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# IOHA HIGIHAY PATROL MAîPOWER STUDY 

PREPARED BY THE<br>STATE PLARNiNG AGENCY<br>OF THE<br>IOWA CRIME COMMISSION



SEPTEMBER, 1974

This study was undertaken to determine the current manpower needs of the Iowa Highway Patrol. The two major factors that have affected the manpower resources of the Highway Patrol since 1968 have been isolated and used to compute suggested current manpower levels.

These factors are:

- Personnel Policy Changes
- Certain Variable Conditions That Affect the Demand for Service Placed on the Highway Patrol

Examination of each of these factors indicates that since 1968, the Iowa Highway Patrol has experienced a decline in the level of available manhours in its patrol force while the various factors affecting the demand for service have increased substantially. This situation has developed while the Highway Patrol is required to operate at a statutory limit of 410 men which was established in 1968.

A formula has been developed that relates the manpower level of the Highway Patrol to the factors that affect the demand for service placed on the Patrol. This formula is used to compute the overall manpower increase needed to accommodate the increase in service demand factors and to compute the relative manpower levels of each Highway Patrol post.

It is concluded that in order for the Iowa Highway Patrol to regain the service potential that was available in 1968, 133 additional troopers would be needed.

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IOWA HIGHWAY PATROL MANPOWER STUDY
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The Iowa Highway Patrol was created by the Iowa Legislature in 1935 with an original complement of 53 men, expanding to the current level of 410 men in 1968. The general responsibilities and authority of the Highway Patrol are found in Chapter 80 of the Iowa Code. Approximately $85 \%$ of the patrol man-hours are spent in enforcing state motor vehicle laws and traffic related responsibilities. The remaining 15\% is dedicated to criminal activities and other nonrelated traffic activity. Each trooper has the authority to enforce all laws in Iowa and therefore provides the capabilities of a highly mobile law enforcement body with state-wide jurisdiction. The need for a well trained, highly disciplined, police force that can be unhindered in its operation with the state by local jurisdictional boundaries has become increasingly apparent in the past five years.

Charts 1 and 2 illustrate the organizational structure of the Iowa Highway Patrol. Of the 410 men, 332 are road troopers and field sergeants, 32 are supervisory personnel, and 46 are on special assignments, which includes pilots, safety education officers, Drivers License examiners, and Hearing Officers. Effective July l, 1973 the Division now identified as the Driver's License Division was separated from the Highway Patrol. By July l, 1975, it is expected that practically all uniformed officers will be phased out of the driver licensing program. The number of men involved in this transition includes 30 road troopers and ten supervisory personnel. These men will become an integral part of the Highway Patrol and will carry out the responsibilities identified by statute. The Patrol employs 25 civilians, primarily in secretarial and clerical positions.

The Highway Patrol is divided into four divisions comprising 14 posts located in strategic points throughout the state (see Chart 2).

The posts comprising each division are as follows:

| Division | Headquarters | Comprising Posts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Des Moines | 1, 2, 3, 14 |
| B | Storm Lake | 4, 5, 6, 7 |
| C | Cedar Falls | 8, 9, 10 |
| D | Iowa City | 11, 12, 13 |

The Highway Patrol maintains a garage where all emergency
equipment, including radios are installed. The Patrol has six fixed-winged aircraft and 12 pilots stationed at locations throughout the state. The aircraft are employed primarily in traffic surveillance, but are also utilized in general surveillance work, crime searches, emergency blood and organ relays, attempts to locate missing persons, and other police related functions.

As stated, the Highway Patrol's major responsibility has been the enforcement of Iowa motor vehicle laws. However, with the recent dramatic increase in criminal activity, both nationally and in Iowa, combined with the increasing mobility of the modern day criminal, the Patrol has expanded its activity in the area of criminal law enforcement. As is the general trend nationally, Iowa law enforcement agencies, at both state and local levels, have not been able to keep pace with the factors which continually increase the demand for service.

Chart 2
Assignments of Iowa State Patrol Officers February 19, 1974

| Location <br> \& Post | Total | Sgts. \& Troopers | Supervisors | Assignments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Headquarters | 14 |  | 14 |  |
| Post 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Des Moines | 53 | 44 | 2 | 7 |
| Post 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Osceola | 26 | 23 | 1 | 2 |
| Post 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic | 34 | 29 | 1 | 4 |
| Post 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Denison | 24 | 22 | 1 | 1 |
| Post 5 |  |  |  |  |
| Cherokee | 28 | 19 | 2 | 7 |
| Post 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Spencer | 18 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| Post 7 |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Dodge | 21 | 17 | 1 | 3 |
| Post 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Mason City | 21 | 19 | 1 | 1 |
| Post 9 |  |  |  |  |
| Cedar Falls | 26 | 17 | 2 | 7 |
| Post 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Oelwein | 25 | 21 | 1 | 3 |
| Post 11 |  |  |  |  |
| Cedar Rapids | 41 | 34 | 2 | 5 |
| Post 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Davenport | 40 | 37 | 1 | 2 |
| Post 13 |  |  |  |  |
| Mt. Pleasant | 21 | 18 | 1 | 2 |
| Post 14 |  |  |  |  |
| Ottumwa | 18 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 410 | 332 | 32 | 46 |

Total is total of Iowa State Patrol Officers.
Sergeants and Troopers is total of Road Troopers plus 32
Field Sergeants.
Supervisors is total of 14 Headquarters officers plus four Area Field Commanders and 14 District Commanders.
Special Assignments is total of Pilots, Safety Education Officers, Drivers License Examiners, and Hearing Officers.


Two major factors that have affected the manpower resources of the Iowa Highway Patrol since 1968 were examined and used to compute the increase in manpower recommended in this study. The two factors are:

1. Personnel Policy Changes.
2. Certain variable factors that affect the level of service that should be provided by the Iowa Highway Patrol.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THE MANPOWER INCREASES DETERMINED IN THIS STUDY WOULD ONLY ALLOW THE HIGHWAY PATROL TO REGAIN THE SERVICE POTENTIAL LOST SINCE 1968.

Any computation of manpower needed in addition to the levels recommended in this study would require an extensive staff commitment beyond the present capability of the State Planning Agency. This is due to a lack of readily available data regarding the numerous aspects of such an undertaking.

PERSONNEL POLICY CHANGES

Chapter 80.4, Code of Iowa sets the current statutory limit of 410 men. The statutory limit prevents the Patrol from realistically responding to changes in the factors that influence the level of service that must be provided.

Even though the authorized strength has remained constant at 410 men since 1968, the net manhours available have decreased by $11 \%$ (No.: 100,000 manhours) due to two major factors:

1. A Department of Public Safety personnel policy change which reduced the work week of the individual trooper from approximately 50 hours to a 42 hour week.
2. Legislative action that increased the amount of vacation time authorized. Chart 3 indicates that almost half of the Highway Patrol receives four weeks vacation annually. This situation is a result of the extremely low employee attrition rate of approximately $2-3 \%$ which provides for retention of a large number of troopers with considerable longevity.

Iowa State Patrol Vacation Allotment


This chart illustrates one of the factors that have reduced available manpower within the Highway Patrol. As indicated, almost half of the Highway Patrol receives four weeks vacation annually. This situation is a result of the extremely low employee attrition rate of approximately $2-3 \%$ which provides for retention of a large proportion of troopers with considerable longevity.

Chart 4
Average Number of Road Troopers and Field Sergeants on Duty on a Friday During 1973

| Location and Post | Day Shift | Night Shift. | Midnight Shift |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Post 1 - Des Moines | 8 | 10 | 3 |
| Post 2 - Osceola | 8 | 8 |  |
| Post 3 - Atlantic | 7 | 7 | 2 |
| Post 4 - Denison | 7 | 7 |  |
| Post 5 - Cherokee | 7 | 4 |  |
| Post 6 - Spencer | 6 | 6 |  |
| Post 7 - Fort Dodge | 5 | 4 |  |
| Post 8 - Mason City | 5 | 7 |  |
| Post 9 - Cedar Falls | 7 | 7 |  |
| Post 10 - Oelwein | 4 | 8 |  |
| Post ll - Cedar Rapids | 9 | 10 | 2 |
| Post 12 - Davenport | 10 | 10 | 2 |
| Post 13 - Mt. Pleasant | 6 | 5 |  |
| Post 14 - Ottumwa | 5 | 5 | - |
| Totals | 94 | 98 | 9 |

This chart clearly illustrates the impact of the factors which have caused a decrease in the Patrol's net manpower available. As indicated in the chart, on an average Friday in 1973, of 332 officers and field sergeants assigned to road duty, only 201 were available to work due to vacations, days off, the shortened work week, sick leave, etc.

