

1995 IOWA UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

INCIDENT - BASED



IOWA
DEPARTMENT
OF
PUBLIC SAFETY



INCIDENT- BASED

IOWA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

1995 RELEASE

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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SUMMARY

- The Incident-Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reporting System began with the 1991 data after using the summary system of crime reporting since 1974.
- There are currently 234 direct reporting law enforcement agencies in Iowa. Some data was reported from approximately 94 percent of these 234 jurisdictions in 1994. A more complete description of the relative completeness of the data is discussed beginning on page 13, Part 1 and in Appendix A on page 409.
- Table 1 shows that 177,855 Group A crime offenses were reported to the Iowa Department of Public Safety in 1995, a twenty-two percent increase over the 1994 figure of 146,107 offenses. When using an adjusted rate, there is a 12 percent increase from the 1994 rate of 6574 to the 1995 rate of 7386 offenses per 100,000 population. The corresponding number of offenses for 1991 is 98,723, for 1992 is 115,474, while there were 138,082 offenses reported in 1993.
- Table 2 shows crime data converted to the summary based crime index format. The crime index is made up of the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. Caution should be used in comparing 1991-1995 summary figures from the incident-based system with previous annual reports. However, perspective can be gained when comparing the 1990 rates to the 1995 adjusted rates. Although the 1995 rate of 3982 is eleven percent higher than the 1994 rate of 3579, the 1995 rate is 2.5 percent lower than the 1990 rate of 4084 per 100,000 population
- The 1995 adjusted rate of 337.6 for violent crime shows a six percent increase from the 1994 rate of 317.5 and a thirteen percent increase from the 1990 rate of 299.1 violent crimes per 100,000 population.
- The 1995 adjusted property rate of 3644.2 is twelve percent more than the 1994 rate of 3261.8 but continues to be less than the 1990 property rate of 3784.5 (4 percent).
- A sixteen percent increase in the number of murder victims is found between the 1995 total of 64 and the 55 reported in 1994. Twelve persons between the ages of 36 and 40 were the victim of a homicide most often in 1995, however, children under 5 were the victims of a murder 11 times. Most offenders were white (67.6 percent), male (90.1 percent), and between the ages of 16 and 30 (63.4 percent). Some type of firearm was used in approximately 45 percent of the murder situations.

- In 1995, the number of reported rapes was the only violent crime to decrease (536 in 1994 to 505 in 1995). Although the number of rape victims and corresponding rate decreased in 1995 from 1994, the 1995 adjusted rate of 21.0 shows a fifteen percent increase from the 1990 rate of 18.3 rapes per 100,000 population. In 1995 ninety-three percent of the rapes were reported as completed while seven percent were attempted. Also in 1995, most victims were white female (83 percent), approximately two-thirds of the victims knew their attacker and the majority of rapes happened at a residence (62.1 percent).
- There were 1241 reported robberies in 1995, up from 1055 reported in 1994. The rate increase for 1995 (51.5) over 1994 (47.4) was nine percent. Eighty-nine percent of the victims were individuals while another eleven percent of the victims were businesses. A firearm was used in approximately 25 percent of the robberies. The hour most reported for a robbery was 11:00 P.M.
- The rate of aggravated assaults increased eight percent from a 1994 adjusted rate of 246.3 per 100,000 population (5,475) to 265.3 population (6,388) in 1995. The offenders in an assault tended to be white male (66 percent), ages 22 to 39 (over 50 percent). Approximately two-thirds of the victims knew their offender, and a dangerous weapon (a firearm, knife, blunt object or etc.) was used in approximately 45 percent of the incidents.
- White men in the age group between 18 and 24 years of age seem to be arrested most in 1995. Overall, the most notable increase in the rate of arrests from 1990 to 1995 is in the drug offenses.
- Reports of hate/bias crime decreased to 29 incidents in 1995 involving 45 victims (8 multiple victim incidents). In 1994, 61 incidents were reported involving 3 multiple victims. All incidents from 1991 to 1993 were reported as single victim/offender incidents. Approximately three-fourths of the crimes between 1991 and 1993 were motivated by racial prejudice. Of the 1995 incidents, there were 32 African American victims, three white victims, one victim of Asian or of Pacific Islander origin, and one multi-racial heritage victim.
- The adjusted rate of domestic abuse rose from 260 incidents in 1994 to 282 incidents in 1995, an eight percent increase from 1994 to 1995 but a twenty-six percent increase from the 1990 rate. Approximately seventy percent of the offenders continue to be arrested each year since 1990. The mandatory arrest law was enacted in July of 1986. (Approximately sixty percent of the offenders are arrested at the scene.)
- All rates in this publication are based on units per 100,000 estimated population. The rates for Part 1 analysis sections were based on six months consistent data reported while the Part 11 data tables were based on the combined population of those reporting jurisdictions that had any data reported for 1995.

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INTRODUCTION

Historical 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 *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 has been committed in its jurisdiction, the law enforcement agency shall report information concerning such a public offense 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 was 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 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 Plans, Training, and Research 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 Field 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 21 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. Complete 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 called: Uniform Crime Reporting, National Incident-Based Reporting System, Volume 1 Data Collection Guidelines. July 1, 1988.

1995 Incident-Based, Iowa Uniform Crime Reports: Part 1 Analysis

Contained in the 1995 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 and Group A and B arrests are in Section A of Part I while Hate/Bias Crime is found in Section B and Domestic Abuse is found in Section C.

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 and aggravated assault.

The rates used in Part 1 of this report are figured on a population basis of those law enforcement jurisdictions reporting to the Department more than six months worth of consistent 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).

1995 Incident-Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reports: Part 11 Statistical Data

Contained in the 1995 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 are 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).

An added feature of some of the agency specific tables are population summaries at the end of each table. The population summaries are included in Part II Section A, general crime offense tables (tables 1 and 2) and the arrest tables (tables 7 and 8) 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 50,000 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 Areas

- Cities Under 5,000 population usually means all cities between 2,500 and 5,000 population unless the city under 2,500 population has applied to be a direct reporting agency (under 10 agencies have done this).
- Suburban Sheriffs' Offices would include those in Black Hawk, Dallas, Dubuque, Johnson, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Warren and Woodbury Counties.
- Rural Areas would include all cities under 2,500 population that report through their Sheriff's Office and any county not mentioned above as being a suburban sheriffs' office.

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 all of the 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 universities security departments and the 132 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 it 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 1995 Incident-Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reports. Table 7 reports total arrest information, both for adults and juveniles, whereas table 8 reports only juvenile 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 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) 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 Incident-Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reports.

The Domestic Abuse reports for 1995 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. **THIS DATA IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ON-LINE .PDF EDITION OF THE REPORT. FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT TABLES IN THIS SECTION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE FIELD SERVICES BUREAU, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (E-MAIL: ibrinfo@dps.state.ia.us).**

An information requesting system was implemented to complement the new 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, Field Services Bureau, Wallace State Office Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa 50319, (515) 281-8494. (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 1991-1995 data from the new 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 the agencies that have made the substantial effort required to submit their data in an accurate and timely manner.

PART 1

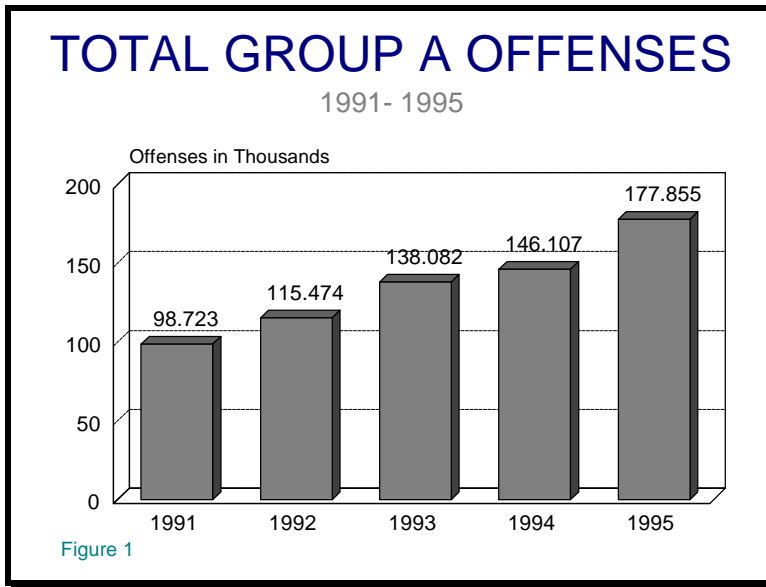
ANALYSIS OF CRIME IN IOWA

SECTION A

GENERAL CRIME

TOTAL CRIME

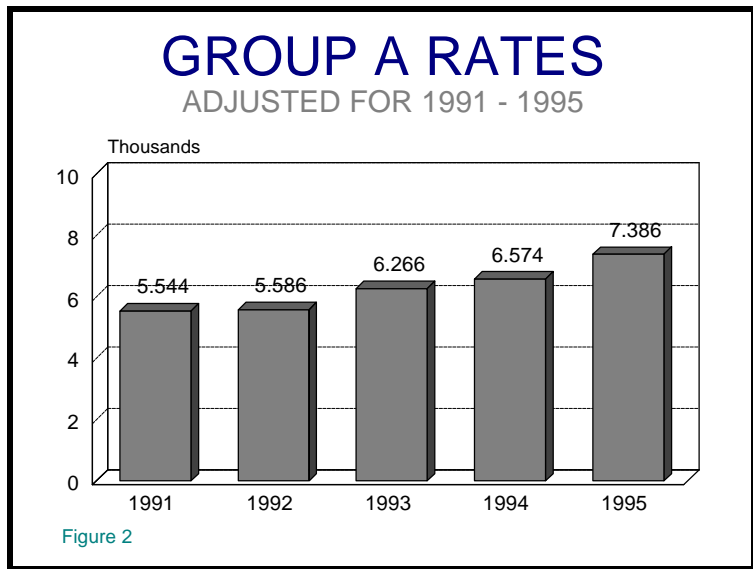
INCIDENT - BASED METHOD



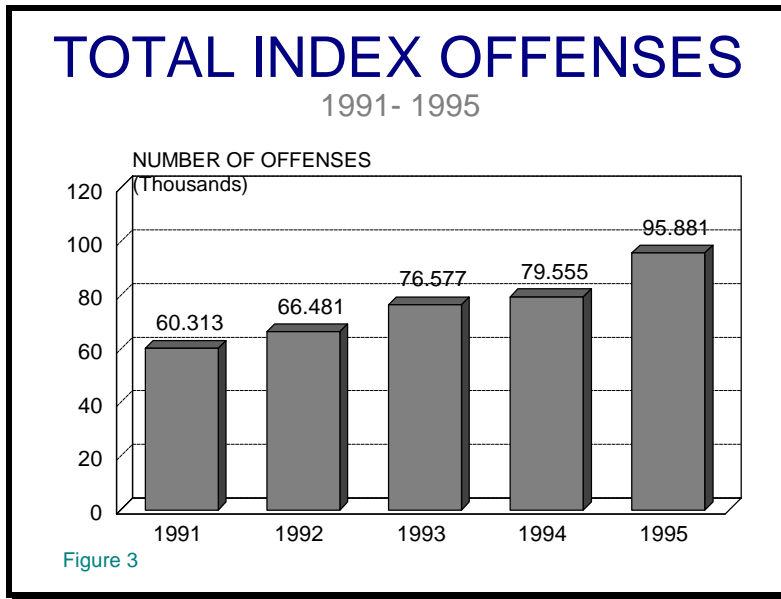
The 1995 Incident -Based crime data indicates that there were 177,855 Group A offenses reported with a corresponding adjusted rate of 7386.0 per 100,000 population. The 1995 adjusted rate represents a 12.3 percent increase over the 1994 adjusted rate of 6573.5 (146,107 offenses). Group A offenses include the crimes of murder, sexual offenses, robbery, all assaults, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft plus many drug/narcotic,

fraud and other offenses. (See the note at the end of this section for an explanation of adjusted rates.)

Figures 1 and 2 show 1991 - 1995 actual offenses and the 1991 - 1995 adjusted rate comparisons.

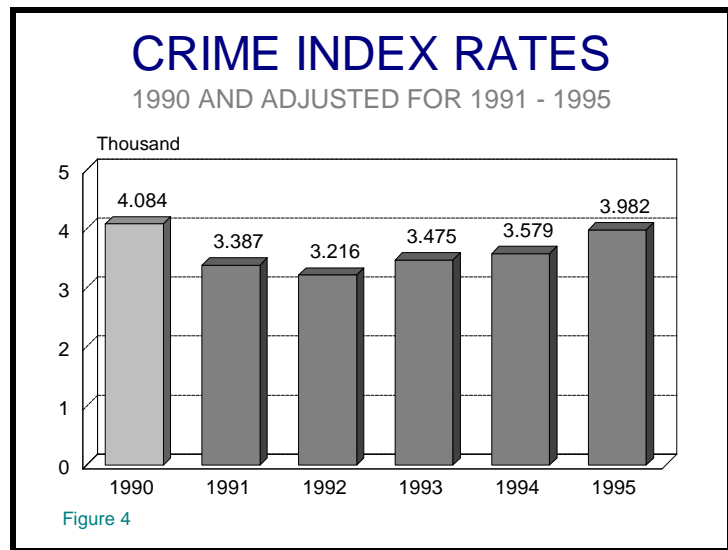


SUMMARY - BASED METHOD



The index crimes are the four violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. (Indexed crime data is broken down by reporting law enforcement agency in Section A Table 2.) Figure 3 on this page shows the actual crime index totals for 1991-1995. The crime index is useful in comparing current crime rates to those before 1991.

As with the incident-based accounting of crime, the crime index shows an increase between the 1994 and the 1995 adjusted rates. In fact, the 1995 rate of 3,982 crimes per 100,000 population is eleven percent higher than the 3,579 rate per 100,000 population figured for 1994. A twenty-four percent increase is found when comparing the period low of 3216 crimes per 100,000 recorded in 1992 to the 1995 rate. Although caution should be used, perspective can be gained when comparing the last year of the old reporting system (1990) to the 1995 adjusted rate of 3982 crimes per 100,000. The 1995 figure is 2.5 percent less than the 1990 figure of 4084 crimes per 100,000 population. Figure 4 shows these rates for 1991 - 1995.



SUMMARY-BASED CRIMES

Offenses	Total Rates	Adjusted Rates					% Change	% Change
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	from 1990	from 1994
*Murder	1.9	(2.2) 1.2	(1.6) 1.5	(2.1) 2.6	(1.9) 2.0	(2.3) 2.3	21	(+21.1) +15
Rape	18.3	17.7	17.9	22.3	24.1	21.0	15	-13
Robbery	39.3	30.9	37.8	43.4	47.2	51.5	31	9
Aggravated Assault	239.5	158.8	199.6	237.0	244.2	262.9	10	8
Total Violent Crime	299.1	208.7	256.7	305.4	317.5	337.6	13	6
Burglary	804.8	640.1	566.2	633.2	639.2	732.7	-9	15
Larceny	2810.3	2425.7	2269.0	2387.1	2448.6	2691.4	-4	10
Motor Vehicle Theft	169.4	112.5	123.9	149.0	173.9	220.1	30	27
Total Property Crime	3784.5	3178.3	2959.1	3169.3	3261.8	3644.2	-4	12
Total Index Crime	4083.6	3387.0	3215.9	3474.7	3579.3	3981.8	-3	11

* The murder category shows two rates for the years 1991 through 1995. The rate in parentheses () is actual using the total population of the state and special reporting (see the murder section) the other rate is based on the adjusted population of "reporting agencies" (see the end of this section).

THE VIOLENT CRIMES

OF

MURDER, RAPE, ROBBER AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Using the table above, the 1995 adjusted violent crime rate shows a six percent increase over the previous year of 1994. However, a thirteen percent increase is found when comparing the 1990 rate of 299.1 to the 1995 adjusted violent crime rate of 337.6. The only violent crime to decrease in 1995 was the rate of reported rapes. In 1995, the adjusted rate of reported rapes (21.0) was thirteen percent less than the 1994 rate of 24.1 rapes per 100,000 population but fifteen percent more than the 1990 figure of 18.3.

THE PROPERTY CRIMES

OF

BURGLARY, LARCENY AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The 1995 property rate of 3644.2 crimes per 100,000 population continued to be less (4 percent) than the 1990 rate of 3784.5. However, an increase of twelve percent was recorded from the 1994 rate of 3261.8 property crimes per 100,000 population to the 1995 rate. Burglary and larceny also increased ten percent and fifteen percent respectively from 1994 to 1995 while remaining less than the 1990 rate. Motor vehicle theft increased twenty-seven percent from the reported 1994 adjusted rate of 173.9 to the 1995 adjusted rate of 220.1 and surpassed the 1990 rate of 169.4 by thirty percent.

NOTE: Data for this report is based on incidents submitted by the law enforcement agencies 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 criteria is based on an individual agency entering more than 6 months worth of consistent data for the year. Exceptions were made for the 9 reporting agencies that began reporting data in 1994. The adjusted population figure for 1995 is 2,407,977; 1994 is 2,222,663; 1993 is 2,203,850; 1992 is 2,067,289 and for 1991 the adjusted population figure was 1,780,740. The following law enforcement agencies' corresponding populations are not included in the adjusted population figure for **1995**:

No Reports Received

Audubon Police Dept., Belle Plaine Police Dept., Cedar Rapids Police Dept., Clinton Police Dept., Grundy Center Police Dept., Hiawatha Police Dept., Jefferson Police Dept., Lamoni Police Dept., Norwalk Police Dept., Rock Valley, Police Dept., Sioux Center Police Dept., Tama Police Dept., Univ. of Iowa Dept. of Public Safety, Washington Police Dept., and Waukon Police Dept.

