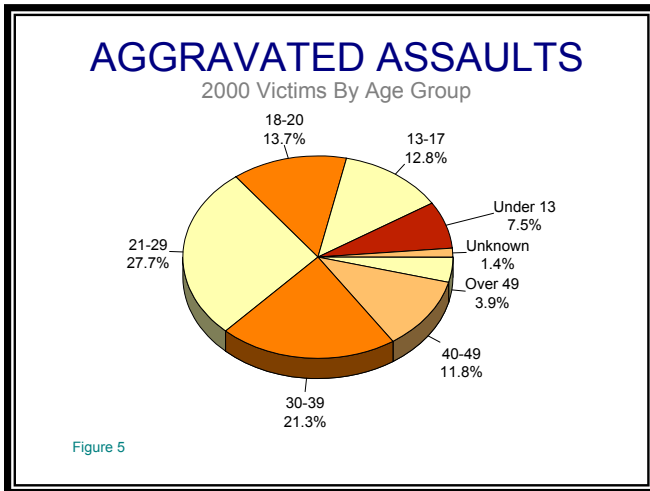
Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	538	Noon	128
1:00	364	1:00	116
2:00	315	2:00	184
3:00	164	3:00	248
4:00	97	4:00	240
5:00	76	5:00	249
6:00	42	6:00	235
7:00	51	7:00	284
8:00	78	8:00	305
9:00	82	9:00	345
10:00	84	10:00	359
11:00	105	11:00	377

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	545	Noon	129
1:00	388	1:00	152
2:00	308	2:00	176
3:00	198	3:00	234
4:00	84	4:00	240
5:00	66	5:00	226
6:00	50	6:00	256
7:00	61	7:00	239
8:00	79	8:00	325
9:00	68	9:00	305
10:00	96	10:00	322
11:00	103	11:00	390

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	494	Noon	142
1:00	394	1:00	148
2:00	340	2:00	187
3:00	183	3:00	231
4:00	123	4:00	233
5:00	53	5:00	225
6:00	52	6:00	255
7:00	65	7:00	247
8:00	79	8:00	290
9:00	80	9:00	310
10:00	93	10:00	330
11:00	123	11:00	325

# WHO...

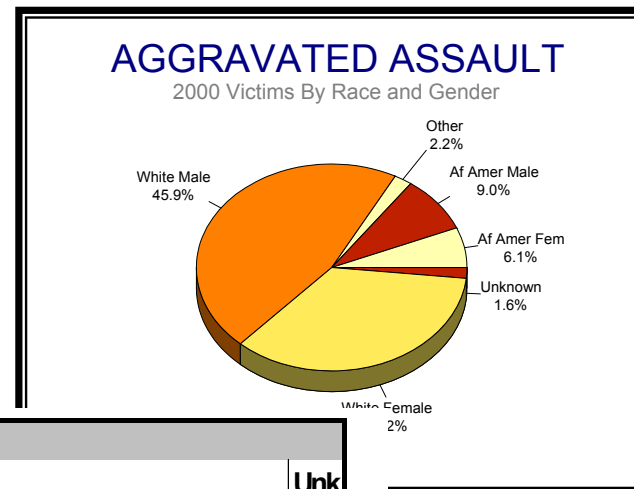
## Victims



The age group between 21 and 29 was reported most often (27.7 percent or 1,649 victims) followed by the victims age 30 to 39 (21.3 percent or 1,268 victims). However the combined victims age 13 to 21 equal 26.5 percent (1,578). Reported least often was the age group of over forty-nine, accounting for 3.9 percent (230) of the aggravated assaults. The age of one percent of the victims was reported as unknown.

Overall, white males were reported as the victims most frequently (2,736 times), followed by white females (2,095 times). African American males were reported as the victim 534 times compared to African American females who were reported 366 times.

There were 233 Hispanic assault victims reported in 2000; 101 were female and 132 were male.

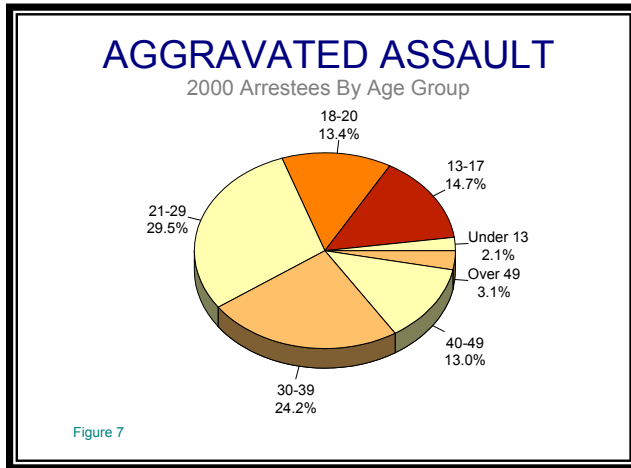


	Total	Female					Male					Unk
		Asian	Afr Am	Nat Amer	Unk	White	Asian	Afr Am	Nat Amer	Unk	White	
Unknown	81	0	3	1	1	32	0	3	0	1	38	2
Under 13	448	0	19	4	5	125	2	35	5	2	251	0
13-17	763	1	60	4	3	237	5	71	4	7	370	1
18-20	815	2	57	7	9	283	5	56	4	10	381	1
21-29	1,649	10	118	11	15	580	10	164	10	16	715	0
30-39	1,268	9	64	9	5	485	7	124	5	8	552	0
40-49	704	2	39	4	5	271	3	63	4	4	309	0
50-64	193	0	6	1	1	65	1	17	0	0	102	0
Over 64	37	1	0	0	0	17	0	1	0	0	18	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,958</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>4</b>



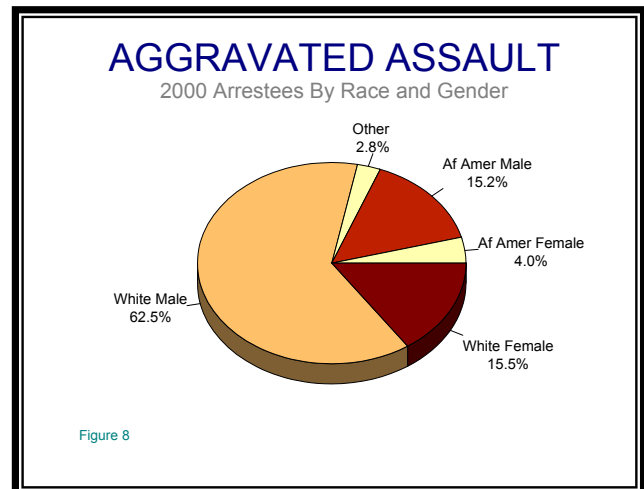
## Arrests

Age, sex and race information is available on 4,073 individuals arrested for aggravated assault in 2000.



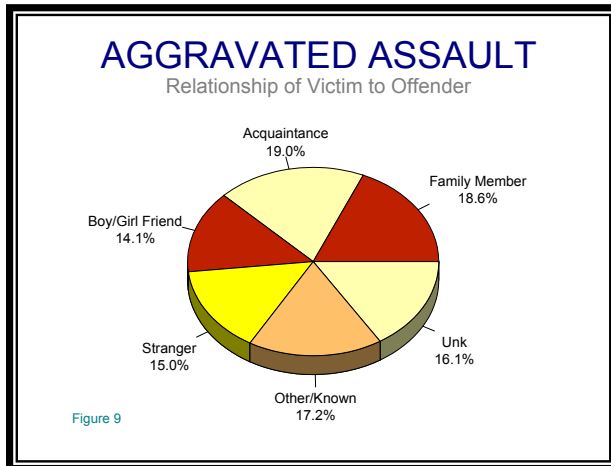
Those arrested between 21-29 and 30-39 years of age accounted for approximately thirty and twenty-four percent each of the total arrestees. The arrestees 13-17 accounted for 14.7 percent, more than those 18-20 years of age (13.4 percent).

Seventy-eight percent (3,176) of the 4,073 reported persons arrested for aggravated assault in 2000 were white. Of the white arrestees, women accounted for 631 of the arrests. In 2000 African American males were arrested 619 times, more than a thirty-one percent increase over 473 times in 1997. There were 60 Native Americans and 38 Asians arrested in 2000. Hispanics were reported arrested in 273 of the aggravated assaults.



Age Group	Total	Female					Male				
		Asian	Afr Am	Nat Amer	Unk	White	Asian	Afr Am	Nat Amer	Unk	White
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 13	86	0	1	1	0	11	1	14	5	0	53
13-17	599	0	36	1	0	121	3	81	6	2	349
18-20	546	1	19	0	0	88	4	89	4	2	339
21-29	1,201	3	49	11	1	187	13	196	10	3	728
30-39	987	0	30	3	1	136	5	144	10	3	655
40-49	529	1	27	1	0	75	5	75	5	4	336
Over 49	125	1	2	0	0	13	1	20	3	0	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2545</b>

## Relationships



Information about the relationship between the aggravated assault victim and offender is available for 4,997 of the 5,958 victims reported in 2000. The victim in sixty-seven percent of the relationships knew the assailant, down from seventy-four percent of the stated relationships in 1995. Of the known assailants, 1,108 relationships involved a family member (19 percent of total). Fifteen percent of the relationships involved a stranger.

	Victims	%
Minor Injury	2,756	46
Scalds/Burns	18	<1
Loss of Teeth	39	1
Severe Lacerations	837	14
Broken Bones	243	4
Internal Injuries	129	2
Other Major Injury	102	2
Unconsciousness	69	1
None	1,765	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,958</b>	

Relationship	Victims	Percent
Spouse	457	8
Common Law Spouse	110	2
Parent	96	2
Sibling/Step Sibling	134	2
Child	167	3
Grandparent	2	<1
Grandchild	2	<1
In-Law	26	<1
Stepparent	21	<1
Stepchild	24	<1
Other Family	69	1
Acquaintance	1,133	19
Friend	111	2
Neighbor	80	1
Babysitter	8	<1
Boy/Girl Friend	838	14
Child of Boy/Girl Friend	24	<1
Homosexual Relation.	8	<1
Ex-Spouse	39	1
Victim was Employee	12	<1
Victim was Employer	8	<1
Otherwise Known	598	10
<b>Known to Victim</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Stranger</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,862</b>	<b>82</b>
Unknown	404	7
Declared Unknown	557	9
Victim was also Off.	135	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,958</b>	

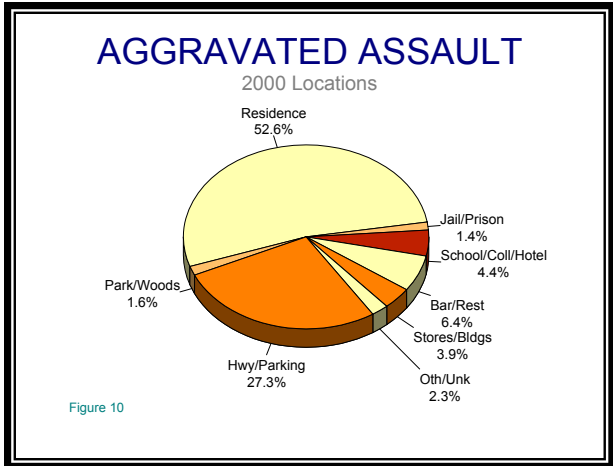
## Injuries

Some injuries were noted for 70 percent of the reported victims in 2000.

# WHERE...

Location of the 5,216 reported incidents of aggravated assault in 2000.

## Location

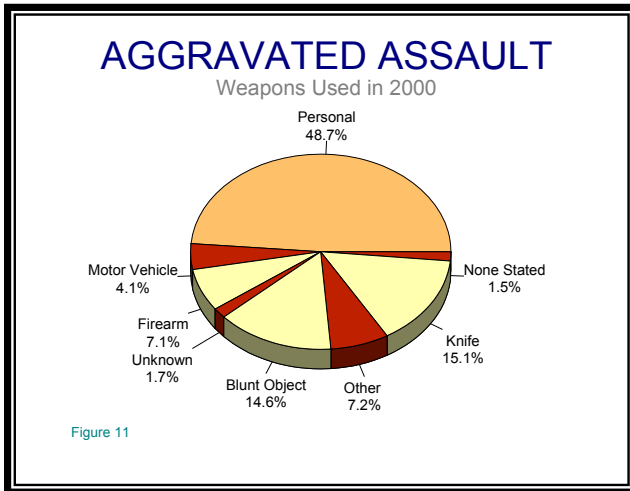


Fifty-three percent (2,743) of the aggravated assault incidents were reported to have happened at a residence or farm. A highway, road or street had the second highest percent of assaults with twenty-one, or 1,088 incidents.

A bar/night club or a parking lot/garage accounted for another six and seven percent of the incidents of an aggravated assault. Incidents of aggravated assault were much more likely to happen at a school or college than a hotel or motel according to the 2000 data.

Table 9. Location of the Assault: 2000		
	Offenses	Percent
Air/Bus Terminal	1	<1
Bank/Savings and Loan	6	<1
Bar/Night Club	298	6
Religious Bldg.	4	<1
Comm. Bldgs/Stores	74	1
Construction Site	2	<1
Convenience Store	44	1
Field/Woods/Lake/Park	86	2
Govt/Public Bldg.	38	<1
Grocery/Supermarket	19	<1
Hwy/Rd/Street	1,088	21
Hotel/Motel	47	1
Jail/Prison	71	1
Parking Lot/Garage	338	7
Residence/Farm	2,743	53
Restaurant	36	1
School/College	182	4
Service/Gas Station	18	<1
Other/Unknown	121	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,216</b>	

# AND WHAT?

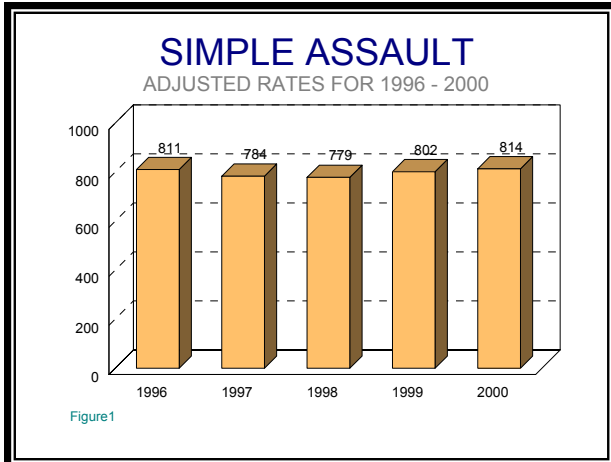


Some type of firearm was reported to have been used in seven percent (369) of the 5,216 incidents of aggravated assault. Personal weapons, such as hands, fists or feet were used in approximately forty-nine percent (2,541) of the aggravated assaults. A blunt object or some type of cutting instrument combined for more than a quarter of the incidents. Table 4 on page 176 displays multiple weapons used in an aggravated assault.