Chart 4 clearly illustrates the impact of the two factors which have caused a decrease in the Patrol's net manpower available. As indicated in the chart, on an average Friday in 1973, of 332 officers and field sergeants assigned to road duty, only 201 were available to work due to vacations, days off, the shortened work week, sick leave, etc.

As mentioned previously, personnel policy changes since 1968 resulted in a net loss of 100,000 manhours per year. Based on the average number of hours a man presently works per year, this reduction in the work week resulted in a loss of hours that would equal the work of 75 men. Theoretically, 69 of these men would be troopers and six would be in a supervisory position.

The Driver's License examining stations have previously been manned by personnel from the Highway Patrol. Civilians are gradually replacing the Highway Patrol in these positions, with total civilianization scheduled to be completed by July 1, 1975. These men will now be free to perform regular Highway Patrol functions. Thus, the result is a net gain of 40 men from the Patrol to be utilized in enforcement functions. These men--30 troopers and ten supervisory personnel--can be expected to work 52,680 hours per year. Even with the addition of these 40 men, the Highway Patrol still recognizes a net loss of 47,320 manhours annually.

Therefore, after July 1, 1975 the Highway Patrol will still need the services of 35 additional men in order to compensate for the effect of changes in personnel policy on available manpower. Of these 35 men, 33 should be troopers and two should be in a supervisory position. These additional 35 troopers would compensate for losses incurred through personnel policy changes since 1968. (See Appendix III for details of this computation.)

VARIABLE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE LEVEL OF SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE HIGHWAY PATROL

The second stage of the computation process determines the additional men needed to perform the Patrol function effectively in view of their increasing workload. A road patrol formula has been devised which takes into account variable factors that affect the level of service demanded of the Highway Patrol. Several factors or variables affecting
the level of service required of the Iowa Highway Patrol were isolated and used to compute a manpower level quotient for each Post.

This formula was applied only to the troopers who actually perform the road patrol function. At the present time these men number 332.

The variables utilized listed in order of relative importance are:

1. Vehicle Miles Driven by Iowans.
2. Number of Miles of Iowa Road Requiring Iowa Highway Patrol coverage.
3. Workload.
4. County Sheriff Capability to Provide 24 Hour Patrol Service in Each County.
5. Population Age Factors.
6. Crime Rate.
7. Number of Registered Vehicles.
8. Population.

Most of the data compiled regarding each variable utilized was initially assembled at the county level and then consolidated to provide a manpower requirement for each Highway Patrol Post. An attempt to indicate manpower assignment or utilization procedures within each Post would be much beyond the scope of this study and is best left to those directly responsible for that particular function.

## EXPLANATION OF VARIABLES

## I. Vehicle Miles Driven by Iowans

The data utilized for this variable is the total vehicle miles driven by Iowans on interstate, primary, and secondary roads during 1972. The information utilized is exclusive of vehicle miles driven within incorporated areas as the Iowa Highway Patrol normally exercises its functions outside municipalities. Additional personnel requirements caused by special situations such as the interstate highway system, recreational areas, etc. are computed within this variable. It is felt this variable is the most important of those used in this study because it most directly relates to all of the major functions of the Patrol.
II. Number of Miles of Road Requiring Iowa Highway Patrol Coverage

One of the most important assets the Iowa Highway Patrol possesses is the capability to provide continuous patrol of Iowa highways regardless of county jurisdictional boundaries. It is well known that the modern criminal is becoming increasingly mobile thus reinforcing the need for a mobile police force free to operate without jurisdictional limitations within the state. The threat offered to criminal activity through discovery by a mobile patrol force is illustrated by the fact that nationally, during the period 1963-1972, $68 \%$ or 531 of the 786 police officers slain by felons were engaged in routine patrol duties. The number of miles of Iowa road requiring coverage by the Iowa Highway Patrol in order to carry out the important function of active road patrol directly bears on the capability to perform that function.

Ideally, every mile of Iowa road would be driven by a state or local patrol officer at least once during each 24 hour period. Development of this ideal situation would probably likely result in an unrealistic manpower requirement and is complicated by the necessity of programming patrol within a geographical area to focus on specific areas of importance, i.e. high traffic volume roads, high crime areas, etc.
III. Workload

The current workload in each Highway Patrol post was developed by assigning values relating to the time expended on various major types of activity involving direct contact with the public as opposed to routine patrolling. Activities such as issuance of summons, misdemeanor and felony arrests, and OMVUI arrests were considered in computing the workload variable.
IV. Capability of County Sheriff to Provide 24 Hour Patrol Coverage

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals states in the discussion of planning and organizing for providing adequate law enforcement services that:
"The first objective of every agency should be to
provide 24 -hour police service. Agencies that cannot provide it should contract out for it. It is imperative that every citizen have continuous access to police service."

The National Advisory Commission Report on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals further states that:
"Studies show that five sworn police officers are required to provide one sworn police officer on a fulltime, around-the-clock basis allowing for days off, vacation, sick time, and other variables."

Currently of the approximately 950 cities and towns in Iowa, only 8.4\% (No. = 80) provide police services with five or more full time men. This means that only $8.4 \%$ of the cities and towns in Iowa possess the tax base or the willingness or both to provide 24 hour police patrol made theoretically possible through police agency staffing of five full-time officers. On the county level, $36.5 \%(N=36)$ of the sheriff's offices are staffed with five or more officers and theoretically can offer 24 hour patrol coverage to the entire county. It must be considered, however, that the county sheriffs in Iowa must provide civil support to the courts and this reduces manpower available to engage in active patrol. The Iowa Crime Commission has been concerned with increasing the capability of local law enforcement to provide this very basic element of adequate service, that is, 24 hour patrol coverage.

It is realized that the means of reaching the goal of adequate 24 hour law enforcement patrol coverage for all areas in Iowa is not solely vested in increasing personnel levels within the county sheriffs' departments. The concept of consolidated law enforcement as applied to Iowa offers several alternatives for attaining the goal of adequate 24 hour patrol coverage. Expanding county sheriffs' staff, city-city, and city-county contract agreements, formation of metropolitan and county or regional public safety commissions and cooperative agreements between local agencies and the Iowa Department of Public Safety are all reasonable alternatives for improving the level of police patrol coverage in Iowa. Any alternative can be selected and implemented to conform to the particular situation in any jurisdiction in Iowa.

The Iowa Highway Patrol currently shares responsibility with the county sheriffs for patrol of approximately 90,000 miles of rural secondary road. Considering that only $36 \%$ of Iowa counties receive 24 hour patrol coverage from their sheriffs', the importance of insuring that the Iowa Highway Patrol can adequately perform its share of the responsibility for rural secondary road patrol is obvious. There is a need for close cooperation between the Iowa Highway Patrol and the county sheriffs in order to expedite realization of the goal of 24 hour active patrol coverage in all jurisdictions in Iowa. Upgrading of both local and state police manpower levels will be necessary to accomplish the goal of 24 hour patrol coverage in Iowa.

This variable provides for additional troopers to compensate for those counties that cannot provide 24 hour active patrol service due to inadequate manpower. It is not proposed that the state trooper can replace the sheriffs' deputy in performing the numerous duties unique to county level law enforcement, but simply that the Iowa Highway Patrol be staffed in a manner that enables adequate performance of its shared responsibility of rural road patrol.
V. Age

According to FBI national statistics, the population age group of 15-24 years make up a disproportionate share of those arrested for serious index offenses.

A study conducted by the Iowa Department of Public Safety revealed that Iowa drivers under the age of 19 years make up a disproportionate share of those Iowans cited for traffic law violations and involvement in motor vehicle accidents.

In each age group cited for disproportionate involvement in criminal and traffic violations/accidents, the involvement of males outweighed female involvement by approximately four to one.