Deleted Due to Insufficient Data

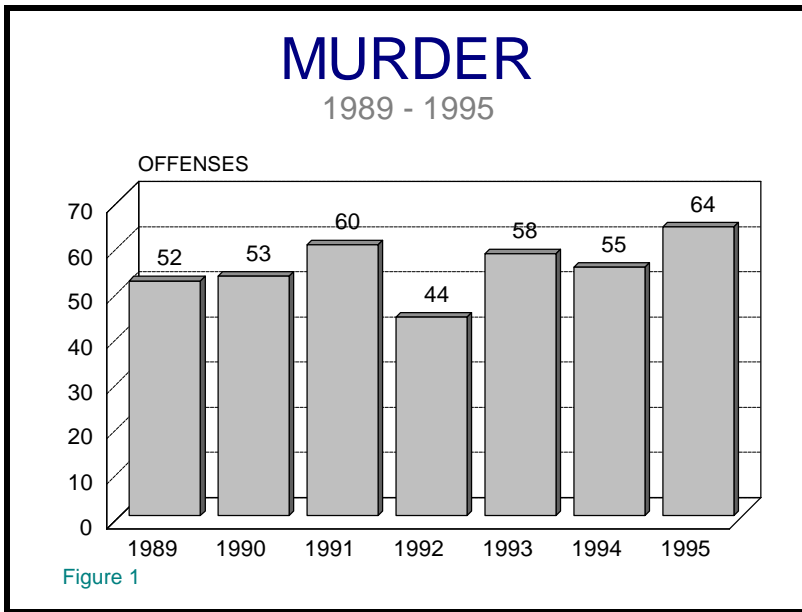
Albia Police Dept., Allamakee Co. Sheriff's Office, Audubon Co. Sheriff's Office, Clinton Co. Sheriff's Office, Council Bluffs Police Dept., Creston Police Dept., Dickinson Co. Sheriff's Office, Franklin Co. Sheriff's Office, Fremont Co. Sheriff's Office, Glenwood Police Dept., Grinnell Police Dept., Humboldt Co. Sheriff's Office, Keokuk Police Dept., Knoxville Police Dept., Mills Co. Sheriff's Office, Monroe Co. Sheriff's Office, Montgomery Co. Sheriff's Office, Oelwein Police Dept., Pottawattamie Co. Sheriff's Office, Sgt. Bluffs Police Dept., Shelby Co. Sheriff's Office, Union Co. Sheriff's Office, and the Washington Co. Sheriff's Office.

A similar listing is available upon request for 1991 through 1994.

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

MURDER

1995 MURDER	
Number of Victims	64
Number of Incidents	61
Number of Offenders	71

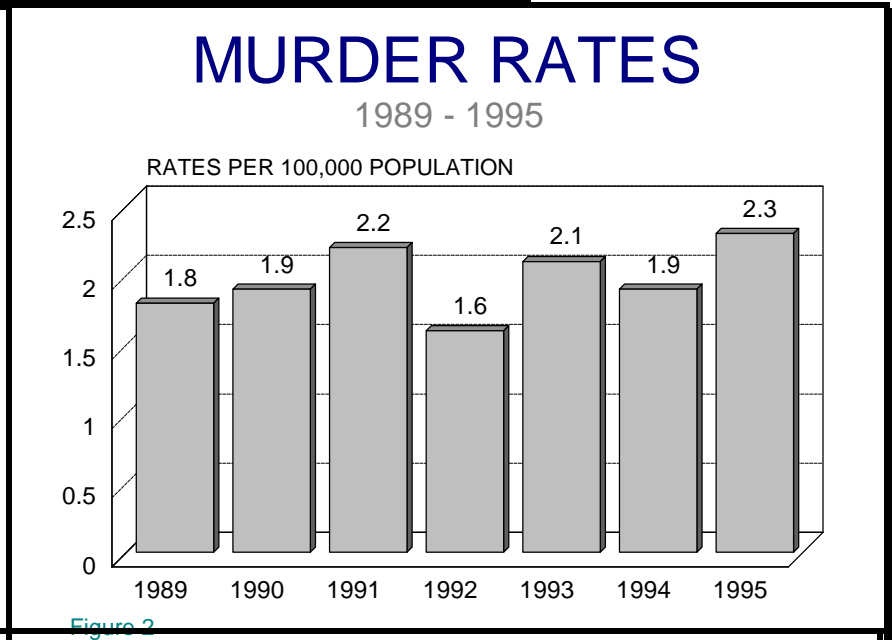


TOTAL

There were 64 murders reported in 1995, a sixteen percent increase from the 1994 total of 55 murders. It is difficult to identify a trend in murders because of the relatively small numbers involved. However, murders rose from 1989 to 1991, dropped significantly in 1992, to overall increase again to 1995.

Rates

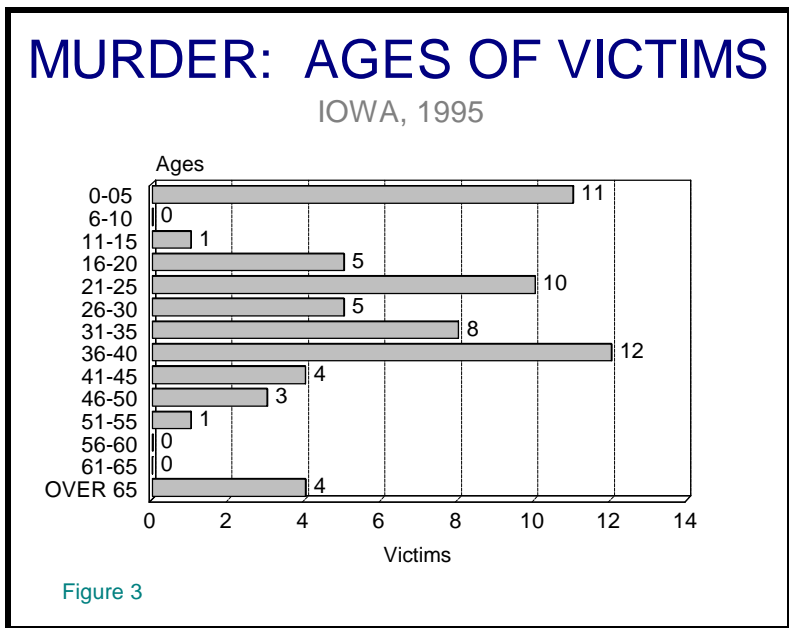
Similar to the trends found in the total above, murder rates per 100,000 population for the years 1989-1995 are displayed in Figure 2.



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.

VICTIMS

1995 Victims	
Number of Victims	64



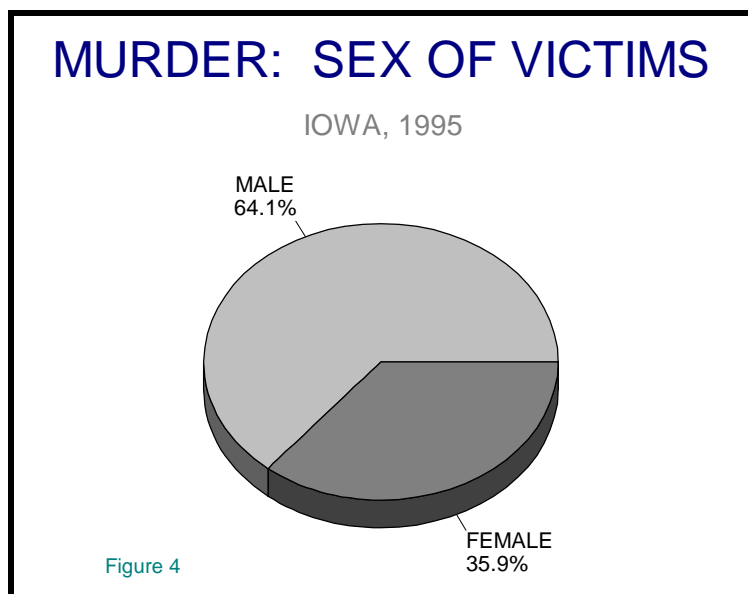
AGE OF VICTIMS

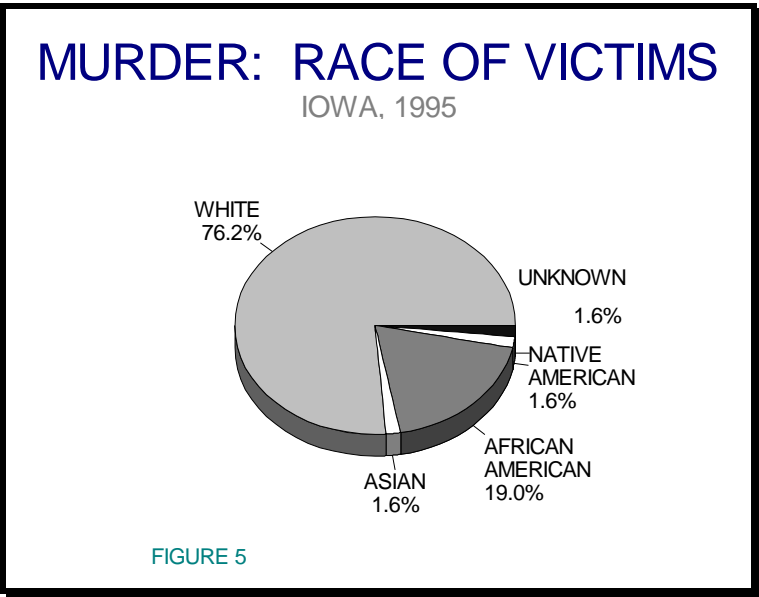
Figure 3 shows the ages of murder victims during 1995. Almost one third (31%) of the 64 victims were between the ages of 31 and 40, the largest age grouping in both 1994 and 1995. Another twenty-three percent of the victims were between the ages of 21 and 30. However, seventeen percent (11) of the 64 victims were under 5, a single age group. In 1994,

only nine percent (5 of 55) of the victims were under ten years of age.

SEX OF VICTIMS

Sixty-four percent (41) of the victims in 1995 were male and thirty-six percent (23) of the victims were female. 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-eight of the 64 1995 victims (76 percent) were white and 12 (19 percent) were African American. There was one Asian victim, one Native American victim and one victim whose race was unidentified. Five 1995 victims were reported as Hispanic. The race of four of the Hispanic victims was white, and one victim was reported as African American. The racial distribution in 1994 consisted of

eighty-two percent (45) of the victims being white while the fifteen percent (8) of the victims were African American and 2 victims were Native American. (One of the white victims ethnicity was identified as Hispanic.)

OFFENDERS

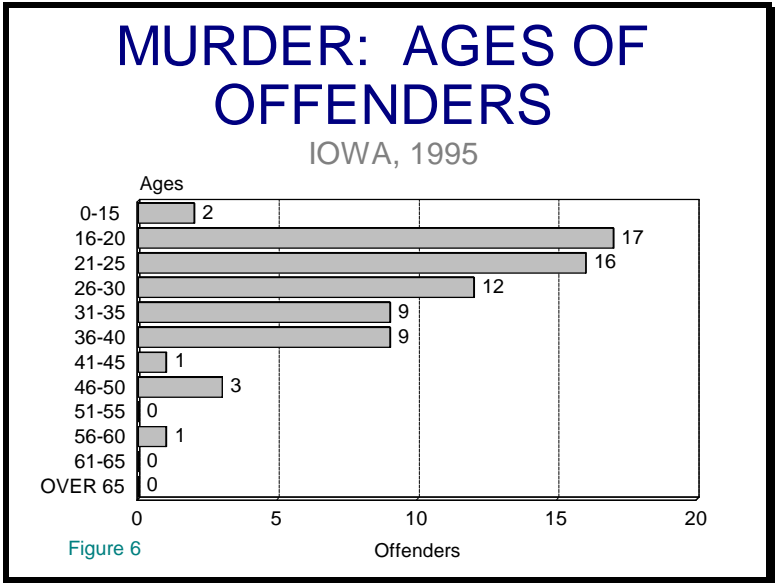
1995 Offenders	
Number of Offenders	71

INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFENDERS

The next several figures present a summary of what is known about 71 of the murderers who were identified by Iowa law enforcement agencies in 1995. In nine murder situations, the identities of the murderers were unknown.

AGE OF OFFENDERS

Ages of the known murderers are depicted in Figure 6 for 1995. Forty-nine percent of the offenders were under 26 in 1995 a decrease from sixty-two percent or 33 of the 53 offenders in 1994. Similar to the 1995, the under age 26 category in 1993 was 48 percent or 26 of the 54 total known offenders.



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. Table 1 shows juvenile victim and offender data for the years 1989 through 1995. Although these numbers are small, the identified juvenile offenders rose markedly in 1993 and 1994 to decrease again in 1995. Also, the age of the victims seemed to have become proportionately older in recent years. However, in 1995, seventy-nine percent of the juvenile victims were reported to have been under 6 years of age.

JUVENILES INVOLVED IN HOMICIDE

1989 - 1995

YEAR	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
TOTAL HOMICIDES	52		53		60		44		58		55		64	
JUV. HOMICIDES	5	4	6	3	12	3	11	3	9	11	10	12	14	4
AGE	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF
0-5	2		2		2		4		2		4		11	
6														
7									1					
8							2							
9									1		1			
10			2											
11					1									
12									1					
13	1				1			1			1	1		
14										2		1		1
15	1	2		2	2	2			1	1	2	6	1	1
16				1	1	1			1	4	2	2		2
17	1	2	2		5		2	1	2	4		2	2	
UNK							3	1						

MURDER: SEX OF OFFENDERS

IOWA, 1995

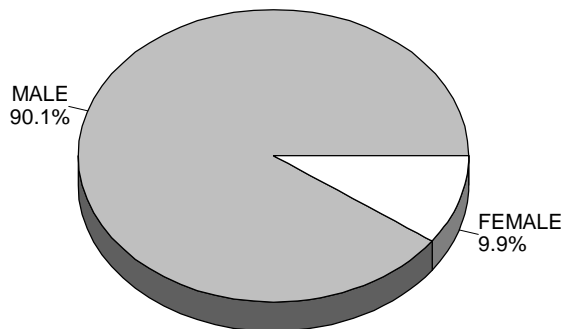


Figure 7

SEX OF OFFENDERS

Females were identified as the offender in 10 percent or as 7 of the 71 murderers in 1995. Although the 1995 percentage of female offenders is average for the period between 1989 and 1992, there were only 2 (4 percent) female offenders in 1993 and 13.2 percent in 1994.

RACE OF OFFENDERS

The racial breakdown of the offenders is reported in Figure 8 for 1995. Sixty-eight percent (48) of the reported murderers were white in 1995, twenty-five percent (18) were African American, two murders were indicated to be Native American, and three were Asian/Pacific Islanders. In 1994, 10 (19 percent) of the 53 known Iowa murder offenders were African American and 42 (80 percent) of the murderers were white. Of the known offenders in 1994, there were no offenders of Asian or Pacific Islander origin but there was one Native American offender. Although the majority of the murder offenders are white in 1995, this figure is low for the period between the years 1989-1995. The percentage high for the period was in 1994. Eight of the white murderers were identified as Hispanic in 1995, only one person of Hispanic origin was reported as a murderer in 1993 and 1994.

MURDER: RACE OF OFFENDERS

IOWA, 1995

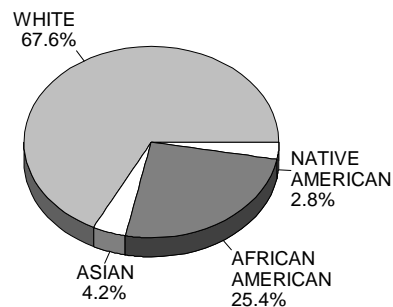
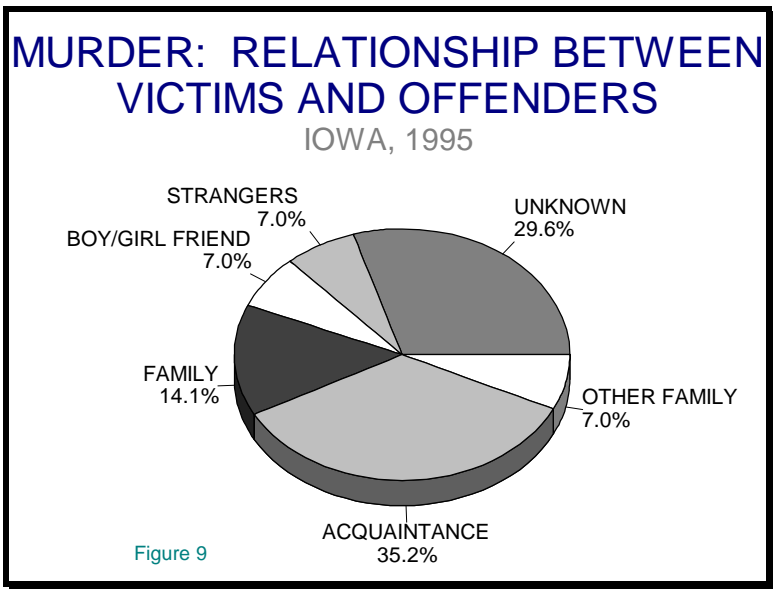


FIGURE 8



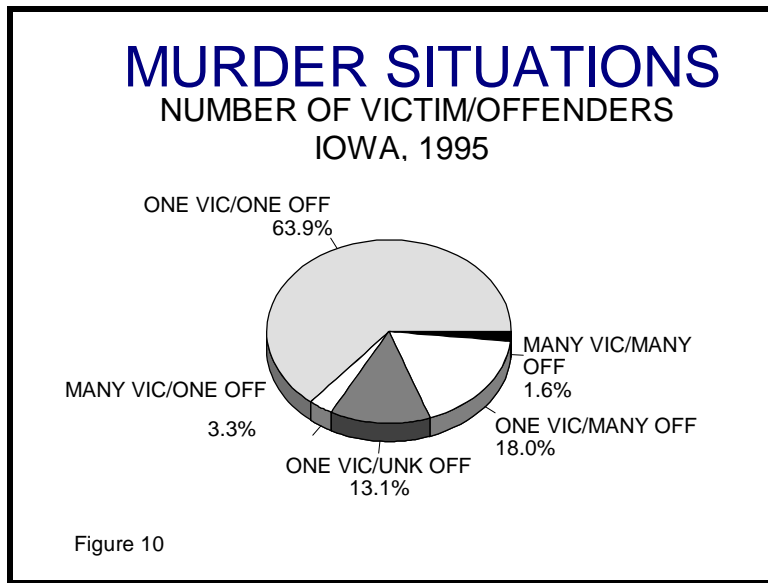
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VICTIM AND OFFENDER

Data on relationships between the known murderers and their victims in 1995 is shown in Figure 9. Sixty-three percent (45) of the 71 reports identified relationships between the victim and the offender prior to the crime. In 1993 and 1994 prior relationships were reported in sixty-one percent of the time. A prior

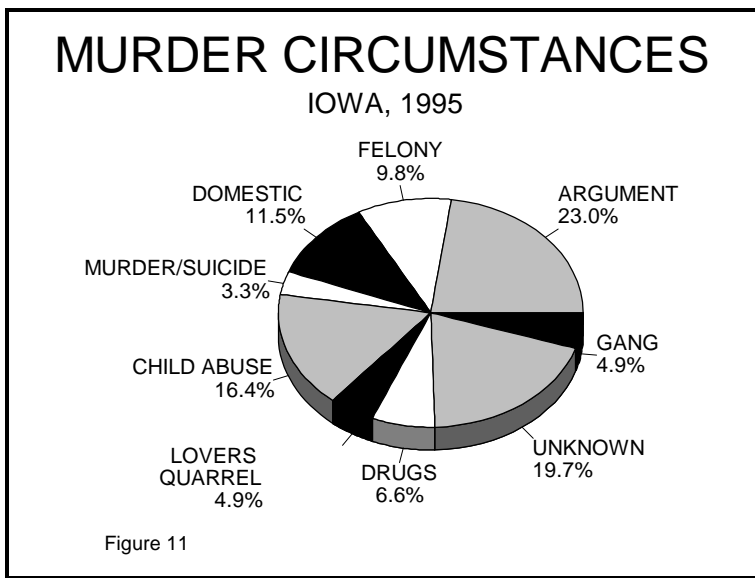
relationship accounted for 51 of the 57 or in 89 percent of the relationships between the victim and offender in 1992. Family relationships were indicated in these prior relationships 14 percent of the time in 1995, while only 9 percent of the time in 1994, both down from 21 percent of the time in 1993. (Note: Relationship data was unknown in 21 or 30 percent of the 1995 murder cases.)

