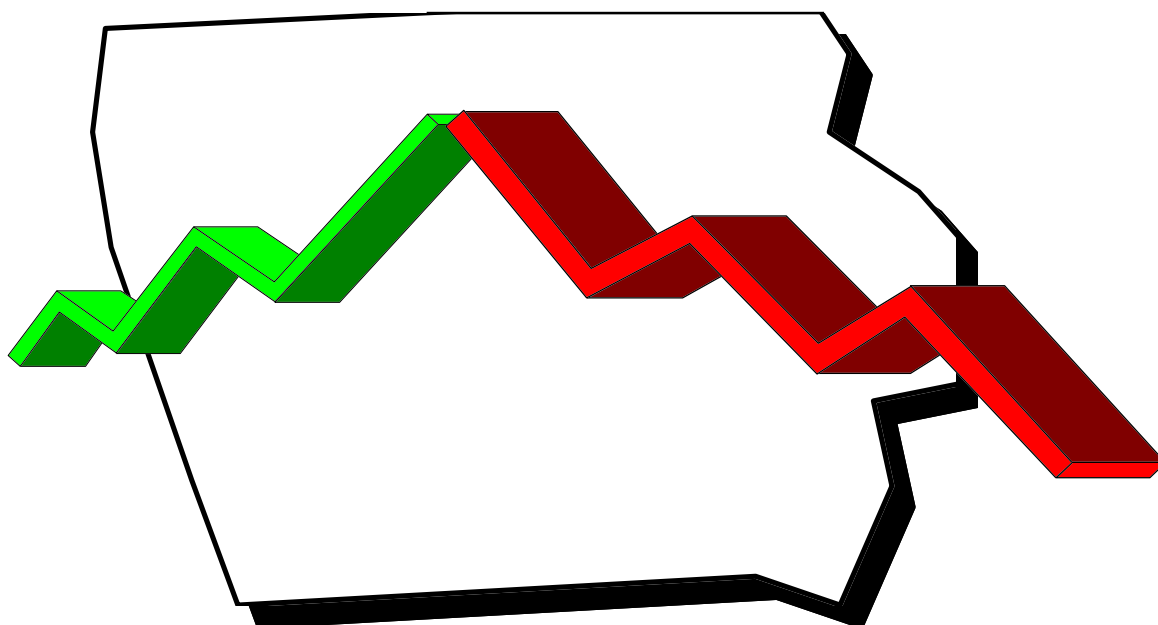


1997 IOWA UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

INCIDENT - BASED



IOWA
DEPARTMENT
OF
PUBLIC SAFETY





STATE OF IOWA

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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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INCIDENT- BASED

IOWA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

1997 RELEASE

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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SUMMARY

- The Incident-Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reporting System began with the 1991 data. The summary system of crime reporting had been used since 1974.
- There are currently 234 direct reporting law enforcement agencies in Iowa. Some data was reported from approximately 92.3 percent of these 234 jurisdictions in 1997. A more complete description of the relative completeness of the data is discussed beginning on page 16, Part 1 and in Appendix A on page 423.
- Table 1 shows that 167,450 Group A crime offenses were reported to the Iowa Department of Public Safety in 1997, a 3.5 percent decrease over the 1996 figure of 173,534 offenses. This is the second year crime offenses have shown a decrease.
- For the second year, seventeen percent of the Group A crime offenses were against persons, 7 percent were crimes against society and 76 percent were property crimes.
- Murders decreased 10.6 percent from 66 reported victims in 1996 to 59 reported in 1997. Most victims (83%) and offenders (79%) were white and most victims (63%) and offenders (79%) were male. Under six was the highest single age group of murder victims (20%) while those between 21 and 25 were reported most often as offenders (26%). Less than 40% of the 1997 murders involved a firearm while approximately 50 percent of the 1996 murders involved a firearm.
- After decreasing 6 percent in 1995, the number of reported forcible rapes increased 5 percent from 505 to 530 in 1996, but remained the same (528) in 1997. The offender was known to the victim in seventy percent of the forcible rapes while the offender was concealed or the victim was not sure in 21 percent of the incidents. The offender was reported as a stranger in only 11 percent of the incidents.
- There were 1,113 robberies reported in 1997, down (1.5%) from 1,130 reported in 1996. A bank or savings and loan was reported as the location of a robbery in 32 (3%) of the incidents, up from 15 incidents reported in 1996 (1%).
- Reported aggravated assaults increased 2.6 percent from 5,431 in 1996 to 5,573 reported in 1997. The largest percent of the victims were white male (45%); white females accounted for 37.9 percent of the victims. Those victims most frequently reported were between 22 and 29 (1,286), followed by those 30 to 39 (1,267). There were 3,508 offenders arrested for aggravated assault in 1997, an increase from 3,239 in 1996. The clearance rate was 66 percent.
- The number of burglaries increased 9.2 percent from 16,748 burglaries (\$15,129,449) in 1996 to 18,278 (\$17,107,422) reported in 1997. Over half of the burglaries (58%) were residential: July and August were reported most often as the month of occurrence. The most common arrest was an 18 year old followed by a 17 year old white male.

- Larcenies decreased in 1997 (3.9 %) but accounted for 37 percent (62,372) of the Group A crimes (167,450). Theft from a motor vehicle was the single most costly identified category accounting for \$7,003,290 out of the total larceny dollar loss of \$28,554,354. Seventeen percent of the larcenies were cleared.
- Although motor vehicle thefts decreased in 1996, thefts increased in 1997 by 7.7 percent (4,906 to 5,269) but remained the same in dollar value. The 1997 theft dollar value was \$23,759,734 compared to the 1996 value of \$23,590,734. Automobiles made up 70 percent of the vehicles stolen.
- Drug offenses and drug equipment violations increased 10 percent each over the 1996 numbers. When breaking down drug violations into type of violation and drug type, manufacturing/distribution accounted for 14 percent while the other 86 percent were in conjunction with possession/use. Marijuana and derivatives, the most common category, accounted for 66 percent of the possession/use breakdown and 39 percent of the manufacturing/distribution breakdown. Meth/amphetamines accounted for 35 percent of the manufacturing/distribution category, close behind marijuana and derivatives.
- Although generally the number of offenses in 1997 has gone down from 1996, total arrests have increased 1.9 percent.
- The crime index offenses and adjusted rate decreased slightly (.6%) from a reported 92,444 offenses in 1996 to 91,860 reported offenses in 1997.
- However, the number of 1997 violent crimes and adjusted rate increased 1.4 percent from 1996.
- Property crimes decreased .8 percent from the 1996 total of 85,327 to the 1997 total of 84,628 reported crimes.
- Reports of hate/bias crime increased from 43 incidents in 1996 to 57 incidents in 1997. There were 75 victims and 64 offenders associated with the 1997 incidents. Persons were directly attacked almost half of the time and their residence was attacked in another 19 percent of the incidents. The motivation was reported as racial approximately 72 percent of the time in 1997, but almost 90 percent of the time in 1996.
- Domestic abuse reports increased 5.1 percent from the 1996 total of 6,163 victims to 6,477 victims in 1997. The adjusted rate increased 4.9 percent. Although less than 60 percent of the offenders were present at the scene, there was an arrest in 75 percent of the incidents.
- There were reports of 501 officers assaulted in the line of duty in 1997, down from 525 in 1996. However, one officer was killed in the line of duty in 1997. Iowa had not recorded an officer killed since 1993.

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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 Research and Development Bureau of the Commissioner's Office performed the function of further analyzing the data, preparing reports, and responding to requests for information based on the data until 1993, when this function too was transferred to the 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.

1997 Incident-Based, Iowa Uniform Crime Reports: Part 1 Analysis

Contained in the 1997 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, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and Group A and B arrests are in Section A of Part I while Hate/Bias Crime is found in Section B, Domestic Abuse is found in Section C and Law Enforcement data is found in Section D.

The analysis of the above mentioned crimes includes illustrations in the form of tables and figures to make the analysis more comprehensible. Total incidents, rates per 100,000, gender, race, date and time are just a few of the breakdowns found in the analysis of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

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

1997 Incident-Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reports: Part 11 Statistical Data

Contained in the 1997 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). Data on law enforcement personnel is found in Section D.