	Offense	Percent
Firearm	94	2
Handgun	181	4
Rifle	16	<1
Shotgun	40	1
Other Firearm	38	1
<b>TOTAL FIREARM</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>7</b>
Knife	789	15
Blunt Object.	759	15
Motor Vehicle	215	4
Personal	2,541	49
Explosives	10	<1
Fire/Incendiary Device	8	<1
Drugs/Narcotics	4	<1
Asphyxiation	1	<1
Other	354	7
Unk	90	2
None Stated	76	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,216</b>	

# SIMPLE ASSAULT

*“An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.”*

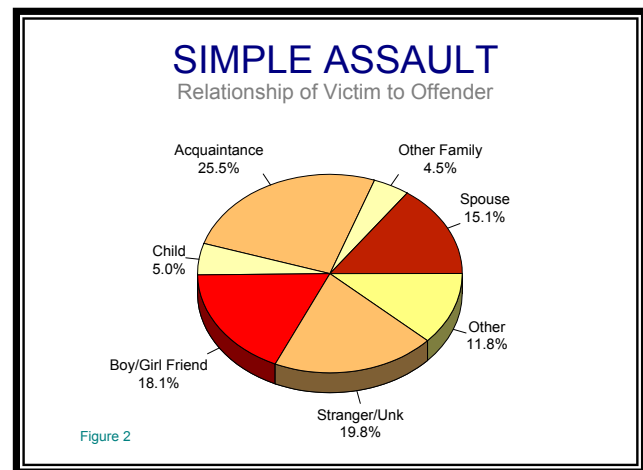


SIMPLE ASSAULTS	
2000 Victims	20,303
1999 Victims	19,703
Number of Arrests	10,265
Percent Cleared	66%

VICTIMS								
	TOTAL	Female			Male			Unk.
		Juv.	Adult	Unk.	Juv.	Adult	Unk.	
Asian	135	11	68	0	15	38	3	0
African Am.	2,272	283	1,218	8	243	505	15	0
Native Am.	200	13	137	0	15	35	0	0
White	17,456	1,716	8,271	113	2,145	5,035	170	6
Unk.	240	23	80	12	38	55	15	17
Total	20,303	2,046	9,774	133	2,456	5,668	203	23
Hispanic	480	49	210	4	46	122	3	46

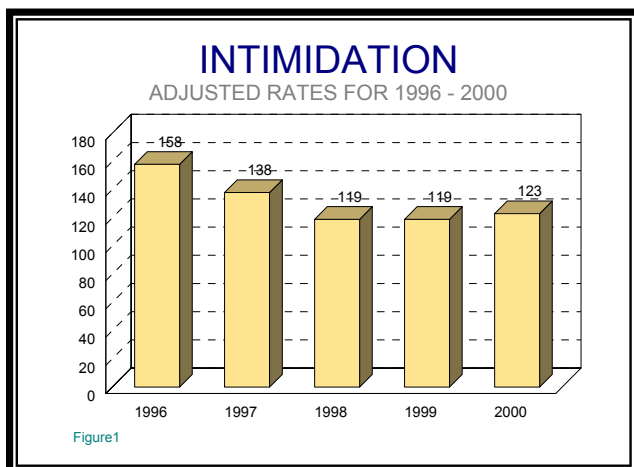
ARRESTEES								
	TOTAL	Female			Male			Unk.
		Juv.	Adult	Unk.	Juv.	Adult	Unk.	
Asian	79	4	11		11	53		
African Am.	1,806	179	229		249	1,148	1	
Native Am.	167	22	38		23	84		
White	8,262	583	1,379	2	1,335	4,962	1	
Unk.	32		7		7	18		
TOTAL	10,346	788	1,664	2	1,625	6,265	2	
Hispanic	503	35	41		79	348		

Relationship of Victim to Offender					
	Juv.	Adult	Unk.	Total	%
Spouse/Com Law/X	23	3,038	13	3,074	15.1
Child	577	431	8	1,016	5.0
Other Family	100	797	18	915	4.5
Acquaintance/Friend	1,912	3,174	100	5,186	25.5
Boy/Girl Friend	186	3,490	5	3,681	18.1
Other	648	1,712	41	2,401	11.8
Stranger/Unk	1,057	2,805	168	4,030	19.8
	4,503	15,447	353	20,303	



# INTIMIDATION

*“To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.”*

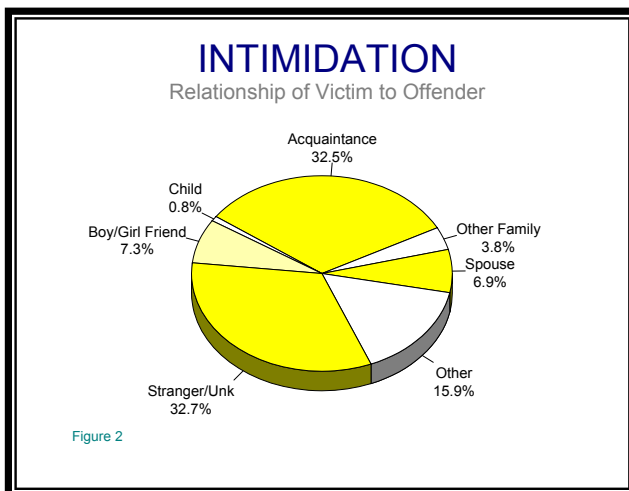


INTIMIDATION	
2000 Victims	3,078
1999 Victims	2,916
Number of Arrests	363
Percent Cleared	23%

VICTIMS								
	TOTAL	Female			Male			Unk.
		Juv.	Adult	Unk.	Juv.	Adult	Unk.	
Asian	20	2	7		11			
African Am.	201	25	127	1	7	39	2	
Native Am.	6	1	3		1	1		
White	2,711	254	1,401	42	180	808	26	
Unk.	79	5	40	3	2	16	8	
TOTAL	3,017	287	1,578	46	190	875	36	
Hispanic	43	3	21		3	15	1	

ARRESTEES								
	TOTAL	Female			Male			Unk.
		Juv.	Adult	Unk.	Juv.	Adult	Unk.	
Asian	7	3			2	2		
African Am.	41	5	9		4	23		
Native Am.	1					1		
White	313	19	59		55	180		
Unk.	2					2		
TOTAL	364	27	68	0	61	208	0	
Hispanic	9		1			8		

Relationship of Victim to Offender					
	Juv.	Adult	Unk.	Total	%
Spouse/Com Law/X	2	208	3	213	6.9
Child	12	13	1	26	0.8
Other Family	5	109	2	116	3.8
Acquaintance/Friend	220	762	19	1,001	32.5
Boy/Girl Friend	16	210	0	226	7.3
Other	93	387	10	490	15.9
Stranger/Unk	142	813	51	1,006	32.7
	490	2,502	86	3,078	



# Stalking

STALKING	
2000 Offenses	61
1999 Offenses	52
1998 Offenses	60
2000 Number of Arrests	27
1999 Number of Arrests	19
1998 Number of Arrests	36

In 2000, 56 of the 61 offenses were reported as intimidation, two offenses were reported as simple assault and three offenses were reported as aggravated assault. Seventy-one victims were reported for the 61 offenses.

In 1999, 51 of the 52 offenses were reported as intimidation while the other offense was simple assault.

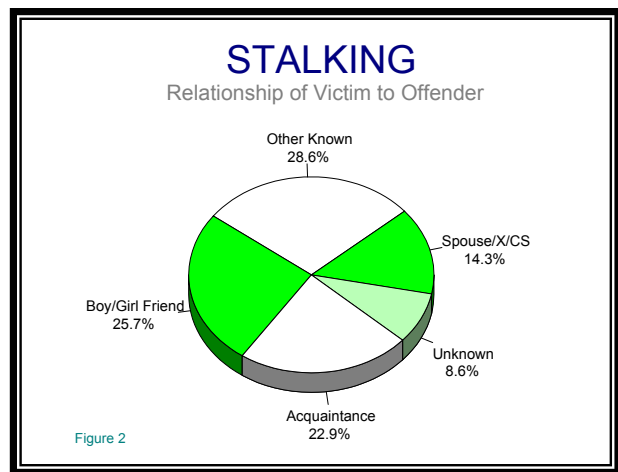
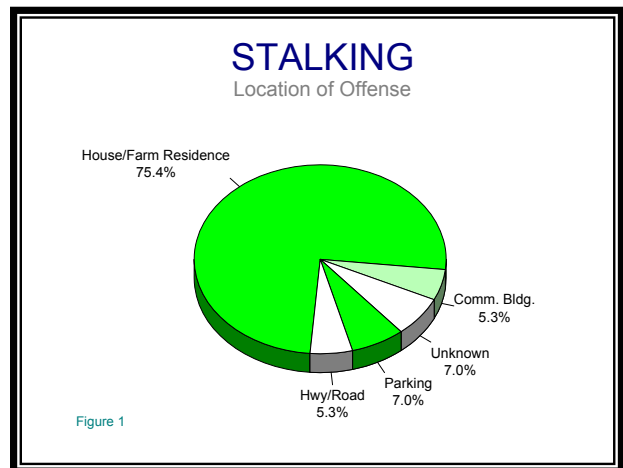
In 1998, 58 of the 60 offenses were reported as intimidation while the other two offenses were reported as simple assault.

There were twenty-seven persons arrested in 2000 for stalking. Twenty of the arrestees were white males, six were black males and one person was a white female. Six of the persons arrested were charged with the Group B offense of "all other" and don't have a stated victim. The offense for 14 of the arrestees was intimidation, five for simple assault and the offense for two of the arrestees was aggravated assault.

A relationship was stated for 70 of the 71 victims reported. Sixty-two of the victims were female while nine of the victims were male. One of the males was African American and two of the females were Asian. Also, three of the white females were Hispanic.

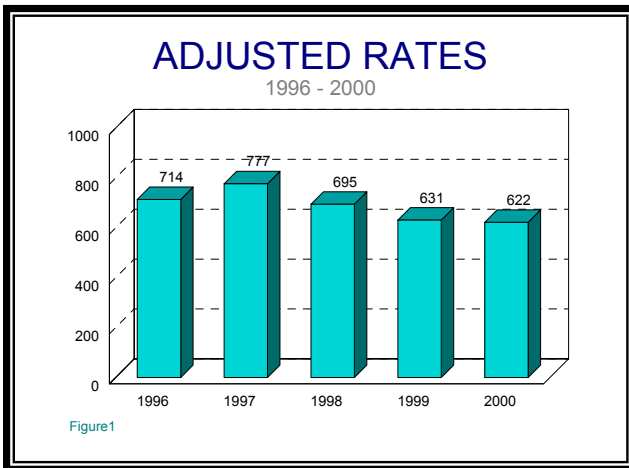
Code of Iowa, 708.11 "A person commits stalking when all of the following occur:

- The person purposefully engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear bodily injury to, or the death of, that specific person or a member of the specific person's immediate family.
- The person has knowledge or should have knowledge that the specific person will be placed in reasonable fear of bodily injury to, or the death of, that specific person or a member of the specific person's immediate family by the course of conduct.
- The person's course of conduct induces fear in the specific person of bodily injury to, or the death of the specific person or a member of the specific person's immediate family."



# BURGLARY

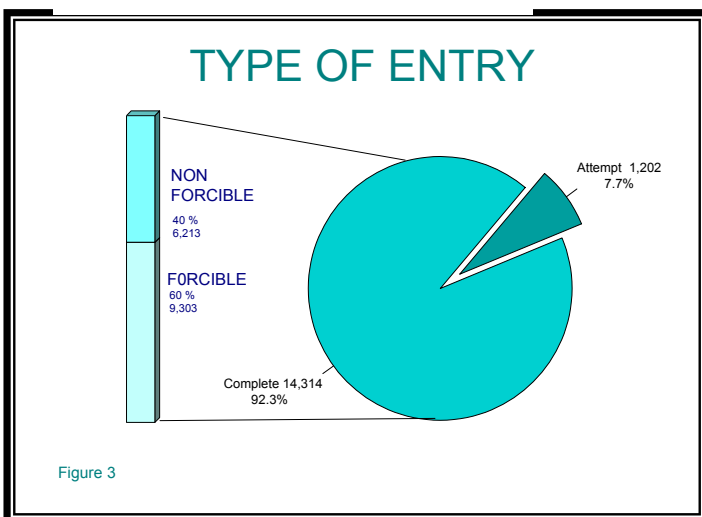
"The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft."



2000 BURGLARY	
Number of Offenses	15,516
Rate Decrease (99 to 2000)	1.4%
Number of Premises	15,799
Number of Arrests	2,264
Percent Cleared	11.5
Residential	9,044
Total Dollar Value	\$14,391,632
Value Decrease (99 to 00)	\$207,837

	YEARS		
	1998	1999	2000
JAN	1,351	1,125	1,198
FEB	1,264	1,016	1,043
MAR	1,369	1,103	1,157
APR	1,349	1,207	1,324
MAY	1,335	1,303	1,257
JUN	1,447	1,316	1,344
JUL	1,565	1,593	1,547
AUG	1,571	1,564	1,575
SEP	1,400	1,300	1,472
OCT	1,368	1,535	1,406
NOV	1,289	1,313	1,279
DEC	1,295	1,132	914
	16,603	15,507	15,516

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	10	7	5	4
Bank/Sav/Loan	17	13	17	13
Bar/Night Club	305	267	256	245
Place of Worship	148	124	125	166
Commercial/Office	1,178	1,030	817	909
Construction Site	273	205	302	255
Convenience Store	149	149	137	172
Department/Discount Store	83	91	75	93
Drug Store/Doctor's Off./Hosp.	103	63	47	74
Field/Woods	17	11	17	21
Government/Public Building	184	158	114	115
Grocery Store	63	47	56	53
Highway/Road/Alley	338	291	153	175
Hotel/Motel	111	91	77	92
Lake/Waterway	14	7	13	17
Liquor Store	14	3	8	5
Parking Lot/Garage	1,360	1,094	1,058	1,083
Rental Storage	421	377	378	380
Residence/Home/Farm	10,585	10,063	9,444	9,044
Farm Other	418	336	315	289
Restaurant	319	285	246	346
School/College	387	370	383	398
Service/Gas Station	176	148	145	142
Specialty Store	829	683	690	778
Other/Unknown	688	603	543	573
Park	90	87	86	74
Total	18,280	16,603	15,507	15,516

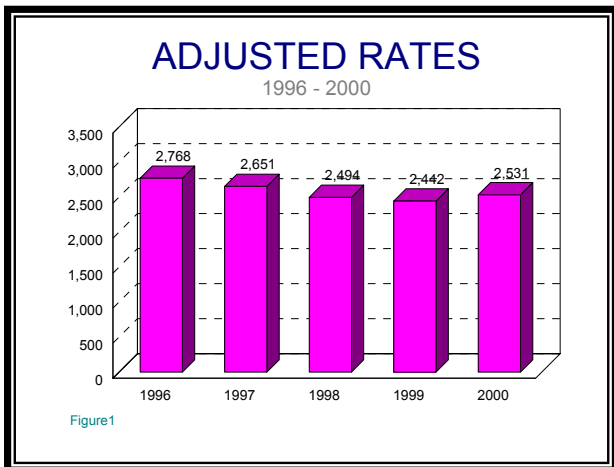


Most Common Arrest	
Male	2,104
White	2,036
16 years of age	242
18 years of age	235



# LARCENY

“The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.”



2000 LARCENY	
Number of Offenses	63,102
Rate Increase (99 to 2000)	3.6%
Number Increase (99 to 2000)	5.1%
Number of Arrests	11,302
Average Percent Cleared	17.2%
Total Dollar Value	\$33,742,466.
Dollar Increase (99 to 2000)	\$961,844.

BY MONTH: 1998, 1999 AND 2000

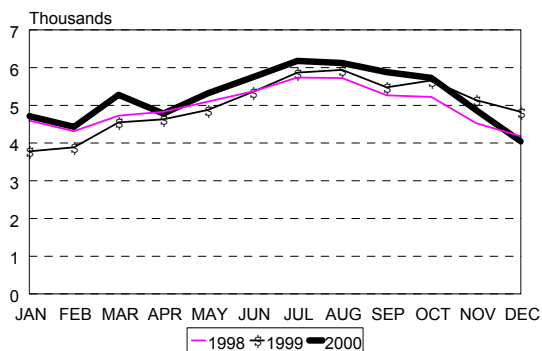


FIGURE 2

	YEARS			Value
	1998	1999	2000	
JAN	4,596	3,780	4,714	\$12,025
FEB	4,315	3,886	4,430	
MAR	4,725	4,549	5,279	
APR	4,830	4,658	4,785	
MAY	5,102	4,882	5,321	
JUN	5,369	5,356	5,744	
JUL	5,736	5,870	6,179	
AUG	5,722	5,939	6,121	
SEP	5,268	5,480	5,882	
OCT	5,222	5,660	5,726	
NOV	4,525	5,140	4,872	
DEC	4,181	4,830	4,046	
	59,591	60,030	63,099	\$30,907
				\$300,411
				\$86,896
				\$61,010
				\$309,649
				\$712,494
				\$729,074
				\$742,466

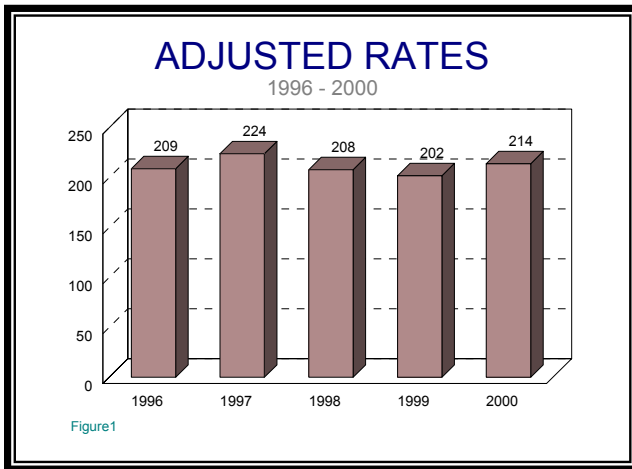
Most Common Arrest	
Male	6,682
White	8,819
16 years of age	932
17 years of age	875

“The theft of a motor vehicle.

(A ‘motor vehicle’ is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails, and which fits one of the following: Automobiles, Buses, Recreational Vehicles, Trucks, Other (motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, golf carts, etc.).”