MURDER SITUATIONS NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

The 61 murder situations reported in Iowa during 1995 are depicted in Figure 10. Sixty-four percent (39) of the murder incidents involved a single (one) victim and single (one) offender, while 77 percent (39) of the murder situations in 1994 involved a single victim and single offender. Single victim/offender incidents appear to have fluctuated. However, incidents involving multiple



victims or offenders have remained more constant, usually staying between 10 and 20 percent for the period beginning in 1989 to 1994, but jumping to 32 percent in 1991.



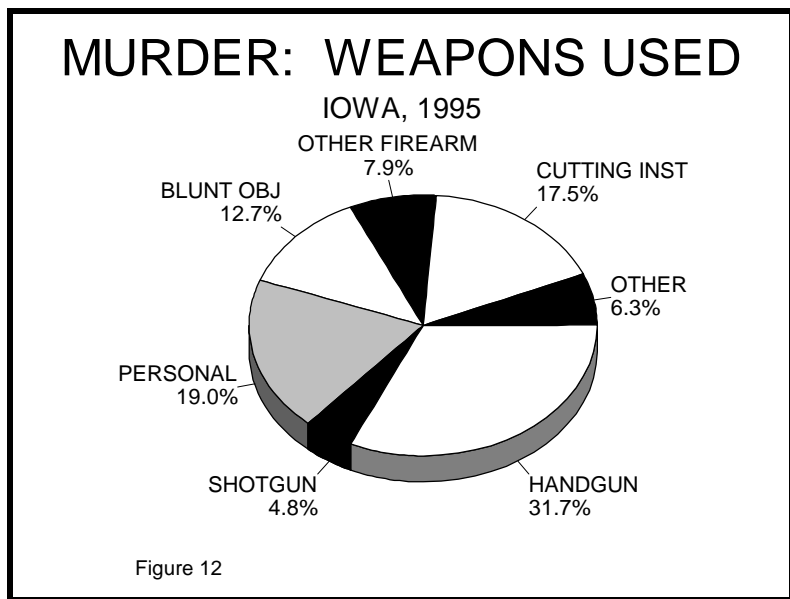
MURDER CIRCUMSTANCES

Figure 11 shows the circumstances of homicides recorded in 1995. Arguments accounted for the highest known percentage, 23, or 14 of the 64 incidents. Another 21 percent (13 incidents) were committed while the offenders were involved in a felony, drug or gang activity. Adult family members and married persons, as well as unmarried persons living as couples, are included in

the category labeled “domestic”. Twelve percent (7) of the 64 known murder situations in 1995 stemmed from domestic disputes, while “lovers quarrel” add another 5 percent. “Lovers quarrel” applies to those situations where not enough information is present to comply with the definition of “domestic disputes”. Two victims of a murder/suicide in 1995 were other couples but also not defined as domestic disputes. Victims of child abuse doubled from eight percent (4 victims of 51 total victims) in 1994 to sixteen percent (10 victims of 64 total victims) in 1995.

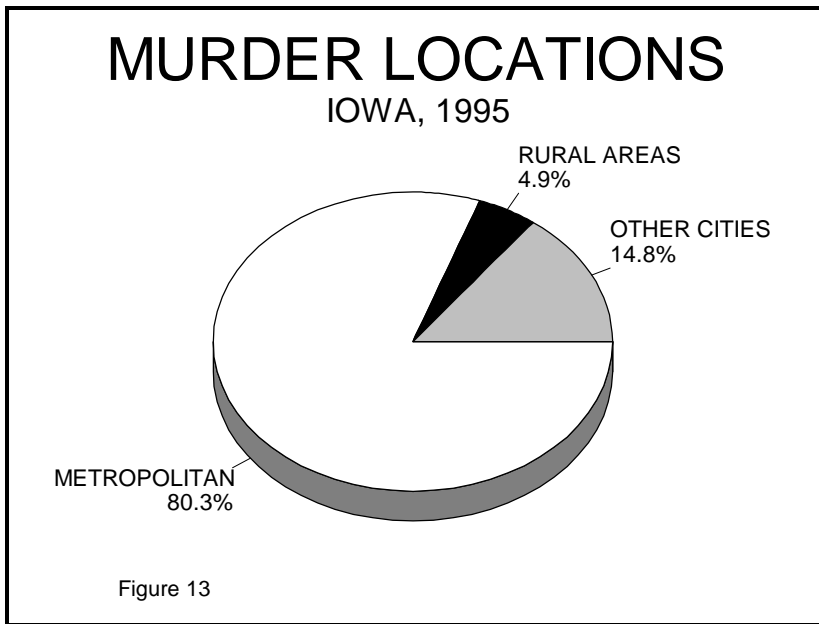
MURDER WEAPONS

Weapon usage in Iowa homicides during 1995 is depicted in Figure 12. There were 63 separate identified weapons used in the 61 murder situations in 1995. Hands, fists or feet were reported in nineteen percent (12) of the 1995 murders. A knife or “cutting instrument” accounted for 18 percent (11) of the incidents while a blunt object was the weapon of choice in 13 percent (8) of the murders. Although a motor vehicle is not thought of as a murder weapon, one incident was reported in 1995. The “other” category refers to situations that are small in numbers. Included in this category are situations involving a motor vehicle, arson or an unspecified weapon. The handgun category was reported as the highest individual category in 1995 while all firearms, including handguns, shotgun, and rifles, were used to commit less than half (44 percent) of the known murders in 1995. The lowest percentage for this combined firearm category in the period between 1989 and 1995 was in 1989 when 38 percent (20 of 53) of the incidents involved some



reported in 1995. The “other” category refers to situations that are small in numbers. Included in this category are situations involving a motor vehicle, arson or an unspecified weapon. The handgun category was reported as the highest individual category in 1995 while all firearms, including handguns, shotgun, and rifles, were used to commit less than half (44 percent) of the known murders in 1995. The lowest percentage for this combined firearm category in the period between 1989 and 1995 was in 1989 when 38 percent (20 of 53) 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.



MURDER LOCATIONS

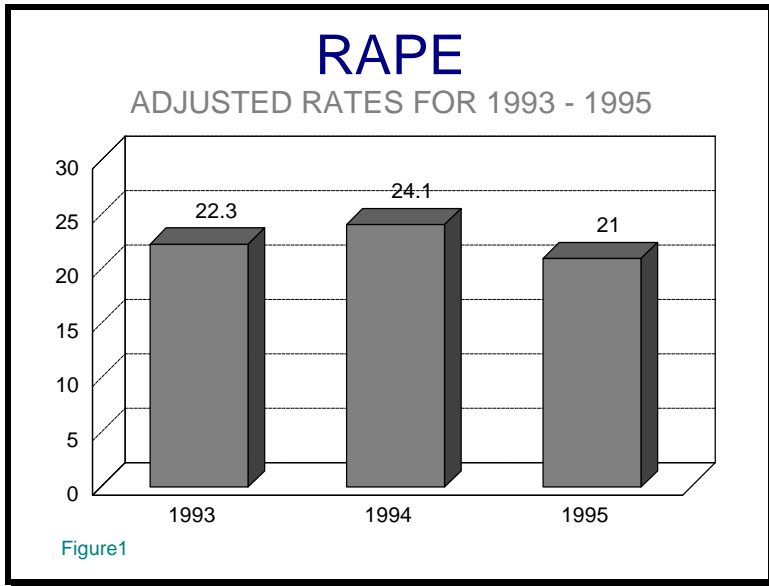
Data on murder locations during 1995 is shown in Figure 13. Eighty percent (49) of the 61 homicide incidents occurred in Iowa's metropolitan areas, an increase from the previous period (1989-1995) high of seventy-one percent in 1994. The period (1989-1995) low was in 1992 when 52.5 percent (21 of 40) of the homicides were in a metropolitan area. (The metropolitan area includes

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, that report their own statistical data. Rural areas are those county sheriff's jurisdictions that are not in a metropolitan area.) In 1995, rural homicides were reported 5 percent (3 of 61) of the time, while "other cities" accounted for 15 percent (9) of the murder locations.

FORCIBLE RAPE

RAPE	
Number of Victims	505
Number of Incidents	496
Knew their Attacker	335

HOW MANY...



The adjusted rate of forcible rapes per 100,000 population for 1993, 1994 and 1995 are displayed in Figure 1. The rates show a 12.9 percent decrease in 1995 over 1994 after an eight percent increase from 1993 to 1994. The actual number of rapes for 1993 was 492, with 536 forcible rapes reported in 1994 and 505 rapes reported in 1995.

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

	1993		1994		1995	
	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%
Attempt	45	9	45	9	35	7
Completed	432	91	464	91	461	93
Total	479		509		496	

Attempted and completion data was available on 496 of the reported incidents of forcible rape in 1995. Law enforcement officers reported 461 of the 496 or ninety-three percent of the

rapes were completed while 35 or seven percent of the rapes were attempted. However, ninety-one percent of the 1993 and 1994 rapes were completed with nine percent being reported as attempted. There is attempt and completion data available on 479 incidents of rape reported in 1993 and on 509 incidents of the reported rape in 1994.

AND WHEN?

In 1995, reported incidents of rape occurred most frequently in the month of September and least frequently in February. In 1994, more incidents were reported in July than any other month and December was reported least frequently. In 1993, reported incidents occurred most frequently in August and least frequently in May.

Table 2. 1993, 1994 and 1995 Rapes by Month

	Years		
	1993	1994	1995
JAN	40	40	35
FEB	32	30	24
MAR	34	45	42
APR	43	50	45
MAY	30	38	48
JUN	46	43	44
JUL	50	61	45
AUG	56	45	48
SEP	35	41	54
OCT	44	55	43
NOV	37	36	37
DEC	32	25	31
TOTAL	479	509	496

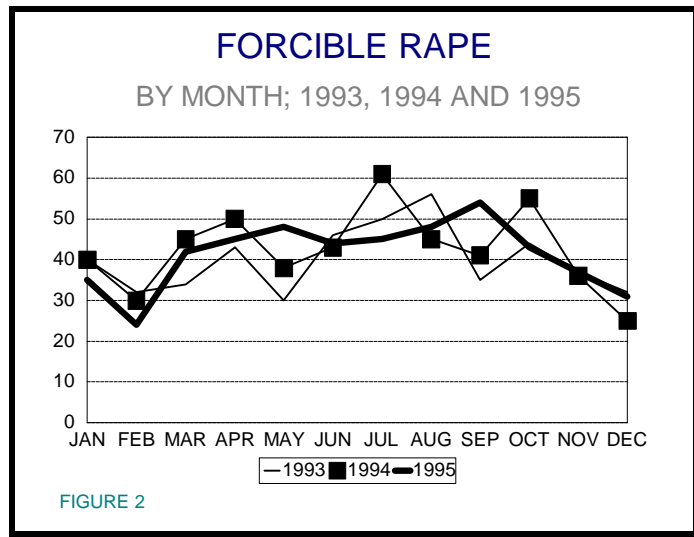


FIGURE 2

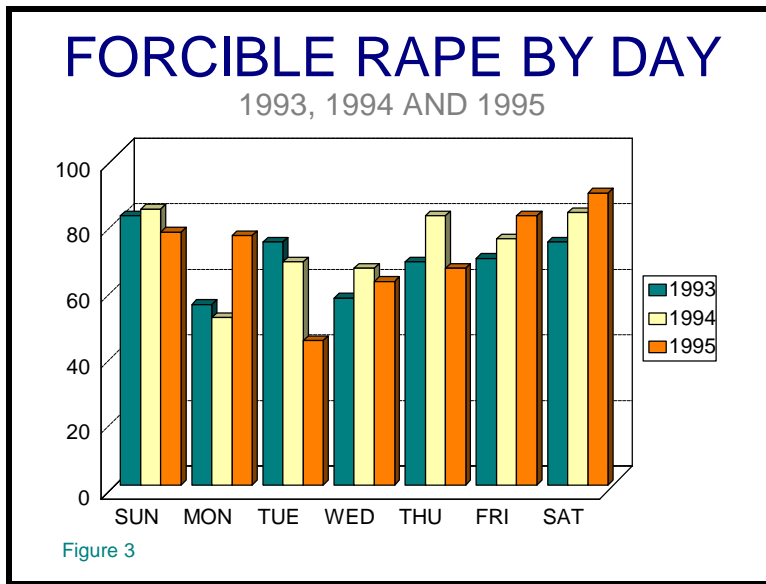


Figure 3

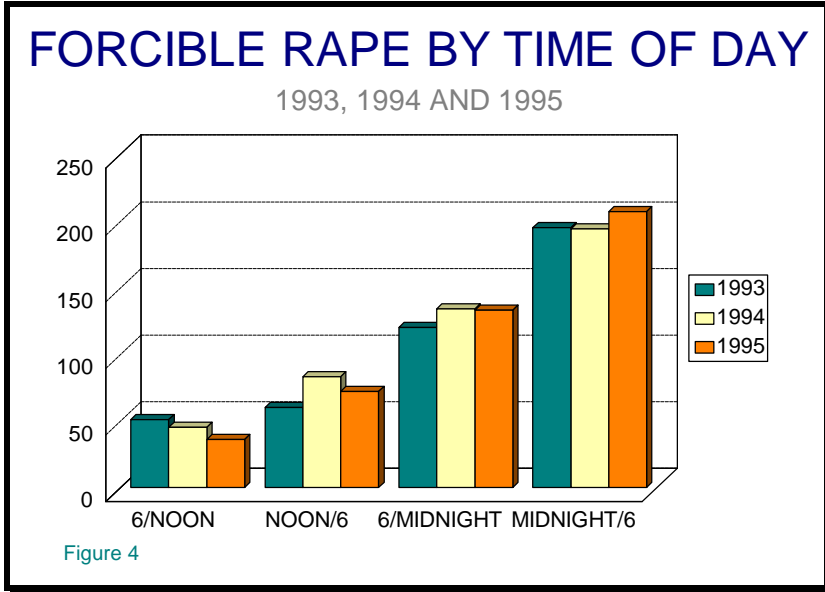
Day of Week

Generally more incidents of rape were reported to have happened during the weekends rather than the weekdays. Although Saturday and Sunday and were the most frequently reported days of an incident in both 1993 and 1994, Friday and Saturday were reported most frequently in 1995 with Sunday following closely behind. The day reported

least was Monday in 1993 and 1994 while Tuesday was reported least in 1995.

Time of Day

The greatest number of rapes (double any other 1 hour period) were reported to have happened between midnight and 1:00 A.M. in all years 1993 through 1995. The number of rapes reported between midnight and 1:00 A.M. in those years were 72, 74 and 76 incidents of rape respectively. The hour least reported was 8:00 A.M. in 1995 with two incidents or rape, 5:00 P.M. in 1993 with three incidents and 7:00 and 9:00 A.M. in 1994 with four incidents each. Categorical time information for 1995 is pictured in Table 5.



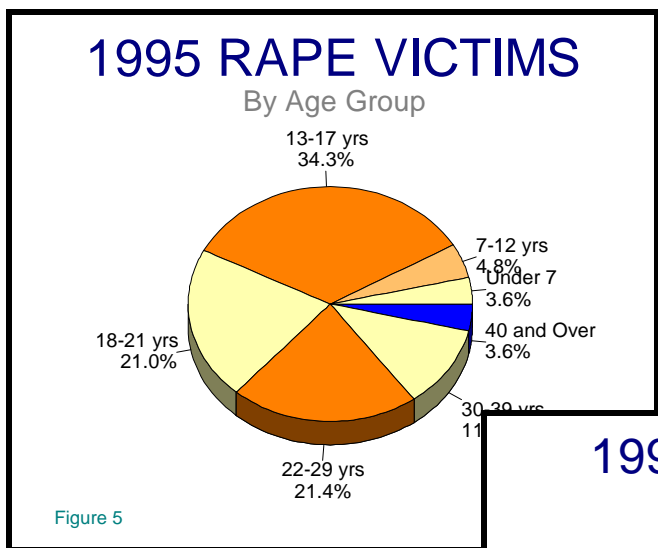
Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	72	Noon	7
1:00	26	1:00	14
2:00	35	2:00	11
3:00	34	3:00	14
4:00	15	4:00	11
5:00	13	5:00	3
6:00	7	6:00	12
7:00	7	7:00	15
8:00	6	8:00	20
9:00	9	9:00	24
10:00	12	10:00	20
11:00	10	11:00	29

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	74	Noon	8
1:00	32	1:00	16
2:00	28	2:00	13
3:00	25	3:00	18
4:00	19	4:00	15
5:00	16	5:00	13
6:00	8	6:00	9
7:00	4	7:00	16
8:00	6	8:00	26
9:00	4	9:00	31
10:00	11	10:00	27
11:00	12	11:00	25

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	76	Noon	7
1:00	27	1:00	8
2:00	40	2:00	15
3:00	23	3:00	18
4:00	25	4:00	13
5:00	16	5:00	11
6:00	8	6:00	23
7:00	5	7:00	13
8:00	2	8:00	12
9:00	5	9:00	20
10:00	6	10:00	24
11:00	10	11:00	41

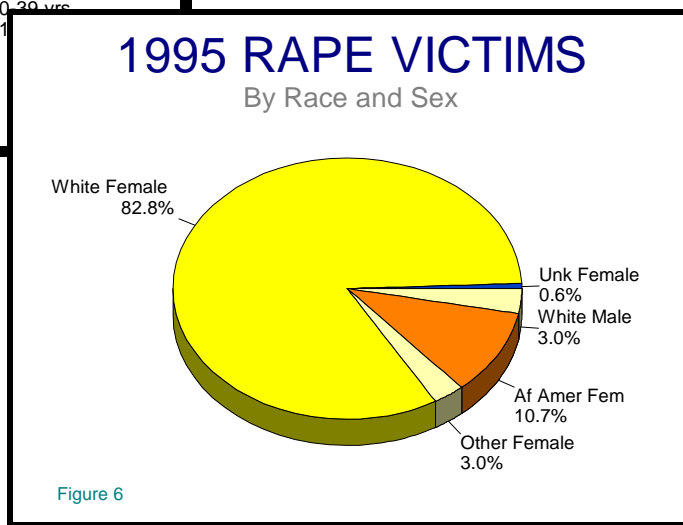
Ninety-seven percent of the forcible rape victims were reported as being female.