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 1997 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) the exact location of the offender must be known so that an arrest could be made; 4) there must be a reason outside the control of law enforcement which prevents the arrest, i.e.:

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

The Hate/Bias Crime information can be found in Section B, Table 1 by reporting jurisdiction. The information for this table is from the incident based system and was supplemented with a special survey taken by The Department of Public Safety. A version of this table was produced in the 1991-1993 Hate/Bias Crime in Iowa and in the 1994, 1995 and 1996 Incident-Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reports.

The Domestic Abuse reports for 1997 are reported in Section C, Tables 1 and 2. Although the Domestic Abuse Reports were always counted by 1 incident per victim, they were not a part of the general crime data before 1991 but were maintained by a separate system. With

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

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

An information requesting system 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. Those online may e-mail requests at; ibrinfo@dps.state.ia.us. (Actual costs incurred will be assessed for processing these special requests.)

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

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

PART 1

ANALYSIS OF CRIME IN IOWA

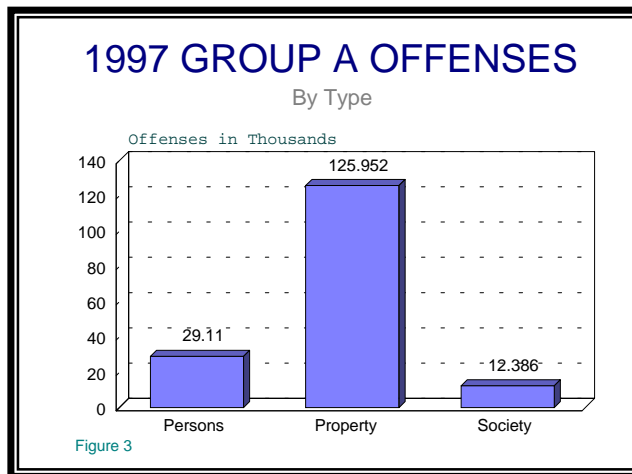
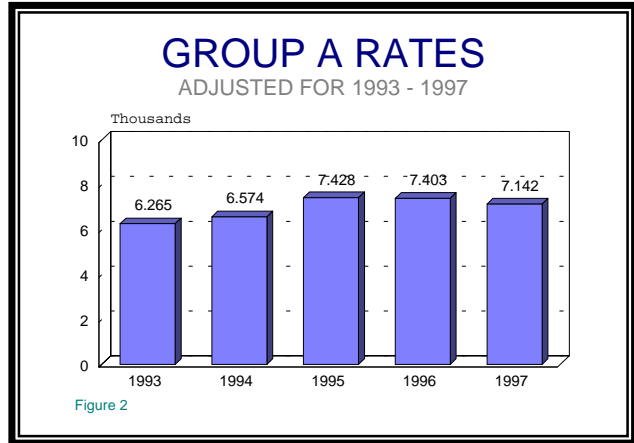
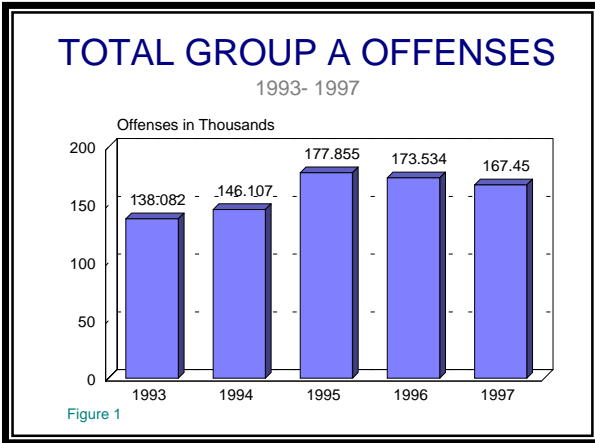
SECTION A

GENERAL CRIME

REPORTED TOTAL CRIME

INCIDENT - BASED METHOD

Total Group A Offenses	167,450
Decrease from 1996	3.5%
Total Crime Index	91,860
Decrease from 1996	0.6%

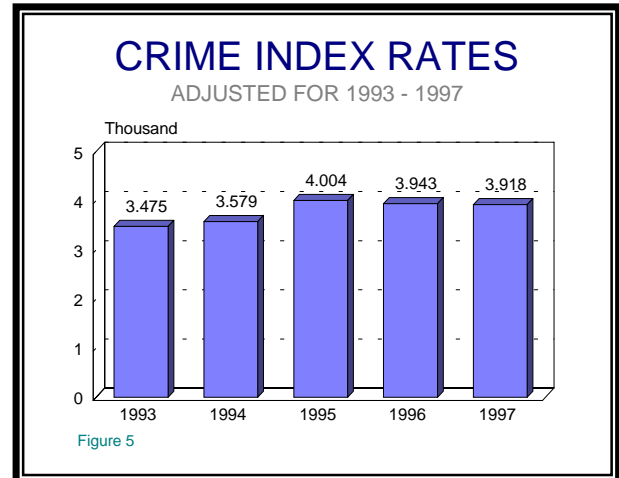
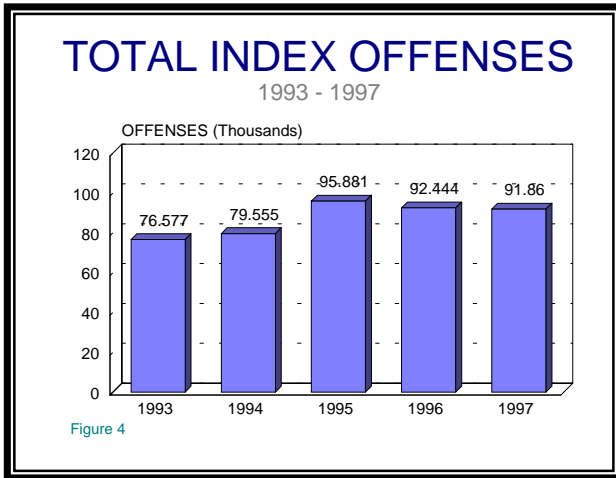


Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society
Murder	Robbery	Drug/Narcotics Viol.
Neg. Manslaughter	Burglary/B&E	Drug Equipment Viol.
Forcible Rape	Larceny/Theft	Gambling Offenses
Aggravated Assault	Motor Vehicle Theft	Obscene Material
Simple Assault	Arson	Prostitution
Intimidation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

INCIDENT - BASED REPORTING						
Offenses	Number Reported		% Change from 1996	Arrests Reported		% Change from 1996
	1996	1997		1996	1997	
Murder	60	46	-23.3	45	32	-28.9
Negligent Manslaughter	4	6	50.0	4	5	25.0
Justifiable Homicide	0	2	n/a	0	0	0.0
Kidnapping	150	112	-25.3	44	37	-15.9
Forcible Rape	530	528	-0.4	103	164	59.2
Forcible Sodomy	87	110	26.4	16	25	56.3
Sexual Asslt. W Object	57	66	15.8	6	10	66.7
Forcible Fondling	892	809	-9.3	198	183	-7.6
Robbery	1,130	1,113	-1.5	327	372	13.8
Aggravated Assault	5,431	5,573	2.6	3,467	3,684	6.3
Simple Assault	19,021	18,456	-3.0	8,975	8,879	-1.1
Intimidation	3,696	3,245	-12.2	321	315	-1.9
Arson	714	576	-19.3	203	140	-31.0
Extortion/Blackmail	29	25	-13.8	5	7	40.0
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	16,748	18,278	9.1	2,193	2,201	0.4
Larceny/Theft	64,893	62,361	-3.9	12,297	12,229	-0.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,906	5,269	7.4	814	875	7.5
Counterfeiting/Forgery	3,077	3,410	10.8	892	1,016	13.9
Fraud	1,280	1,249	-2.4	301	304	1.0
Embezzlement	350	356	1.7	165	165	0.0
Stolen Property Off.	311	265	-14.8	284	281	-1.1
Vandalism	38,571	33,049	-14.3	2,755	2,474	-10.2
Drug/Narc Violations	7,683	8,468	10.2	7,536	8,902	18.1
Drug Equip Violations	2,351	2,589	10.1	1,003	1,089	8.6
Incest	40	58	45.0	12	14	16.7
Statutory Rape	106	101	-4.7	48	43	-10.4
Obscene Material (Porn)	35	35	0.0	7	10	42.9
Gambling Offenses	15	4	-73.3	12	3	-75.0
Prostitution	277	287	3.6	266	283	6.4
Bribery	2	1	-50.0	3	0	-100.0
Weapons Law Violation	1,088	1,003	-7.9	712	658	-7.6
Other Arrests				577		
Sub Total	173,534	167,450	-3.5	43,591	44,400	1.9
*Murder (Special Reporting)	6	13		n/a	n/a	
Total Murder	66	59	-10.6			