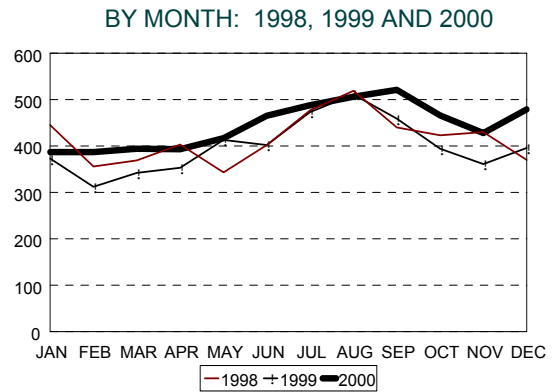
# MOTOR VEHICLE

# THEFT



2000 MVT	
Number of Offenses	5,331
Rate Increase (99 to 00)	5.9%
Number Increase (99 to 00)	6.8%
Number of Arrests	714
Percent Cleared	18.6%
Dollar Value Stolen	\$28,604,218
Dollar Value Recovered	\$20,233,363

	YEARS		
	1998	1999	2000
JAN	445	383	387
FEB	356	325	387
MAR	369	358	394
APR	403	425	393
MAY	343	427	417
JUN	402	408	465
JUL	477	488	488
AUG	519	517	506
SEP	440	486	521
OCT	423	403	466
NOV	430	367	428
DEC	370	386	479
	4,977	4,973	5,331

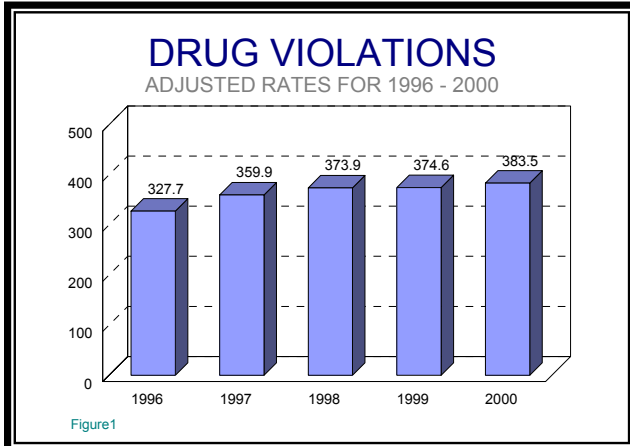


Most Common Arrest	
Male	576
White	510
15years of age	81

MVT	Vehicles
Type	
Auto	5,333
Buses	1
Trucks	358
Motorcycles and Others	565
TOTAL	6,257

# DRUG/NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS

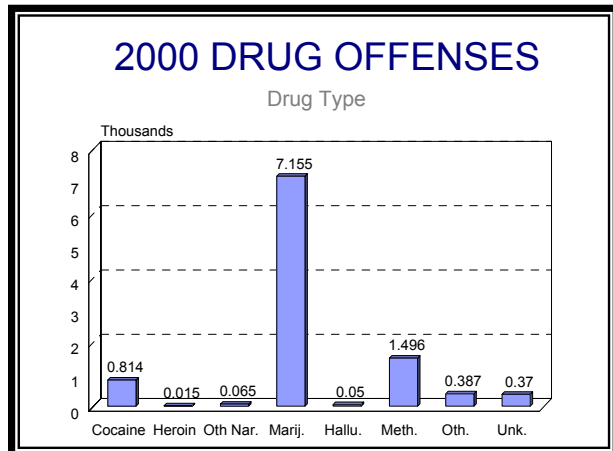
*"The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance."*



DRUG VIOLATIONS	
2000 Offenses	9,561
1999 Offenses	9,207
1998 Offenses	8,935
1997 Offenses	8,468
1996 Offenses	7,683
1995 Offenses	6,930

## Drug Offenses by Type of Violation And Drug Type

More than one type of violation can be entered per offense as well as more than one drug type.



## DRUG EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS

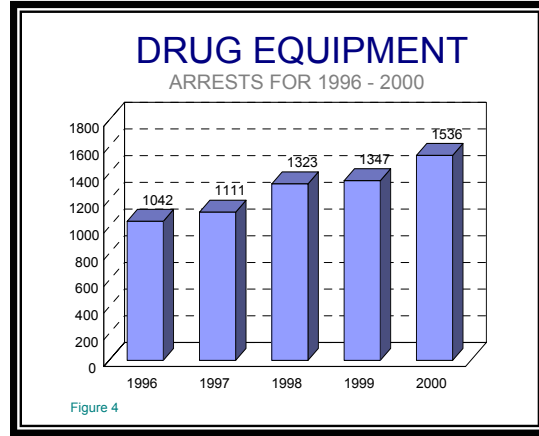
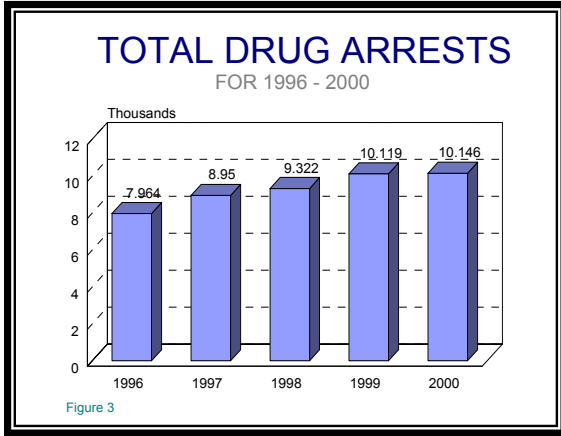
*"The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics."*

	Manuf/Distribution		Possession/Use	
	1995	2000	1995	2000
Drug Equip	32	310	1,865	3,301

	Manuf/Distribution		Possession/Use	
	1995	2000	1995	2000
Cocaine	175	197	595	617
Heroin	5	3	10	12
Oth. Nar/Opiates	7	15	36	50
Marijuana/Der.	456	680	4,354	6,475
Hallucinogens	7	13	34	37
Meth/Amphetamines	293	476	1,082	1,020
Oth	46	78	200	309
Unk	46	87	346	283
	1,035	1,549	6,657	8,803

# REPORTED ARRESTS

2000 CLEARANCES	
Drug Violations	86.8%
Drug Equip. Violations	85.3%



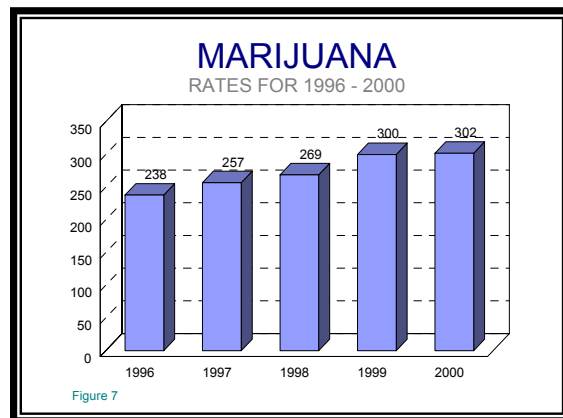
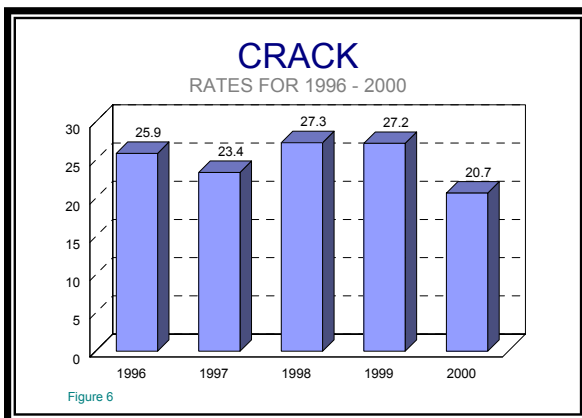
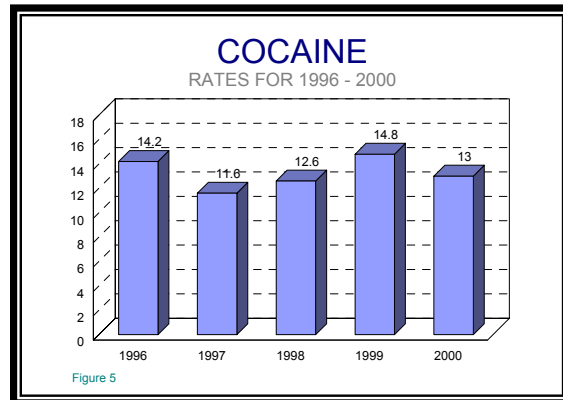
Most Common Arrest	
Male	7,694
White	7,930
18 years of age	815

Most Common Arrest	
Male	1,115
White	1,290
18 years of age	108

## IOWA DRUG ARREST RATES FOR:

More than one drug type can be indicated in the offense.

*Rates for arrests are figured by using the estimated population from jurisdictions entering any arrests.*



# METH/AMPHETAMINES

RATES FOR 1996- 2000

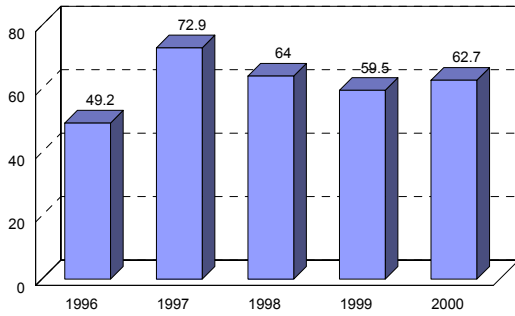
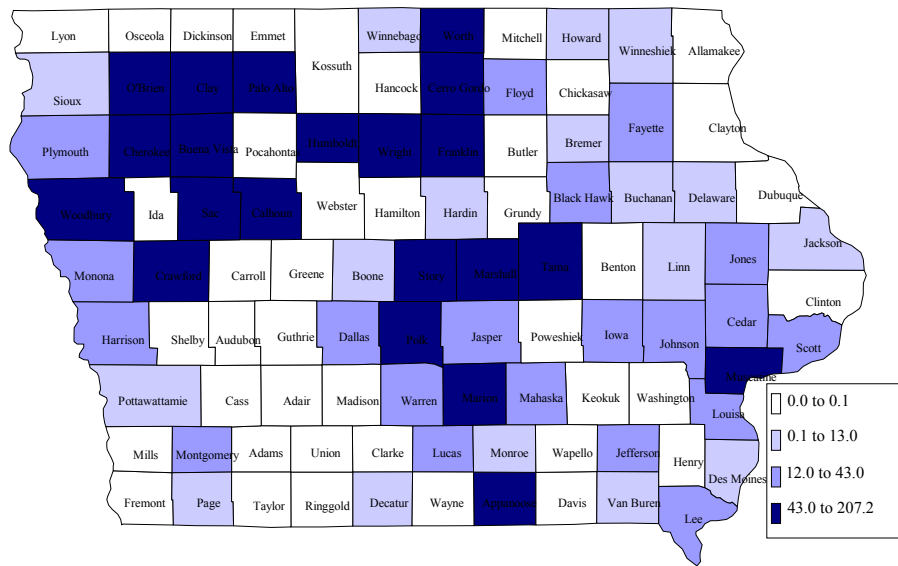


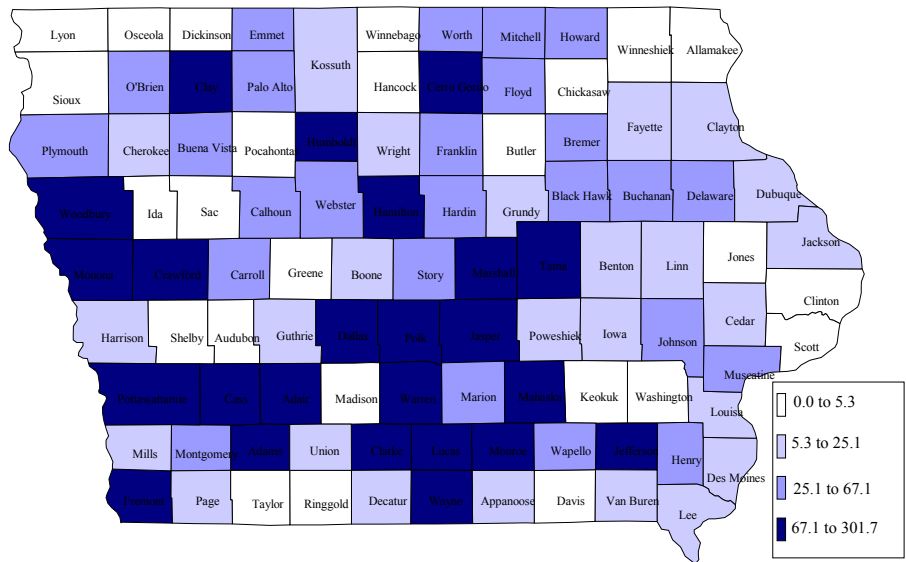
Figure 8

Meth/Amphetamine arrests are considered to be mostly indicative of Methamphetamine arrests in Iowa.

## 1996 ARREST RATES



## 2000 ARREST RATES



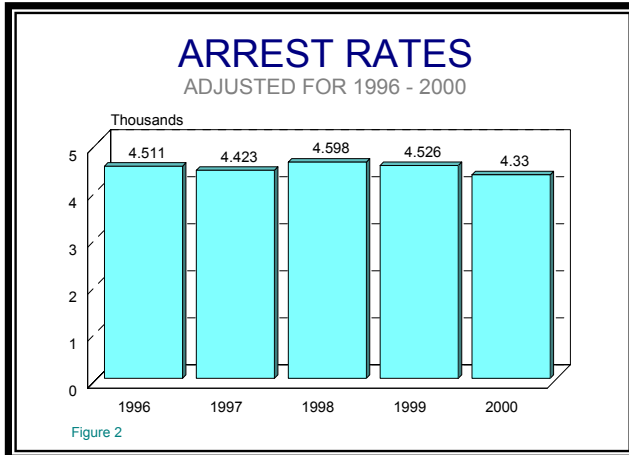
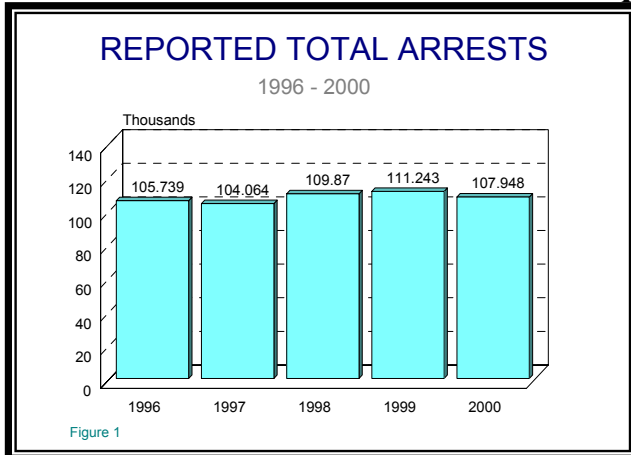
TYPES OF ARRESTS	
On Sight	51%
Warrant	25%
Cited/Summons	24%

# ARRESTS

## TOTAL ARRESTS

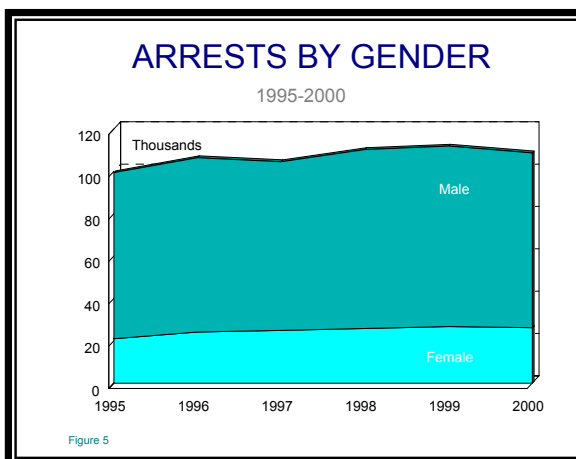
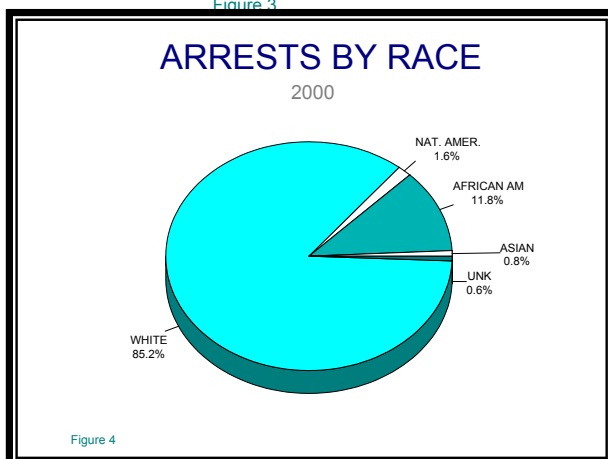
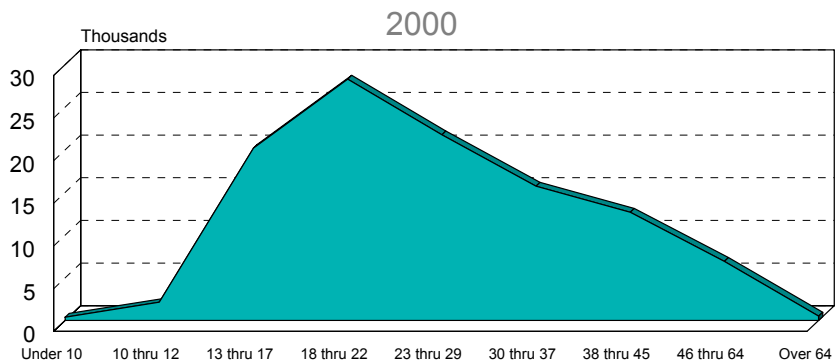
### Group A and B

TOTAL ARRESTS	107,948
Decrease from 1999	3.0%
Adjusted Rate	4,526
Decrease from 1999	4.3%



- The arrest rates are based on an adjusted estimated population per 100,000. The adjusted population figure used is derived from those jurisdictions submitting more than 6 months worth of consistent offense data. When looking at total, adult, or juvenile arrest rate tables on pages 61-63, the criterion becomes the compilation of those jurisdictions' estimated population when any arrests were entered.