In this study, a value was assigned to the crime/traffic violation/accident prone age group with requisite weight given the male index.
VI. Crime Rate

The crime rate, of course, affects the level of police patrol service required in any jurisdiction. The crime rate utilized in this study is comprised of Part I offenses reported to the FBI as occurring outside the large and medium sized cities and towns in Iowa thus occurring in areas patrolled by the Highway Patrol. Normally, in a study of this type, a higher value would be assigned to crime rate. However, the FBI Uniform Crime Report for Iowa contains statistics of which $16 \%$ are estimates developed at the FBI to compensate for nonreporting Iowa agencies. The questionable nature of the crime rate figures available for use in this study (rural crime statistics) is increased by the fact that most nonreporting Iowa agencies are located in rural areas patrolled by the Highway Patrol. It is felt, however, that other variables utilized and related to the level of crime, i.e. age, workload, population will serve to partially compensate for any deficiency in the crime rate variable.
VII. Number of Vehicles Registered

This variable affects the level of service required of the Highway Patrol but was given a relatively low value as it is a less dynamic factor affecting demand for service than for instance the variable "Vehicle Miles Driven by Iowans".
VIII. Population

The population level affects police service requirements as it presents a level of potential demand for service. In studies of police manpower requirements in urban areas, a variable regarding "population density" is often used as this factor affects the level of crime. Population density was not deemed appropriate in this study as the Highway Patrol functions largely in the rural areas of Iowa. It was not felt that the population density of rural Iowa has reached the level that triggers the factors that correlate population density to the level of crime experienced in urban areas.

Each of the eight variables were assigned a point range, the size of which was based on the importance of that particular variable to the highway patrol function. When totaled these values formed an index number consisting of 110 possible points per county in the state. Each of the 14 highway patrol districts consists of several counties. Thus, the county points were added together to form 14 overall district numbers for each variable.

| Variable |  | Value |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Vehicle Miles |  |
| Road Miles |  | $1-25$ |
| Workload |  | $1-15$ |
| Ability for 24-Hour Coverage | $0-15$ |  |
| Number of Persons 15-24 Years of Age | $1-10$ |  |
| Crime Rate | $1-10$ |  |
| Vehicle Registration | $1-5$ |  |
| Population | $1-5$ |  |

The ratio of 5:10: 15:25 reflects the importance of each variable to the patrol function.

Vehicle Miles

| \# Miles | Value |
| :---: | ---: |
| Under 50,000 | 1 |
| $50,001-60,000$ | 3 |
| $60,001-70,000$ | 4 |
| $70,001-80,000$ | 5 |
| $80,001-90,000$ | 6 |
| $90,001-100,000$ | 7 |
| $100,001-110,000$ | 8 |
| $110,001-120,000$ | 9 |
| $120,001-130,000$ | 10 |
| $130,001-140,000$ | 11 |
| $140,001-150,000$ | 12 |
| $150,001-160,000$ | 13 |
| $160,001-170,000$ | 14 |
| $170,001-180,000$ | 15 |
| $180,001-190,000$ | 16 |
| $190,001-200,000$ | 17 |
| $200,001-210,000$ | 18 |
| $210,001-220,000$ | 19 |
| $220,001-230,000$ | 20 |
| $230,001-240,000$ | 21 |
| $240,001-250,000$ | 22 |
| $250,001-260,000$ | 23 |
| $260,001-270,000$ | 25 |
| $270,001-280,000$ | $-14-$ |
| $0 v e r 280,000$ |  |

$\frac{\# \text { Miles }}{600-650}$ Value ..... 1
651-700 ..... 2
701 - 750 ..... 3
751 - 800 ..... 4
801 - 850 ..... 5
851 - 900 ..... 6
901 - 950 ..... 7
950 - 1000 ..... 8
1001 - 1050 ..... 9
1051 - 1100 ..... 10
1101 - 1150 ..... 11
1151 - 1200 ..... 12
1201-1250 ..... 13
1251-1300 ..... 14
1301-1350 ..... 15
1351 - 1400 ..... 16
1401 - 1450 ..... 17
1451 - 1500 ..... 18
1501-1550 ..... 19
1551 - 1600 ..... 20
1601 - 1650 ..... 21
1651 - 1700 ..... 22
1701-1750 ..... 23
1751 - 1800 ..... 24
Over 1800 ..... 25
Ability for 24 -Hour Coverage
\# Men Needed for Coverage $\quad \frac{\text { Value }}{0}$ ..... 1 ..... 5
2 ..... 15
Persons 15-24 Years of Age
$\frac{\text { \# Persons }}{\text { Below 1,000 }}$ ..... 1
1,001-3,000 ..... 2
3,001-5,000 ..... 3
5,001-7,000 ..... 4
7,001-10,000 ..... 5
10,000-13,000 ..... 6
13,001-16,000 ..... 7
16,001-19,000 ..... 8
19,001-22,000 ..... 9
Over 22,000 ..... 10

## Workload

| $\#$ Contacts | Value |
| :--- | ---: |
| $15,000-20,000$ | 1 |
| $21,000-25,000$ | 3 |
| $26,000-30,000$ | 5 |
| $31,000-35,000$ | 7 |
| $36,000-40,000$ | 9 |
| $41,000-45,000$ | 11 |
| $46,000-50,000$ | 13 |
| Over 50,000 | 15 |

Traffic Related offenses x l Felony, OMVUI, other Misdemeanors x 6

| Crime Rate Per 100,000 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Rate | $\frac{\text { Value }}{1}$ |
| $201-300$ | 2 |
| $301-400$ | 3 |
| $401-500$ | 4 |
| $501-600$ | 5 |
| $601-700$ | 6 |
| $701-800$ | 7 |
| $801-900$ | 8 |
| $901-1,000$ | 9 |
| Over 1,000 | 10 |

Vehicle Registration

| $\#$ Registrations | Value |
| :--- | :---: |
| Under 10,000 | 1 |
| $10,001-20,000$ | 2 |
| $20,001-30,000$ | 3 |
| $30,001-40,000$ | 4 |
| Over 40,000 | 5 |

Population

| $\#$ Persons | Value |
| :--- | :---: |
| Under 10,000 | 2 |
| $10,000-20,000$ | 3 |
| $20,001-30,000$ | 4 |
| $30,001-40,000$ | 5 |

Data is available which allows a comparison of four different variables which have a direct impact on the average Highway Patrol trooper's duties. These variables are vehicle miles driven, vehicles registered in Iowa, population, and crime rate. Percentage increases in each variable were obtained by comparing the figures of 1968 to those of 1973.

These percentage increases were then applied to the number of men currently available for road patrol duty. The results were then weighed according to the importance of each to the patrol function, as indicated in the list of variable factors affecting demand for service. (See Appendix IV for details of this computation.)

The results of this formula indicate the number of additional men needed to perform the duties required of them in the face of an increasing workload. According to the formula, an additional 91 road patrol troopers are necessary. Based on the existing ratio of troopers and supervisory personnel, seven additional men will be needed in supervisory positions.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. In conclusion, 35 men are needed to bring the Highway Patrol up to the level of performance available before the personnel policy changes which reduced the work week to 42 hours. An additional 91 road patrol troopers are needed in order to perform this function effectively in view of the increases in the variables which affect the performance of their duties. Seven men will be needed in supervisory positions if these troopers are added. Thus, this formula suggests a total of 133 men be added to the Highway Patrol.
2. The Highway Patrol may want to consider utilizing several of the recommended additional positions to provide sufficient field sergeants to man each post headquarters around the clock as required by the Code of Iowa. Currently, only three post headquarters are manned by any supervisory personnel on a 24 hour basis.
3. The estimated cost of a new trooper for his first year of employment is $\$ 18,507.97$. The second year cost is $\$ 13,087.88$ with a total biennial cost of $\$ 31,595.85$ per man.

The approximate cost of adding the 133 additional troopers recommended in this study would be $\$ 4.2$ million per biennium.