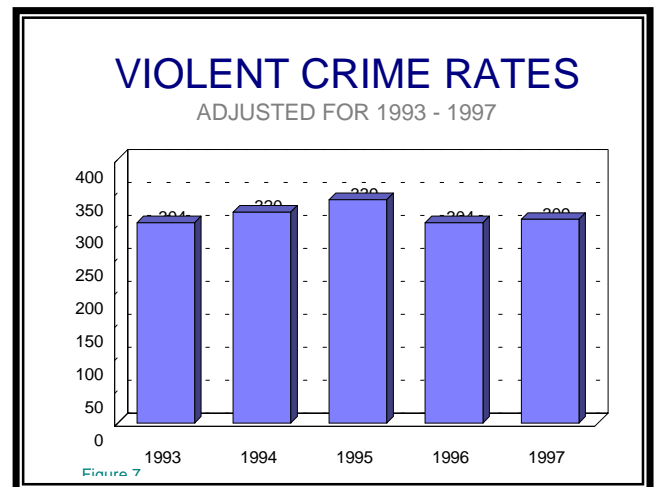
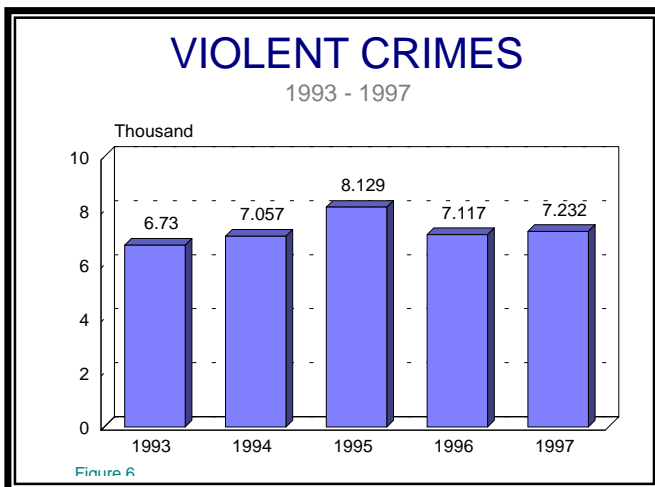
* In an effort to acquire complete murder data, thirteen victims from non-reporting jurisdictions were added with the cooperation of those jurisdictions by special reporting.

SUMMARY - BASED METHOD



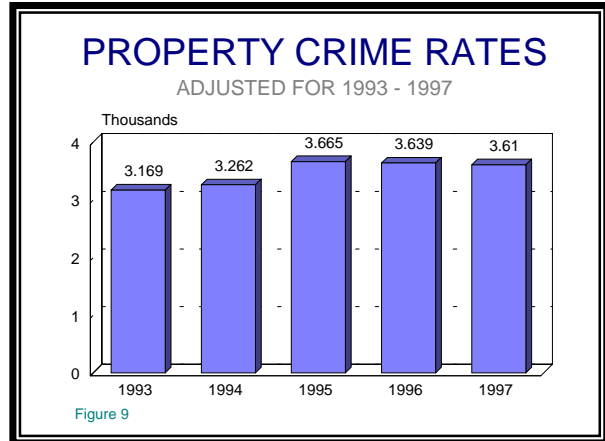
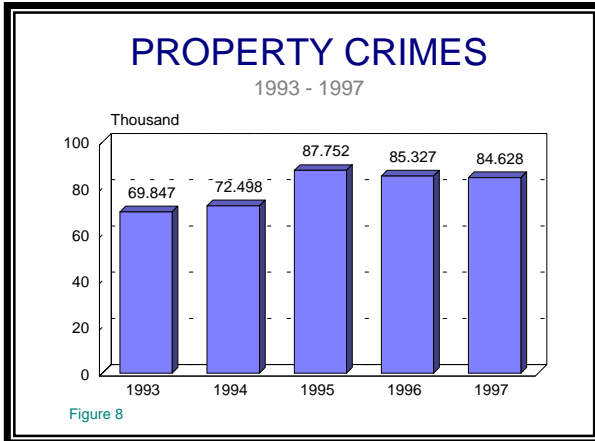
THE VIOLENT CRIMES OF MURDER, RAPE, ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT *as Reported*

Violent Crimes	7,232
Increase from 1996	1.6%
Adjusted Rate	308.5
Increase from 1996	1.6%



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

Property Crimes	84,628
Decrease from 1996	.8%
Adjusted Rates	3,610
Decrease from 1996	.8%



SUMMARY BASED CRIME INDEX			
	Total Offenses		% Change
Offenses	1996	1997	From 1996
* Murder	60	46	
Rape	529	528	-0.2
Robbery	1,124	1,108	-1.4
Aggracated Assault	5,404	5,550	2.7
Total Violent Crime	7,117	7,232	1.6
Burglary	16,664	18,179	9.1
Larceny	63,870	61,342	-4.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,793	5,107	6.6
Total Property Crime	85,327	84,628	-0.8
Total Index Crime	92,444	91,860	-0.6
*Murder (Special Reporting)	6	13	
Total Murders	66	59	-10.6

* In an effort to acquire complete murder data, thirteen victims from non-reporting jurisdictions were added with the cooperation of those jurisdictions by special reporting.

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

The adjusted population 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 1997 is 2,344,571, 1996 is 2,344,265, 1995 is 2,394,411; 1994 is 2,222,663; 1993 is 2,203,850; 1992 is 2,009,937 and for 1991 the adjusted population figure is 1,700,363. The following law enforcement agencies' corresponding populations are not included in the adjusted population figure for **1997**:

No Reports Received

Albia Police Dept., Audubon Police Dept., Belle Plaine Police Dept., Cedar Rapids Police Dept., Charles City Police Dept., Evansdale Police Dept., Glenwood Police Dept., Grinnell Police Dept., Hiawatha Police Dept., Jefferson Police Dept., Johnston Police Dept., Lamoni Police Dept., Rock Valley Police Dept., Sgt. Bluffs Police Dept., Sioux Center Police Dept., Tama Police Dept., University of Iowa Security Dept., Washington Police Dept., Waukon Police Dept., and the Winterset Police Dept.

Not Included Due to Insufficient Data

Allamakee Co. Sheriff's Office, Chickasaw Co. Sheriff's Office, Clayton Co. Sheriff's Office, Clinton Co. Sheriff's Office, Clinton Police Dept., Council Bluffs Police Dept., Decatur Co. Sheriff's Office, Delaware Co Sheriff's Office, Dickinson Co. Sheriff's Office, Emmet Co. Sheriff's Office, Emmetsburg Police Dept., Floyd Co. Sheriff's Office, Franklin Co. Sheriff's Office, Fremont Co. Sheriff's Office, Jones Co. Sheriff's Office, Mills Co. Sheriff's Office, Monroe Co. Sheriff's Office, Montgomery Co. Sheriff's Office, Norwalk Police Dept., Page Co. Sheriff's Office, Pottawattamie Co. Sheriff's Office, Shelby Co. Sheriff's Office, Spirit Lake Police Dept., Union Co. Sheriff's Office, Washington Co. Sheriff's Office and the Winnebago Co. Sheriff's Office.