## ARRESTS BY AGE

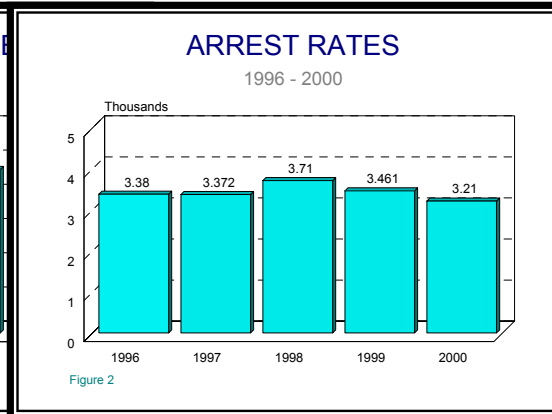
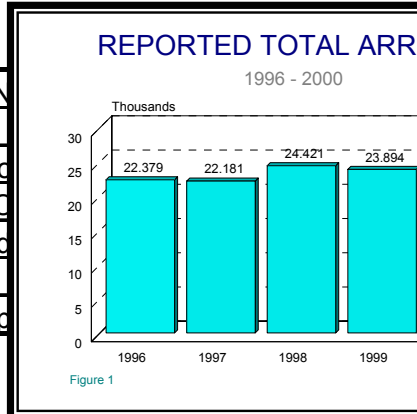


TYPES OF ARRESTS	
On Sight	39%
Warrant	24%
Cited/Summons	37%

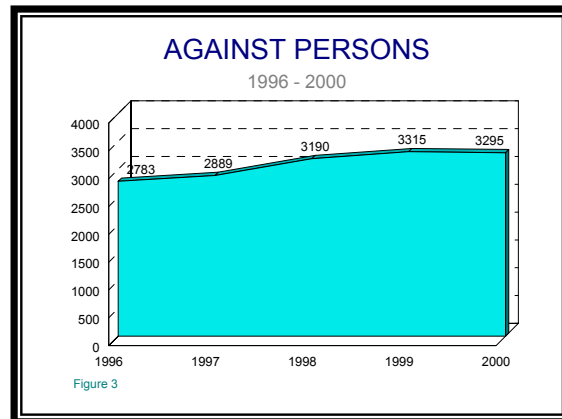
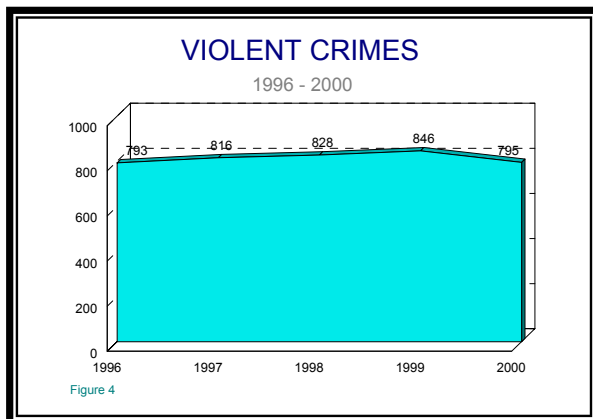
### JUVENILE ARRESTS

JUV ARRESTS	22,506
% of Total Arrests	21%
Decrease from 1999	5.8%
Rate	3,209
Decrease from 1998	7.3%

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON	
Murder	Kidnapping
Neg. Manslaughter	Forcible Sodom
Forcible Rape	Sex Aslt. W. C
Aggravated Assault	Forcible Fond
Simple Assault	Incest
Intimidation	Statutory Rap



Murder	Robbery
Forcible Rape	Aggravated Assault



Note: Expanded arrest information is found in various sections throughout the narrative portion of this report.

The following tables show Group A and B arrests by year from 1996 to 2000 broken down by juveniles only, adults only and total arrests. An added table is total arrests broken down by race.

## JUVENILE ARRESTS

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
<b>Group A Arrests</b>										
Murder	6	0.9	0	0.0	6	0.9	3	0.4	3	0.4
Neg. Manslaughter	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kidnapping	1	0.2	5	0.8	6	0.9	0	0.0	4	0.6
Sexual Assault	73	11.0	108	16.4	118	17.9	98	14.2	105	15.0
Robbery	102	15.4	131	19.9	101	15.3	94	13.6	85	12.1
Aggravated Assault	663	100.1	657	99.9	669	101.6	706	102.3	682	97.3
Simple Assault	1,943	293.4	2,038	309.8	2,283	346.8	2,406	348.5	2,400	342.3
Intimidation	89	13.4	70	10.6	102	15.5	89	12.9	91	13.0
Arson	135	20.4	83	12.6	117	17.8	110	15.9	89	12.7
Extortion/Blackmal	3	0.5	2	0.3	2	0.3	5	0.7	1	0.1
Burglary	1,041	157.2	965	146.7	1,008	153.1	767	111.1	958	136.6
Larceny	5,188	783.5	5,530	840.6	5,114	776.8	4,871	705.5	4,829	688.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	448	67.7	468	71.1	400	60.8	331	47.9	328	46.8
Theft by Fraud	199	30.1	205	31.2	168	25.5	177	25.6	144	20.5
Stolen Prop Offense	104	15.7	83	12.6	68	10.3	71	10.3	72	10.3
Vandalism	1,377	208.0	1,232	187.3	1,418	215.4	1,456	210.9	1,400	199.7
Drug Offenses	1,212	183.0	1,388	211.0	1,509	229.2	1,641	237.7	1,683	240.0
Incest	2	0.3	4	0.6	3	0.5	3	0.4	3	0.4
*Statutory Rape	5	0.8	7	1.1	3	0.5	10	1.4	7	1.0
Pornography	0	0.0	2	0.3	4	0.6	2	0.3	3	0.4
Gambling	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prostitution	5	0.8	6	0.9	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bribery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Weapon Laws	116	17.5	138	21.0	200	30.4	202	29.3	164	23.4
	12,713	1,920.0	13,122	1,994.7	13,302	2,020.6	13,042	1,889.1	13,051	1,861.2
<b>Group B Arrests</b>										
Bad Checks	29	4.4	28	4.3	32	4.9	19	2.8	31	4.4
Curfew/Loitering/Vag	1,239	187.1	1,096	166.6	1,403	213.1	1,270	184.0	956	136.3
Disorderly Conduct	1,333	201.3	1,252	190.3	1,503	228.3	1,563	226.4	1,484	211.6
OWI	303	45.8	316	48.0	305	46.3	304	44.0	296	42.2
Drunkenness	266	40.2	249	37.9	325	49.4	342	49.5	337	48.1
Family Offenses	9	1.4	5	0.8	6	0.9	10	1.4	6	0.9
Liquor Laws	2,792	421.7	2,681	407.5	3,375	512.7	3,337	483.3	2,912	415.3
Runaway	1,083	163.6	692	105.2	871	132.3	737	106.8	723	103.1
Traspass	517	78.1	441	67.0	648	98.4	681	98.6	453	64.6
All Other Offenses	2,095	316.4	2,299	349.5	2,651	402.7	2,589	375.0	2,257	321.9
	9,666	1,459.8	9,059	1,377.1	11,119	1,689.0	10,852	1,571.9	9,455	1,348.4
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>22,379</b>	<b>3,379.9</b>	<b>22,181</b>	<b>3,371.8</b>	<b>24,421</b>	<b>3,709.7</b>	<b>23,894</b>	<b>3,460.9</b>	<b>22,506</b>	<b>3,209.7</b>

Notable 1999 –2000 rate increases in the arrests of juveniles for the offenses of burglary and bad checks are shown in the above table. Notable decreases are for the crimes of larceny, weapon law violations and liquor law violations.



## ADULT ARRESTS

Group A Arrests	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Murder	39	1.8	32	1.6	36	1.8	24	1.2	39	1.9
Neg. Manslaughter	3	0.1	5	0.3	4	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.2
Kidnapping	43	2.0	32	1.6	32	1.6	49	2.4	38	1.8
Sexual Assault	253	11.9	274	13.9	259	13.0	250	12.1	224	10.7
Robbery	225	10.6	241	12.3	258	12.9	308	14.9	254	12.1
Aggravated Assault	2,804	131.7	3,027	154.0	3,098	155.4	3,540	171.1	3,358	160.0
Simple Assault	7,032	330.2	6,841	348.1	7,001	351.1	7,198	347.9	7,865	374.7
Intimidation	232	10.9	245	12.5	268	13.4	253	12.2	272	13.0
Arson	68	3.2	57	2.9	47	2.4	43	2.1	64	3.0
Extortion/Blackmal	2	0.1	5	0.3	4	0.2	8	0.4	4	0.2
Burglary	1,152	54.1	1,236	62.9	1,314	65.9	1,227	59.3	1,306	62.2
Larceny	7,109	333.8	6,699	340.9	6,363	319.1	6,409	309.8	6,473	308.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	366	17.2	407	20.7	493	24.7	403	19.5	386	18.4
Theft by Fraud	1,161	54.5	1,280	65.1	1,190	59.7	1,278	61.8	1,461	69.6
Stolen Prop Offense	180	8.5	198	10.1	144	7.2	112	5.4	130	6.2
Vandalism	1,348	63.3	1,242	63.2	1,414	70.9	1,567	75.7	1,595	76.0
Drug Offenses	7,899	370.9	8,603	437.7	9,136	458.2	9,825	474.9	9,999	476.4
Incest	10	0.5	10	0.5	4	0.2	10	0.5	8	0.4
Statutory Rape	43	2.0	36	1.8	52	2.6	50	2.4	61	2.9
Pornography	7	0.3	8	0.4	13	0.7	11	0.5	13	0.6
Gambling	12	0.6	3	0.2	4	0.2	24	1.2	33	1.6
Prostitution	261	12.3	275	14.0	312	15.6	245	11.8	267	12.7
Bribery	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.0
Weapons Laws	596	28.0	520	26.5	634	31.8	473	22.9	483	23.0
	30,848	1,448.5	31,276	1,591.4	32,083	1,609.0	33,311	1,610.1	34,339	1,636.0
<b>Group B Arrests</b>										
Bad Checks	1,751	82.2	1,839	93.6	1,651	82.8	1,393	67.3	1,349	64.3
Curfew/Loit/Vag	129	6.1	140	7.1	74	3.7	109	5.3	54	2.6
Disorderly Conduct	3,789	177.9	3,585	182.4	3,893	195.2	3,669	177.3	4,043	192.6
OWI	13,822	649.0	12,316	626.7	13,379	671.0	12,957	626.3	12,536	597.2
Drunkenness	7,417	348.3	6,915	351.9	8,288	415.7	9,438	456.2	9,465	450.9
Family Offenses	266	12.5	317	16.1	359	18.0	449	21.7	507	24.2
Liquor Laws	8,726	409.7	9,017	458.8	8,905	446.6	9,552	461.7	7,920	377.3
Runaway	6	0.3	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.2
Traspass	1,264	59.4	1,184	60.2	1,684	84.5	1,780	86.0	1,445	68.8
All Other Offenses	15,312	719.0	15,290	778.0	15,131	758.8	14,688	709.9	13,780	656.5
	52,482	2,464.4	50,605	2,574.9	53,366	2,676.4	54,038	2,611.9	51,103	2,434.7
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	83,330	3,912.9	81,881	4,166.4	85,449	4,285.4	87,349	4,222.0	85,442	4,070.7

Although many rates have decreased between 1999 and 2000, adult arrests have increased significantly for simple assault and robbery. Adult arrests for disorderly conduct and liquor law violations have decreased.

## TOTAL ARRESTS

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
<b>Group A Arrests</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Murder	45	1.6	32	1.2	42	1.6	27	1.0	42	1.5
Neg. Manslaughter	4	0.1	5	0.2	4	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.2
Kidnapping	44	1.6	37	1.4	38	1.4	49	1.8	42	1.5
Sexual Assault	326	11.7	382	14.6	377	14.2	348	12.6	329	11.7
Robbery	327	11.7	372	14.2	359	13.5	402	14.6	339	12.1
Aggravated Assault	3,467	124.2	3,684	140.4	3,767	142.0	4,246	153.9	4,040	144.3
Simple Assault	8,975	321.5	8,879	338.5	9,284	350.0	9,604	348.1	10,265	366.6
Intimidation	321	11.5	315	12.0	370	14.0	342	12.4	363	13.0
Arson	203	7.3	140	5.3	164	6.2	153	5.5	153	5.5
Extortion/Blackmal	5	0.2	7	0.3	6	0.2	13	0.5	5	0.2
Burglary	2,193	78.6	2,201	83.9	2,322	87.5	1,994	72.3	2,264	80.9
Larceny	12,297	440.5	12,229	466.2	11,477	432.7	11,280	408.8	11,302	403.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	814	29.2	875	33.4	893	33.7	734	26.6	714	25.5
Theft by Fraud	1,360	48.7	1,485	56.6	1,358	51.2	1,455	52.7	1,605	57.3
Stolen Prop Offense	284	10.2	281	10.7	212	8.0	183	6.6	202	7.2
Vandalism	2,755	98.7	2,474	94.3	2,832	106.8	3,023	109.6	2,995	107.0
Drug Offenses	9,111	326.4	9,991	380.9	10,645	401.4	11,466	415.5	11,682	417.2
Incest	12	0.4	14	0.5	7	0.3	13	0.5	11	0.4
Statutory Rape	48	1.7	43	1.6	55	2.1	60	2.2	68	2.4
Pornography	7	0.3	10	0.4	17	0.6	13	0.5	16	0.6
Gambling	12	0.4	3	0.1	4	0.2	24	0.9	33	1.2
Prostitution	266	9.5	281	10.7	315	11.9	245	8.9	267	9.5
Bribery	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0
Weapons Laws	712	25.5	658	25.1	834	31.4	675	24.5	647	23.1
	43,591	1,561.4	44,398	1,692.6	45,385	1,711.2	46,353	1,679.9	47,390	1,692.4
<b>Group B Arrests</b>										
Bad Checks	1,780	63.8	1,867	71.2	1,683	63.5	1,412	51.2	1,380	49.3
Curfew/Loitering/Vag	1,368	49.0	1,236	47.1	1,477	55.7	1,379	50.0	1,010	36.1
Disorderly Conduct	5,122	183.5	4,837	184.4	5,396	203.4	5,232	189.6	5,527	197.4
OWI	14,125	506.0	12,632	481.6	13,684	515.9	13,261	480.6	12,832	458.3
Drunkenness	7,683	275.2	7,164	273.1	8,613	324.7	9,780	354.4	9,802	350.1
Family Offenses	275	9.9	322	12.3	365	13.8	459	16.6	513	18.3
Liquor Laws	11,518	412.6	11,698	446.0	12,280	463.0	12,889	467.1	10,832	386.8
Runaway	1,089	39.0	694	26.5	873	32.9	740	26.8	727	26.0
Traspass	1,781	63.8	1,625	61.9	2,332	87.9	2,461	89.2	1,898	67.8
All Other Offenses	17,407	623.5	17,589	670.5	17,782	670.4	17,277	626.1	16,037	572.7
	62,148	2,226.1	59,664	2,274.5	64,485	2,431.3	64,890	2,351.7	60,558	2,162.7
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	105,739	3,787.5	104,062	3,967.1	109,870	4,142.5	111,243	4,031.6	107,948	3,855.1

The most notable rate increase between 1999 and 2000 for total arrests occurred in drug offenses and aggravated assault.