## APPENDIX

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Some Factors Affecting the Level of Highway Patrol Service

|  | 1968 | 1973 | Difference | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vehicle Miles |  |  |  |  |
| Driven in Iowa |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicle |  |  |  |  |
| Registration | 1,727,125 | 2,039,942 | +912,817 | +15.3\% |
| Licensed |  |  |  |  |
| Drivers | 1,518,300 | 1,787,169 | +268,869 | +15.0\% |
| Accidents | 78,531 | 96,620 | +18,089 | +19.0\% |
| Miles of |  |  |  |  |
| Inter-state | 516 | 670 | +154 | +23.0\% |
| Serious |  |  |  |  |
| Crimes | 31,282 | 42,130 | +10,848 | +34.7\% |
| Auto Theft | 4,523 | 4,874 | +351 | +7.8\% |
| Man-hours |  |  |  |  |
| Available | 880,000 | 780,000 | -100,000 | -11.0\% |
| Patrol |  |  |  |  |
| Complement | 410 | 410 | - | - |
| This chart depicts the changes in factors affecting the |  |  |  |  |
| demand for Iowa Highway Patrol Service. While factors |  |  |  |  |
| affecting the level of service have all increased, the net |  |  |  |  |
| manpower available to the patrol has decreased due tofactors previously discussed. |  |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX II

Percentage of Change in Factors Affecting Manpower Needs of the Iowa Highway Patrol 1968-1973


This chart depicts the changes in factors affecting the demand for Iowa Highway Patrol Service. While factors affecting the level of service have all increased, the net manpower available to the patrol has decreased due to factors previously discussed.

Personnel Policy Change - Formula Detail

100,000 man-hours lost annually between 1968 and $1973=75$ man years lost per annum
$410-75=335$ man years available in 1973
309 sergeants, special assignment troopers, and 26 supervisory personnel

By July 1, 1975 Drivers License Division Disbanded
30 Troopers freed for road patrol duties
10 Supervisory Personnel freed for other assignments
40 total men freed from Drivers License Division
100,000 man-hours lost annually between 1968-1973 - 52,680 man-hours gained by disbanding Drivers License Division = 47,320 net man-hours to be lost annually as of July l, 1975

35 men will still be needed after July 1, 1975
33 sergeants and troopers
2 supervisory personnel

## APPENDIX IV

Road Patrol Formula Detail

```
Percentage Change Between 1968 and 1973
Miles Driven - +28.1%
Vehicles Registered - +15.3%
Population - +1.2%
Crime Rate - +2l.2%
    ( Serious Crime - +34.6% )
    ( Auto Theft - +7.8% )
```

Increase in Troopers Multiplied by Weighted Factor
Miles Driven - 93 x $2.5=232$
Vehicles Registered - $51 \times 0.5=25$
Population - $4 \times 0.5=2$
Crime Rate - $70 \times 1.5=105$
( Serious Crime - $115 \times 1.5=172$ )
( Auto Theft - $26 \times 1.5=39$ )
$=364 \div 4$
= 91 troopers and sergeants needed
(without using crime rate variable, the total
would be 77 troopers and sergeants needed!
These men will need seven supervisors. This fact
was computed on the basis of the current supervisor
to trooper ratio.
$\sum \frac{(\% \text { increase } \mathrm{x} 332) \times \text { weighted factor }}{N}$
Total men needed by July 1, 1975
91
$+\frac{35}{126}$
$+\quad 7$ supervisory personnel
$\overline{133}$ total men needed on Iowa Highway
Patrol

## APPENDIX V

Total Computed Data by Patrol Post

| Post | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vehicle } \\ & \text { Miles } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Road } \\ & \text { Miles } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Work Load | 24-Hour Coverage | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \# Persons } \\ & 15-24 \text { Yrs. } \\ & \text { of age } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Crime <br> Rate | Vehicle <br> Registration | Population | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Des Moines | 105 | 63 | 26 | 0 | 44 | 39 | 24 | 25 | 326 |
| $\frac{\text { Osceola }}{3}$ | 28 | 47 | 4 | 85 | 25 | 49 | 12 | 13 | 263 |
| Atlantic | 66 | 78 | 16 | 70 | 36 | 59 | 17 | 17 | 359 |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denison | 35 | 82 | 6 | 65 | 31 | 53 | 15 | 16 | 303 |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Cherokee }}{6}$ | 39 | 73 | 8 | 35 | 32 | 33 | 14 | 16 | 250 |
| Spencer | 33 | 64 | 6 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 16 | 16 | 238 |
| 7 |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Dodge | 49 | 80 | 2 | 40 | 33 | 47 | 17 | 18 | 286 |
| 8 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mason City | 37 | 50 | 6 | 70 | 31 | 44 | 18 | 18 | 274 |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cedar Falls | 37 | 44 | 8 | 45. | 34 | 33 | 15 | 17 | 233 |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oelwein | 42 | 69 | 8 | 40 | 38 | 32 | 18 | 21 | 268 |
| 11. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cedar Rapids | 97 | 74 | 16 | 25 | 39 | 41 | 18 | 20 | 330 |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Davenport | 61 | 38 | 20 | 10 | 41 | 36 | 20 | 21 | 247 |
| 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mt. Pleasant | 39 | 42 | 2 | 35 | 42 | 67 | 19 | 21 | 267 |
| 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |  |
| Ottumwa | 23 | 34 | 4 | 35 | 28 | 44 | 13 | 15 | 196 |
| Total | 691 | 838 | 132 | 590 | 489 | 610 | 236 | 254 | 3840 |

```
Vehicle Miles: 105
```

Road Miles: 63
Workload: 26
24 Hour Coverage: 0
\# Persons 15-24: 44
Crime Rate: 39
Vehicle Registration: 24
Population: 25
Post 2 - Osceola
Counties: Clarke, Decatur, Lucas, Madison, Ringgold, Union,
Warren, Wayne.
Vehicle Miles: 28
Road Miles: 27
Workload: 4
24 Hour Coverage: 85
\# Persons 15-24: 25
Crime Rate: 49
Vehicle Registration: 12
Population: 13
Post 3 - Atlantic
Counties: Adair, Adams, Cass, Fremont, Mills, Montgomery,
Page, Pottawattamie, Taylor.
Vehicle Miles: 66
Road Miles: 78
Workload: 16
24 Hour Coverage: 70
\# Persons 15-24: 36
Crime Rate: 59
Vehicle Registration: 17
Population: 17

Counties: Audubon, Carroll, Crawford, Greene, Guthrie, Harrison, Monona, Shelby.

Vehicle Miles: 35
Road Miles: 82
Workload: 6
24 Hour Coverage: 65
\# Persons 15-24: 31
Crime Rate: 53
Vehicle Registration: 15
population: 16

Post 5 - Cherokee
Counties: Buena Vista, Cherokee, Ida, Plymouth, Sac, Woodbury.

Vehicle Miles: 39
Road Miles: 73
Workload: 8
24 Hour Coverage: 35
\# Persons 15-24: 32
Crime Rate: 33
Vehicle Registration: 14
Population: 16

Post 6 - Spencer
Counties: Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Sioux.

Vehicle Miles: 33
Road Miles: 64
Workload: 6
24 Hour Coverage: 35
\# Persons 15-24: 35
Crime Rate: 33
Vehicle Registration: 16
Population: 16

Post 7 - Fort Dodge
Counties: Calhoun, Hamilton, Humboldt, Kossuth, Pocahontas, Webster, Wright.

Vehicle Miles: 49
Road Miles: 80
Workload: 2
24 Hour Coverage: 40
\# Persons 15-24: 33
Crime Rate: 47
Vehicle Registration: 17
Population: 18

Post 8 - Mason City
Counties: Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Hancock, Howard, Floyd, Mitchell, Winnebago, Worth.

Vehicle Miles: 37
Road Miles: 51
Workload: 6
24 Hour Coverage: 70
\# Persons 15-24: 31
Crime Rate: 44
Vehicle Registration: 18
Population: 18

Post 9-Cedar Falls
Counties: Black Hawk, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Grundy, Hardin.