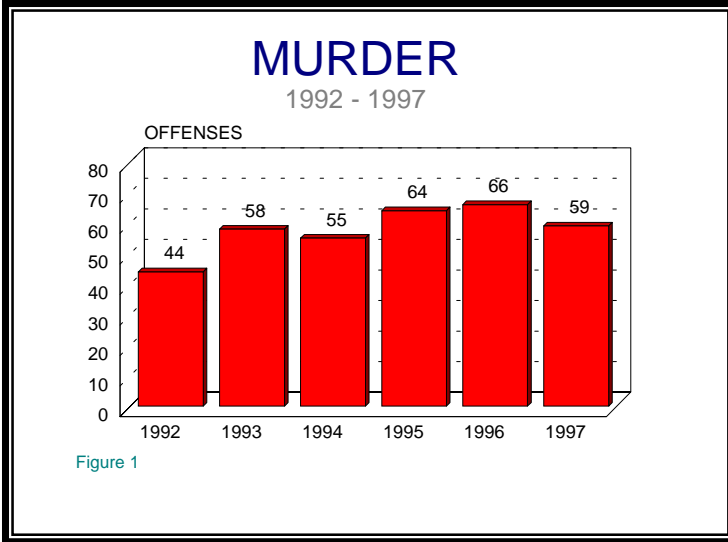
A similar listing is available upon request for 1991 through 1996.

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

MURDER

"The willfull killing of one human being by another."

1997 MURDER	
Number of Victims	59
Number of Incidents	59
Number of Offenders	50

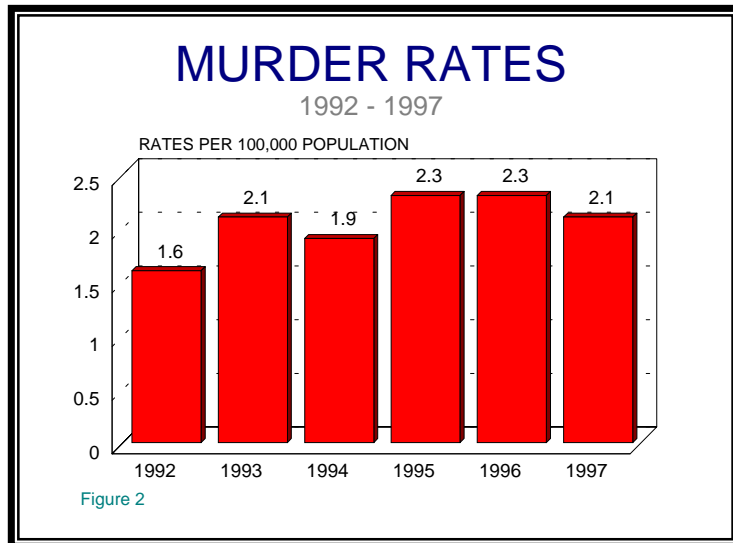


TOTAL

There were 59 murders reported in 1997, an eleven percent decrease from the 1996 total of 66 murders. It is difficult to identify a trend in murders because of the relatively small numbers involved. However, murders dropped significantly in 1992 to increase to a six year high in 1996.

Rates

Similar to the trends found in the total above, murder rates per 100,000 population for the years 1992-1997 are displayed in Figure 2.

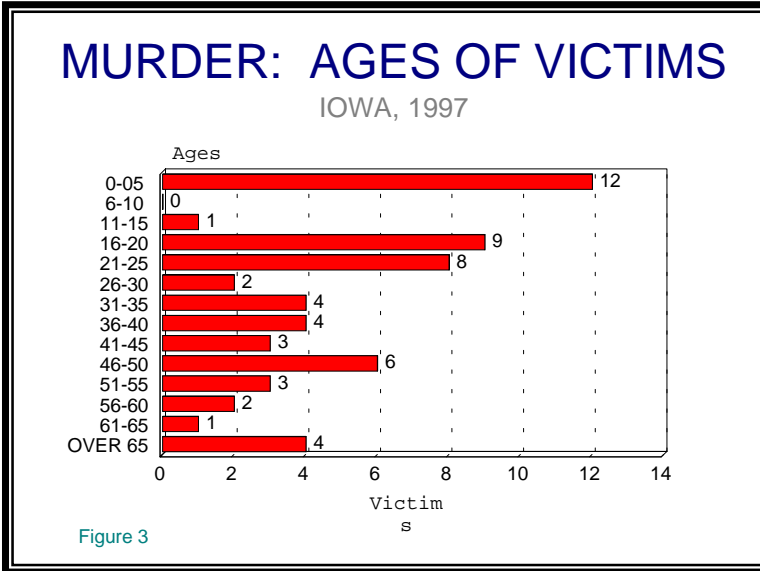


Note: Since statewide crime reporting was instituted, supplemental homicide reports have been submitted by the law enforcement agencies to the Iowa Department of Public Safety. These reports contained more detailed homicide information than was required by the summary based crime reporting system. Since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

WHO...

VICTIMS

1997 Victims	
Number of Victims	59



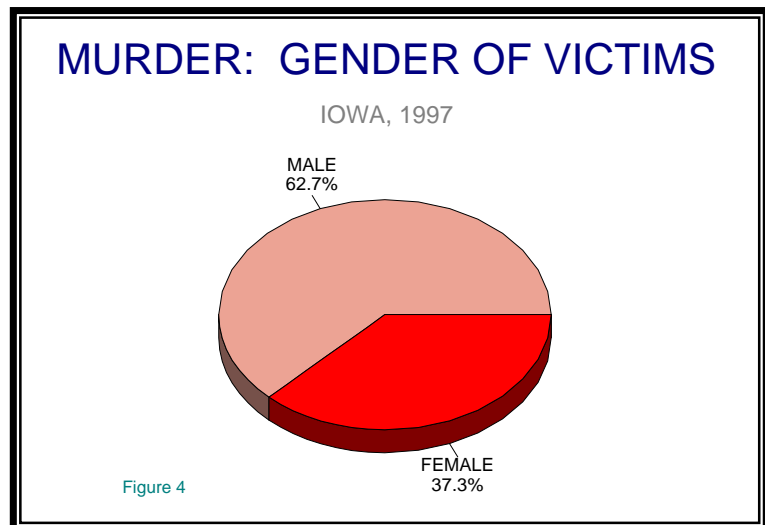
of the 1995 (11 of 64) and 1996 (11 of 66) victims were 5 or younger.

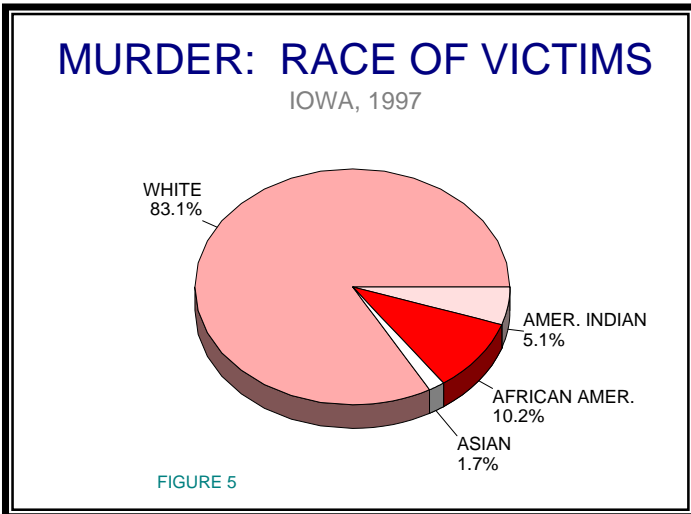
AGE OF VICTIMS

Figure 3 shows the ages of murder victims during 1997. Twenty-nine percent (17) of the 59 victims in 1997 were between the ages of 16 and 25 which was the largest age grouping. The largest age grouping in 1994, 1995 and 1996 was between the ages of 31 and 40. Twenty percent (12) of the 1997 victims were 5 or younger. Seventeen percent

GENDER OF VICTIMS

Sixty-three percent (37) of the victims in 1997 were male and thirty-seven percent (22) of the victims were female, with similar percentages found in 1995 and 1996. 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-nine of the 59, 1997 victims (83 percent) were white and 6 (10 percent) were African American. In 1996 there were more African American victims (15 of 66) and fewer (48 of 66) White victims. There were three Asian victims in 1996 while one of the 59 victims was Asian in 1997. In 1997, there were 3 victims of American Indian heritage while no victims were reported in 1996. Five

1995 victims were reported as Hispanic, while 2 victims were reported as Hispanic in 1996 and only 1 victim was reported as Hispanic in 1997.