WHO...



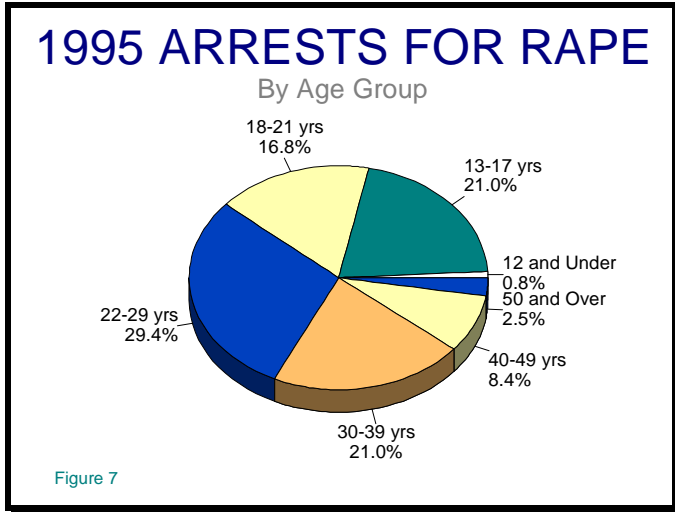
The age group of 13-17 year olds were reported the victims most often of a forcible rape in 1995. Although, this group contained more ages it also accounted for the three top single ages that were reported most often. Thirty-eight 14 and 15 year olds each while thirty-six 17 year olds were the victims of a reported rape in 1995.

When race and sex are considered, white females in the age group of seventeen to twenty-one years old were the victims of a rape most often in 1995 followed closely by the white thirteen to sixteen year olds.



Age Group	Total	White	Af. Amer.	Asian	Amer In.	Unknown	White
		Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Male
Infant	1	1					
1-6 yrs	17	11	2				4
7-12 yrs	24	18	2	1			3
13-17 yrs	173	152	14	2	3	1	1
18-21 yrs	106	90	10	2	1	1	2
22-29 yrs	108	84	17	3		1	3
30-39 yrs	58	45	8		3		2
40 and Over	18	17	1				
Total	505	418	54	8	7	3	15

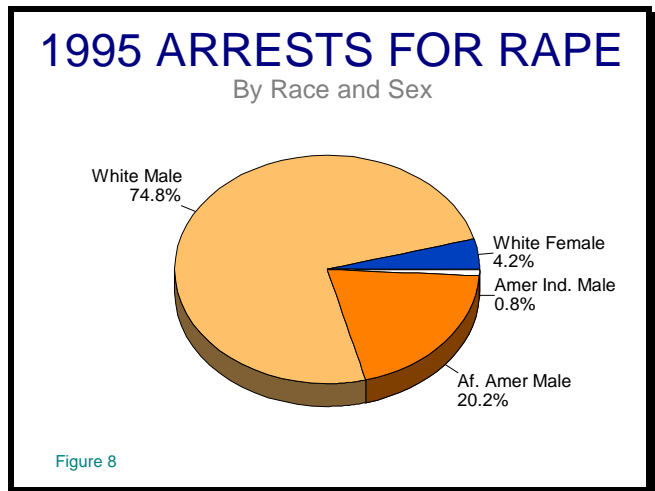
Arrests



Data is available on 119 persons arrested for forcible rape in 1995.

Male offenders made up 95.7 percent of the persons arrested for rape in 1995.

White males between the ages of 22 and 29 were arrested most often in 1995. Also, the single age arrested most often in 1995 was 27 with 10 arrests for rape.



Age Group	Total	White		Af. Amer.		Amer In.	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
12 and Under	1					1	
13-17 yrs	25	19		2			4
18-21 yrs	20	18		2			
22-29 yrs	35	25	1	8		1	
30-39 yrs	25	17		8			
40-49 yrs	10	7		3			
50 and Over	3	3					
Total	119	89	1	24	1	5	

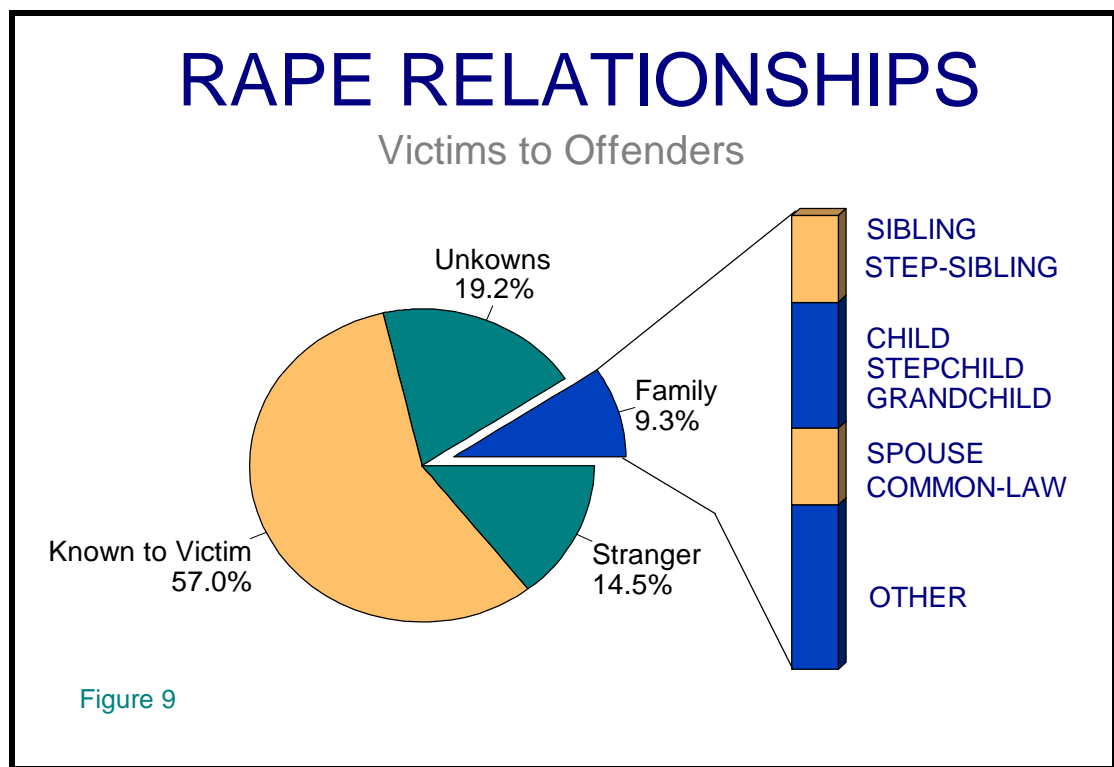
Relationships

Approximately two-thirds (335) of the 505 rape victims knew their attacker in 1995.

Nine percent of the 505 victims identified a family member as their attacker. “Other family members” within the family were reported most, accounting for three percent of the reported relationships followed by a sibling (2%) and a spouse (1%). Of all the relationships, an acquaintance was reported most as the offender and accounted for almost forty percent of the relationships. A stranger was identified in 14 percent of the rapes while something was known in 5 percent of the rapes but the relationship was declared unknown. Nothing was known about the offender in seventy or in 14 percent of the rapes.

Relationship	Victims	% Distribution
Within Family	47	9
Spouse	7	1
Common-Law Spouse	1	<1
Sibling	8	2
Child	5	1
Grandchild	2	<1
Stepchild	6	1
Stepsibling	1	<1
Other Family	17	3
Known to Victim	288	57
Acquaintance	191	38
Friend	23	5
Neighbor	4	1
Babysittee	3	1
Boy/Girl Friend	32	6
Child of B/G Friend	4	1
Homosex. Rel.	1	<1
Ex-Spouse	4	1
Employee	1	<1
Otherwise Known	25	5
Stranger	73	14
Declared Unknown	27	5
Unknown	70	14
Total	505	

WHAT AND

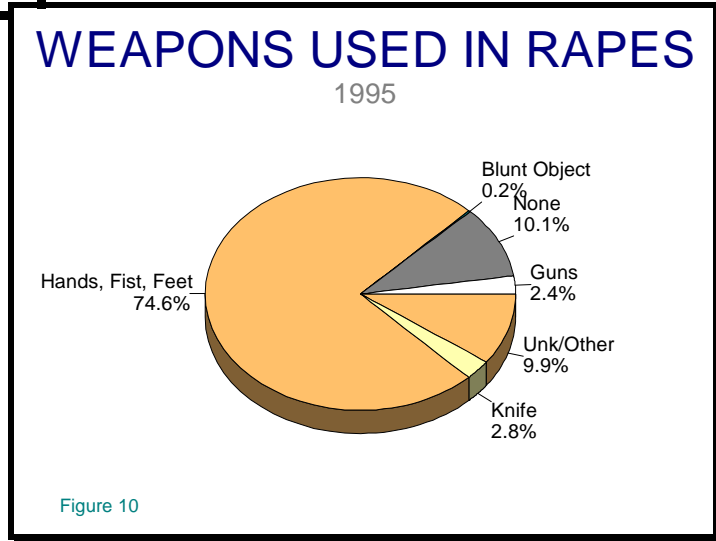


WHERE?

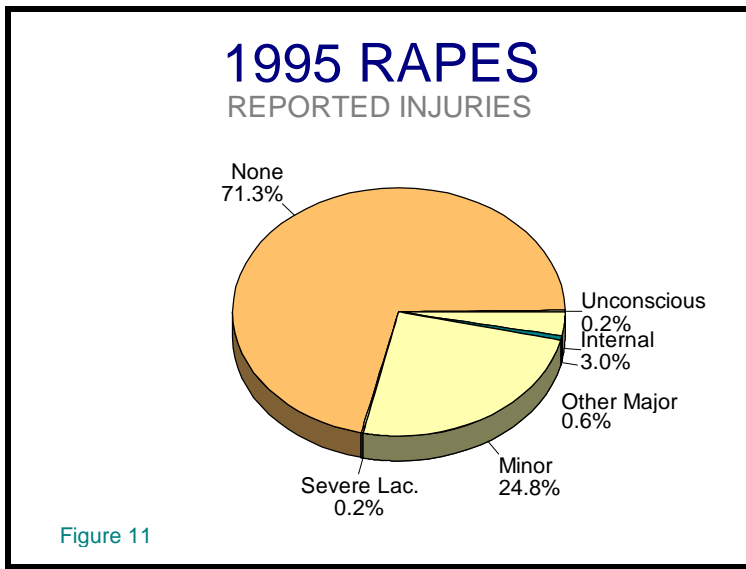
Table 9. Weapons Used in a Rape			
	Incidents	Percent	
Gun	12	2	
Knife	14	3	
Blunt Object	1	<1	
Personal	370	75	
Other	30	6	
Unknown	19	4	
None	50	10	
Total	496		

Weapons

A gun, knife or blunt object was identified as a weapon used in five percent of the 496 incidents of rape in 1995. In seventy-five percent, or 370 of the incidents, the force of hands, fists, or feet was recorded as the weapon used in forcible rapes.

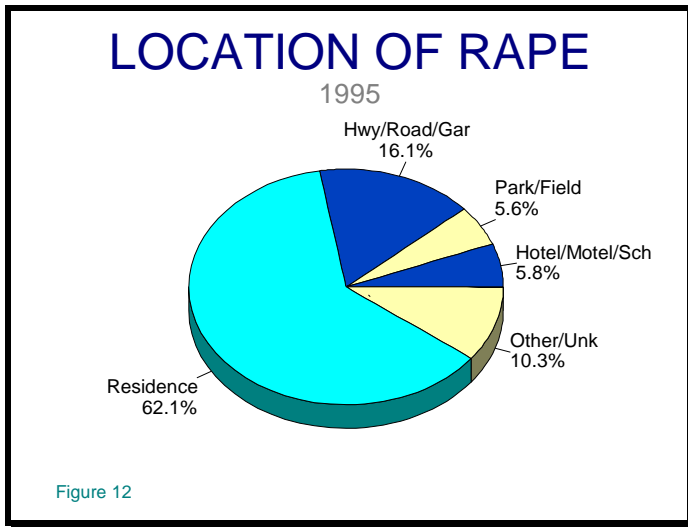


Injuries



Injury, or the possibility of an injury, was noted for 29 percent or for 145 of the 505 victims reported in 1995 while 71 percent or 360 victims were reported to have no injuries.

Location of the Rape



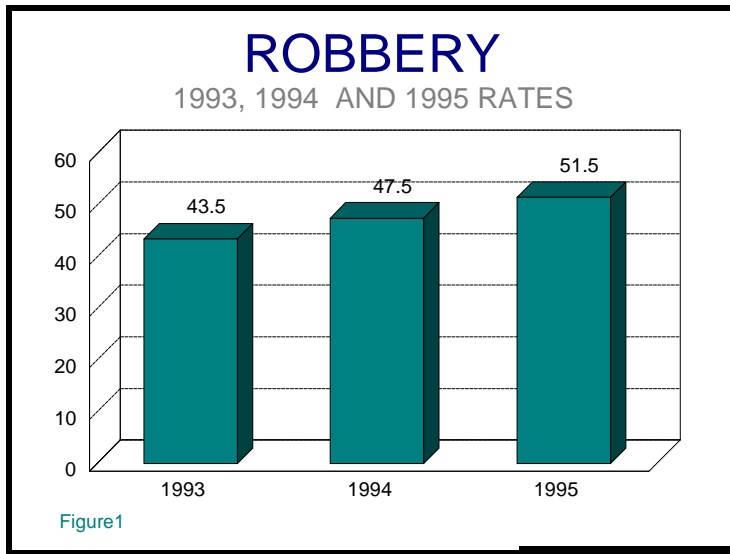
In 1995, sixty-two percent (308 of 496) of the reported incidents of rape occurred at a residence. A highway/roadway or garage was the location for approximately 16 percent of the rapes while a park/field or a hotel/motel/school/college was the location for approximately six percent each of the reported rapes. The location of ten percent of the rapes fell under the category of other/unk. Refer to table 10 for a further breakdown.

Location of Rape	Incidents	% Distribution
Bar/Night Club	3	1
Commercial/Office	2	<1
Convenience Store	2	<1
Department/Discount Store	2	<1
Drug Store/Doctor's Off./Hosp.	3	1
Field/Woods	11	2
Government/Public Bldg.	5	1
Highway/Road/Alley	62	13
Hotel/Motel	22	4
Jail/Prison	2	<1
Lake/Waterway	1	<1
Parking Lot/Garage	18	4
Rental Storage Building	2	<1
Residence/Home	308	62
School/College	7	1
Specialty Store	1	<1
Other/Unknown	26	5
Park	17	3
Farm Residence	2	<1
Total	496	

ROBBERY

ROBBERY	
Number of Incidents	1241
Number of Victims	1495
Dollar Amount	\$418,515.00

HOW MANY...



The adjusted robbery rates per 100,000 population, shown in Figure 1, increased almost nine percent in 1995 over 1994. Specifically, the adjusted rate of robberies increased from 47.5 per 100,000 in 1994 to 51.5 in 1995. The actual number of robberies reported in 1995 was 1241 while 1,055 robberies were reported in 1994 and 958 were reported in 1993.

**Table 1. Incidents of Robbery:
Attempted or Completed**

There were 1241 robbery offenses reported in 1995. Ninety percent or 1116 of the offenses were reported as completed while 125 (ten percent) were reported as attempted. Ninety-one percent (869) of the 1993 robberies were completed while 89 or nine percent were reported as attempted. In 1994, eighty-eight percent (928) of the robberies were completed while twelve percent (127) of the robberies were attempted.

	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%
Attempt	89	9	127	12	125	10
Completed	869	91	928	88	1116	90
Total	958		1055		1241	

Table 2. Type of Victims: 1993, 1994 and 1995						
	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%
Individual	962	84	1100	88	1330	89
Business	176	15	137	11	161	11
Financial Inst.	2	<1	5	<1	2	<1
Government	1	<1				
Religious Org.	1	<1			1	<1
Society						
Other			1	<1	1	<1
Unknown	1	<1				
	1143		1243		1495	

There can be more than one "victim" as the result of a robbery. Types of possible victims are listed in Table 2. There were 1,495 victims reported as the result of the 1,241 robberies in 1995. Similar to 1994, in 1995 an individual made up eighty-nine percent of the victims (1,330) while a business made up eleven percent (161) of the total victims. In 1993, fifteen percent (176) of the victims were business while eighty-four percent (962) were individuals.

AND WHEN?

In 1995, the most frequent month of reported robberies was August (128) while the most frequent month in 1994 was in July (116), and in 1993 October (103) was the most frequent month of a robbery. The least frequent month of reported robberies in 1993 and 1994 was February while January was reported least frequently in 1995.