## GROUP A TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY; 1999 AND 2000

Group A ARRESTS	ASIAN		AFRIC AM		NAT AM		UNK		WHITE		TOTAL		HISPANIC	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Murder/Nonneg	2	1	4	13	1				20	29	27	43	3	3
Negligent Mansltr.									3	4	3	4		
Justifiable Hom											0	0		
Kidnapping	1		7	13					38	28	46	41	4	1
Forcible Rape	3	1	23	16	2	4	1	1	114	88	143	110	9	9
Forcible Sodomy			3						19	27	22	27	1	
Sex Aslt w Obi				2					8	5	8	7		
Forcible Fondling	4		16	10			1		139	166	160	176	3	11
Robbery	1	1	177	151	10	6		1	204	171	392	330	15	13
Agg. Assault	41	37	817	760	71	59	27	13	3,052	2,939	4,008	3,808	215	248
Simple Assault	71	78	1,508	1,763	129	167	26	29	7,539	7,862	9,273	9,899	494	476
Intimidation	2	6	31	38	2			2	290	292	325	338	14	9
Arson			14	7	3				124	136	141	143	4	1
Extort/Blackml	1		3	1					8	4	12	5		1
Burglary/B+E	18	17	282	267	25	27	8	9	1,759	2,036	2,092	2,356	85	118
Pocket Picking			1	2					10	2	11	4	1	
Purse Snatching			3	5			1		14	8	18	13		
Shoplifting	117	95	1,236	1,250	144	136	47	42	4,611	4,613	6,155	6,136	350	288
Theft from Bldg.	17	3	58	49	2	3	2	1	434	460	513	516	14	14
Theft from Coin-op			4	5					25	20	29	25	1	1
Theft from MV	4	9	103	96	19	7	3	7	579	551	708	670	28	23
Theft of MV Parts	3	17	3	7	6	2			91	131	103	157	1	5
All Other Larceny	28	35	435	459	37	57	19	12	2,986	3,034	3,505	3,597	96	116
M Vehicle Theft	7	9	145	153	13	9	5	1	533	510	703	682	34	37
Counter/Forgery	14	1	182	156	5	4		10	716	887	917	1,058	102	114
Swindle/Conf	2	3	50	26	4	10	1	6	170	165	227	210	8	8
ATM/CC Fraud	3	4	13	25		1			81	83	97	113	4	1
Impersonation			5	8		1			15	42	20	51	1	16
Welfare Fraud									2	2	2	2		
Wire Fraud					2				2	1	4	1		
Embezzlement	1	1	29	26					154	144	184	171	5	3
Stolen Prop	3	4	34	29		2			147	154	184	189	5	8
Vandalism	21	19	282	263	17	24	9	14	2,610	2,511	2,939	2,831	102	138
Drug/Narc Viol	50	58	1,550	1,355	82	89	36	31	7,708	7,930	9,426	9,463	395	399
Drug Equip Viol	2	4	151	112	1	1	3	1	1,068	1,290	1,225	1,408	12	33
Incest				1					13	10	13	11	1	
Statutory Rape	1	1	5	6	1		2	1	50	59	59	67	6	5
Pornography			2				1		10	11	13	11		
Betting/Wagering			3	2		1			2	4	5	7		
Op/Promo Gambl			2						13	13	15	13	1	
Gambl Equip Viol									2	10	2	10		1
Sports Tampering											0	0		
Prostitution	4	3	75	61			1		162	195	242	259	8	17
Promo Prostitution			1	1		1			2	3	3	5		
Bribery									1		1	0		
Weapons Laws	17	4	105	100		7	3		492	490	617	601	51	34
	<b>438</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>7,362</b>	<b>7,238</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>36,020</b>	<b>37,120</b>	<b>44,592</b>	<b>45,568</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>2,151</b>

There are approximately 2,500 additional 1999 and 2000 arrestees where the race is not identified, 150 of those arrestees where also Hispanic.

GROUP A JUVENILE ARRESTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY; 1999 AND 2000

Group A ARRESTS	ASIAN		AFRIC AM		NAT AM		UNK		WHITE		TOTAL		HISPANIC	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Murder/Nonneg			1						2	3	3	3	2	
Negligent Mansltr.											0	0		
Justifiable Hom											0	0		
Kidnapping				1						3	0	4		1
Forcible Rape	1		8	3	2		1		30	20	42	23	3	2
Forcible Sodomy			1						11	19	12	19		
Sex Aslt w Obj									2	1	2	1		
Forcible Fondling	1		4	3					36	53	41	56		3
Robbery			46	33		5		1	48	47	94	86	3	7
Agg. Assault	4	4	138	131	10	13	4	2	515	497	671	647	27	50
Simple Assault	19	14	342	424	41	45	8	6	1,906	1,796	2,316	2,285	107	106
Intimidation		5	8	8					78	72	86	85	2	
Arson			9	3	2				89	94	100	97	4	1
Extort/Blackml			1						4	1	5	1		1
Burglary/B+E	5	6	102	89	12	12	2	7	645	878	766	992	24	51
Pocket Picking				1					6		6	1	1	
Purse Snatching			1	2					6		7	2		
Shoplifting	54	46	486	584	60	50	12	11	2,155	2,156	2,767	2,847	115	95
Theft from Bldg.	14		18	13					207	207	239	220	11	5
Theft from Coin-op			1	1					4	11	5	12	1	
Theft from MV	1	5	51	35	8	4	1	2	286	253	347	299	19	13
Theft of MV Parts	1	14	2	3	2				28	61	33	78	1	2
All Other Larceny	14	16	156	146	10	27	8	4	1,157	1,103	1,345	1,296	49	46
M Vehicle Theft	4	3	60	74	3	7	3	1	249	231	319	316	7	19
Counter/Forgery	1		6	4					94	82	101	86	3	7
Swindle/Conf			13	2		1		1	11	13	24	17	2	1
ATM/CC Fraud	1		3	1		1			18	16	22	18		
Impersonation				1		1			3	2	3	4		
Welfare Fraud											0	0		
Wire Fraud									1		1	0		
Embezzlement		1	6	5					21	23	27	29	1	
Stolen Prop	1	1	14	11		2			56	52	71	66	2	3
Vandalism	13	7	129	107	8	8	4	5	1,323	1,241	1,477	1,368	49	58
Drug/Narc Viol	11	13	150	145	10	21	2	4	1,133	1,116	1,306	1,299	51	52
Drug Equip Viol	1	1	10	7			1		189	243	201	251	1	7
Incest									3	3	3	3		
Statutory Rape									10	7	10	7		1
Pornography									2	1	2	1		
Betting/Wagering											0	0		
Op/Promo Gambl											0	0		
Gambl Equip Viol											0	0		
Sports Tampering											0	0		
Prostitution											0	0		
Promo Prostitution											0	0		
Bribery											0	0		
Weapons Laws	7		28	19	2	2	1		156	133	194	154	17	6
	<b>153</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10,484</b>	<b>10,438</b>	<b>12,648</b>	<b>12,673</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>537</b>

There are approximately 650 additional 1999 and 2000 arrestees where the race is not identified, 25 of those arrestees where also Hispanic.

## GROUP A ADULT ARRESTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY; 1999 AND 2000

Group A ARRESTS	ASIAN		AFRIC AM		NAT AM		UNK		WHITE		TOTAL		HISPANIC	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Murder/Nonneg	2	1	3	13	1	0	0	0	18	26	24	40	1	3
Negligent Mansltr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	4	0	0
Justifiable Hom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	1	0	7	12	0	0	0	0	38	25	46	37	4	0
Forcible Rape	2	1	15	13	0	4	0	1	84	68	101	87	6	7
Forcible Sodomy	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	10	8	1	0
Sex Aslt w Obi	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	4	6	6	0	0
Forcible Fondling	3	0	12	7	0	0	1	0	103	113	119	120	3	8
Robbery	1	1	131	118	10	1	0	0	156	124	298	244	12	6
Agg. Assault	37	33	679	629	61	46	23	11	2,537	2,442	3,337	3,161	188	198
Simple Assault	52	64	1,166	1,339	88	122	18	23	5,633	6,066	6,957	7,614	387	370
Intimidation	2	1	23	30	2	0	0	2	212	220	239	253	12	9
Arson	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	35	42	41	46	0	0
Extort/Blackml	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	4	0	0
Burglary/B+E	13	11	180	178	13	15	6	2	1,114	1,158	1,326	1,364	61	67
Pocket Picking	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	5	3	0	0
Purse Snatching	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	8	8	11	11	0	0
Shoplifting	63	49	750	666	84	86	35	31	2,456	2,457	3,388	3,289	235	193
Theft from Bldg.	3	3	40	36	2	3	2	1	227	253	274	296	3	9
Theft from Coin-op	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	21	9	24	13	0	1
Theft from MV	3	4	52	61	11	3	2	5	293	298	361	371	9	10
Theft of MV Parts	2	3	1	4	4	2	0	0	63	70	70	79	0	3
All Other Larceny	14	19	279	313	27	30	11	8	1,829	1,931	2,160	2,301	47	70
M Vehicle Theft	3	6	85	79	10	2	2	0	284	279	384	366	27	18
Counter/Forgery	13	1	176	152	5	4	0	10	622	805	816	972	99	107
Swindle/Conf	2	3	37	24	4	9	1	5	159	152	203	193	6	7
ATM/CC Fraud	2	4	10	24	0	0	0	0	63	67	75	95	4	1
Impersonation	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	12	40	17	47	1	16
Welfare Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0
Wire Fraud	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0
Embezzlement	1	0	23	21	0	0	0	0	133	121	157	142	4	3
Stolen Prop	2	3	20	18	0	0	0	0	91	102	113	123	3	5
Vandalism	8	12	153	156	9	16	5	9	1,287	1,270	1,462	1,463	53	80
Drug/Narc Viol	39	45	1,400	1,210	72	68	34	27	6,575	6,814	8,120	8,164	344	347
Drug Equip Viol	1	3	141	105	1	1	2	1	879	1,047	1,024	1,157	11	26
Incest	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	7	10	8	1	0
Statutory Rape	1	1	5	6	1	0	2	1	40	52	49	60	6	4
Pornography	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	8	10	11	10	0	0
Betting/Wagering	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	2	4	5	7	0	0
Op/Promo Gamb	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	15	13	1	0
Gamb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2	10	0	1
Sports Tampering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	4	3	75	61	0	0	1	0	162	195	242	259	8	17
Promo Prostitution	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	3	5	0	0
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Weapons Laws	10	4	77	81	2	5	2	0	336	357	427	447	34	28
	<b>285</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>5,382</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>25,536</b>	<b>26,682</b>	<b>31,948</b>	<b>32,895</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,614</b>

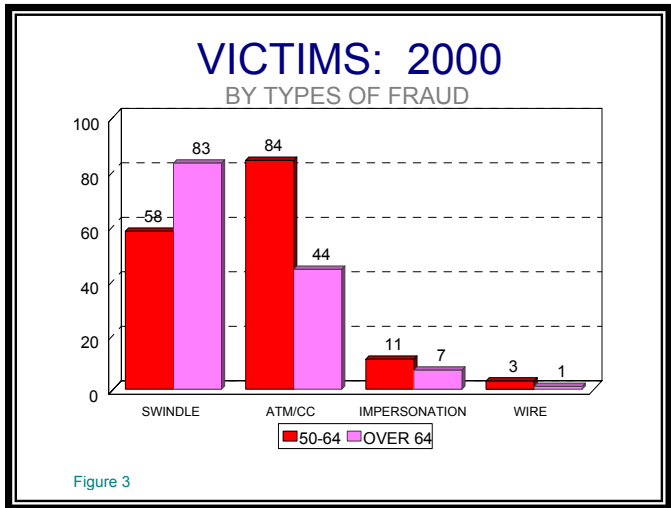
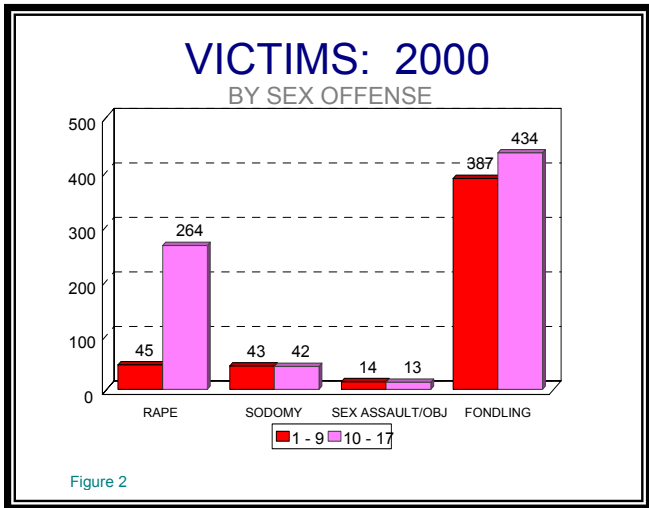
There are approximately 1850 additional 1999 and 2000 arrestees where the race is not identified, 125 of those arrestees where also Hispanic.

# Number of Reported Victims by Age Groups



## YOUNGER VICTIMS

## OLDER VICTIMS



Victimization for the crime of forcible fondling is similar although the number of reported victims age 1-9 is 5 times that of the victims age 10-17.

Significant increases have been seen in the number of victims of swindling and ATM or credit card fraud in the last two years. In 1998 there were 36 (age 50-64) and 71 victims (over 64) of a swindle and 47 and 33 victims of ATM or credit card fraud.

# GROUP A VICTIMS

## By Age and Offense

2000 REPORTED VICTIMS BY AGE AND OFFENSE									
OFFENSES	< 1	1 thru 9	10 thru 17	18 thru 29	30 thru 39	40 thru 49	50 thru 64	Over 64	TOTAL
Murder	3	7	3	13	11	7	4	4	52
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	6
Justifiable Homicide	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kidnapping	0	26	31	54	34	16	5	3	169
Forcible Rape	0	45	264	240	64	46	5	4	668
Forcible Sodomy	0	43	42	18	7	2	0	0	112
Sexual Aslt w Object	0	14	13	14	2	1	0	0	44
Forcible Fondling	1	387	434	89	33	13	0	6	963
Robbery	1	19	110	388	234	157	77	28	1,014
Aggravated Assault	18	241	952	2,464	1,268	704	193	37	5,877
Simple Assault	15	642	3,846	8,002	4,301	2,328	687	129	19,950
Intimidation	1	70	419	1,078	660	466	240	58	2,992
Arson	0	12	6	96	80	78	66	29	367
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	1	6	0	1	1	2	11
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	4	44	297	3,508	2,572	2,411	1,687	919	11,442
Pocket-Picking	0	0	5	13	5	8	11	10	52
Purse-Snatching	0	0	4	26	20	17	15	10	92
Shoplifting	0	0	4	15	9	7	7	0	42
Theft From Building	0	14	369	1,338	748	697	529	370	4,065
Theft From Coin-Op Machine	0	1	1	8	8	4	8	3	33
Theft From Motor Vehicle	0	48	1,061	6,120	2,368	1,992	1,287	392	13,268
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	0	0	225	1,419	498	464	288	100	2,994
All Other Larceny	8	233	1,914	4,853	3,931	3,489	2,586	1,550	18,564
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	48	87	1,405	1,034	843	511	203	4,131
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	6	28	383	198	210	171	102	1,098
Swindle/Confid/False Preten	3	1	4	96	51	63	58	83	359
Credit Card/ATM Fraud	0	0	4	146	95	88	84	44	461
Impersonation	0	2	6	50	33	25	11	7	134
Welfare Fraud	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wire Fraud	0	0	1	5	6	2	3	1	18
Embezzlement	0	0	0	3	4	5	2	1	15
Stolen Property Offenses	0	17	4	34	24	11	10	7	107
Vandalism	8	142	1,545	10,384	5,696	5,599	4,116	1,863	29,353
Drug/Narcotics Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Equipment Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	13	13	1	1	0	0	0	28
Statutory Rape	0	1	145	2	0	1	0	0	149
Obscene Material (Porn)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>11,838</b>	<b>42,275</b>	<b>23,997</b>	<b>19,757</b>	<b>12,662</b>	<b>5,966</b>	<b>118,633</b>
<b>Murder (Special Reporting)</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>11,838</b>	<b>42,277</b>	<b>23,997</b>	<b>19,758</b>	<b>12,663</b>	<b>5,966</b>	<b>118,638</b>

There were approximately 4,500 victims where the age was not specified. There were over 53,000 victims where the victim was not an individual. The missing victims were not included in this study.

**SECTION B**

**HATE/BIAS CRIME**





# HATE CRIMES

## HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE

In the past decade, criminal acts motivated all or in part by prejudice have come to be known as hate crimes. These crimes continue to occur in Iowa, as well as throughout the country. Hate crimes not only affect individuals or groups, but also can disrupt the very ideals of a democratic society. Individuals and/or groups are affected more deeply because hate crimes are not random; the victims are targeted for who they are. The entire community can be threatened because of the increased level of fear and distrust related to or perceived after a hate/bias incident. The aftermath of fear related to a criminal act in the community can then escalate into other criminal incidents. In response to the seriousness of these crimes, state and national programs have been instituted to focus on these incidents. Specifically, new law enforcement techniques were developed to investigate these crimes along with data collection enhancements to determine the scope and nature of these offenses.

Public Law 101-275 or the "Hate Crimes Statistics Act" was approved, after passing both the House and Senate of the United States, on April 23, 1990. The purpose of this Act is to acquire and publish data of crimes that display distinct evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity. The collection elements thought to be appropriate include the crimes of murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, arson, and destruction, damage, or vandalism of property.