OFFENDERS

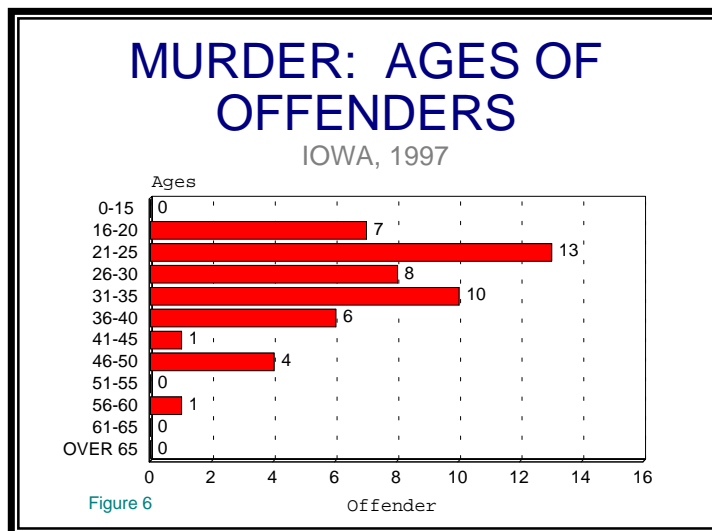
1997 Offenders	
Number of Offenders	50

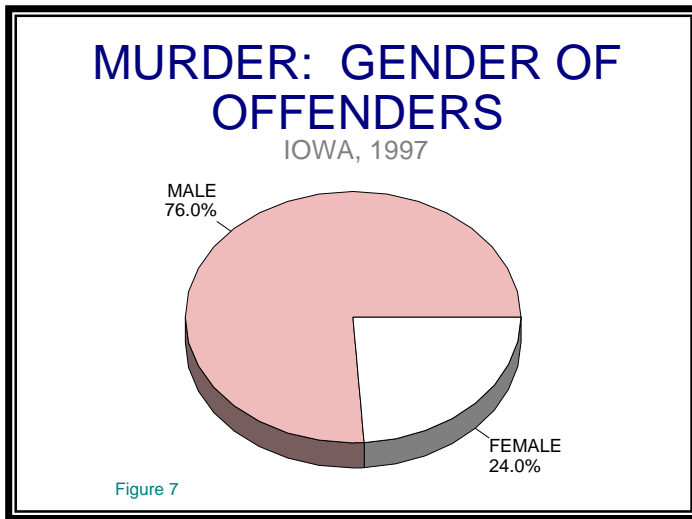
INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFENDERS

The next several figures present a summary of what is known about 50 of the murderers who were identified by Iowa law enforcement agencies in 1997. In twelve murder situations, the identities of the murderers were unknown.

AGE OF OFFENDERS

Ages of the known murderers are depicted in Figure 6 for 1997. Forty percent of the offenders were under 26 in 1997, a decrease from 1996 (46), 1995 (49) and 1994 (62) percents. The number of 16 to 20 year olds identified as an offender dropped from 20 of 63 offenders in 1996 to 7 of the 50 1997 offenders. However, the number of 21-25 year olds rose from 7 in 1996 to 13 in 1997.



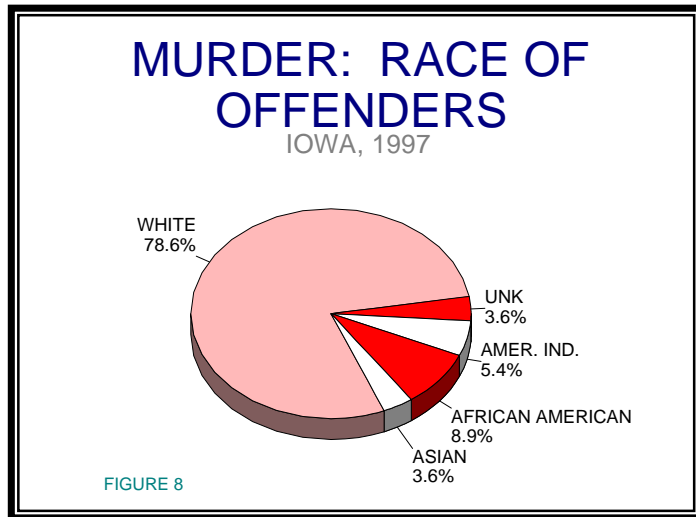


GENDER OF OFFENDERS

Females were identified as the offender in 24 percent or as 12 of the 50 murderers in 1997. The 1997 percentage of female offenders has increased over the period between 1993 and 1996, when there were only 2 (4 percent) female offenders in 1993, 13 percent in 1994, 10 percent in 1995 and 17 percent in 1996.

RACE OF OFFENDERS

The racial breakdown of the offenders is reported in Figure 8 for 1997. Seventy-nine percent (38) of the reported murderers were white in 1997, nine percent (5) were African American, three each were identified as American Indian or of Asian/Pacific Islander extraction and the race of two of the murderers was unreported. Of the known offenders in 1996, 44 were white, 15 were African American and 5 were identified as Asian/Pacific Islander. 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 all years, 1995 was low for the period (1991-1997) with 67.6 percent. The percentage high for the period was in 1994 with 79.2 percent of the murderers reported as being white (42 of 53). Eight of the white murderers were identified as Hispanic in 1995, three in 1997, two in 1996, and one person of Hispanic origin was reported as a murderer in 1993 and 1994.



JUVENILES INVOLVED IN HOMICIDES

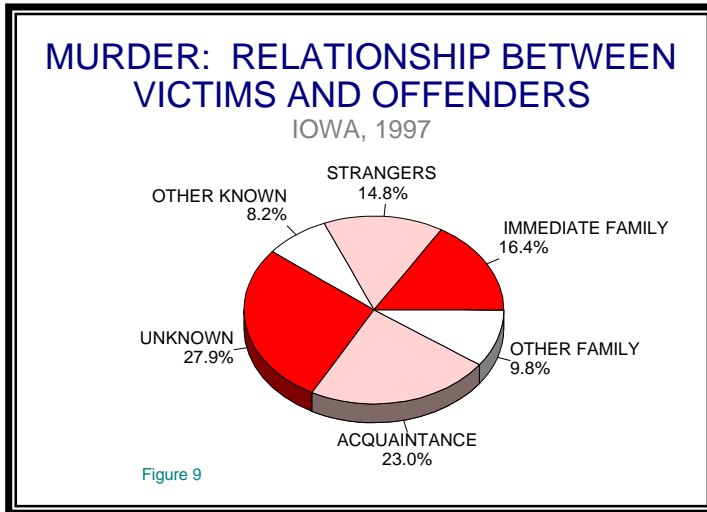
Much concern is focused on juveniles involved in crime. Combining this concern with the fact that the reported numbers of Iowa juvenile homicide offenders increased substantially in 1993 and 1994 prompts further analysis. Table 1 shows juvenile victim and offender data for the years 1990 through 1997. Although these numbers are small, the identified juvenile offenders rose markedly in 1993 and 1994 to decrease in 1995 and increase again in 1996 but none were reported in 1997. Also, the age of the victims seemed to have become proportionately older in recent years. However, in 1996 sixty-five percent of the juvenile victims were under six while in 1997 eighty percent of the juvenile victims were reported to have been under 6 years of age.