Table 3. 1993, 1994 and 1995 Robberies by Month

	YEARS		
	1993	1994	1995
JAN	67	84	77
FEB	55	56	83
MAR	91	94	93
APR	64	85	83
MAY	60	75	105
JUN	71	72	122
JUL	90	116	118
AUG	95	89	128
SEP	102	85	101
OCT	103	98	119
NOV	81	103	107
DEC	79	98	105
	958	1055	1241

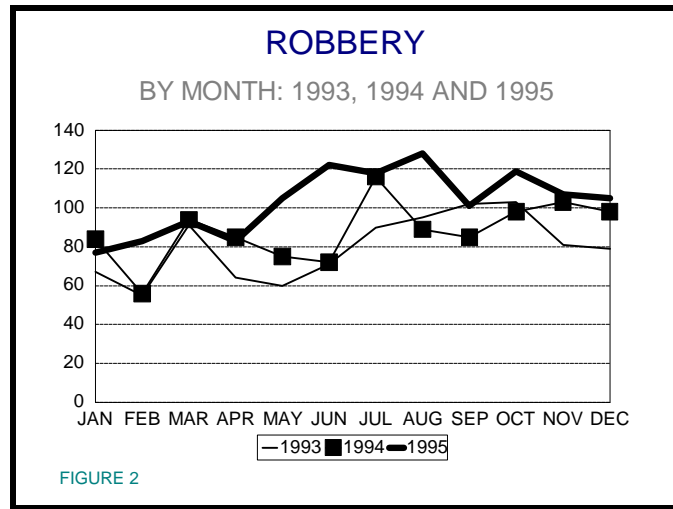


FIGURE 2

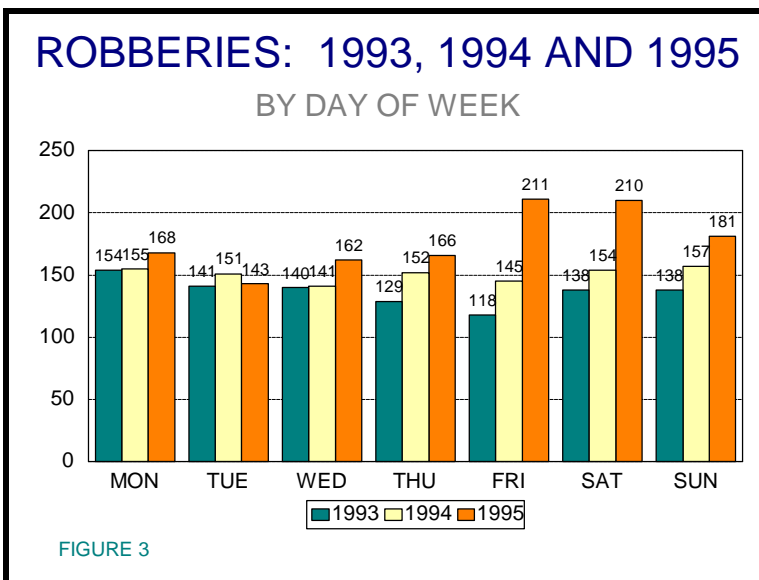


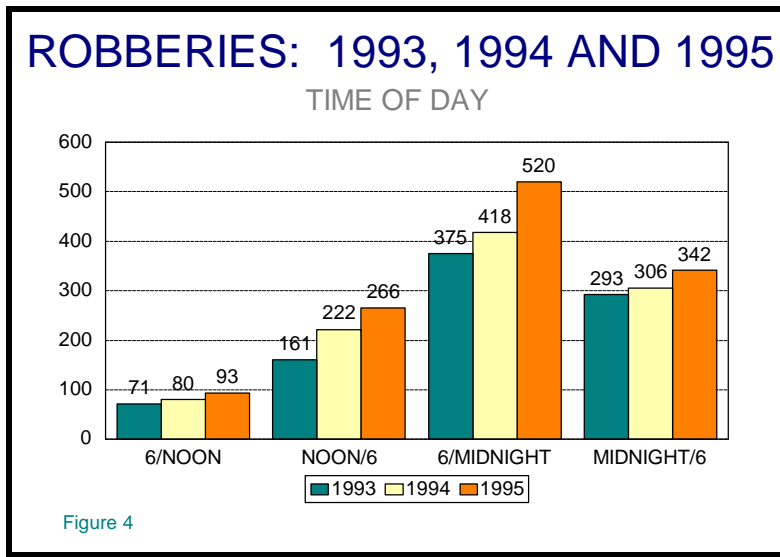
FIGURE 3

Day of Week

There was no prominent pattern of the day in which the 1993, 1994 or 1995 robberies occurred. The most frequently reported day of a robbery in 1995 was Friday while the least frequently reported day was a Tuesday. In 1993, the most frequently reported day was a Monday, while Friday was the least frequently reported day and in 1994, Sunday was the most frequently reported day while Wednesday was the least likely to be reported.

In 1994, Sunday was the most frequently reported day while Wednesday was the least likely to be reported.

Time of Day



Approximately forty percent of the robberies in 1993 through 1995 were reported to have occurred during the nighttime hours of 6:00 P.M. to midnight. Less than ten percent of the reported robberies happened between 6:00 A.M. and noon.

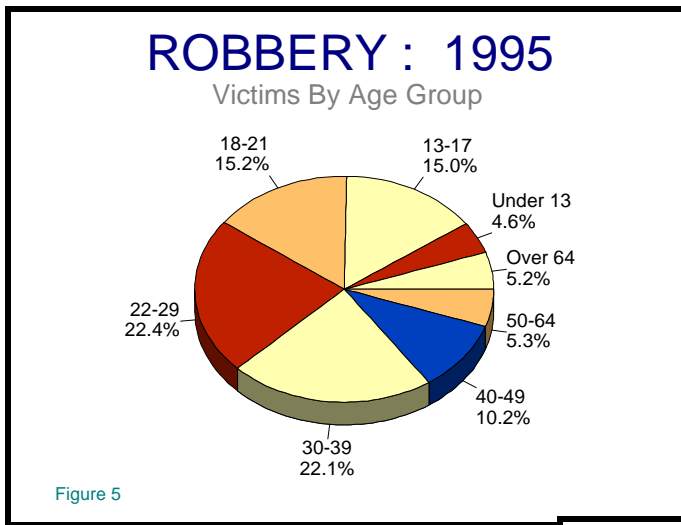
Specifically, the most frequent hour of robberies tended to be around midnight. In 1995 the most frequent hour reported was between 11:00 P.M. and midnight while in 1993 and 1994 the most frequent hour reported was between midnight and 1:00 A.M. In all years the number of robberies dropped dramatically after the most reported “hour.” The time robberies were reported to have occurred the least is during the morning hours between 7:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M. in all years.

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	79	Noon	21
1:00	54	1:00	16
2:00	59	2:00	28
3:00	46	3:00	29
4:00	35	4:00	28
5:00	20	5:00	39
6:00	18	6:00	35
7:00	12	7:00	48
8:00	13	8:00	72
9:00	14	9:00	63
10:00	18	10:00	78
11:00	14	11:00	79

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	96	Noon	25
1:00	66	1:00	27
2:00	56	2:00	36
3:00	41	3:00	36
4:00	23	4:00	50
5:00	24	5:00	48
6:00	10	6:00	37
7:00	9	7:00	59
8:00	4	8:00	70
9:00	15	9:00	84
10:00	23	10:00	83
11:00	19	11:00	85

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	88	Noon	20
1:00	77	1:00	34
2:00	74	2:00	44
3:00	43	3:00	51
4:00	30	4:00	52
5:00	30	5:00	65
6:00	16	6:00	69
7:00	11	7:00	87
8:00	13	8:00	88
9:00	7	9:00	91
10:00	21	10:00	83
11:00	25	11:00	102

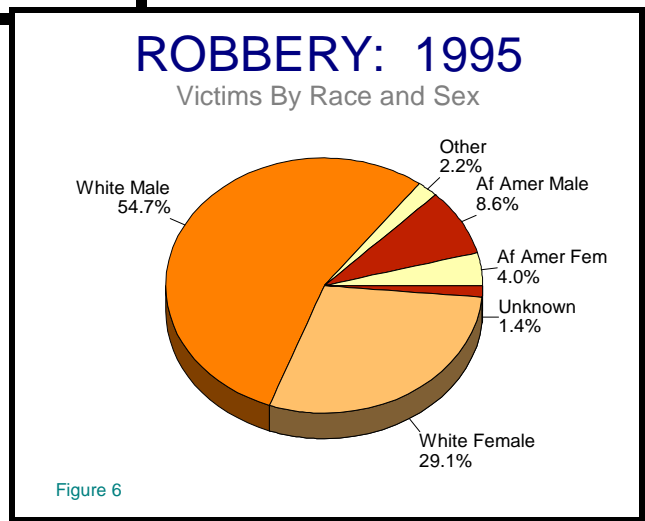
WHO...



Victims

Age, sex and race information is available on 1,269 of the 1,330 individuals reported as victims in the 1995 robberies. The age group of between 22 and 29 was reported most often, accounting for 22.4 percent (284) of the victims. The age group of between 30 and 39 followed closely, accounting for 22.1 percent (281) of the victims of a robbery.

Examining reported robberies by sex and race shows that fifty-five percent (694) of the victims were white males and twenty-nine percent (369) were white females. Nine percent (109) of the 1,269 reported victims were African American males while four percent (51) of the victims were reported as African American females. Of the remaining two percent, less than one percent of the victims were reported as American Indian (5 males and 3 females) or of Asian/Pacific Islander origin (14 males and 6 females). The race of the other one percent (13 males and 5 females)

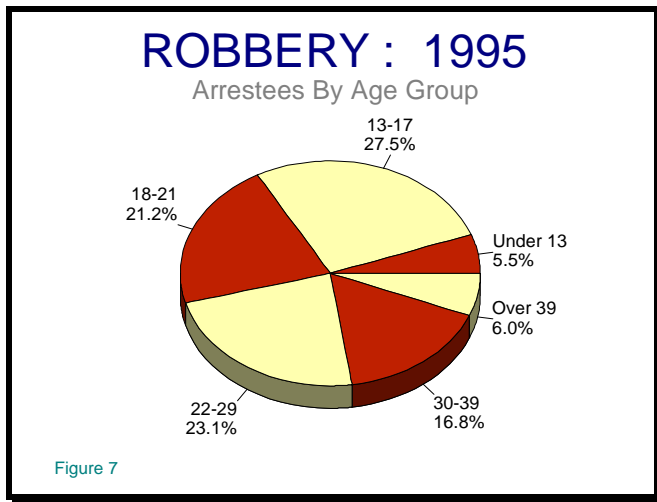


	Asian	African Am	Amer Ind	Unk	White	Total
Under 13		9		1	48	58
13-17	1	18	1	2	168	190
18-21	3	17	1	6	165	192
22-29	9	39		3	233	284
30-39	5	48	4	3	221	281
40-49	1	20	1	1	107	130
50-64	1	5	1	1	59	67
Over 64		4		1	62	67
Total	20	160	8	18	1063	1269

was unknown. Thirty-one of the victims were reported to have been Hispanic.

Note: African American victims tended to peak slightly older than whites. There is negligible data for other races.

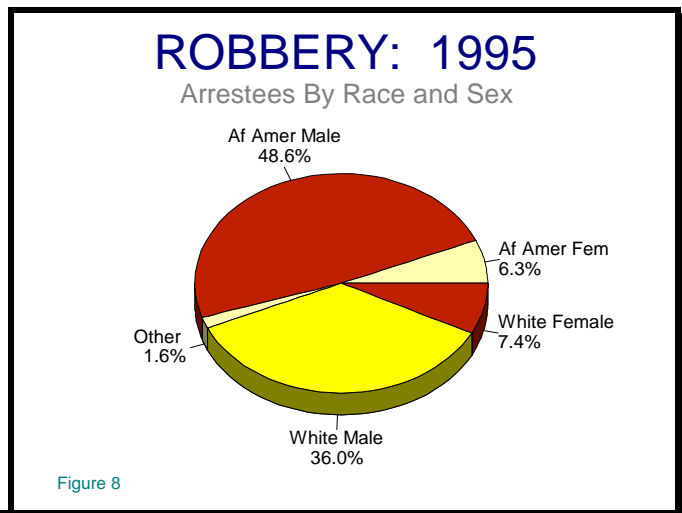
Arrests



Age, sex and race information is available on 364 individuals arrested for robbery in 1995.

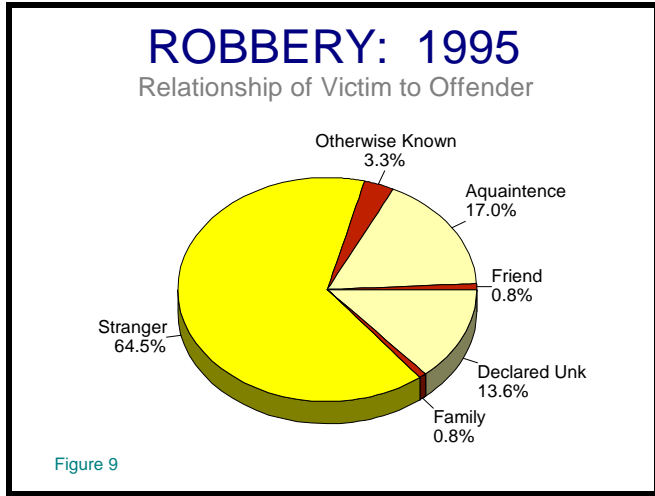
Approximately fifty-five percent (197) of the persons arrested for robbery were under 22 years of age. Only six percent (22) of the persons arrested for robbery were over thirty-nine.

Almost fifty percent of the persons arrested for robbery in 1995 were African American males, and white males accounted for thirty-six percent of those arrested. In 1994, African American males made up forty-four percent of those arrested while white males made up forty-two percent of those reported arrested for robbery. White females (27) were arrested more than African American females (23) in the same period. The ethnicity of 10 of the males arrested for robbery was Hispanic.



Age Group	Total	Male				Female			
		Asian	Af Amer	Amer Ind	White	Af Amer	Unk	Amer Ind	White
Under 13	20		16		3	1			
13-17	100		55	1	29	8		1	6
18-21	77		34		30	5			8
22-29	84	1	41		32	3	1	1	5
30-39	61		19		30	4			8
Over 39	22		12		7	2		1	
Total	364	1	177	1	131	23		3	27

Relationships



Information about the relationship between the robbery victim and offender is available for 882 of the 1495 individual victims reported in 1995. The victim stated a stranger was the robber in sixty-five percent (569) of the 882 responses while twenty-two percent (190) of the victims knew their robbers.

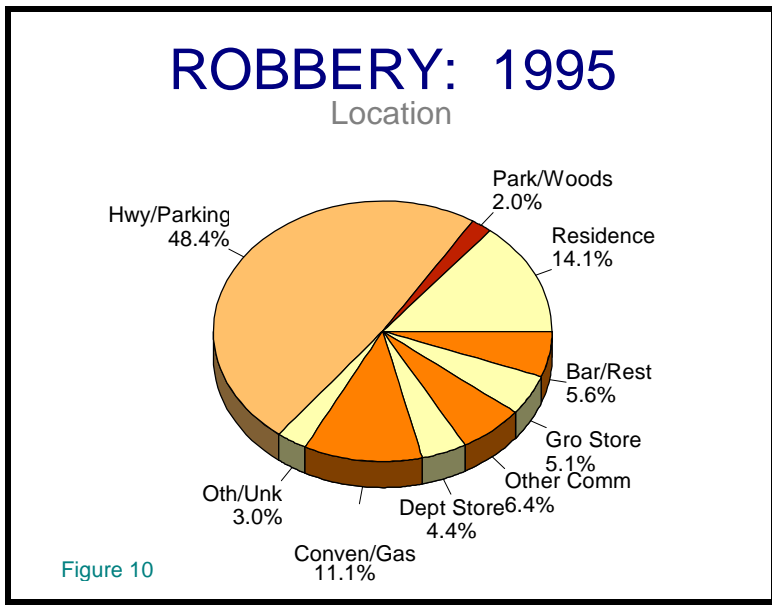
Another 120 victims (14 percent) weren't positive about the offender. Table 9 shows specific relationships for 1995.

Relationship	Victims	Percent
Aquaintance	148	17
Spouse/Common-Law	3	<1
Parent	1	<1
Sibling	1	<1
Other Family	2	<1
Boy/Girl Friend	3	<1
Friend	4	<1
Neighbor	2	<1
X Spouse	1	<1
Otherwise Known	25	3
Known to Victim	190	22
Stranger	569	65
Victim was also Off	3	<1
Subtotal	762	86
Declared Unknown	120	14
Total	882	

OR WHERE...

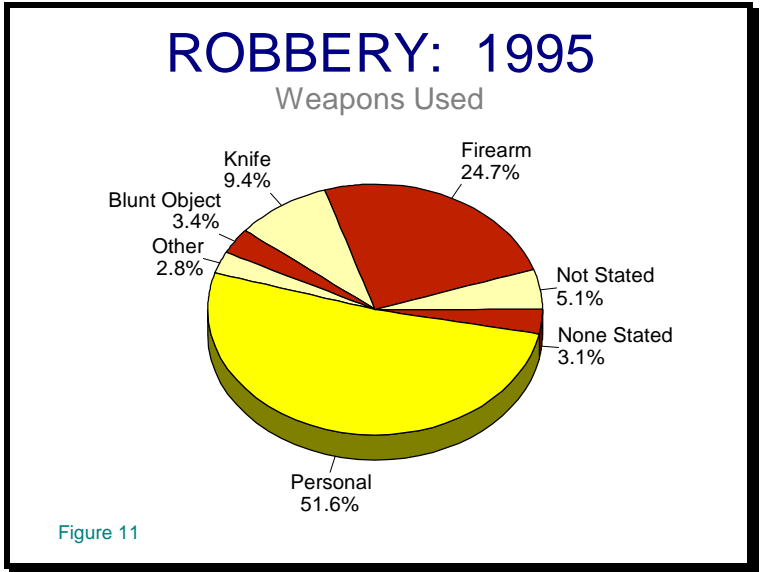
In 1995, forty-eight percent (601) of the robberies were reported to have happened on the street, a highway or a parking facility. A place of residence had the second highest percent of robberies with fourteen or 175 robberies. A convenience store or gas station accounted for eleven percent (138) of the 1241 robberies. Figure 10 and Table 10 show this information graphically on the following page.