Vehicle Miles: 37
Road Miles: 44
Workload: 8
24 Hour Coverage: 45
\# Persons 15-24: 34
Crime Rate: 33
Vehicle Registration: 15
Population: 17

Post 10 - Oelwein

```
Counties: Allamakee, Buchanan, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque,
        Fayette, Winneshiek.
Vehicle Miles: 42
Road Miles: 69
Workload: 8
2 4 \text { Hour Coverage: 40}
# Persons 15-24: 38
Crime Rate: 32
Vehicle Registration: 18
Population: 21
Post 11 - Cedar Rapids
Counties: Benton, Iowa, Johnson, Linn, Poweshiek, Tama.
Vehicle Miles: 98
Road Miles: 74
Workload: 16
24 Hour Coverage: 25
# Persons 15-24: 39
Crime Rate: 4l
Vehicle Registration: '18
Population: 20
Post 12 - Davenport
Counties: Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Jones, Muscatine, Scott.
Vehicle Miles: 61
Road Miles: 38
Workload: 20
24 Hour Coverage: 10
# Persons 15-24: 41
Crime Rate: 36
Vehicle Registration: 20
Population: 21
```

Post 13 - Mt. Pleasant

```
Counties: Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa,
    Van Buren, Washington.
Vehicle Miles: 37
Road Miles: 42
Workload: 2
2 4 \text { Hour Coverage: 35}
# Persons l5-24: 42
Crime Rate: 67
Vehicle Registration: 19
Population: 21
Post 14 - Ottumwa
Counties: Appanoose, Davis, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Wapello.
Vehicle Miles: 23
Road Miles: 34
Workload: 4
2 4 \text { Hour Coverage: 35}
# Persons 15-24: 28
Crime Rate: 44
Vehicle Registration: 13
Population: 15
```


## APPENDIX VI

Recommend Manpower Increases by Post

| Post | Points | Manpower | Additional <br> Men Needed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \#1 Des Moines | 326 | 53 | None |
| \#2 Osceola | 263 | 26 | 9 |
| \#3 Atlantic | 359 | 34 | 13 |
| \#4 Denison | 303 | 24 | 14 |
| \#5 Cherokee | 250 | 28 | 6 |
| \#6 Spencer | 238 | 18 | 14 |
| \#7 Fort Dodge | 286 | 21 | 17 |
| \#8 Mason City | 274 | 21 | 16 |
| \#9 Cedar Falls | 233 | 26 | 6 |
| \#10 Oelwein | 268 | 25 | 11 |
| \#ll Cedar Rapids | 330 | 41 | 3 |
| \#12 Davenport | 247 | 40 | None |
| \#13 Mt. Pleasant | 267 | 21 | 15 |
| \#14 Ottumwa | 196 | 18 | 9 |
| Headquarters | - | 14 | - |
| Total | 3840 | 410 | 133 |

APPENDIX VII

Computed Data by County

| )UNTY |  | COUNTY |  | COUNTY |  | COUNTY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ,dalr 1 | 11 | Davis 26 | 2 | Jefferson 51 | 3 | Pocabontas 76 | 4 |
| dams 2 | 1 | Decatur $\quad 27$ | 3 | Johnson 52 | 22 | Polk $\quad 77$ | 25 |
| Wlamakeo 3 | 2 | Delaware 28 | 6 | Jones 53 | 6 | Pottawatt. 78 | 25 |
| tppanoose 4 | 2 | Des Molnes 29 | 6 | Keokuk 54 | 4 | Poweshtek 79 | 16 |
| Iudubon 5 | 1 | Dickinson 30 | 5 | Kossuth 55 | 9 | Ringgold 80 | 1 |
| 3enton 6 | 11 | Dubuque 31\| | 12 | Lee 56 | 9 | Sac 81 | 5 |
| Black Hawk 7 | 10 | Emmet 32 | 2 | Linn $\quad 57$ | 22 | Scott ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 15 |
| Boone 8 | 8 | Fayette 33 | 8 | Louisa 58 | 2 | Shelby 83 | 2 |
| Bremer 9 | 7 | Floyd 34 | 5 | Lucas 59 | 2 | Sloux 84 | 9 |
| Buchanan 10 | 6 | Franklin $\quad 36$ | 4 | Lyon 60 | 2 | Story 85 | 18 |
| Buena Vista 11 | 6 | Fremont 36 | 4 | Madison 61 | 2 | Tama 86 | 7 |
| Butler 12 | 5 | Greene $\quad 37$ | 3 | Mahaska 62 | 6 | Taylor 87 | 1 |
| Calhoun 13 | 4 | Grundy $\quad 38$ | 5 | Marton 63 | 6 | Union 88 | 2 |
| Carroll 14 | 5 | Guthrie 39 | 1 | Marshall 64 | 10 | Van Luren 89 | 1 |
| Cass 15 | 13 | Hamilton 40 | 11 | Mills 65 | 6 | Wapello 90 | 6 |
| Cedar 16 | 18 | Hancock ${ }^{41}$ | 7 | Mitchell 66 | 2 | Warren 91 | 13 |
| Cerro Gordo 17 | 11 | Hardin 42 | 6 | Monona 67 | 7 | Washington 92 | 7 |
| Cherokee 18 | 4 | Harrison 43 | 10 | Monroe 68 | 1 | Wayne 93 | 1 |
| Chickasaw 19 | 4 | Henry 44 | 5 | Montgom'ry 69 | 2 | Webster 94 | 11 |
| Clarke 20 | 4 | Howard 45 | 1 | Muscatine 70 | 8 | Winnebago 95 | 2 |
| Clay 21 | 6 | Ifumboldt 46 | 3 | O'Brlen 71 | 4 | Winneshiek 96 | 4 |
| Clayton 22 | 6 | Ida 47 | 2 | Oscoola 72 | 2 | Wondbury 97 | 12 |
| Clinton 23 | 9 | Iowa 48 | 18 | Page $\quad 73$ | 3 | Worth 98 | 4 |
| Crawford 24 | 5 | Jackson 49 | 5 | Palo Alto 74 | 3 | Wright ${ }^{99}$ | 7 |
| Dallas 25 | 20 | Tasper 50 | 24 | Plymouth 75 | 9 | Total |  |

CHECKING SHEET
SUBJECT
Computed Road Mil Primary \&
Secondary

| OUNTY |  | COUNTY |  | COUNTY |  | COUNTY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adalr 1 | 11 | Davis 26 | 5 | Jefferson 51 | 5 | Pocahontas 76 | 10 |
| Adams 2 | 4 | Decatur 27 | 6 | Johnson 62 | 10 | Polk . 77 | 9 |
| Allamakeo 3 | 8 | Delaware 28 | 8 | Jones $\quad 53$ | 7 | Pottawatt. 78 | 22 |
| Apbanoose 4 | 5 | Des Molnes 29 | 2 | Keokuk 54 | 10 | Poweshtek 79 | 11 |
| Audubon 5 | 5 | Dickinson 30 | 3 | Kossuth 55 | 24 | Ringgold 80 | 8 |
| Benton 6 | 15 | Dubuque 311 | 7 | Lee $\quad 56$ | 5 | Sac 81 | 11 |
| Black Hawk 7 | 5 | Emmet 321 | 2 | Linn 57 | 14 | Scott 82 | 1 |
| Benme 8 | 10 | Fayotte ${ }^{33}$ | 14 | Loutsa 58 | 1 | Shelby 83 | 9 |
| Bremer ${ }^{9}$ | 4 | Floyd 34 | 8 | Lucas 59 | 3 | Sloux 84 | 18 |
| Buchanan 10 | 9 | Frankiln 35 | 10 | Lyon 60 | 10 | Story 85 | 10 |
| Burna Vista 11 | 11 | Frement 36 | 6 | Madison 61 | 8 | Tama 86 | 14 |
| Butler 12 | 9 | Greene $\quad 37$ | 9 | Mahaska 62 | 10 | Taytor 87 | 8 |
| Calhoun 13 | 10 | Grundy $\quad 38$ | 6 | Marion 63 | 7 | Unton 88 | 4 |
| Carroll 14 | 10 | Guthrle 39 | 9 | Marshall 64 | 9 | Van Buren 89 | 5 |
| Cass 15 | 10 | Hamblon 40 | 10 | Mills 65 | 4 | Wapello 90 | 4 |
| Cedar 16 | 10 | Hancock 41 | 10 | Mitchell 66 | 6 | Warren 91 | 9 |
| Cerrn Gordo 17 | 9 | Hardin 42 | 10 | Monona 67 | 12 | Washington 92 | 9 |
| Cherokee 18 | 10 | Harrison 43 | 13 | Monroe 68 | 2 | Wayne ${ }^{93}$ | 6 |
| Chlckasaw 19 | 7 | Henry 41 | 5 | Montgom'ry 69 | 4 | Webster 94 | 13 |
| Clarke $\quad 20$ | 3 | Howard 45 | 4 | Muscatine 70 | 3 | Winnebago 25 | 4 |
| Clay 21 | 9 | Humboldt ${ }^{46}$ | 4 | O'Brten 71 | 10 | Winneshick 96 | 11 |
| Clayton 22 | 12 | Ida $\quad 47$ | 4 | Osceola 72 | 4 | Wondbury 97 | 18 |
| Clinton 23 | 12 | lowa 48 | 10 | Page $\quad 73$ | 9 | Worth 98 | 3 |
| Crawford 24 | 15 | Jackson 49 | 7 | Palo Alto 74 | 8 | Wright 93 | 9 |
| Dallas 25 | 9 | rasome 50 | 16 | Plymouth 75 | 19 | Total |  |