JUVENILES INVOLVED IN HOMICIDE

1990 - 1997

YEAR	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
TOTAL HOMICIDES	53		60		44		58		55		64		66		59	
JUV. HOMICIDES	6	3	12	3	11	3	9	11	10	12	14	4	17	9	15	0
AGE	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF	VIC	OFF
0-5	2		2		4		2		4		11		11		12	
6																
7							1									
8					2											
9							1		1							
10	2															
11			1										1			
12							1						2			
13			1			1			1	1						
14								2		1		1				
15		2	2	2			1	1	2	6	1	1	1	2	1	
16		1	1	1			1	4	2	2		2	1	2		
17	2		5		2	1	2	4		2	2		1	5	2	
UNK					3	1										

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VICTIM AND OFFENDER



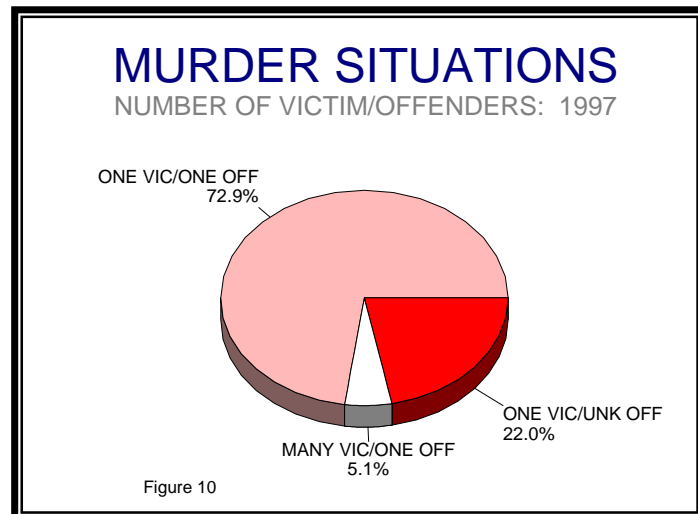
Fifty-seven percent (35) of the 61 reports in 1997 identified relationships between the victim and the offender prior to the crime. In 1996 prior relationships were reported in seventy percent of the time. Family relationships were indicated in these prior relationships 26 percent of the time in 1997. Included in those relationships were children and spouses. Other known relationships included

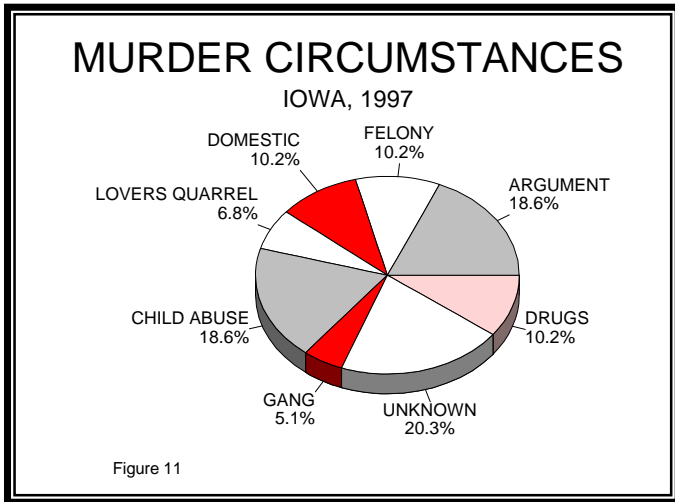
boyfriend-girlfriend as well as children outside the home and friends.

	1996	1997
One Vic/One Off	39	43
One Vic/Mult. Off	8	3
One Vic/Unk Off	8	13
Mult. Vic/One Off	4	0
Mult. Vic/Mult. Off	1	0
Total	60	59

MURDER SITUATIONS: NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

The 1997 murder situations depicted in figure 10 are somewhat typical for 1995 and 1996. However, in 1994, single victim/single offender situations made up 77 percent of the reported incidents while multiple victims or offenders made up 32 percent of the 1991 incidents.





WHAT

MURDER CIRCUMSTANCES

Child abuse in a homicide accounted for the highest known percentage, (19%) or 11 of the 59 incidents. Another 19 percent (11 incidents) were committed while the offenders were involved in an argument. Adult family members and married persons, as well as unmarried persons living as couples, are included in the

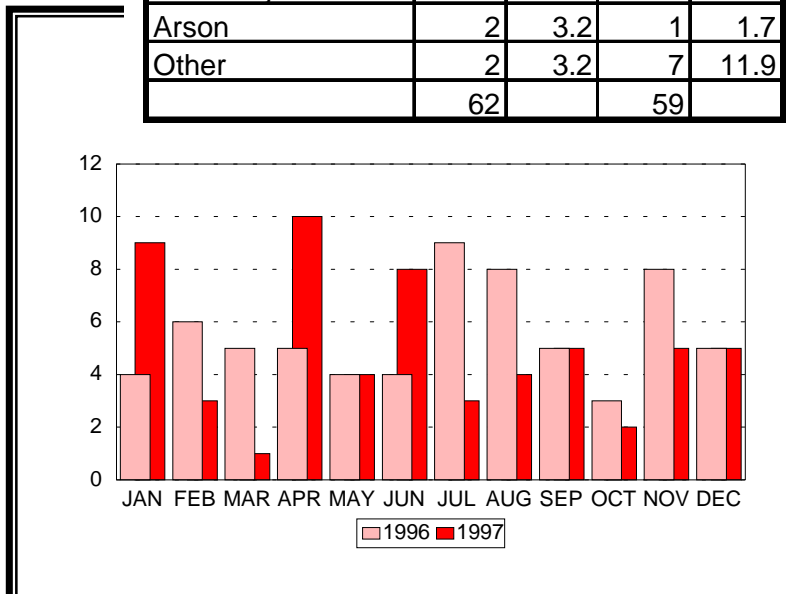
category labeled “domestic”. Ten percent (6) of the 59 known murder situations in 1997 stemmed from domestic disputes, while “lovers quarrel” add another 7 percent. “Lovers quarrel” applies to those situations where not enough information is present to comply with the definition of “domestic disputes”; in most of these cases they were lovers triangles. Stipulated gang and drug activity accounted for 13 percent of the 1996 murder circumstances while in 1997, fifteen percent of the circumstances involved gang and drug activity. This category is counted by most significant circumstance.

MURDER WEAPONS

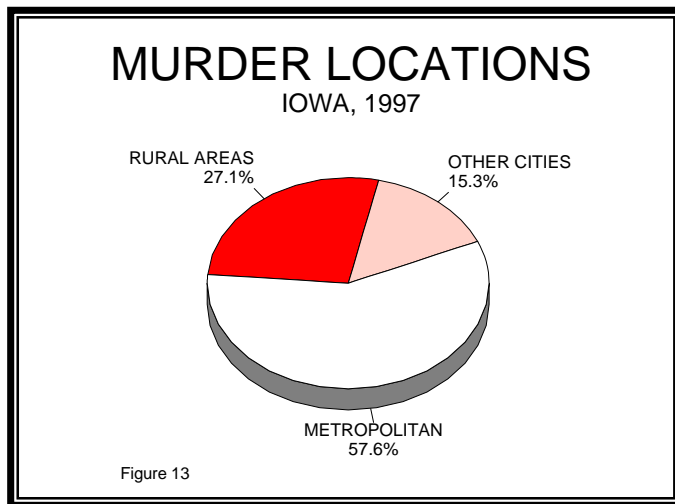
The lowest percentage for the combined firearm category in the period between 1989 and 1997 was in 1997 when 37 percent (22 of 59) of the incidents involved some type of firearm. The highest reported percentage was in 1990 when 58 percent (29 of 50) of the incidents involved some type of firearm.

	1996		1997	
	#	%	#	%
Handgun	22	35.5	13	22.0
Shotgun	2	3.2	2	3.3
Other Firearm	7	11.3	7	11.9
Cutting Inst	9	14.5	13	22.0
Hands, Fists, Feet	12	19.4	6	10.0
Blunt Obj	6	9.7	10	16.9
Arson	2	3.2	1	1.7
Other	2	3.2	7	11.9
	62		59	

WHEN



No clear pattern emerges when comparing 1996 and 1997 murders by month. April was identified as the month of most murders in 1997 while July was the month of most murders in 1996. March was reported as the month with the least murders in 1997 while October was the month of the least murders in 1996.



WHERE MURDER LOCATIONS

Data on murder locations during 1997 is shown in Figure 13. Fifty-eight percent (34) of the 59 homicide incidents occurred in Iowa's metropolitan areas, a decrease from the period (1990-1997) high of eighty percent in 1995. The period (1990-1997) 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 1997, rural homicides were reported 27 percent (16 of 59) of the time, while "other cities" accounted for 15 percent (9) of the murder locations.