On a local level, beginning in 1990, the 73rd Iowa General Assembly enacted into law precise language defining a hate crime and making special provisions for hate crimes. Revised in 1992, Iowa's law is more explicit and encompassing than the national law, reiterating the violation of an individual's rights and including victims of prejudice because of their sex, age, political affiliation, or disability. The following portion of Chapter 729A, *Code of Iowa*, reads:

### SEC. 729A.1 VIOLATIONS OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHTS PROHIBITED.

"Persons within the state of Iowa have the right to be free from any violence, or intimidation by threat of violence, committed against their persons or property because of race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, political affiliation, sex, sexual orientation, age, or disability."

### SEC. 729A.2 VIOLATION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS - HATE CRIME.

"Hate crime" means one of the following public offenses when committed against a person or a person's property because of the person's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, political affiliation, sex, sexual orientation, age, or disability, or the person's association with person of a certain race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, political affiliation, sex, sexual orientation, age, or disability.

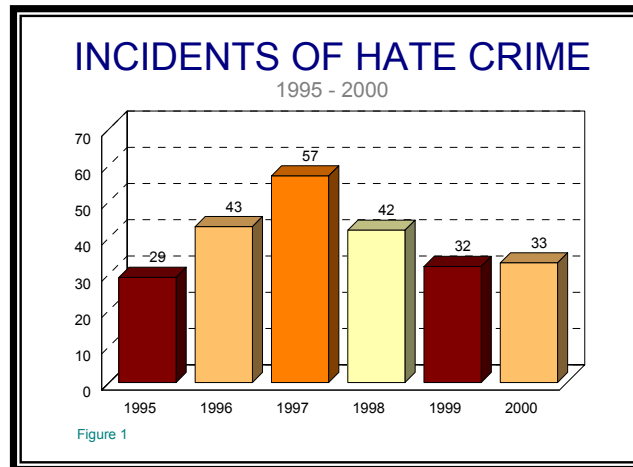
## HOW MANY...

2000 HATE CRIME	
Number of Incidents	33
Number of Victims	40
Number of Offenders	35

- The oldest victim was seventy-four and received hate mail.
- A total monetary loss of \$2,105.00 was reported in 2000, \$4,445.00 was reported in 1999 but \$44,325.00 was reported in 1998.
- Electronic mail was reported for the first time in the commission of a hate crime.

There 29 incidents of hate/bias crime reported in 1995, 43 incidents in 1996, 57 incidents in 1997, 42 incidents in 1998, 32 incidents in 1999 while 33 incidents were reported by the law enforcement jurisdictions of Iowa in 2000. Those agencies that were not participating in the UCR reporting system were surveyed and encouraged to submit hate crime information.

In 1995, eight incidents were identified as multiple victim or multiple offender incidents. Seven of the 1995 multiple victim incidents accounted for 23 victims while four multiple offender incidents accounted for 15 offenders. In 1996, fourteen of the 43 incidents involved a multiple victim or multiple offender; one of the incidents involved five victims and eighteen offenders. Four of the 1996 victims were other than individuals. In 1997, twenty-two of the incidents involved multiple victims or offenders but thirteen of the incidents reported an unknown offender. Out of the seventy-five reported victims, no person was indicated as the victim in eight of the incidents. Fifteen of the forty-two 1998 incidents involved one victim and one offender while multiple offenders were reported for twelve more of the single victim incidents. In 1999, seven of the thirty-two incidents involved multiple offenders while three of the incidents involved multiple victims. Six of the 1999 incidents involved victims other than individuals, two of which were multiple victim incidents. Eight of the thirty-three incidents in 2000 were reported as involving a multiple victim or offender. Individuals were among two of the incidents in 2000 that were reported as being multiple victims and offenders while another of the multiple incidents involved three businesses reported as the victim.



Additional Comments: Although African Americans were most frequently reported as the type of victim of a hate/bias crime in five of the six years, the data appears to be random. However, five incidents of painted racial slurs (“KKK” and “White Power”) (same city) occurred in \*1997 on a single day. In \*\*1998, the same three offenders were the offenders in three separate incidents (same city) within one week and in 2000 one offender accounted for three incidents involving six victims in two weeks (same city).

# AND WHEN ?

There is no clear pattern to the number of hate/bias crime incidents and when they occurred. October was the highest month of reported incidents in 1995. In 1996, March was reported as the month of the most incidents - nine or 21 percent of the 43 total incidents. 1997 began with few incidents but 12 (21%) of the 57 incidents were reported for June while six incidents were reported for November and five incidents were reported for six different months after April. July and October were reported as the months with the most incidents (six each

or 14 percent) in 1998. The months least reported were April and December with zero and one reported incidents respectively. In 1999, four incidents were reported in five different months, (April, May, August, October and November) while one incident was reported in four different months (February, June, September and December). April (6) was the month most reported in 2000 followed by July and October (5) accounting for almost half (16 of 33) of the incidents.

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY MONTH							
1995 - 2000							
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
JANUARY	1	6	1	3	2	0	
FEBRUARY	4	4	2	**5	1	4	
MARCH	2	9	4	5	3	3	
APRIL	1	4	2	0	4	6	
MAY	1	4	5	2	4	2	
JUNE	2	4	*12	2	1	2	
JULY	3	2	5	6	3	5	
AUGUST	4	2	5	5	4	4	
SEPTEMBER	2	5	5	4	1	0	
OCTOBER	5	2	5	6	4	5	
NOVEMBER	2	1	6	3	4	1	
DECEMBER	2	0	5	1	1	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	

# WHO AND WHERE...

The target of a hate/bias crime can be a person, property of a person, a group or the public. The combined property categories were targeted in 28 percent of the 1999 incidents but in approximately 50 percent of the 1998 and 2000 incidents of hate/bias crime. A personal residence was reported in 15 percent of the 1998 incidents, in 22 percent of the 1999 incidents and in 17 percent of the 2000 incidents. Overall, a residence was most often indicated as the target of a hate crime in the early years of reporting, being reported in 41 percent of the incidents in 1993. In the mid 1990's a person was the direct target most of a hate

crime being reported in 47 percent of the 1997 incidents, 46 percent of the 1996 incidents, 45 percent of the 1995 incidents and almost 43 percent of the 1994 incidents. Report of persons being the target of a hate crime dropped to 20 percent of the 1998 incidents, 34 percent of the 1999 incidents and 25 percent of the 2000 incidents. A place of worship was reported in ten percent of the 1998 incidents, six percent of the 1997 and 1999 incidents and in three percent of the 2000 incidents. A business was the target in 6 percent of the 2000 incidents, nine percent of the 1999 incidents but was not reported in 1998.

## TARGET OF HATE CRIME

2000 Incidents

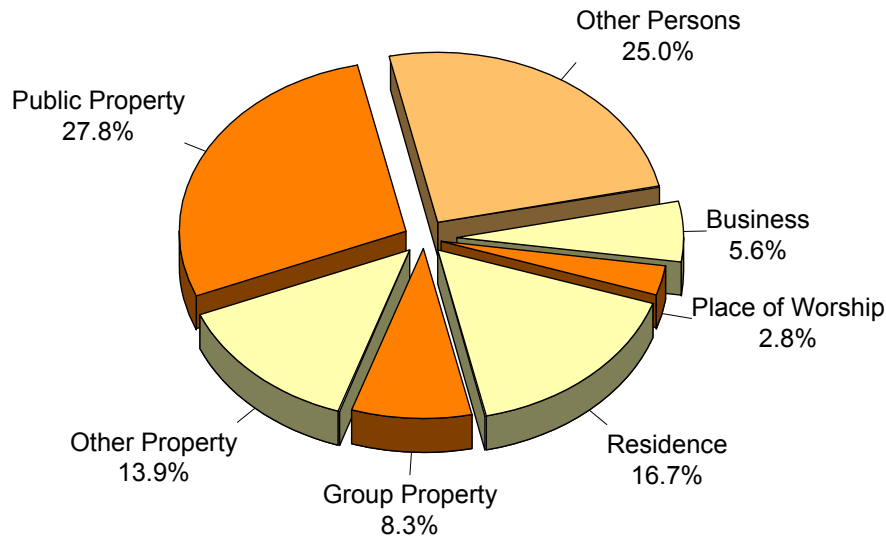
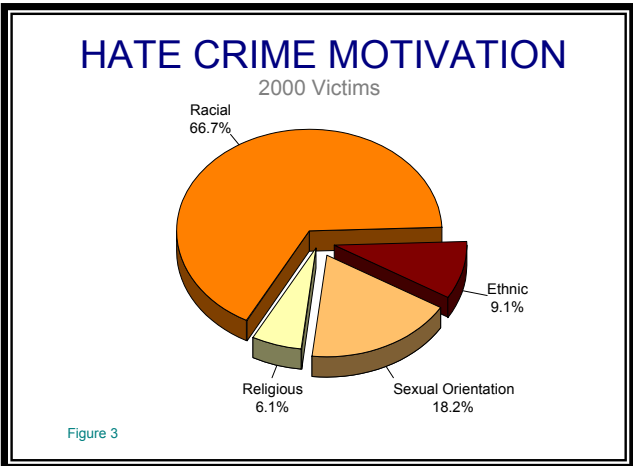


Figure 2

# WHY...



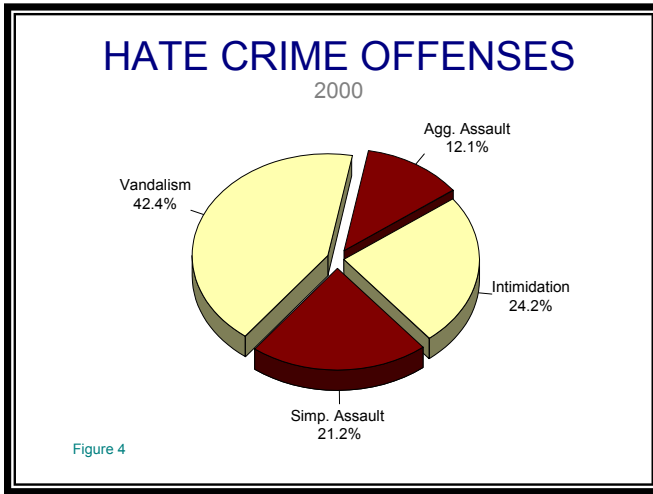
A crime that is motivated by prejudice, as defined by law, is a hate crime. Race was the motivation or **type** of the hate/bias crime reported most in Iowa for the years 1991 through 2000.

## A CLOSER LOOK AT 2000 VICTIMS

Bias Group	Type of Bias	#	% OF TOTAL
<b>Racial</b>	Anti-White	1	3
	Anti-African American	16	48
	Anti-Native American/Alaskan Native	0	0
	Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	1	3
	Anti-Multi Racial	4	12
<b>Religious</b>	Anti-Jewish	2	6
	Anti-Catholic	0	0
	Anti-Protestant	0	0
	Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	0	0
	Anti-Other Religion (Buddhism Hinduism)	0	0
	Anti-Multi Religious Group	0	0
	Anti-Atheist/Agnostic	0	0
<b>Ethnicity/ National Origin</b>	Anti-Arab	0	0
	Anti-Hispanic	2	6
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	Anti-Other Ethnicity	1	3
	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	5	15
	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	1	3
	Anti-Homosexual (Gays and Lesbians)	0	0
	Anti-Heterosexual	0	0
<b>Other</b>	Anti-Bisexual	0	0
	Age	0	0
	Gender	0	0
	Disability	0	0
	Political Affiliation	0	0
<b>Total</b>		33	



# AND WHAT?



Iowa's law enforcement officers reported vandalism most often in 2000 as the offense of a hate/bias crime (42 percent or 14 incidents). In 1994, 1995, 1997 and 1998 vandalism accounted for 36, 45, 42 and 47 percent of the incidents respectively but dropped to 31 percent of the 1999. The more serious offense of aggravated assault accounted for 12 percent (4 of 33) of the 2000 incidents, 14 percent of the 1993 and 1997 incidents, 10 percent of the 1994 incidents, 17 and 18 percent of the 1995, 1996 and 1998 incidents but 31 percent of the 1999 incidents. Simple assault accounted

for 21 percent of the reports in 2000, 11 percent of the reports in 1999, 16 percent of the reports in 1996 and 1998 while accounting for 18 percent of the reports in 1997. Intimidation was the most frequently reported offense in the years 1991 through 1993 accounting for 34, 35, and 43 percent of the cases respectively. Other more frequently reported offenses included arson, theft (embezzlement), disorderly conduct, and weapons law violations; however, robbery and burglary were noted in 1997, a rape was reported in 1998, while burglary and drug offenses were reported in 1999.

	Jurisdictions	Incidents
1991	18	101
1992	23	96
1993	30	45
1994	19	61
1995	14	29
1996	25	43
1997	27	57
1998	23	42
1999	20	32
2000	15	33

There were 232 reporting jurisdictions in Iowa in 2000 and 1999, 234 for 1995 through 1998, 233 jurisdictions in 1994 and 225 in 1991, 1992 and 1993. The adjacent table shows the number of jurisdictions that reported any hate/bias crime and the number of incidents they reported.

## TABLES

**STATE TOTALS: Part 11, Section B, Table 1,** beginning on page 357 shows the total state offenses by the type of hate/bias crime.

**BY LAW ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION: Part 11, Section B, Table 2,** page 359 shows the number of incidents recorded from each of the law enforcement jurisdictions and what was reported as the motivation or type of crime for the years 1995 through 2000.

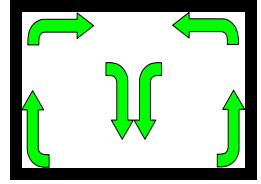


**SECTION C**

**DOMESTIC ABUSE**



# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



## HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The Iowa Department of Public Safety is charged under Chapter 236 of the *Code of Iowa* with the responsibility for collecting information on incidents of domestic abuse in Iowa from local law enforcement agencies. The Department began collecting domestic abuse data on July 1, 1985, assuming a function previously performed by the Iowa Department of Human Services. The domestic abuse reporting system was the only incident-based crime data collected by the Department from 1986 through 1990. The incidents of domestic abuse rose rapidly each year between the years 1986 and 1990 increasing from a reported 3,501 incidents in 1986 to 6,199 reported incidents in 1990. Beginning with the 1991 data the Department incorporated the domestic abuse data and hate/bias crime data with the new Iowa Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting System, housing all crime data in one computerized system.

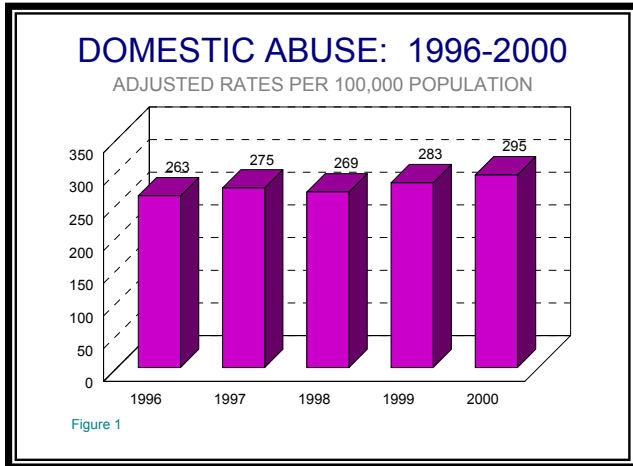
Domestic Abuse is defined in Section 236.2 of the *Code of Iowa* under any of the following circumstances:

- a. The assault is between family or household members who reside together at the time of the assault.
- b. The assault is between separated spouses or persons divorced from each other and not residing together at the time of the assault.
- c. The assault is between persons who are parents of the same minor child, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time.
- d. The assault is between persons who have been family or household members residing together within the past year and are not residing together at the time of the assault.

Although the definition of Domestic Abuse has changed since 1985, the meaning of “family or household members” has stayed much the same including spouses and other adult members that live together, but excluding children under 18.

# HOW MANY...

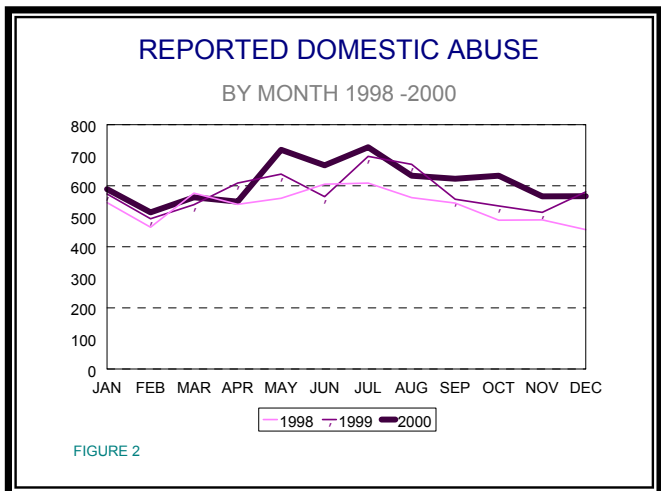
2000 VICTIMS	
Number	7,343
Increase from 1999	5.5%
Adjusted Rate	295
Increase from 1999	4.2%



...Domestic Abuse is counted by the number of victims as are the violent crimes of murder, rape, and aggravated assault. In 1996 there were 6,163 victims reported, 6,477 victims were reported in 1997, 6,432 in 1998, 6,963 in 1999 and 7,343 victims were reported by law enforcement in 2000.