## Coverage

| OUUNTY |  | COUNTY |  | COUNTY |  | COUNTY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adalr 1 | 15 | Davis 26 | 15 | Je氏゚erson 61 | 10 | Pocahontas 76 | 10 |
| Adams * 2 | 10 | Decatur 27 | 0 | Johnson 52 | 0 | Polk 77 | 0 |
| Allamakee ${ }^{3}$ | 5 | Delaware 28 | 15 | Jones 53 | 0 | Pottawatt. 78 | 0 |
| Apranoose 4 | 10 | Des Molues 29 | 0 | Keokuk 54 | 5 | Poweshlek 79 | 10 |
| Audubon 5 | 10 | Dickinson 30 | 0 | Kossuth 55 | 10 | Ringgold 80 | 15 |
| Benton 6 | 5 | Dubuque 31 | 0 | Lee $\quad 56$ | 0 | Sac 81 | 5 |
| Dlack Hawk 7 | 0 | Emmet 321 | 5 | Linn 57 | 0 | Scott 82 | 0 |
| Boone 8 | 0 | Fayotte 33 | 5 | Loulsa 58 | 0 | Shelby 83 | 15 |
| Bremer 9 | 5 | Floyd 34 | 10 | Lucas 59 | 15 | Sloux 84 | 10 |
| Buchanan 10 | 10 | Frankiln 35 | 5 | Lyon 60 | 0 | Story 85 | 0 |
| Buena Vista 11 | 5 | Fremont 36 | 5 | Madison 61 | 10 | Tama 86 | 0 |
| Butler 12 | 15 | Greene $\quad 37$ | 10 | Mahaska 62 | 0 | Taylor 87 | 15 |
| (ationim 13 | 10 | Grundy 38 | 15 | Marion 63 | 5 | Union 88 | 15 |
| Carroll 14 | 0 | Guthrle 39 | 5 | Marshall 64 | 0 | Van Buren 89 | 10 |
| Cass 15 | 10 | Hamblton 40 | 0 | Mhls ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 65 | 5 | Wapello 90 | 0 |
| Cudar 16 | 10 | Hancock 41 | 10 | Mitchell 66 | 10 | Warren 91 | 0 |
| Cerro Gordo 17 | 0 | Hardin 42 | 5 | Monona 67 | 10 | Washington 92 | 0 |
| Cherokce 18 | 10 | Harrison 43 | 10 | Monroe 68 | 5 | Wayne 93 | 15 |
| Chickasaw 19 | 10 | Henry 44 | 10 | Montgom'ry 69 | 10 | Wehster 94 | 0 |
| Clarke 20 | 15 | Howard 45 | 10 | Muscatine 70 | 0 | Wimucbago 25 | 10 |
| Clay 21 | 5 | Humboldt 46 | 0 | O'Brien 71 | 10 | Winneshick 96 | 0 |
| Clayton 22 | 5 | Ida 47 | 10 | Osceola 72 | 5 | Wondbury 97 | 0 |
| Clinton 23 | 0 | Iowa 48 | 10 | Page 73 | 0 | Worth 98 | 10 |
| Crawford 24 | 5 | Jackson 49 | 0 | Palo Alto 74 | 0 | Wright 99 | 10 |
| Dallos 25 | 0 | Iasner 50 | 0 | Plymouth 75 | 5 | Total |  |



CHECKING SHEET
SUBJECT
Computed Crime
Rate

| OUNTY |  | COUNTY |  | COUNTY |  | COUNTY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adalr 1 | 3 | Davis 26 | 6 | Jefferson 51 | 10 | Pocahontas 76 | 5 |
| Adams 2 | 6 | Decatur 27 | 6 | Johnson 52 | 6 | Polk 77 | 10 |
| Allamakeo 3 | 4 | Delaware 281 | 6 | Jones 53 | 6 | Pottawatt. 78 | 10 |
| Apranoose | 7 | Des Moines 29 | 8 | Keokuk 54 | 7 | Poweshtek 79 | 6 |
| Audubon 5 | 10 | Dickinson $\quad 30$ | 4 | Kossuth 55 | 8 | Ringgold 80 | 6 |
| Benton 6 | 8 | Dubuque 31 | 7 | Lee 56 | 10 | Sac 81 | 6 |
| Black Mawk 7 | 4 | Emmet 32 | 5 | Linn 57 | 10 | Scott 82 | 5 |
| Boone 8 | 7 | Fayotte 33 | 5 | Louisa 58 | 10 | Shelby 83 | 10 |
| Bremer 9 | 3 | Floyd $\quad 34$ | 3 | Lucas 59 | 6 | Stoux 84 | 6 |
| Buchanan 10 | 7 | Franklin 35 | 6 | Lyon 60 | 1 | Story 85 | 10 |
| Buena Vista 11 | 6 | Fremont 36 | 10 | Madison 61 | 6 | Tama 86 | 6 |
| Butler 12 | 3 | Gircene $\quad 37$ | 9 | Mahaska 62 | 10 | Taylor 87 | 2 |
| Calhoun 13 | 7 | Grundy 38 | 7 | Marion 63 | 9 | Union 88 | 6 |
| Carroll 14 | 6 | Guthrle 39 | 1 | Marshall 64 | 1 | Van Buren 89 | 8 |
| Cass 15 | 6 | Hamliton 40 | 6 | Mills $\quad 65$ | 10 | Wapello 90 | 6 |
| Cedar 16 | 7 | Hancock 41 | 6 | Mitchell 66 | 5 | Warren 91 | 9 |
| Cerro Gordo 17 | 10 | Hardin 42 | 10 | Monona 67 | 4 | Washington 92 | 6 |
| Cherokee 18 | 6 | Harrison 43 | 7 | Monroe 68 | 6 | Wayne ${ }^{33}$ | 4 |
| Chlckasam 13 | 6 | Henry 44 | 8 | Montgom'ry 69 | 6 | Webster 94 | 10 |
| Clarke 20 | 6 | Howard 45 | 6 | Muscatine 70 | 10 | Winucbago 25 | 4 |
| Clay 21 | 6 | Humboldt 46 | 5 | O'Brlen 71 | 6 | Winneshick 96 | 1 |
| Clayton 22 | 2 | Ida 47 | 3 | Osceola 72 | 4 | Wondbury 97 | 6 |
| Clinton 23 | 4 | Iowa 48 | 5 | Page $\quad 73$ | 6 | Worth 98 | 4 |
| Crawford 21 | 6 | Jackson 49 | 4 | Palo Alto 74 | 1 | Wright 92 | 6 |
| 12312, 25 | 3 | Jasper 50 | 8 | Plymouth 76 | 6 | Total |  |