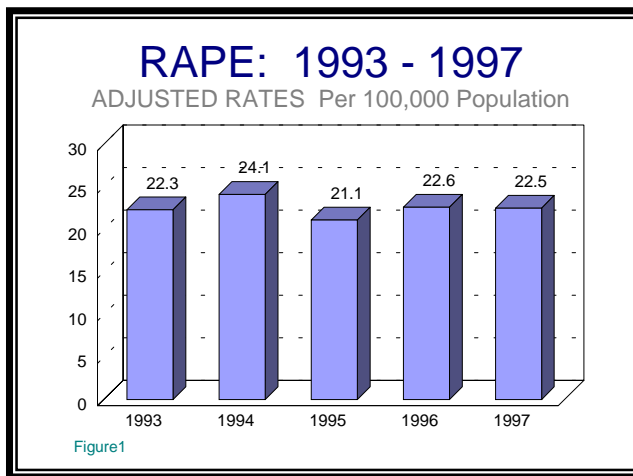
In 1997, the location of more than two thirds of the murders was a residence while a highway/road or alley was the location of 12 percent of the murders. Other locations of a murder were an office bldg., a hotel, a bar, or a parking lot.

FORCIBLE RAPE

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

1997 FORCIBLE RAPE	
Number of Victims	528
Number of Incidents	506
Knew their Attacker	363

HOW MANY...



The rates in Figure 1 show little change between 1996 and 1997 while a seven percent increase was seen in 1996 over 1995 after a twelve percent decrease from 1994 to 1995. The actual number of rapes for 1993 was 492, 536 reported in 1994, 505 forcible rapes reported in 1995, 530 rapes reported in 1996 and 528 rapes reported in 1997.

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

	1995		1996		1997	
	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%
Attempt	35	7	32	6	22	4
Completed	461	93	477	94	484	96
Total	496		509		506	

Attempted and completion data was available on the 506 reported incidents of forcible rape in 1997. Law enforcement officers reported 484 of the 506 or ninety-six percent of the rapes were completed while

22 or four percent of the rapes were attempted. In 1996, ninety-three percent of the rapes were completed with seven percent being reported as attempted. There is attempt and completion data available on 509 incidents of the reported rape in 1994 and 496 of the 1995 incidents. Reported attempts to rape have declined from nine percent in 1993 and 1994 to four percent in 1997.

AND WHEN?

In 1996 and 1997, reported incidents of rape occurred most frequently in the month of July and least frequently in December and November respectively. In 1995, more incidents were reported in September than any other month and February was reported least frequently.

Table 2. 1995, 1996 and 1997 Rapes by Month

	Years		
	1995	1996	1997
JAN	35	36	37
FEB	24	43	31
MAR	42	49	48
APR	45	39	50
MAY	48	47	47
JUN	44	43	50
JUL	45	52	64
AUG	48	43	53
SEP	54	41	40
OCT	43	42	29
NOV	37	40	27
DEC	31	34	30
TOTAL	496	509	506

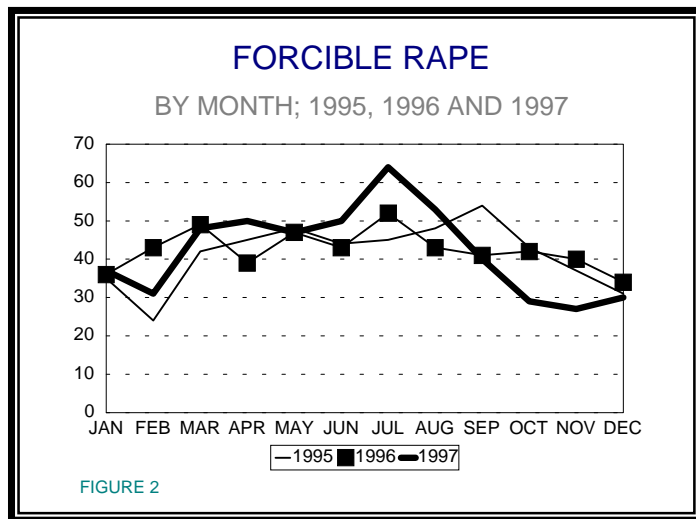


FIGURE 2

Day of Week

Generally more incidents of rape were reported to have happened during the weekends rather than the weekdays. Although Saturday and Sunday were the most frequently reported days of an incident in 1997, Friday and Sunday were reported most frequently in 1996. The day reported least was Tuesday in 1997 and 1995 while Wednesday was reported least in 1996.

FORCIBLE RAPE BY DAY

1995, 1996 AND 1997

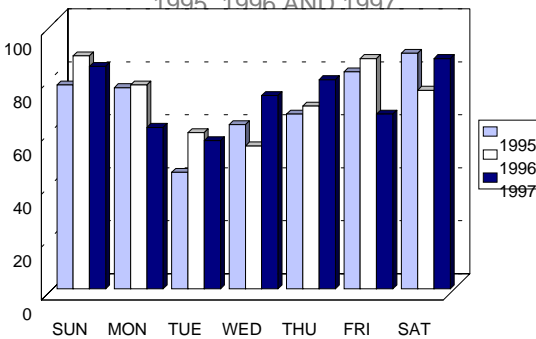
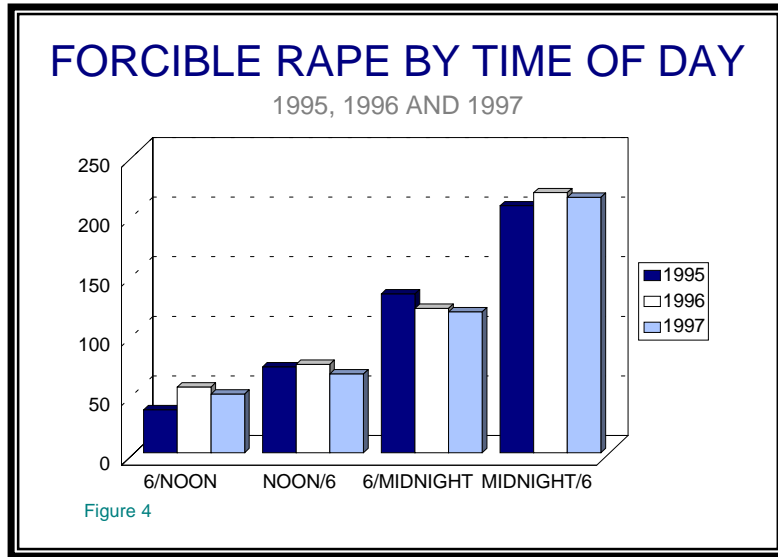


Figure 3

Time of Day



The greatest number of rapes (double and triple any other 1 hour period) were reported to have happened between midnight and 1:00 A.M. in all years 1995 through 1997. The number of rapes reported between midnight and 1:00 A.M. in those years were 76, 96 and 112 incidents of rape respectively. The hour least reported was 8:00 A.M. in 1995 with two incidents of rape, 7:00 A.M. in 1997 also with two incidents and 7:00

and 8:00 A.M. in 1996 with six incidents each.

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

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	96	Noon	10
1:00	29	1:00	11
2:00	34	2:00	11
3:00	23	3:00	17
4:00	26	4:00	11
5:00	10	5:00	14
6:00	10	6:00	12
7:00	6	7:00	19
8:00	6	8:00	18
9:00	10	9:00	16
10:00	12	10:00	28
11:00	11	11:00	28

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	112	Noon	8
1:00	24	1:00	15
2:00	30	2:00	12
3:00	20	3:00	11
4:00	17	4:00	13
5:00	11	5:00	7
6:00	7	6:00	18
7:00	2	7:00	10
8:00	6	8:00	19
9:00	13	9:00	23
10:00	5	10:00	21
11:00	16	11:00	27

WHO...