Location



	Incidents	% Distribution
Terminal	2	<1
Bank/Sav/Loan	18	1
Bar/Night Club	27	2
Commercial/Office	10	1
Convenience Store	117	9
Department/Discount Store	54	4
Drug Store/Doctor's Off./Hosp.	5	<1
Field/Woods	5	<1
Government/Public Bldg.	4	<1
Grocery Store	63	5
Highway/Road/Alley	489	39
Hotel/Motel	17	1
Jail/Prison	1	<1
Lake/Waterway	1	<1
Parking Lot/Garage	112	9
Residence/Home	175	14
Restaurant	42	3
School/College	14	1
Service/Gas Station	21	2
Specialty Store	23	2
Other/Unknown	20	2
Park	20	2
Farm Residence	1	<1
Total	1241	

AND WHAT?



Some type of firearm was reported to have been used in a quarter of the 1995 robberies. Personal weapons, such as hands, fist, or feet were used in approximately fifty percent (640) of the 1241 robberies.

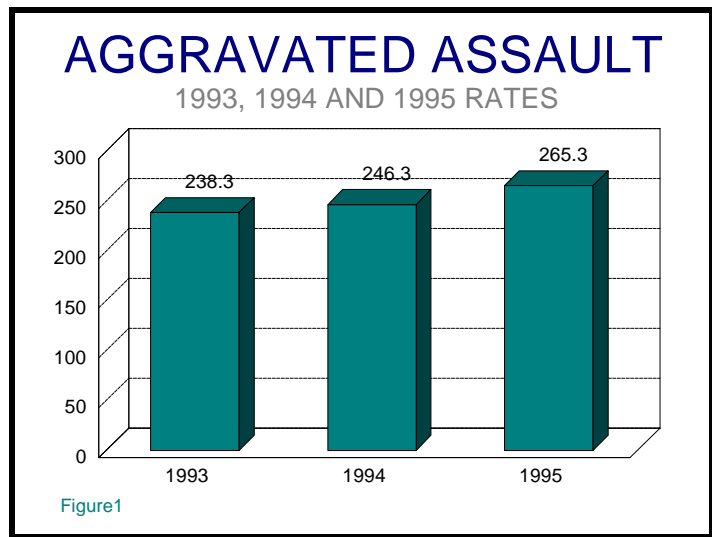
	Offense	Percent
Firearm	40	3
Handgun	243	20
Rifle	5	<1
Shotgun	14	1
Oth Firearm	4	<1
Knife	117	9
Blunt Obj	42	3
Motor Vehicle	3	<1
Personal	640	52
Fire/Inc Dev	1	<1
Other	31	2
Not Stated	63	5
None Stated	38	3
Total	1241	

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

HOW MANY...

1995 AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS	
Number of Victims	6388
Number of Incidents	5594
Number of Arrests	3614

The adjusted rate of aggravated assaults per 100,000 population for the years 1993, 1994 and 1995 are shown in Figure 1. Specifically, the rate of assaults increased three percent from the adjusted rate of 238.3 in 1993 to the adjusted rate of 246.3 in 1994 and almost eight percent from 1994 to the adjusted rate of 265.3 in 1995. The actual number of aggravated assault victims reported in 1995 was 6388, with 5,475 victims reported in 1994 and 5252 victims reported in 1993.

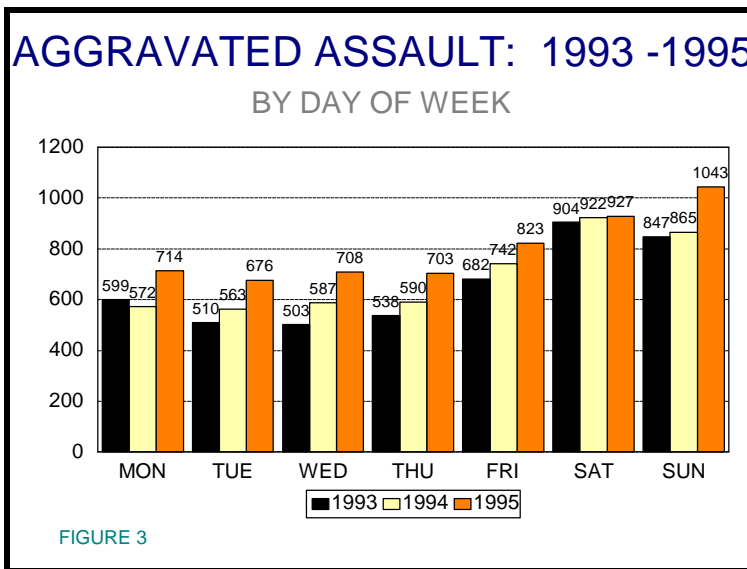
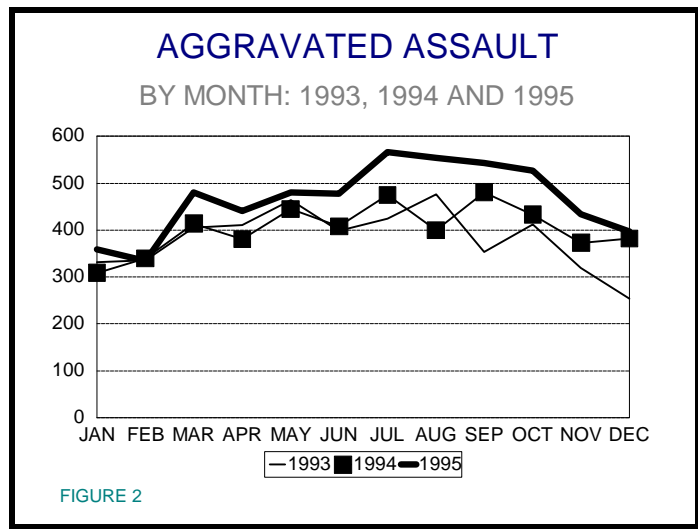


AND WHEN?

Aggravated assaults tended to peak in the summer and fall, and decline during the winter months. Specifically, in 1993, the most frequent month of reported aggravated assaults was August (476) while September (481) was the most frequent month in 1994 and July (566) was the most frequent month in 1995. The least frequent month of reported assaults was December in 1993, January in 1994 and February in 1995.

**Table 1. 1993, 1994 and 1995
Aggravated Assault by Month**

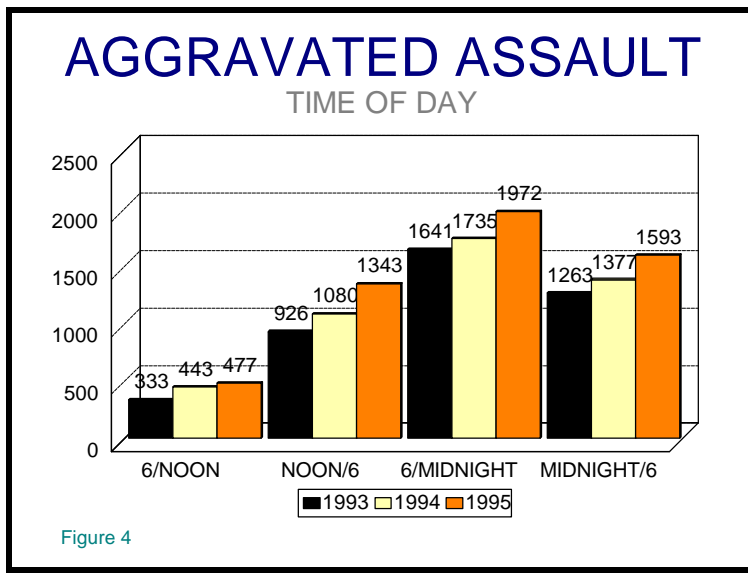
	YEARS		
	1993	1994	1995
JAN	331	309	359
FEB	336	340	334
MAR	405	414	481
APR	410	381	441
MAY	464	445	481
JUN	399	408	478
JUL	424	475	566
AUG	476	400	554
SEP	353	481	543
OCT	412	433	526
NOV	319	373	434
DEC	254	382	397
	4583	4841	5594



Day of Week

More than fifty percent of the reported aggravated assaults occurred on a weekend (Friday, Saturday or Sunday) in 1993, 1994 and 1995. The most frequently reported day of an assault in 1993 and 1994 was Saturday while Sunday was the most frequently reported day in 1995.

Time of Day



Thirty-seven percent of the aggravated assaults in 1994 and 1995 and thirty-nine percent of the 1993 assaults were reported to have occurred during the nighttime hours of 6:00 P.M. to midnight. In all years, less than ten percent of the reported assaults happened between 6:00 A.M. and noon.

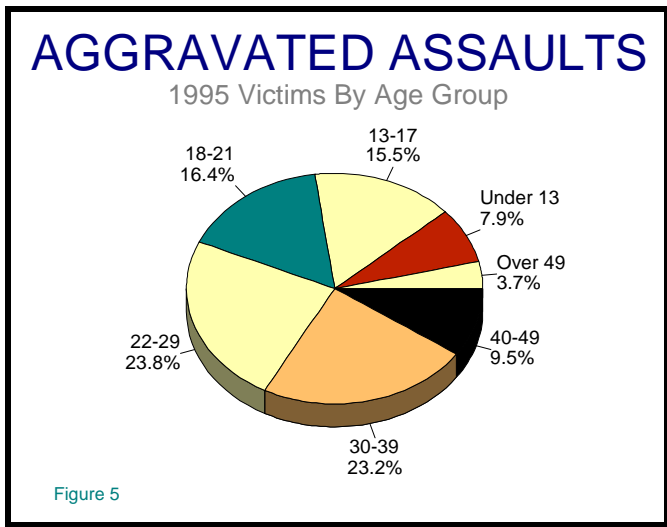
Specifically, the most frequent hour of aggravated assaults tended to be around midnight dropping dramatically for the next five hours in all years. The time assaults were reported to have occurred the least is during the morning hours between 5:00 A.M. and 7:00 A.M. in 1993 and between 6:00 and 8:00 A.M. in 1994 and 1995.

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	393	Noon	105
1:00	348	1:00	97
2:00	239	2:00	124
3:00	149	3:00	209
4:00	94	4:00	214
5:00	40	5:00	177
6:00	45	6:00	209
7:00	36	7:00	224
8:00	48	8:00	250
9:00	65	9:00	292
10:00	63	10:00	324
11:00	76	11:00	342

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	482	Noon	114
1:00	327	1:00	104
2:00	276	2:00	159
3:00	153	3:00	253
4:00	91	4:00	220
5:00	48	5:00	230
6:00	47	6:00	232
7:00	42	7:00	251
8:00	84	8:00	274
9:00	68	9:00	289
10:00	79	10:00	326
11:00	123	11:00	363

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	588	Noon	155
1:00	370	1:00	139
2:00	304	2:00	213
3:00	154	3:00	269
4:00	104	4:00	276
5:00	73	5:00	291
6:00	60	6:00	271
7:00	63	7:00	334
8:00	65	8:00	311
9:00	74	9:00	350
10:00	101	10:00	354
11:00	114	11:00	352

WHO...

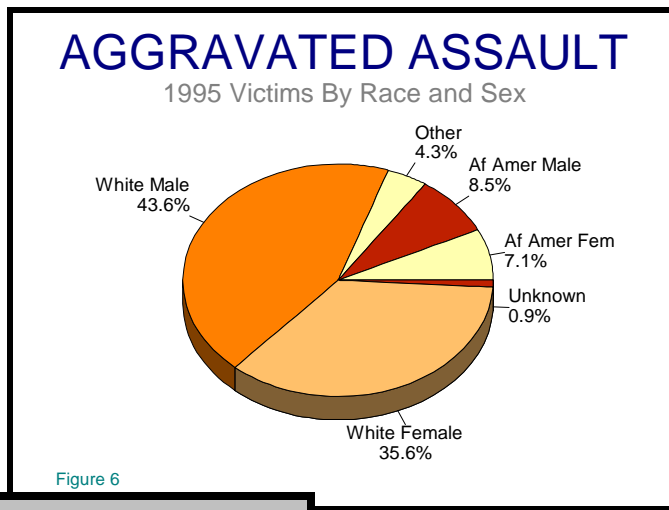


Victims

Age, sex and race information is available on 6,386 of the 6,388 individuals reported as victims in the 1995 aggravated assaults. The age group between 22 and 29 was reported most often accounting for 23.8 percent (1,521) followed closely by the victims age 30 to 39 (23.2 percent or 1,479 victims). More African American victims were 30-39 while 22-29 was the age reported most often for the other races. Reported least often was the age group of over forty-nine, accounting

for 3.7 percent (235) of the aggravated assaults.

Overall, white males were reported as the victims most frequently (2,786 times), followed by white females (2,272 times). African American males were reported as the victim 544 times compared to African American females who were reported 451 times. American Indian females were reported as the victim 120 times while American Indian males were reported 75 times, and male Asians were reported 46 times while female Asians were reported 33 times.

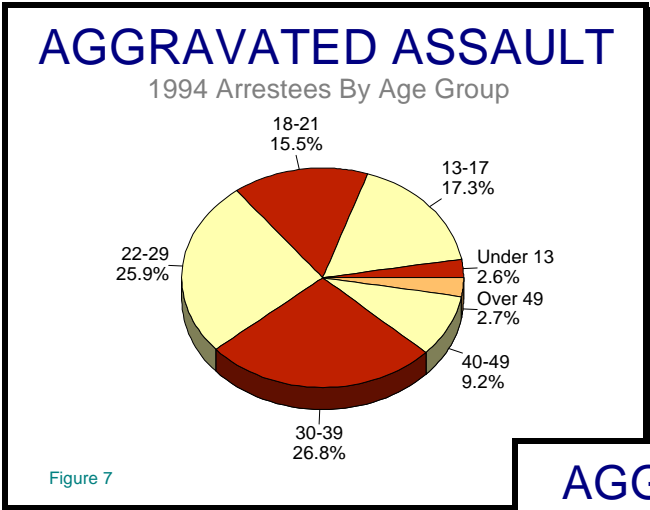


	Asian	African Am	Amer Ind	Unk	White	Total
Under 13	9	70	14	15	398	506
13-17	9	184	21	11	763	988
18-21	11	170	24	8	836	1049
22-29	21	228	56	14	1202	1521
30-39	13	240	54	9	1163	1479
40-49	11	80	19	2	496	608
50-64	5	18	7		145	175
Over 64		5			55	60
Total	79	995	195	59	5058	6386

There were 195 Hispanic assault victims reported in 1995, seventy-five were female and 120 were male. Table 4 shows total race information by age group.

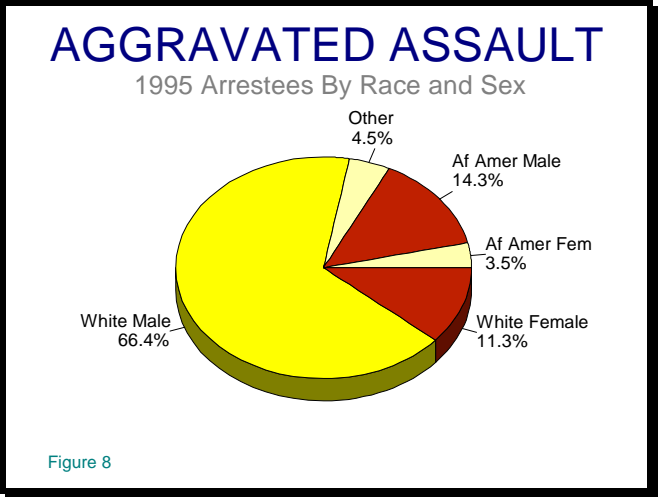
Arrests

Age, sex and race information is available on 3,614 individuals arrested for aggravated assault in 1995.



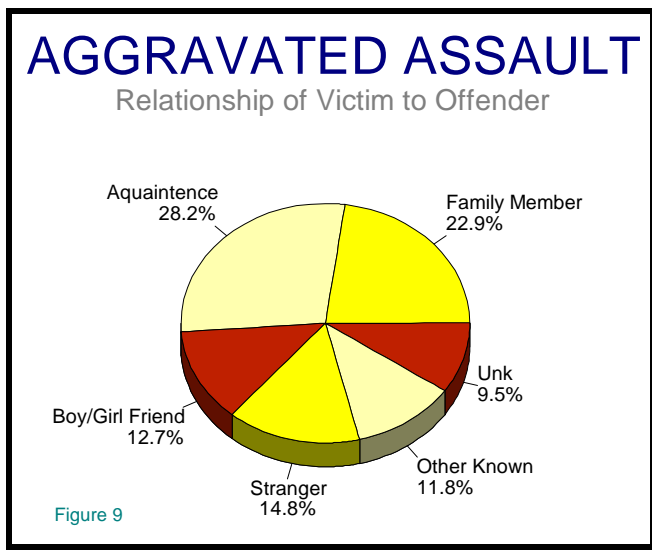
Arrestees between 22-29 and 30-39 accounted for approximately twenty-six percent each of the total arrestees for aggravated assault in 1995 while arrestees 18-21 accounted for sixteen percent.

Over seventy-five percent (2,808) of the (3,614) persons arrested for aggravated assault in 1995 were white. African American males were arrested 515 times in 1995 while white females accounted for 409 of the arrests. There were 108 American Indians and 53 Asians arrested in 1995. Hispanics were reported arrested in 248 of the aggravated assaults.



Age Group	Total	Male					Female			
		Asian	Af Amer	Amer Ind	Unk	White	Asian	Af Amer	Amer Ind	White
Under 13	94		18	6		56		4		10
13-17	625	3	107	10	2	381	3	27	2	90
18-21	559	6	78	7		383		27		58
22-29	936	18	133	24	1	610	3	33	16	98
30-39	969	13	125	21		662	2	27	11	108
40-49	334	3	44	5		235		6	6	35
Over 49	97	2	10			72		3		10
Total	3614	45	515	73	3	2399	8	127	35	409

Relationships



Information about the relationship between the aggravated assault victim and offender is available for 5,857 of the 6,388 victims reported in 1995. The assailant was known to the victim in seventy-four percent of the stated relationships. Of the known assailants, 1,303 relationships involved a family member (22 percent of total). Fourteen percent of the relationships involved a stranger.