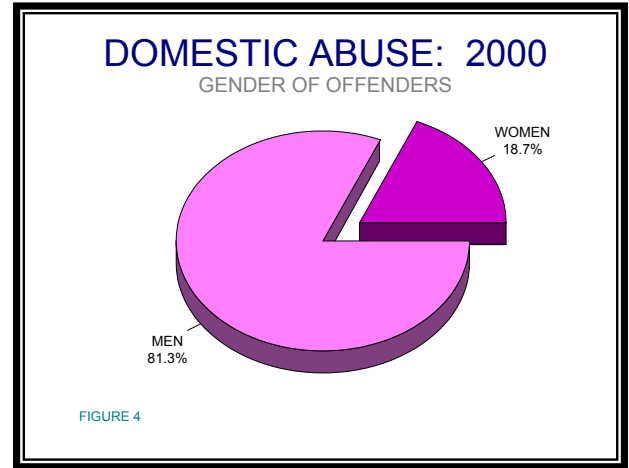
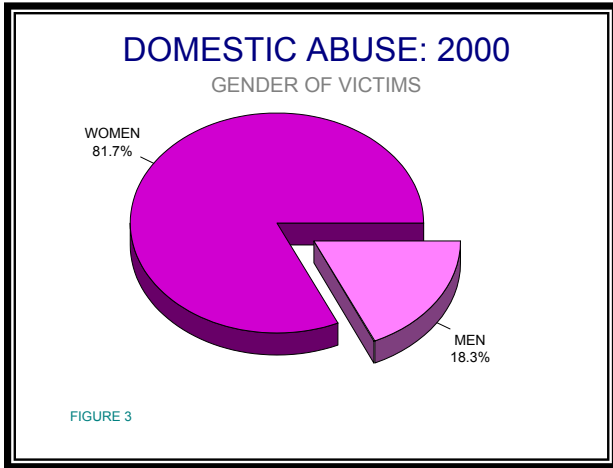
Table 1. Incidents by Month for 1998/00			
	1998	1999	2000
January	533	552	589
February	448	478	513
March	556	526	562
1st Quarter	1,537	1,556	1,664
April	521	594	548
May	543	619	718
June	576	553	667
2nd Quarter	1,640	1,766	1,933
July	585	680	726
August	542	653	633
September	530	543	623
3rd Quarter	1,657	1,876	1,982
October	475	524	633
November	464	497	565
December	433	559	566
4th Quarter	1,372	1,580	1,764
Total	6,206	6,778	7,343

The highest number of incidents recorded in 1998 through 2000 was in the summer month of July (here and Table 2, Section C). The lowest number of reported domestic abuse victims in 1999 and 2000 was February while December had the lowest number of domestic abuse victims in 1998.



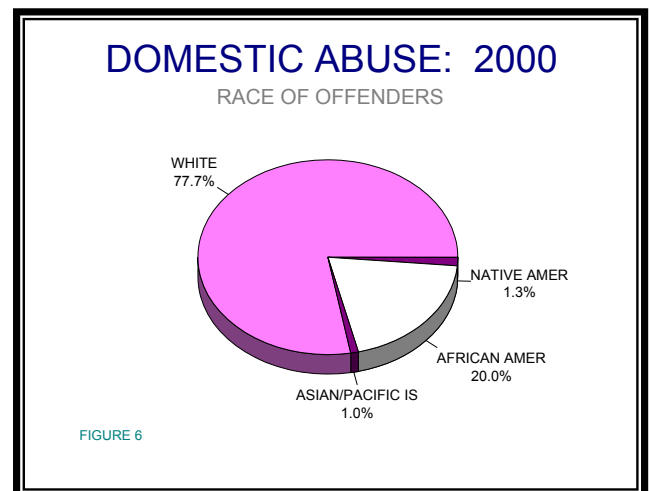
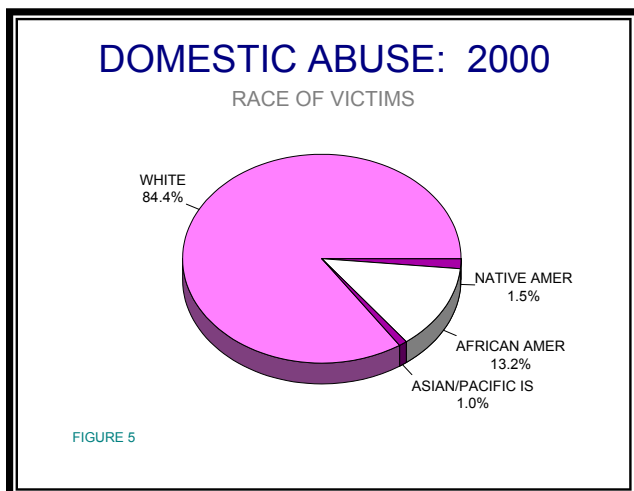
# AND WHO?

<b>VICTIMS By Gender</b>	
Female	6,000
Male	1,343
<b>OFFENDERS by Gender</b>	
Female	1,396
Male	6,076

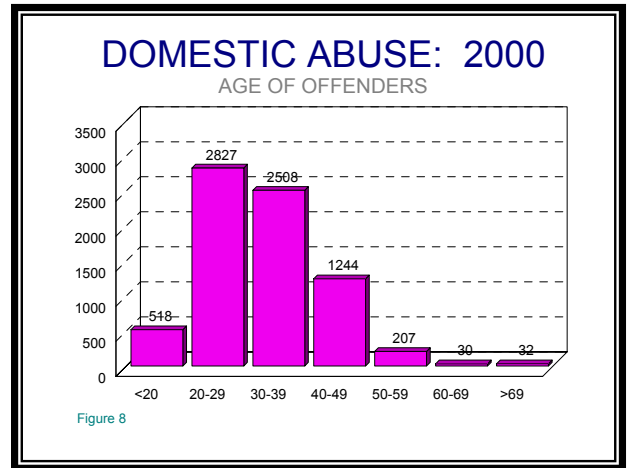
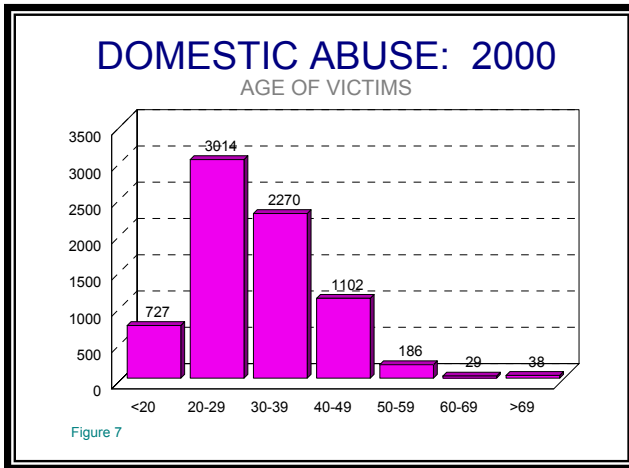


<b>Table 2. Victims and Offenders by Race, 2000</b>				
Race	Victims		Offenders	
	Victims	%	Offenders	%
White	6,144	84	5,784	78
African American	961	13	1,487	20
Asian/Pacific Isl.	71	1	60	1
Native American	106	1	76	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,282</b>		<b>7,441</b>	

Hispanic victims accounted for three percent of the victims in 1996 (191), 1997 (222), 1998 (208) and in 2000 (245) but four percent of the victims in 1999 (270). Hispanic offenders accounted for four percent (275) of the offenders in 1996 (261) and 2000 (318) while five percent of the 1997 (315), 1998 (301) and 1999 (330) offenders were reported as being Hispanic.



## Age



The largest percentage of victims was between the ages of 20 and 29. Forty-one percent or 3,014 of the 7,343 victims of domestic abuse were between the ages of 20 and 29. Specifically, the most common victim was 21 years of age (387), with 115 victims reported to be under 18.

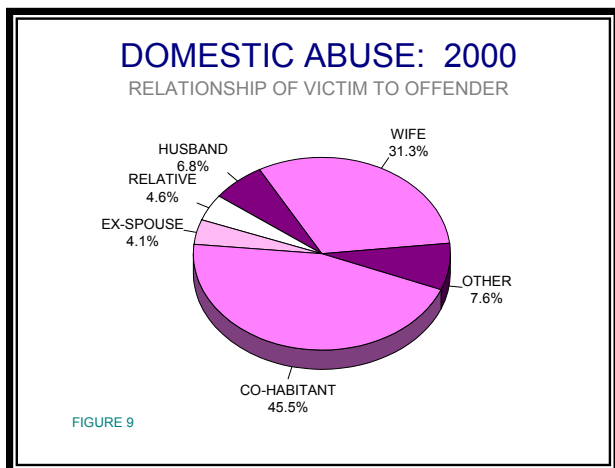
The ages of offenders tended to be a little older than victims accounting for ten percent (727) of the 7,333 victims under 20 years of age but making up seven percent (518) of the 7,355 offenders under 20 years of age.

**Table 3. Ages of Victims by Ages of Offenders for 1999**

The ages of both the victim and the offender were reported in 7,366 cases in 2000. Of these, twenty-six percent involved both the victim and the offender being in the age group of 20 through 29.

Offenders' Age	Victims' Age							
	<20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	>69	
Less than 20	232	192	36	49	4	2	3	518
20-29	392	1,926	399	86	21		3	2,827
30-39	62	784	1,280	330	35	10	7	2,508
40-49	30	94	509	529	66	5	11	1,244
50-59	6	15	36	96	43	8	3	207
60-69	2		6	8	10	2	2	30
70 and Over	3	3	4	4	7	2	9	32
	727	3,014	2,270	1,102	186	29	38	7,366

## Relationships



Forty-six percent of the reported victims were cohabitants of the abusers while the wives of the abusers accounted for an additional 31 percent in 2000. Seven percent of the 2000 victims were the husbands of the abusers, ex-spouses accounted for four percent of the relationships and others and adult relatives living in the household accounted for twelve percent of the victims in 2000. In 1999, the relationship of co-habitant and wife of the abuser accounted for 79 percent each of the relationships of victim to offender.

## WHAT

The investigating officer reports a number of characteristics of each domestic abuse incident. Included are observed signs of abuse (injuries) to the victim, the weapon used to inflict the abuse and who reported the abuse to the law enforcement agency. The law enforcement officer also notes any referrals made, the presence or absence of children during the abuse, whether an arrest was made, if the offender was present, and the time and day of the incident.

## Signs of Abuse

Signs of Abuse	1998		1999		2000	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
None	1,903	30	2,263	33	2,431	33
Minor Injury	4,312	67	4,437	64	4,599	63
Scalds/Burns	3	0	3	0	5	0
Severe Lacerations	90	1	129	2	174	2
Internal Injury	20	0	26	0	38	1
Loss of Teeth	11	0	7	0	9	0
Fractures	43	1	41	1	48	1
Unconscious	22	0	20	0	14	0
Other Major Injury	23	0	25	0	18	0
Total	6,427		6,951		7,336	

Table 4 shows the signs of abuse for the years 1998, 1999 and 2000. Some injury was noted by the law enforcement officer in sixty-seven percent of the 1998 and 2000 incidents of domestic abuse. Seventy percent of the 1998 incidents victims suffered some sort of injury. (One injury was noted per victim of domestic abuse.)

## CHILDREN

911

PRESENT		
Harmed	138	2%
Not Harmed	2,088	28%
NONE PRESENT	5,111	70%

REPORT RECEIVED FROM		
Victim	6,398	87%
Other	968	13%

### Reports of **children**

not being present at the scene have increased markedly from forty-five percent of the cases in 1989 to seventy-one percent of the 1999 cases.

Also, the **victim** has been reported consistently more as the one to notify authorities of domestic violence. In eighty-seven percent of the cases in 2000 the victim was indicated as the reporter while in 1990 the reporter was the victim in seventy-two percent of the cases while someone else took the responsibility in twenty-eight percent of the cases.

### Weapons

A weapon was indicated in ninety-two percent of the 2000 incidents ninety-three percent of the 1995 through 1999 cases while a weapon was indicated in ninety-five percent of the 1994 cases.

	1998		1999		2000	
Weapons Used	Weapon	%	Weapon	%	Weapon	%
None	451	7	561	7	634	8
Firearm	56	1	74	1	54	1
Knife	138	2	175	2	187	2
Other Dangerous	669	10	876	12	951	12
Fists, Feet, Teeth	5,593	81	5,931	78	6,245	77

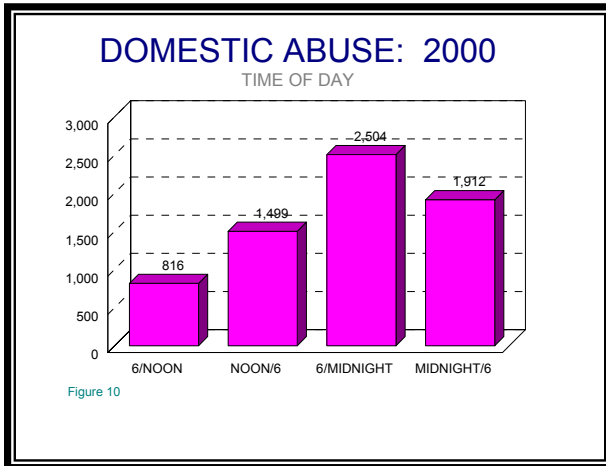
### Referrals

	1998		1999		2000	
Referrals Made	Incidents	Incidents	Incidents	Incidents	Incidents	Incidents
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
None	3,568	46	3,968	46	4,305	47
Legal	1,189	15	1,264	15	1,478	16
Other	883	11	1,012	12	1,017	11
Counseling	675	9	787	9	727	8
Shelter	619	8	707	8	750	8
Financial	101	1	184	2	169	2
Medical	705	9	694	8	710	8
Total Referrals	7,740		8,616		9,156	

There was no referral in 4,305 (47 percent) of the 7,343 victims in 2000. However, this number only accounts for 47 percent of the total referrals. There were 4,851 referrals indicated for the remaining 3,038 victims. The most common referral was a legal one accounting for 1,478 or for forty-nine percent of the remaining year 2000 victims. (There may be multiple referrals for one incident.)



# WHEN



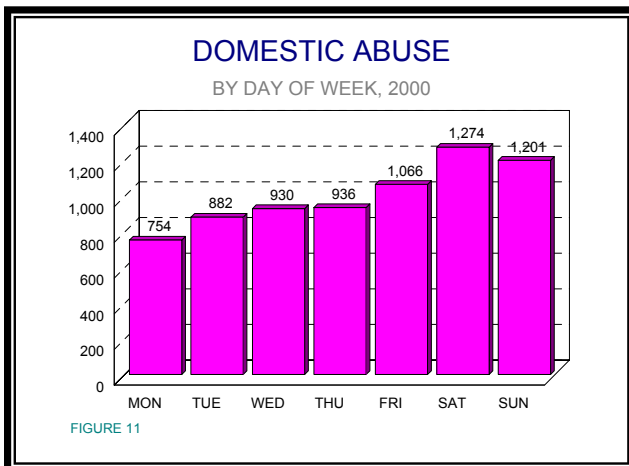
The majority of the domestic abuse incidents were reported during the evening and nighttime hours. In 2000, thirty-seven percent of the cases occurred between 6:00 P.M. and midnight, and another twenty-eight percent occurred between midnight and 6:00 A.M. The most frequent single hour reported was midnight and the least single hour reported was 7:00 A.M. Similar percentages were recorded in 1997 to 1999. A specific hour of the incident was reported for approximately ninety-five percent of the incidents.

**Table 7. Times of Abuse for 1999/2000**

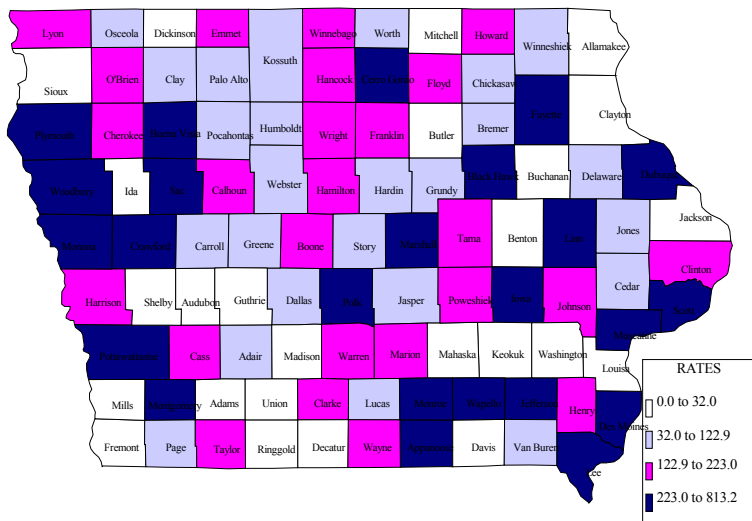
Time of Abuse	1999		2000	
	Incidents	%	Incidents	%
6 A.M. to Noon	747	12	816	12
Noon to 6 P.M.	1,361	21	1,500	21
6 P.M. to Midnight	2,556	39	2,504	39
Midnight to 6 A.M.	1,830	28	1,912	28
	6,494		6,732	

**Table 8. Day of Week of the Incident for 1999/2000**

Day of Week	1999		2000	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Monday	753	11	754	11
Tuesday	808	12	882	12
Wednesday	780	12	930	13
Thursday	809	12	936	13
Friday	1,000	15	1,066	15
Saturday	1,286	19	1,274	18
Sunday	1,311	19	1,201	17
Total	6,747		7,043	



Incidents of domestic abuse were reported more frequently on the weekends than on weekdays. In all years Saturday and Sunday accounted for approximately twenty percent each of all reported incidents until 2000 but other days of the week still show smaller percentages.