RAW DATA

BY COUNTY

Co. Vehicle Miles for 1972 Rural Primary - secondary \&

CHECKING SHEET
Includes Interstate Road

| OUNTY |  | COUNTY |  |  | COUNTY |  | COUNTY |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adalr | 1107.65 | Davis | 26 | 857.99 | Jeß̌erson | 51 | 803.78 | Pocahontas |  | 1099.64 |
| Adams | 773.71 | Decatur | 27 | 865.28 | Johnŝon | 52 | 1055.48 | Polk | 77 | 1011.31 |
| Allamakce ${ }^{3}$ | 979.05 | Delaware | 28 | 993.56 | Jones | 53 | 949.72 | Pottawatt. | 78 | 1696.90 |
| Appranoose | 804.23 | 1) ${ }^{\text {es Molnes }}$ | 29 | 678.35 | Keokuk | 54 | 1058.33 | Poweshlek | 79 | 1106.84 |
| Audubon | 811.52 | Dickinson | 30 | 713.68 | Kossuth | 55 | 1784.33 | Ringgold | 80 | 956.34 |
| Benton | 1338.74 | Dunuque | 31 | 902.72 | Lee | ${ }^{56}$ | 823.79 | Sac | 81 | 1109.56 |
| Black Hawk 7 | 836.66 | Etumet | 32 | 699.55 | Linn | 57 | 1279.25 | Scott | 82 | 635.13 |
| Beone | 1069.06 | Fayette | 33 | 1269.18 | Loulsa | 58 | 639.01 | Shelby | 83 | 1049.80 |
| Bremer $\quad 9$ | 799.70 | Floyd | 34 | 933.58 | Lucas | 59 | 718.74 | Sloux | 84 | 1477.08 |
| Buchanan 10 | 1010.13 | Franklin | 35 | 1054.56 | Lyon | 60 | 1085.09 | Story | 85 | 1073.72 |
| Burna Vista 11 | 1112.73 | Fremont | 36 | 884.62 | Madison | 61 | 958.02 | Tama | 86 | 1265.08 |
| Buther 12 | 1036.14 | Greene | 37 | 1031.49 | Mrhaska | 62 | 1055.68 | Taylor | 87 | 993.41 |
| Calhoun 13 | 1073.23 | Grundy | 38 | 899.35 | Marlon | 63 | 947.43 | Union | 88 | 764.33 |
| Carroll 14 | 1070.47 | Guthrie | 39 | 1042.23 | Marshall | 64 | 1028.25 | Van Iburen | 89 | 819.89 |
| Cass 15 | 1061.74 | Hamilton | 40 | 1061.64 | Mills | 65 | 760.79 | Wapello | 90 | 759.23 |
| Cedar ${ }^{16}$ | 1061.22 | Hancock | 41 | 1076.76 | Mitchell | ${ }^{66}$ | 854.63 | Warren | 91 | 1001.66 |
| Cerro Gordo 17 | 1034.97 | Hardin | 42 | 1066.12 | Monona | 67 | 1170.97 | Washington |  | 1015.51 |
| Cherokee 18 | 1073.33 | Harrison | 43 | 1232.71 | Monroe | 68 | 668.24 | Wayne | ${ }^{33}$ | 888.66 |
| Chatkasaw ${ }^{13}$ | 915.00 | Henry | 44 | 804.34 | Montgom'r | 69 | 786.79 | Webster | 94 | 1247.98 |
| Clarke $\quad 20$ | 728.15 | Howard | 45 | 797.41 | Muscatine | 70 | 725.93 | Winncbago | 25 | 761.78 |
| Clay $\quad 21$ | 1037.69 | Ilumboldt | 46 | 760.32 | O'Brien | 71 | 11099.19 | Winncshick |  | 1132.52 |
| Clayton 22 | 1178.26 | Ida | 47 | 796.62 | Oscmola | 72 | 787.92 | Wondluary | 97 | 1472.33 |
| Clinton $\quad 23$ | 1096.38 | Iowa | 48 | 1063.04 | Page | ${ }^{73}$ | 1014.86 | Worth | 98 | 747.18 |
| Crawford 24 | 1330.13 | Jackson | 49 | 947.42 | Palo Alto | 74 | 993.99 | Wright | ${ }^{29}$ | 1034.37 |
| Dalios 25 | 1042.38 | Jasper | 5) | 1372.16 | Plymouth | 75 | 1545.97 | Total |  | 98,903.28 |


|  | 1972 | 1973 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Post 1 | 11 | 15 |
| Post 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Post 3 | 9 | 7 |
| Post 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Post 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Post 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Post 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Post 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Post 9 | 3 | 5 |
| Post 10 | 5 | 3 |
| Post 11 | 7 | 9 |
| Post 12 | 9 | 11 |
| Post 13 | 1 | 1 |

Workload*

|  | Traffic Related |  | Other Misdemeanor Felony, OMVUI |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1972 | 1973 | 1972 | 1973 |  |
| Post 1 | 43089 | 48869 | 2784 | 3942 | 98,684 |
| Post 2 | 17265 | 21220 | 2358 | 2340 | 43,183 |
| Post 3 | 34330 | 27434 | 4236 | 3618 | 69,618 |
| Post 4 | 20760 | 20696 | 4080 | 2778 | 48,314 |
| Post 5 | 26909 | 22875 | 2784 | 2574 | 55,142 |
| Post 6 | 22914 | 19222 | 2010 | 2184 | 46,330 |
| Post 7 | 18501 | 15138 | 1722 | 1764 | 37,125 |
| Post 8 | 23852 | 24159 | 1458 | 1518 | 50,987 |
| Post 9 | 27304 | 25817 | 1494 | 2364 | 56,979 |
| Post 10 | 28017 | 23342 | 2280 | 2634 | 56,273 |
| Post 11 | 31647 | 34118 | 2604 | 2994 | 71,363 |
| Post 12 | 37703 | 39733 | 2160 | 2490 | 82,086 |
| Post 13 | 16146 | 13788 | 2178 | 2058 | 34,170 |
| Post 14 | 20602 | 15964 | 1308 | 822 | 38,696 |

*Data available by Patrol Post only.

$$
A-21
$$

CHECKING SHEET
SUBJECT
24-Hour Coverage
Number of Men Needed

| OUNTY |  | COUNTY |  | COUNTY |  | COUNTY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adale 1 | 3 | Davis 26 | 3 | Jeferson 61 | 2 | Pocahontas 76 | 2 |
| Adams 2 | 2 | Decatur 27 | 0 | Johnson 52 | 0 | Polk 77 | 0 |
| Allamakce 3 | 1 | Delaware 28 | 3 | Jones 53 | 0 | Pottawatt. 78 | 0 |
| Appanoose | 2 | Des Molnes 29 | 0 | Keokuk 54 | 1 | Poweshtek 79 | 2 |
| Audubon 5 | 2 | Dickinson 30 | 0 | Kossuth 55 | 2 | Ringgold 80 | 3 |
| Benton ${ }^{6}$ | 1 | Dubuque ${ }^{31}$ | 0 | Lee 56 | 0 | Sac 81 | 1 |
| Black Hawk 7 | 0 | Emmet 32 | 1 | Linn 57 | 0 | Scott 82 | 0 |
| Beone | 0 | Fayotte 33 | 1 | Loulsa 58 | 0 | Shelby 83 | 3 |
| Bremer 9 | 1 | Floyd 34 | 2 | Lucas 69 | 3 | Sloux 84 | 2 |
| Buchanan 10 | 2 | Franklin 36 | 1 | Lyon 60 | 0 | Story 85 | 0 |
| Buena Vista 11 | 1 | Fremont 36 | 1 | Madison 61 | 2 | Tama $\quad 86$ | 0 |
| Butler 12 | 3 | Grcene $\quad 37$ | 2 | Mahaska 62 | 0 | Taylor 87 | 4 |
| Callioun 13 | 2 | Grundy 38 | 3 | Marlon 63 | 1 | Union 88 | 3 |
| Carroll 14 | 0 | Guthrle 39 | 1 | Marshall 64 | 0 | Van Buren 89 | 2 |
| Cass 15 | 2 | Hamilton 40 | 0 | Mills $\quad 65$ | 1 | Wapello 90 | 0 |
| Cedar 16 | 2 | Hancock 41 | 2 | Mitchell 66 | 2 | Warren 91 | 0 |
| Cerro Gordo 17 | 0 | Hardin 42 | 1 | Monona 671 | 2 | Washington 92 | 0 |
| Cherokee 18 | 2 | Harrison 43 | 2 | Monroe 68 | 1 | Wayne 93 | 3 |
| Chlckasaw 13 | 2 | Henry 44 | 2 | Montgom'ry 691 | 2 | Webster 94 | 0 |
| Clarke 20 | 3 | Howard 45 | 2 | Muscatine 70 | 0 | Winnebago 95 | 2 |
| Clay 21 | 1 | Humboldt 46 | 0 | O'Brien 71 | 2 | Winneshick 96 | 0 |
| Clayton 22 | 1 | Ida 47 | 2 | Osceola 72 | 1 | Wondbury 97 | 0 |
| Clinton 23 | 0 | Iowa 48 | 2 | Page 73 | 0 | Worth 98 | 2 |
| Crawtord 24 | 1 | Jackson 49 | 0 | Palo Alto 74 | 0 | Wright 99 | 2 |
| Hallas 25 | 0 | Jasmer 50 | 0 | Plymouth 75 | 1 | Total |  |