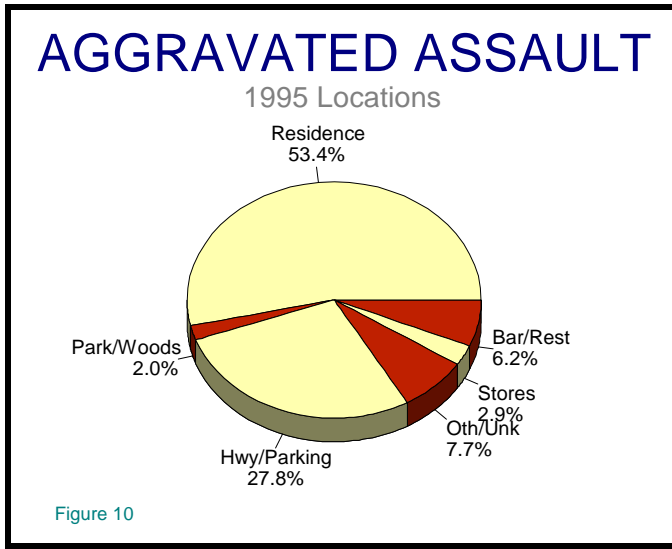
The victims was also identified as the offender in (157) three percent of the 1995 assaults.

Table 7 shows specific relationships for 1995.

Relationship	Victims	Percent
Spouse	574	10
Common-Law Spouse	252	4
Parent	112	2
Grandparent	3	<1
Sibling	117	2
Child	129	2
Other Family Mem	62	1
In-Law/Stepparent	54	1
Babysitter	6	<1
Acquaintance	1607	27
Friend	88	2
Neighbor	84	1
Other Children	46	1
Boy/Girl Friend	726	12
Ex-Spouse	70	1
Homosexual Rel	11	<1
Employee/er	9	<1
Otherwise Known	364	6
Known to Victim	4314	74
Stranger	844	14
Victim was also Off	158	3
Subtotal	5316	91
Declared Unknown	541	9
Total	5857	

OR WHERE...

Location



Locational information is available for all 5,594 reported incidents of aggravated assault in 1995.

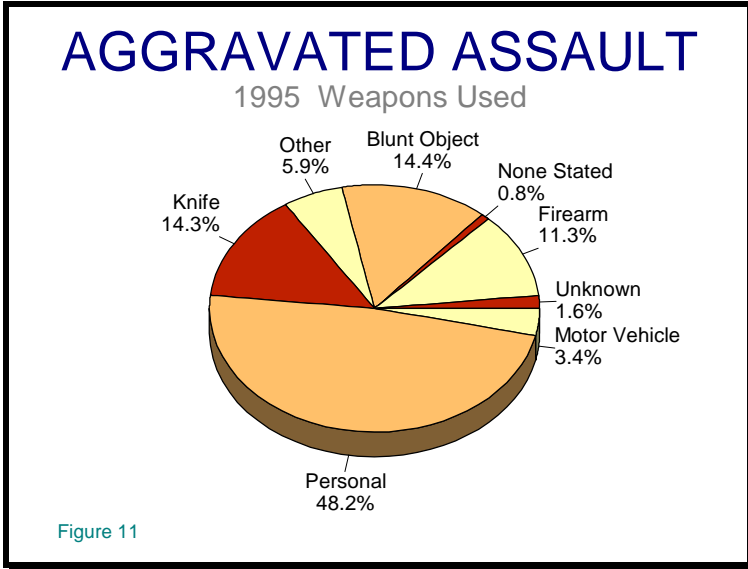
In 1995, fifty-three percent (2987) of the aggravated assault incidents were reported to have happened at a residence or farm. A highway, road or street had the second highest percent of assaults with twenty-three, or 1281 incidents.

A bar or night club accounted for six percent (305) of the 5,594 incidents while a parking lot or garage accounted for 5 percent (275 incidents).

Figure 10 and Table 8 show this information graphically.

Table 8. Location of the Assault: 1995		
	Offenses	Percent
Bar/Night Club	305	5
Commercial Bldgs/Stores	94	2
Convenience Store	29	1
Field/Woods/Lake/Park	112	2
Govt/Public Bldg.	41	1
Grocery/Supermarket	21	<1
Hwy/Rd/Street	1281	23
Hotel/Motel	35	1
Parking Lot/Garage	275	5
Residence/Farm	2987	53
Restaurant	43	1
School/College	181	3
Service/Gas Station	16	<1
Other/Unknown	174	3
Total	5594	

AND WHAT?

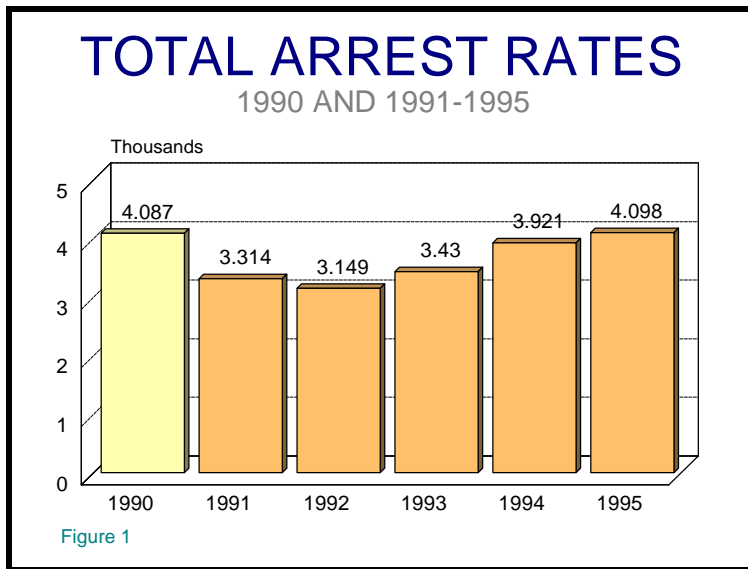


In 1995, some type of firearm was reported to have been used in eleven percent (631) of the 5,594 aggravated assaults. Personal weapons, such as hands, fists or feet were used in approximately forty-eight percent (2,697) of the aggravated assaults. A blunt object or some type of cutting instrument combined for almost thirty percent of the weapons used. Specific breakdowns are shown in Table 9 below.

	Offense	Percent
Firearm	133	2
Handgun	313	6
Rifle	47	1
Shotgun	86	2
Oth Firearm	52	1
Knife	802	14
Blunt Object.	804	14
Motor Vehicle	191	3
Personal	2697	48
Poison	2	<1
Explosives	1	<1
Other	329	6
Unk	90	2
None Stated	47	1
Total	5594	

ARRESTS

TYPES OF ARRESTS	
On Sight	50%
Warrant	25%
Sighted/Summons	24%



TOTAL ARRESTS

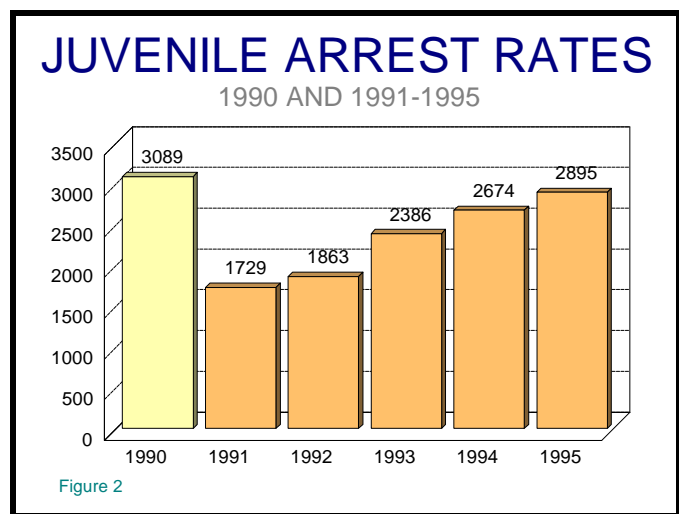
Group A and B

There were 98,687 arrests reported in 1995, a thirteen percent increase from the 87,151 arrests reported in 1994. However, when comparing adjusted arrest rates a 4.5 percent increase is found. Although caution should be used, perspective can be gained when comparing 1995 adjusted arrest rates to the 1990 total

arrest rates. An increase of 2.7 percent is found when comparing the 1990 rate of 4087 to the 1995 adjusted rate of 4098 per 100,000 population. When comparing actual total number of arrests, the 1995 arrest figure of 98,687 is thirteen percent less than the 1990 reported arrest figure of 113,477.

JUVENILES

Total juvenile arrest rates are displayed in Figure 2. The arrest rates have increase dramatically since the inception of the incident-based system in 1991. However, the 1995 rate of 2895 arrests per 100,000 juveniles is 6.3 percent lower than the last year of the summary system (1990) when the rate was 3089 arrests per 100,000 juvenile population.



Note: Expanded arrest information on murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault is found in those sections.

ARRESTS BY SEX

1990 AND 1991-1995

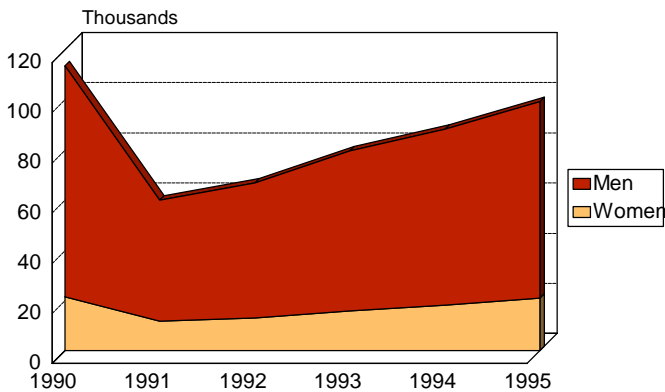


Figure 3

SEX

When the gender IN 1995 was known, women comprised 21.1 percent of those reported arrested while in 1990 women comprised 18.8 percent of those reported arrested .

RACE

In 1995, whites accounted for 86.2 percent of those arrested while whites comprised 89.1 percent of those arrested in 1990. African Americans were reported arrested 11.4 percent of the time in 1995 but in 8.7 percent of the time in 1990. American Indians accounted for 1.6 percent of the 1995 arrests but 1.8 percent of the 1990 arrests. There is no comparable category for Asians in 1990.

ARRESTS BY RACE

1995

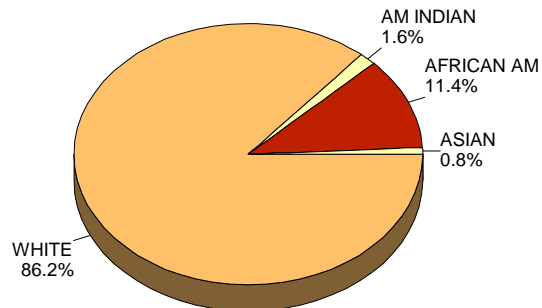


Figure 4

ARRESTS BY AGE

IOWA, 1995

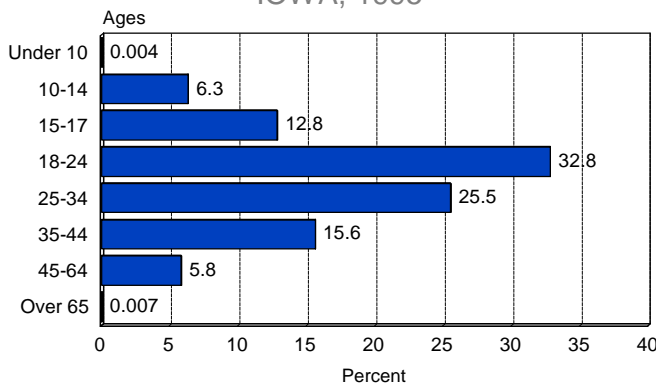


Figure 5

AGE

Over nineteen percent (19.1) of the 1995 arrestees were reported to have been younger than 18. In 1990, 19.6 percent of the arrestees were juveniles.

The following tables show Group A and B arrests by year from 1991 to 1995 broken

down by juveniles only, adults only and total arrests. Part 1 and Part 11 arrests for 1990 are adapted to the following categories, those that don't compare or are deficient are noted with an * (asterisk).

JUVENILE ARRESTS

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
Group A Arrests	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Murder	3	0.4	2	0.4	0	0.0	11	1.8	9	1.5	2	0.3
Neg. Manslaughter	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kidnapping	n/a		0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5	6	1.0	1	0.2
*Sexual Assault	32	4.5	40	7.6	55	9.6	76	12.2	77	12.5	84	12.8
Robbery	79	11.0	20	3.8	42	7.3	63	10.1	108	17.5	117	17.8
Aggravated Assault	402	55.9	159	30.0	307	53.5	534	85.5	663	107.5	713	108.5
Simple Assault	1739	241.9	560	105.7	865	150.7	1257	201.3	1507	244.3	1578	240.0
Intimidation	n/a		8	1.5	38	6.6	43	6.9	75	12.2	60	9.1
Arson	159	22.1	40	7.6	80	13.9	69	11.0	138	22.4	77	11.7
Extortion/Blackmal	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	5	0.8	4	0.6
Burglary	1248	173.6	468	88.4	507	88.3	937	150.0	981	159.0	864	131.4
Larceny	5463	759.9	1899	358.6	2539	442.4	3578	572.9	3919	635.3	4419	672.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	490	68.2	226	42.7	226	39.4	320	51.2	421	68.2	465	70.7
Theft by Fraud	47	6.5	45	8.5	62	10.8	115	18.4	133	21.6	167	25.4
Stolen Prop Offense	119	16.6	38	7.2	48	8.4	73	11.7	94	15.2	107	16.3
Vandalism	1865	259.4	533	100.6	821	143.0	1069	171.2	1317	213.5	1369	208.2
DRUG OFFENSES	160	22.3	58	11.0	80	13.9	266	42.6	480	77.8	775	117.9
Incest	n/a		2	0.4	1	0.2	6	1.0	1	0.2	2	0.3
*Statutory Rape	100	13.9	5	0.9	1	0.2	3	0.5	7	1.1	7	1.1
Pornography	n/a		0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0
Gambling	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.3
Prostitution	1	0.1	1	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3	2	0.3
Bribery	n/a		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Weapons Laws	110	15.3	34	6.4	86	15.0	169	27.1	152	24.6	163	24.8
Group B Arrests												
Bad Checks	182	25.3	19	3.6	25	4.4	19	3.0	32	5.2	32	4.9
*Curfew/Loitering/Vac	722/9	100.4	346	65.3	388	67.6	525	84.1	692	112.2	780	118.6
Disorderly Conduct	679	94.5	266	50.2	408	71.1	854	136.7	724	117.4	1362	207.2
OWI	317	44.1	141	26.6	142	24.7	174	27.9	181	29.3	291	44.3
DRUNKINESS	589	81.9	261	49.3	167	29.1	193	30.9	216	35.0	310	47.2
Family Offenses	0	0.0	7	1.3	3	0.5	2	0.3	9	1.5	0	0.0
LIQUOR LAWS	3648	507.5	1660	313.5	1992	347.1	2298	367.9	2073	336.0	2446	372.1
*Runaway	2274	316.3	1461	275.9	665	115.9	665	106.5	744	120.6	616	93.7
*Traspass	n/a		225	42.5	325	56.6	488	78.1	374	60.6	448	68.1
All Other Offenses	1768	245.9	632	119.3	823	143.4	1089	174.4	1327	215.1	1770	269.2

Notable rate increases in the arrests of juveniles for the offenses of theft by fraud, drug offenses and disorderly conduct are shown in the above table. In each of the those offenses, a rate increase of at least 100 percent has occurred from the 1990 rate to the 1995 rate.

ADULT ARRESTS

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
Group A Arrests	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Murder	43	2.1	31	1.8	23	1.2	28	1.4	28	1.4	40	2.0
Neg. Manslaughter	20	1.0	2	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.2	8	0.4
Kidnapping	n/a		27	1.6	35	1.9	26	1.3	35	1.7	28	1.4
*Sexual Assault	89	4.3	223	13.0	214	11.4	245	12.4	266	13.0	251	12.4
Robbery	318	15.5	163	9.5	239	12.7	197	10.0	216	10.5	245	12.2
Aggravated Assault	4034	196.0	1236	72.3	1694	90.3	1990	100.8	2396	116.7	2901	143.9
Simple Assault	7486	363.8	3480	203.5	4691	250.0	5808	294.1	6322	308.0	7197	356.9
Intimidation	n/a		68	4.0	83	4.4	118	6.0	182	8.9	202	10.0
Arson	130	6.3	61	3.6	57	3.0	45	2.3	66	3.2	53	2.6
Extortion/Blackmal	n/a		7	0.4	4	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.3	1	0.0
Burglary	1899	92.3	1028	60.1	1019	54.3	1041	52.7	1037	50.5	1193	59.2
Larceny	10862	527.8	5044	294.9	5884	313.6	5740	290.7	5983	291.4	6703	332.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	292	14.2	273	16.0	277	14.8	332	16.8	341	16.6	429	21.3
Theft by Fraud	1527	74.2	516	30.2	633	33.7	677	34.3	819	39.9	1076	53.4
Stolen Prop Offense	214	10.4	85	5.0	71	3.8	95	4.8	154	7.5	213	10.6
Vandalism	2094	101.8	951	55.6	1014	54.0	1098	55.6	1338	65.2	1466	72.7
DRUG OFFENSES	3103	150.8	1487	86.9	2505	133.5	3268	165.5	4865	237.0	6940	344.2
Incest	n/a		15	0.9	10	0.5	6	0.3	13	0.6	6	0.3
*Statutory Rape	643	31.2	25	1.5	33	1.8	32	1.6	29	1.4	42	2.1
Pornography	n/a		5	0.3	6	0.3	15	0.8	11	0.5	4	0.2
Gambling	18	0.9	3	0.2	9	0.5	6	0.3	3	0.1	15	0.7
Prostitution	310	15.1	344	20.1	254	13.5	273	13.8	276	13.4	255	12.6
Bribery	n/a		1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Weapons Laws	747	36.3	344	20.1	392	20.9	580	29.4	636	31.0	770	38.2
Group B Arrests												
Bad Checks	763	37.1	1115	65.2	1165	62.1	1402	71.0	1585	77.2	2023	100.3
*Vagrancy	43	2.1	89	5.2	63	3.4	24	1.2	31	1.5	82	4.1
Disorderly Conduct	3332	161.9	1790	104.7	1956	104.2	2707	137.1	3117	151.8	3430	170.1
OWI	17967	873.1	9576	559.9	10408	554.7	13476	682.5	13629	663.9	12868	638.2
DRUNKINESS	15377	747.2	7915	462.7	6282	334.8	6783	343.5	6732	327.9	7170	355.6
Family Offenses	0	0.0	63	3.7	70	3.7	192	9.7	173	8.4	231	11.5
LIQUOR LAWS	10640	517.0	6425	375.6	7409	394.8	7419	375.7	8467	412.4	8790	435.9
*Runaway		0.0	4	0.2	5	0.3	2	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1
*Traspass		0.0	759	44.4	770	41.0	996	50.4	1027	50.0	1196	59.3
All Other Offenses	12325	598.9	6695	391.4	7133	380.1	9056	458.6	10891	530.5	13822	685.5

Notable rate increases in the arrests of adults for drug offenses and bad checks are shown in the above table. In each of the those offenses, a rate increase of at least 100 percent has occurred from the 1990 rate to the 1995 rate.