## ...AND WHERE

Table 9 shows the number of incidents of domestic abuse and the rate per 100,000 population for each of the 99 counties in Iowa. Law enforcement agencies that have not reported general crime or are considered "non-reporting" because of low numbers are listed on page 16. The "adjusted population" was used for the total rates.

Table 9. Number and Rate of Incidents per 100,000 Population by County and State								
	RATE	#		RATE	#		RATE	#
<b>IOWA</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>7,343</b>						
Adair	36.5	3	Floyd	144.8	24	Monona	281.9	29
Adams	22.3	1	Franklin	169.5	7	Monroe	547.3	22
Allamakee	0.0	1	Fremont	0.0	0	Montgomery	223.0	14
Appanoose	350.0	48	Greene	35.0	2	Muscatine	357.0	150
Audubon	0.0	0	Grundy	39.9	5	O'Brien	179.9	27
Benton	19.3	4	Guthrie	16.9	2	Osceola	113.5	8
Black Hawk	308.2	377	Hamilton	215.8	35	Page	114.4	20
Boone	160.3	43	Hancock	169.1	20	Palo Alto	94.5	6
Bremer	54.4	13	Hardin	43.2	8	Plymouth	302.0	28
Buchanan	4.6	1	Harrison	199.8	31	Pocahontas	67.1	6
Buena Vista	252.7	50	Henry	180.2	37	Polk	369.6	1378
Butler	0.0	0	Howard	122.9	12	Pottawattamie	812.2	504
Calhoun	190.6	22	Humboldt	76.7	8	Poweshiek	146.9	28
Carroll	41.0	9	Ida	0.0	0	Ringgold	0.0	0
Cass	202.7	30	Iowa	272.5	7	Sac	422.3	10
Cedar	86.9	16	Jackson	0.0	0	Scott	640.1	1041
Cerro Gordo	300.6	140	Jasper	67.8	14	Shelby	0.0	0
Cherokee	150.2	20	Jefferson	257.4	44	Sioux	30.6	7
Chickasaw	72.7	3	Johnson	212.5	225	Story	101.5	78
Clarke	165.9	14	Jones	112.3	23	Tama	184.4	28
Clay	85.3	15	Keokuk	0.0	0	Taylor	153.5	11
Clayton	0.0	0	Kossuth	72.3	13	Union	0.0	0
Clinton	129.9	6	Lee	561.0	138	Van Buren	62.3	5
Crawford	336.0	23	Linn	367.4	650	Wapello	320.8	116
Dallas	50.2	19	Louisa	0.0	0	Warren	178.1	74
Davis	0.0	0	Lucas	53.7	5	Washington	0.0	0
Decatur	0.0	0	Lyon	130.4	16	Wayne	149.0	10
Delaware	32.0	6	Madison	0.0	0	Webster	63.1	25
Des Moines	411.3	176	Mahaska	0.0	0	Winnebago	201.8	14
Dickinson	0.0	0	Marion	158.6	51	Winneshiek	42.2	9
Dubuque	417.9	376	Marshall	384.3	152	Woodbury	632.2	654
Emmet	138.3	15	Mills	0.0	0	Worth	102.4	8
Fayette	502.3	48	Mitchell	26.5	3	Wright	155.3	22

# ARRESTS

Section 236.11 of the Code of Iowa, enacted by the Iowa General Assembly in 1986, effected a change in the law regarding domestic abuse. This law requires an investigating peace officer of a domestic abuse complaint to arrest the alleged offender if there is probable cause to believe that domestic abuse has occurred. Before the law took effect arrests were made in approximately twenty percent of the incidents. Following the “mandatory arrest” law, the ratio of arrests began climbing to reach the seventy- percent range by the last quarter of 1988 (not shown).

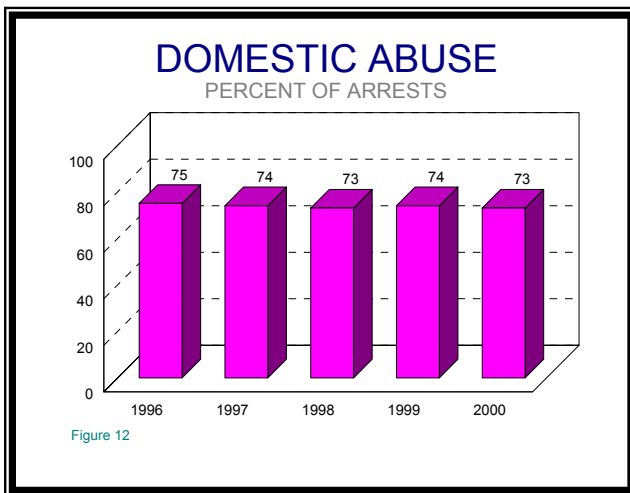
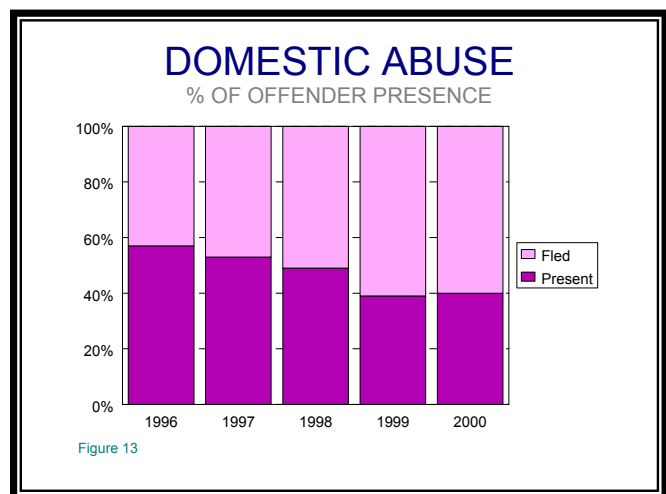


Figure 12 shows the percent of arrests for 1996 through 2000.

The charges ranged from trespass and drunkenness to burglary and robbery with most being arrested for simple assault (3,936). Refer to the Murder section for homicides of those in a domestic situation.

A factor determining the arrest of the offender of domestic abuse is physical presence. Beginning in 1991, information was collected as to whether an offender was at the scene when the law enforcement agency arrived or if the offender had fled. Sixty-one percent of the offenders were reported to have fled the scene in 2000. Figure 13 shows this information graphically for the years 1996-2000.



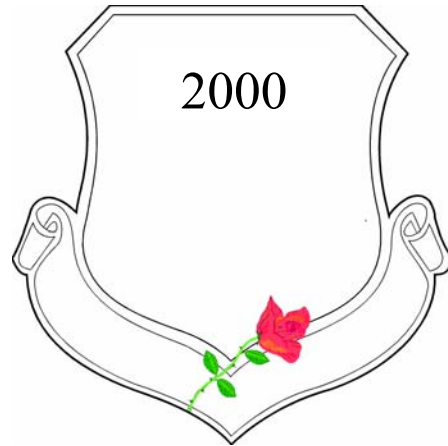


# **LAW ENFORCEMENT**

*the people that make the organization*

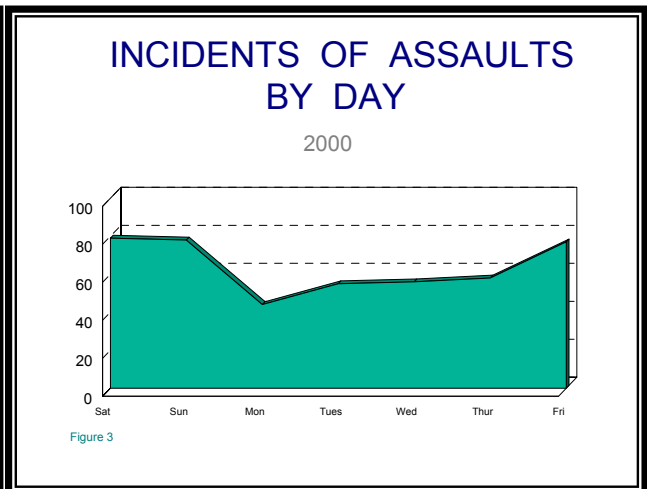
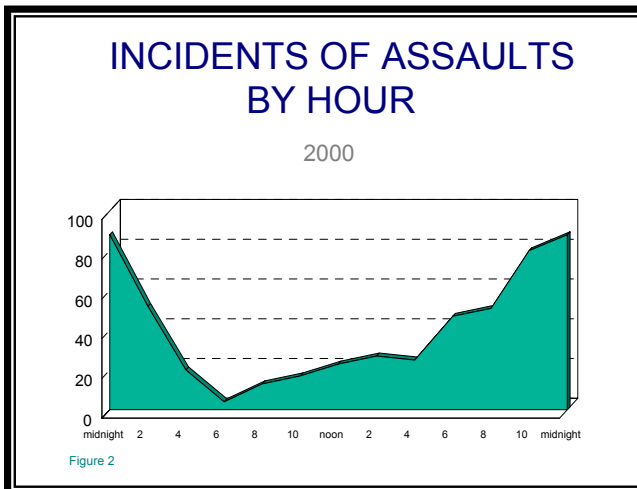
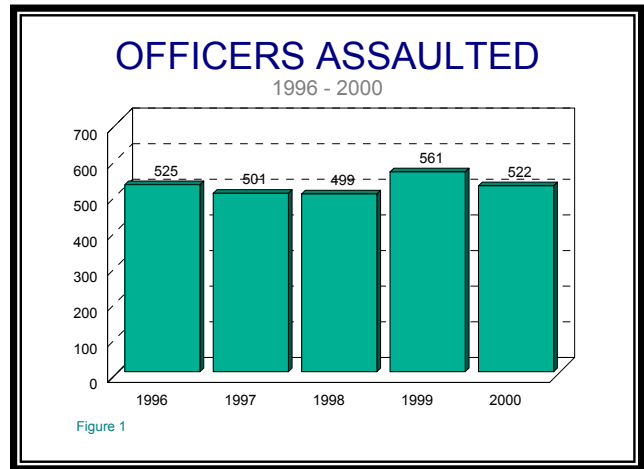
# DIED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

- 1998 Edward Halligan, Muscatine Co S.O.
- 1997 Gilbert Androy, Freemont Co S.O.
- 1993 Kipton Hayward, Polk Co S.O.  
Todd Stone, Clinton P.D.
- 1990 Allen Neiland, Iowa State Patrol

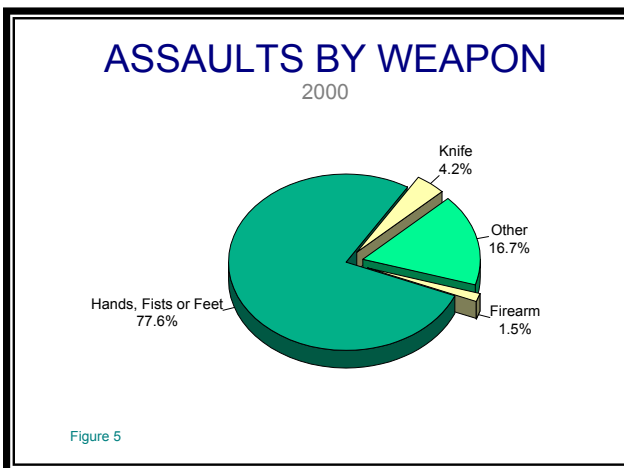
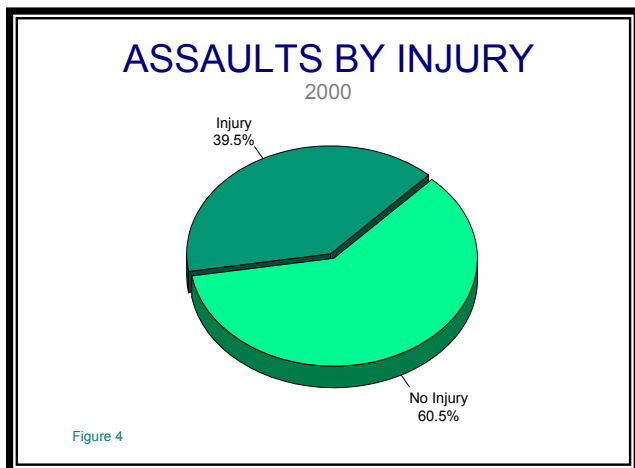


# ...AND ASSAULTED

*Caution should be used when analyzing this data. As with the crime data, it represents reports from law enforcement jurisdictions representing approximately eighty-five percent of the total population of Iowa.*



ASSAULTS BY ACTIVITY		
Activity	Number	Percent
Disturbance Call	179	34.3
Burglary in Progress	8	1.5
Robbery in Progress	1	0.2
Attempting Other Arrests	123	23.6
Civil Disorder	3	0.6
Handling or Transporting Prisoners	67	12.8
Investigating Suspicious Persons or Circumstances	23	4.4
Ambush - No Warning	0	0.0
Mentally Deranged	7	1.3
Traffic Pursuits or Stops	42	8.0
All Other Circumstances	69	13.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>522</b>	



ASSAULTS BY ASSIGNMENT		
Assignment	Number	Percent
<b>Two Officer Car</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>29.6</b>
Uniformed	149	28.5
Plain Clothes	6	1.1
<b>One Officer Car</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>60.8</b>
Uniformed - alone	124	23.8
Uniformed - assisted	183	35.1
Plain Clothes - alone	6	1.1
Plain Clothes - assisted	4	0.8
<b>Other</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Other - alone	13	2.5
Other - assisted	37	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>522</b>	

# LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES

<b>OFFICERS</b>	<b>5,056</b>
<b>Increase from 1999</b>	<b>.04%</b>
00 Rate per 1,000 pop.	1.7
99 Rate per 1,000 pop.	1.8
98 Rate per 1,000 pop.	1.7

The Program Services Bureau of the Department of Public Safety not only collects uniform crime reporting data but also collects information on law enforcement civilian personnel as well as law enforcement officers. The information displayed below is from the 99 county sheriffs, the 3 state universities, 130 police departments and the Iowa Department of Public Safety.

Officers of the Iowa Department of Public Safety are in the Division of State Patrol, the Division of Criminal Investigation of which Gaming Enforcement Officers are a part, the Division of Narcotics Enforcement and the Fire Marshal Division.

<b>FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES</b>			
<b>Officers</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
DPS	626	40	666
State Univ. Security Depts.	65	15	80
Police Departments	2,658	181	2,839
Sheriff Offices	1,377	94	1,471
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,726</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>5,056</b>
<b>Civilians</b>			
DPS	111	176	287
State Univ. Security Depts.	21	11	32
Police Departments	116	536	652
Sheriff Offices	600	823	1,423
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>2,394</b>

# LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

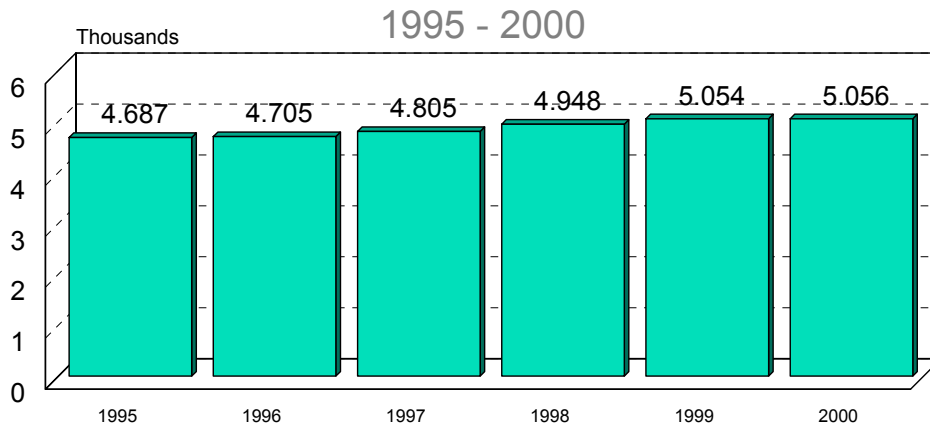


Figure 6