\# Persons 15-24


| OUNTY |  | CoUnty |  | COUNTY |  | COUNTY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adalr $\quad 1$ | 394.7 | Davis 26 | 671.9 | Jefferson 61 | 1166.6 | Pocahontas 76 | 582.9 |
| Adams 2 | 668.5 | Decatur 27 | 680.8 | Johnson 52 | 678.0 | Polk $\quad 77$ | 1959.9 |
| Allamakee 3 | 441. 2 | Delaware 28 | 691.2 | Jones $\quad 53$ | 677.1 | Pottawatt. 78 | 1664.7 |
| Appanoose | 758.8 | Des Molnes 23 | 805.6 | Keokuk 54 | 726.6 | Poweshlek 79 | 669.0 |
| Audubon 5 | 1834.3 | Dickinson 30 | 469.7 | Kossuth 65 | 807.2 | Ringgold 80 | 671.6 |
| Benton 6 | 839.2 | Dubuque 31 | 733.4 | Lee 56 | 1115.2 | Sac 81 | 683.6 |
| Black IIawk 7 | 433.6 | Emmet 32 | 518.1 | Linn 57 | 1145.0 | Scott 82 | 548.3 |
| Benne 8 | 758.0 | Fayotte 38 | 595.4 | Loulsa 58 | 1908.2 | Shelby 83 | 1045.5 |
| Bremer 9 | 386.9 | Floyd $\quad 34$ | 314.7 | Lucas $\quad 59$ | 688.2 | Sloux 81 | 681.0 |
| Buchanan 10 | 726.5 | Franklın 36 | 621.8 | Lyon 60 | 170.8 | Story 85 | 1133.8 |
| Buena Vista 11 | 685.00 | Fremont 36 | 1016.9 | Madison 61 | 656.5 | Tama 86 | 660.5 |
| Butler 12 | 383.7 | Greene $\quad 37$ | 922.8 | Mahaska 62 | 1203.3 | Taylor 87 | 261.3 |
| Calmoun 13 | 731.7 | Grundy 38 | 720.4 | Marion 63 | 915.9 | Union 88 | 696.1 |
| Carroll 14 | 679.4 | Guthrle 39 | 144.9 | Marshall 64 | 90.7 | Van Buren 89 | 854.1 |
| Cass 15 | 675.3 | Hamliton 401 | 683.0 | Mills $\quad 65$ | 1816.2 | Wapello 90 | 676.9 |
| Cedar $\quad 16$ | 714.2 | Hancock 41 | 678.0 | Mitchell 66 | 567.2 | Warren 91 | 992.9 |
| Cerro Gordo 17 | 1370.8 | Hardin 42 | 1167.9 | Monona 67 | 495.1 | Washington 92 | 681.6 |
| Cherokee 18 | 677.7 | Harrison 43 | 764.3 | Monroe $\quad 68$ | 678.9 | Wayne $\quad 93$ | 447.7 |
| Chichasaw 19 | 676.2 | Henry 441 | 810.8 | Montgom'ry 69 | 664.5 | Webster 94 | 1036.8 |
| Clarke 20 | 688.7 | Howard 451 | 669.5 | Muscatine 70 | 1124.3 | Winnebago 25 | 438.9 |
| Clay $\quad 21$ | 674.1 | Humboldt 46 | 585.00 | O'Brlen 71 | 681.8 | Winneshiek 96 | 195.6 |
| Clayton 22 | 261.7 | Ida $\quad 47$ | 333.4 | Osceola 72 | 494.5 | Wondbury 97 | 633.9 |
| Clinton 23 | 499.7 | Iowa 48 | 508.7 | Page $\quad 73$ | 662.2 | Worth 98 | 412.7 |
| Craw ord 24 | 680.9 | Jackson 491 | 420.7 | Palo Alto 74 | 43.2 | Wrizht 99 | 665.7 |
| Dallas 25 | 344.0 | Tasmer 501 | 846.0 | Plymouth 75 | 666.1 | Total |  |

SUBJECT
Vehicle
Registration


| OUNTY |  | COUNTY |  |  | COUNTY |  |  | COUNTY |  | 12,729 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adalr | 9,487 | Davis | 26 | 8,207 | Jefferson | 51 | 15,774 | Pocahontas | 76 |  |
| Adams | 6,322 | Decatur | 27 | 9,737 | Johnson | 52 | 72.127 | Poik | 77 | 286,101 |
| Allamakeo 3 | 14,969 | Delaware | 28 | 18,770 | Jones | 53 | 19,868 | Pottawatt. | 78 | 86,991 |
| Appanoose | 15,007 | Des Molnes 29 |  | 46,982 | Keokuk | 54 | 13,943 | Powesblek | 79 | 18,803 |
| Audubon | 9,595 | Dickinson | 30 | 12,565 | Kossuth | 55 | 22,937 | Ringgold | 80 | 6.373 |
| Benton | 22,885 | Dubuque | 31 | 90,609 | Lee | ${ }^{56}$ | 42,996 | Sac | 81 | 15,573 |
| Black Hawk 7 | 32,916 | Emmet $\quad 32$ |  | 14,009 | Linn $\quad 57$ |  | 163,213 | Scott ${ }^{82}$ |  | 142,687 |
| Brone | 26,470 | Fayette ${ }^{33}$ |  | 26,898 | Loutsa 58 |  | 10,682 | Shelby 83 |  | 15,528 |
| Bremer | 22,737 | Floyd 34 |  | 19,860 | Lucas 59 |  | 10,163 | Sloux |  | 27,996 |
| Buchanan 10 | 21,746 | Franklin ${ }^{35}$ |  | 13,255 | Lyon | 60 | 13,340 | Story | 85 | 62,783 |
| Buena Vista 11 | 20,693 | Fremont ${ }^{36}$ |  | 9,282 | Madison 61 |  | 11,558 | Tama $\quad 86$ |  | 20,147 |
| Butler 12 | 16,953 | Greene $\quad 37$ |  | 12,716 | Mahaska 62 |  | 22,177 | Taylor $\quad 87$ |  | 8,790 |
| Calhoun 13 | 14,287 | Grundy $\quad 38$ |  | 14,119 | Marion |  | 26,352 | Union 88 |  | 13,557 |
| Carroll 14 | ,912 | Guthrie $\quad 39$ |  | 12,243 | Marshall $\quad 64$ |  | , 07 | Van Buren 89 |  | 8,643 |
| Cass 15 | 17,007 | Hamilton |  | 18,383 | M11ls $\quad 65$ \| |  | 11,832 | Wapello ${ }^{90}$ |  | 42,149 |
| Cedar $\quad 16$ | 17,655 | Hancock ${ }^{41}$ |  | 13,330 | Mitchell ${ }^{66}$ |  | 13,108 | Warren | 91 | 27,432 |
| Cerro Gordo 17 | 49, | Hardin ${ }^{42}$ |  | 22,248 | Monona |  | 12,069 | Washington 92 |  | 18,967 |
| Cherokce 18 | 17,269 | Harrison $\quad 43$ |  | 16,240 | Monroe $\quad 68$ |  | 9,357 | Wayne $\quad 93$ |  | 8,405 |
| Chickasaw 19 | 14,969 | Henry 44 |  | 18,111 | Montgom'ry 69 |  | , 781 | Webster 94 |  | 48,391 |
| Clarke ${ }^{20}$ | 7,581 | Howard 45 |  | 11,442 | Muscatine 70 |  | 37,181 | Winnebago 25 |  | 12,990 |
| Clay $\quad 21$ | 18,464 | Humboldt 46 |  | 12,519 | O'Brten |  | 17,522 | Winneshiek 96 |  | 21,758 |
| Clayton 22 | 20,606 | Ida |  | 9,190 | Osceola |  | 8,555 | Wondhury 97 |  | 103,052 |
| Clinton ${ }^{23}$ | 56,749 | Iowa 48 |  | 15,419 | Page $\quad 73$ |  | 18,507 | Worth |  | 8,968 |
| Crawford 24 | 19,116 | Jackson 49 |  | 20,839 | Palo Alto 74 |  | 13,289 | Wright ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 17.294 |
| allos 25 | 26,085 | Jasrer 501 |  | 35,425 | Plymouth 75 |  | 24,312 | Total |  |  |