TOTAL ARRESTS

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Group A Arrests												
Murder	46	1.7	33	1.5	23	0.9	39	1.5	37	1.4	42	1.6
Neg. Manslaughter	21	0.8	2	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.1	5	0.2	8	0.3
Kidnapping	n/a		27	1.2	35	1.4	29	1.1	41	1.5	29	1.1
*Sexual Assault	121	4.4	263	11.7	269	11.0	321	12.4	343	12.8	335	12.5
Robbery	397	14.3	183	8.2	281	11.5	260	10.0	324	12.1	362	13.5
Aggravated Assault	4436	159.8	1395	62.3	2001	81.7	2524	97.1	3059	114.6	3614	135.2
Simple Assault	9225	332.2	4040	180.4	5556	226.7	7065	271.8	7829	293.2	8775	328.2
Intimidation	n/a		76	3.4	121	4.9	161	6.2	257	9.6	262	9.8
Arson	289	10.4	101	4.5	137	5.6	114	4.4	204	7.6	130	4.9
Extortion/Blackmal	n/a		8	0.4	4	0.2	1	0.0	11	0.4	5	0.2
Burglary	3147	113.3	1496	66.8	1526	62.3	1978	76.1	2018	75.6	2057	76.9
Larceny	16325	587.9	6943	310.0	8423	343.7	9318	358.5	9902	370.9	11122	416.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	782	28.2	499	22.3	503	20.5	652	25.1	762	28.5	894	33.4
Theft by Fraud	1574	56.7	561	25.0	695	28.4	792	30.5	952	35.7	1243	46.5
Stolen Prop Offense	333	12.0	123	5.5	119	4.9	168	6.5	248	9.3	320	12.0
Vandalism	3959	142.6	1484	66.2	1835	74.9	2167	83.4	2655	99.4	2835	106.0
DRUG OFFENSES	3263	117.5	1545	69.0	2585	105.5	3534	136.0	5345	200.2	7715	288.5
Incest	n/a		17	0.8	11	0.4	12	0.5	14	0.5	8	0.3
*Statutory Rape	743	26.8	30	1.3	34	1.4	35	1.3	36	1.3	49	1.8
Pornography	n/a		5	0.2	6	0.2	16	0.6	13	0.5	4	0.1
Gambling	18	0.6	3	0.1	9	0.4	6	0.2	4	0.1	17	0.6
Prostitution	311	11.2	345	15.4	256	10.4	273	10.5	278	10.4	257	9.6
Bribery	n/a		1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Weapons Laws	857	30.9	378	16.9	478	19.5	749	28.8	788	29.5	933	34.9
Group B Arrests												
Bad Checks	945	34.0	1134	50.6	1190	48.6	1421	54.7	1617	60.6	2055	76.9
Vagrancy	43	1.5	435	19.4	451	18.4	549	21.1	723	27.1	862	32.2
Disorderly Conduct	4011	144.4	2056	91.8	2364	96.5	3561	137.0	3841	143.9	4792	179.2
OWI	18284	658.5	9717	433.8	10550	430.5	13650	525.2	13810	517.3	13159	492.2
DRUNKINESS	15966	575.0	8176	365.0	6449	263.2	6976	268.4	6948	260.2	7480	279.8
Family Offenses	0	0.0	70	3.1	73	3.0	194	7.5	182	6.8	231	8.6
LIQUOR LAWS	14288	514.6	8085	360.9	9401	383.7	9717	373.8	10540	394.8	11236	420.2
*Runaway	n/a		1465	65.4	670	27.3	667	25.7	745	27.9	619	23.2
*Traspass	n/a		984	43.9	1095	44.7	1484	57.1	1401	52.5	1644	61.5
All Other Offenses	14093	507.5	7327	327.1	7956	324.7	10145	390.3	12218	457.6	15592	583.1
* Some arrests are applicable to juveniles that aren't for adults. If the corresponding category is not important or applicable the numbers are combined in "All Other".												
"Runaway" refers to those reported juveniles encountered by an officer.												

The most notable rate increase for total arrests occurred in the drug offenses. A rate increase of almost 150 percent occurred from the 1990 rate to the 1995 rate.

HATE CRIMES

HISTORICAL 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 as well as 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 a person of a certain race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, political affiliation, sex, sexual orientation, age, or disability.

HOW MANY...

1995 HATE CRIME	
Number of Incidents	29
Number of Victims	45
Number of Offenders	28

There were 101 incidents of hate/bias crime reported in 1991, 96 incidents in 1992, 45 incidents in 1993, 61 incidents in 1994 and 29 incidents reported by the law enforcement jurisdictions of Iowa in 1995. Those agencies that were not participating in the UCR reporting system were surveyed and encouraged to submit hate crime information.

INCIDENTS OF HATE CRIME

1991 - 1995

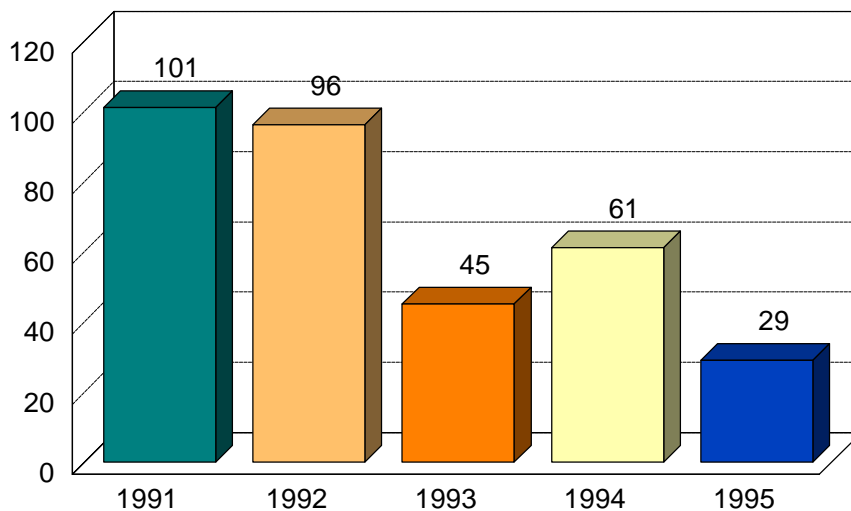


Figure 1

Although all of the incidents in 1991 through 1993 were reported as single victim or offender incidents, three incidents in 1994 were multiple victim or multiple offender incidents. 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.

Note: Included in the data on reported hate/bias crimes is information about 26 separate incidents in 1991 involving a single victim. The motive coded for all of these incidents is sexual orientation. If the data for these 26 incidents is omitted there would be 75 incidents reported for 1991. In 1992, 6 white persons were reported as the victim during a single day in one reporting area. Although African Americans were most frequently reported as the victim of a hate/bias crime in all five years, the data appears to be random.

AND WHEN ?

There is no clear pattern to the number of hate/bias crime incidents and when they occurred. In 1991, slightly more than half of the reported hate/bias crimes occurred in September, October, and November. Those months accounted for 16, 18 and 19 percent of the 1991 hate/bias crime reports respectively. In 1992, the highest number of incidents occurred in May, February and April accounting for 17, 14, and 11 percent

of the incidents respectively. The months with the highest number of hate/bias incidents in 1993 were April and August with 13 percent of the incidents reported in each month. Twenty-one percent of the 1994 incidents occurred in August, almost doubling any other month while October was the highest month of reported incidents in 1995.

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY MONTH											
1991 - 1995											
			1991		1992		1993		1994		1995
JANUARY			3		3		4		3		1
FEBRUARY			3		13		2		7		4
MARCH			7		8		3		5		2
APRIL			3		11		6		3		1
MAY			8		16		1		6		1
JUNE			4		8		3		3		2
JULY			11		5		2		6		3
AUGUST			4		5		6		13		4
SEPTEMBER			16		6		4		3		2
OCTOBER			18		9		5		7		5
NOVEMBER			19		7		4		3		2
DECEMBER			5		5		5		2		2
TOTAL			101		96		45		61		29

WHO OR WHERE...

The target of a hate/bias crime can be a person, property of a person, a group or the public. Overall, a residence was most often indicated as the target of a hate crime in the early years of reporting, being reported in 42 and 41 percent of the incidents in 1991 and 1993 respectively. A residence was targeted in 17 percent of the 1992 incidents, 31 percent of the 1994 incidents and in 23 percent of the 1995 incidents. However, in

more recent years a person was the direct target of the crime being reported in 45 percent of the 1995 incidents and almost 43 percent of the 1994 incidents. A person was reported as the target of 14 percent of the 1991 incidents, 29 percent of the 1992 incidents and 36 percent of the 1993 incidents.

TARGET OF HATE CRIME

1995 Incidents

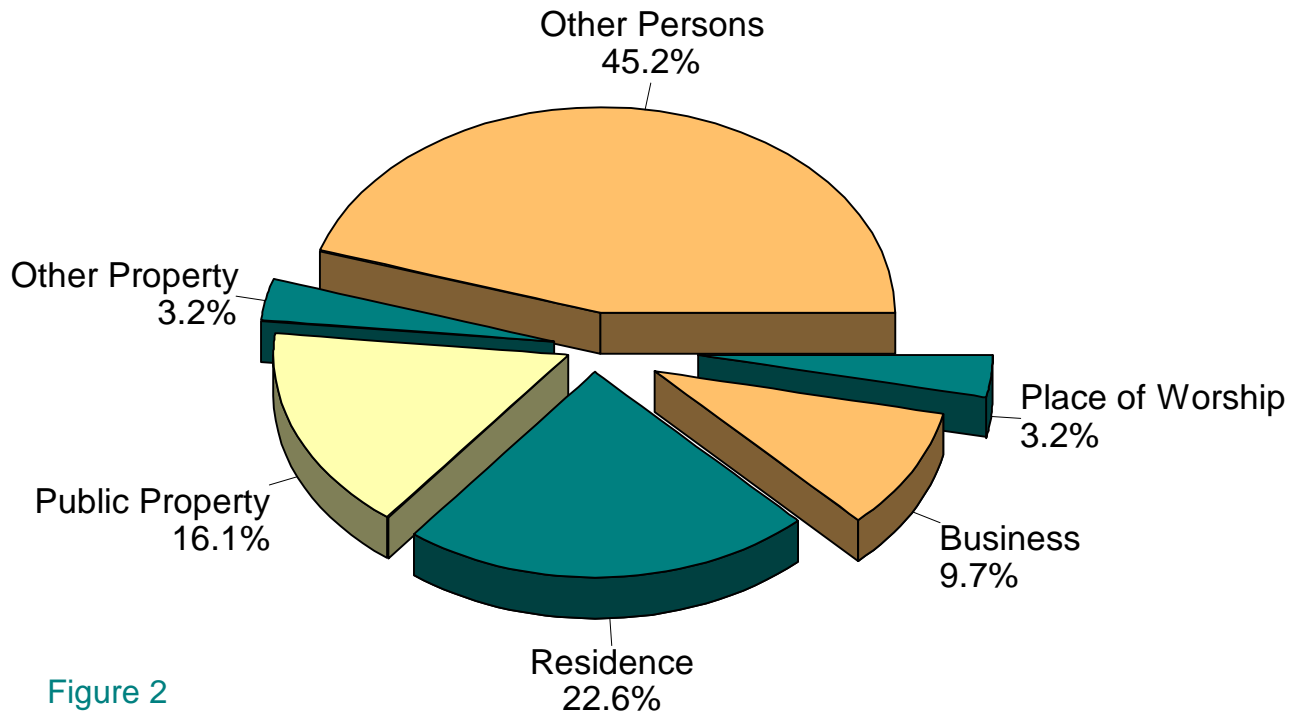
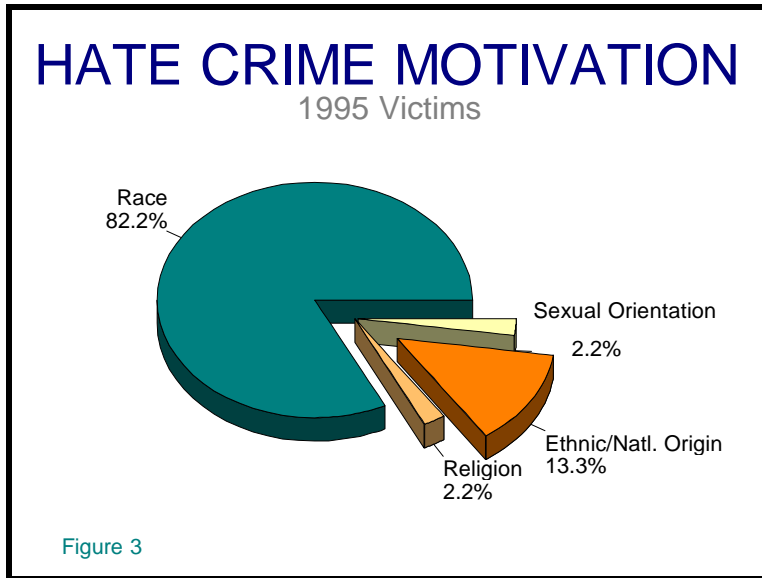


Figure 2

WHY...



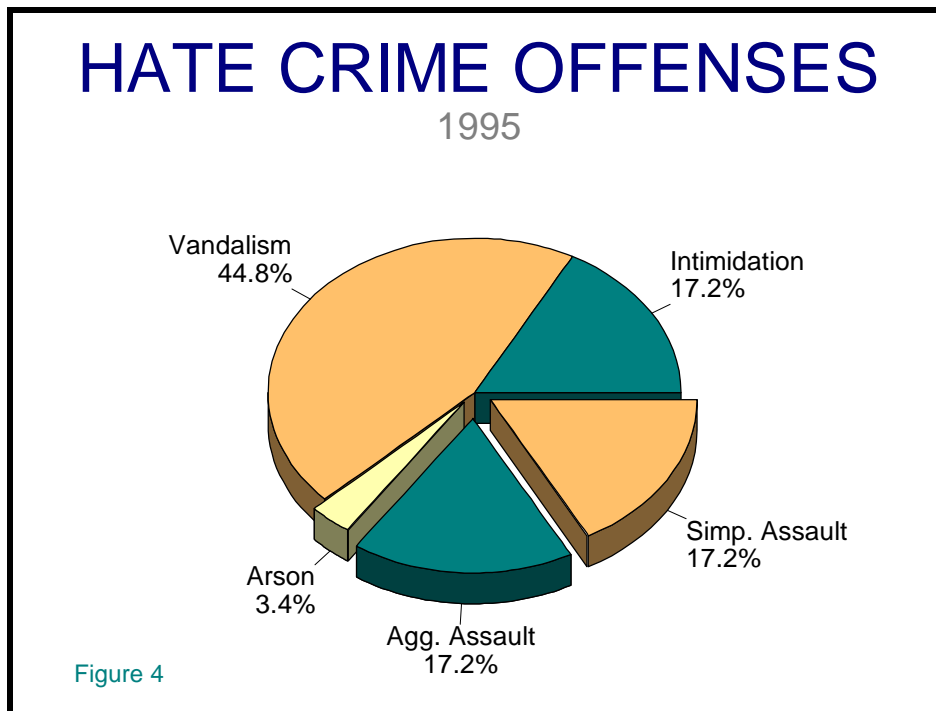
A crime that is motivated by prejudice, as defined by law, is a hate crime. Race was the motivation or **type** of the hate/bias crime reported most in Iowa for the years 1991 through 1995.

**A
CLOSER
LOOK
AT
1995
VICTIMS**

Bias Group	Type of Bias	#	% OF TOTAL
Racial	Anti-White	3	7
	Anti-African American	32	71
	Anti-Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0
	Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2
	Anti-Multi Racial	1	2
Religious	Anti-Jewish	0	0
	Anti-Catholic	1	2
	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
Ethnicity/	Anti-Arab	4	9
National Origin	Anti-Hispanic	0	0
	Anti-Other Ethnicity	2	4
Sexual Orientation	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	1	2
	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	0	0
	Anti-Homosexual (Gays and Lesbians)	0	0
	Anti-Heterosexual	0	0
	Anti-Bisexual	0	0
Other	Age	0	0
	Gender	0	0
	Disability	0	0
	Political Affiliation	0	0
Total		45	

AND WHAT?

Intimidation was the most frequently reported offense in the years 1991 through 1993 accounting for 34, 35, and 43 percent of the cases respectively. However, in 1994 and



1995 vandalism accounted for 36 and 45 percent of the incidents respectively.

Simple assault accounted for 27 percent of the reports in 1994 and 17 percent of the reports in 1995. The more serious offense of aggravated assault accounted for 13 percent of the 1991 and 1992 incidents, 14 percent of the 1993 incidents,

10 percent of the 1994 incidents but increased to 17 percent of the 1995 incidents. Other more frequently reported offenses included arson, theft, disorderly conduct, and weapons law violations.

Part 11, Section B, Table 1, beginning on page 339 shows the offenses by the type of hate/bias crime.

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY BY TYPE

Eighteen law enforcement reporting jurisdictions reported the 101 incidents in 1991, 23 jurisdictions reported 96 incidents in 1992, 30 jurisdictions reported 45 incidents in 1993, 19 jurisdictions reported 61 incidents in 1994 and 14 jurisdictions reported 29 incidents of hate/bias crime in 1995. There were 234 reporting jurisdictions in Iowa for 1995.

Part 11, Section B, Table 2, page 341 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 1991 through 1995.