1997 RAPE VICTIMS

By Age Group

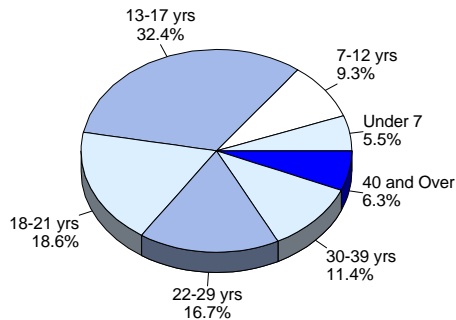


Figure 5

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

The age group of 13-17 year olds were reported the victims most often of a forcible rape in 1997. Fourteen was the age most reported (44 times) for a victim of a rape followed by victims 15 (39 times) and 17 (34 times).

When race and gender are considered, white females in the age group of thirteen to seventeen years old were reported as the victim of a rape most often in 1997 followed by the white eighteen to twenty-one year olds.

1997 RAPE VICTIMS

By Race and Gender

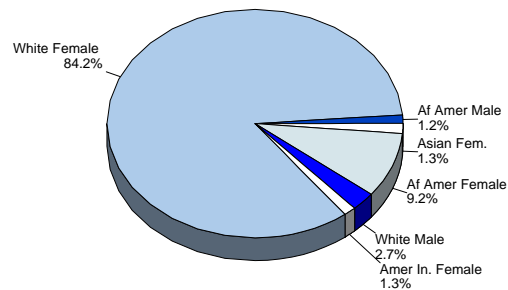


Figure 6

Age Group	Total	White Female	Af. Amer. Female	Asian Female	Amer In. Female	Unknown Female	White Male	Af. Amer. Male
Infant	0							
1-6 yrs	29	19	4			1	4	1
7-12 yrs	48	34	6			2	5	1
13-17 yrs	172	145	12	2	3	4	5	1
18-21 yrs	98	83	7	2	1	3		2
22-29 yrs	88	78	7	1	1	1		
30-39 yrs	60	50	7		2			1
40 and Over	33	28	5					
Total	528	437	48	5	7	11	14	6

1997 ARRESTS FOR RAPE

By Age Group

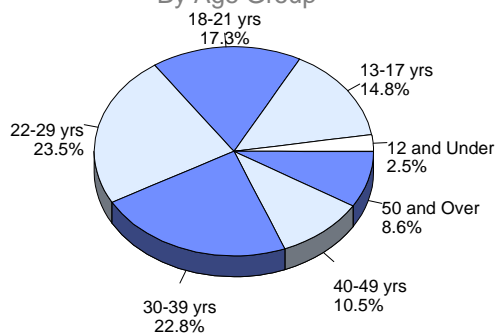


Figure 7

Arrests

Data is available on 162 persons arrested for forcible rape in 1997.

Male offenders made up 96.9 percent of the persons arrested for rape in 1997.

1997 ARRESTS FOR RAPE

By Race and Gender

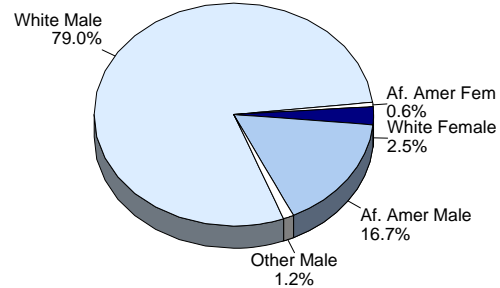


Figure 8

White males between the ages of 22 and 29 were arrested most often (38 times) in 1997 followed closely by those 30 to 39 (37 times). Specifically, the ages of 18 and 25 were arrested most often in 1997 with 8 arrests each for rape.

Age Group	Total	White	Af. Amer.	Asian	Amer In.	White	Af. Amer.
		Male	Male	Male	Male	Female	Female
12 and Under	4	1	3				
13-17 yrs	24	22	2				
18-21 yrs	28	21	5			1	1
22-29 yrs	38	29	8			1	
30-39 yrs	37	28					
40-49 yrs	17	15					
50 and Over	14	12					
Total	162	128					

Relationship	Victims	% Distribution
Within Family	85	16
Spouse	11	2
Common-Law Spouse	2	<1
Sibling	6	1
Child	23	4
Grandchild	8	2
Stepchild	16	3
Stepsibling	1	<1
Other Family	18	3
Known to Victim	278	53
Acquaintance	180	34
Friend	29	5
Neighbor	2	<1
Babysittee	2	<1
Boy/Girl Friend	35	7
Child of B/G Friend	2	<1
Homosex. Rel.	0	0
Ex-Spouse	5	1
Employee	0	0
Otherwise Known	23	4
Stranger	57	11
Declared Unknown	45	9
Unknown	63	12
Total	528	

Relationships

Over two-thirds (69 percent) or 363 of the 528 rape victims knew their attacker in 1997.

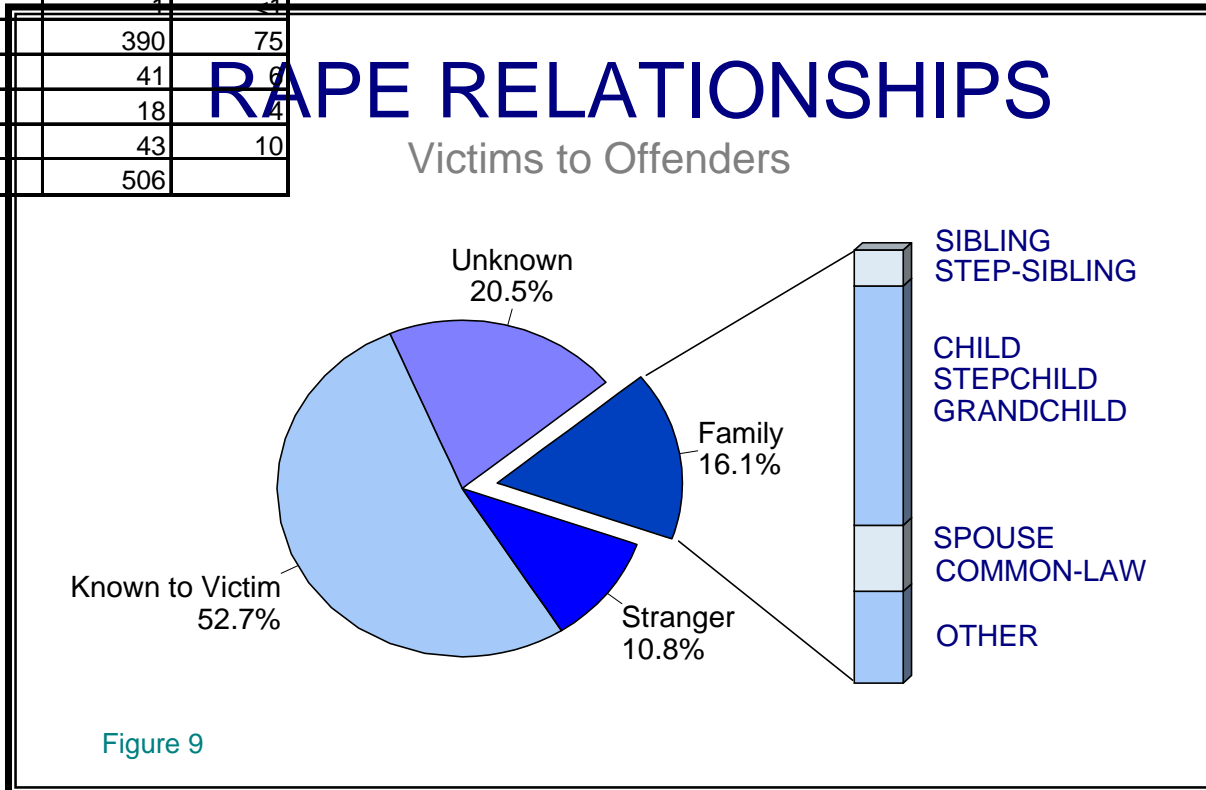
Eleven percent of the 528 victims identified a family member as their attacker. "Parents of a child" within the family were reported most, accounting for four percent of the reported relationships followed by stepparents (3%) and other family members (2%). Of all the relationships, an acquaintance was reported most as the offender and accounted for more than a third of the relationships. A stranger was identified in 11 percent of the rapes while something was known in 9 percent of the rapes but the relationship was declared unknown. Nothing was known about the offender in sixty-three or in 12 percent of the rapes.

WHAT AND WHERE?

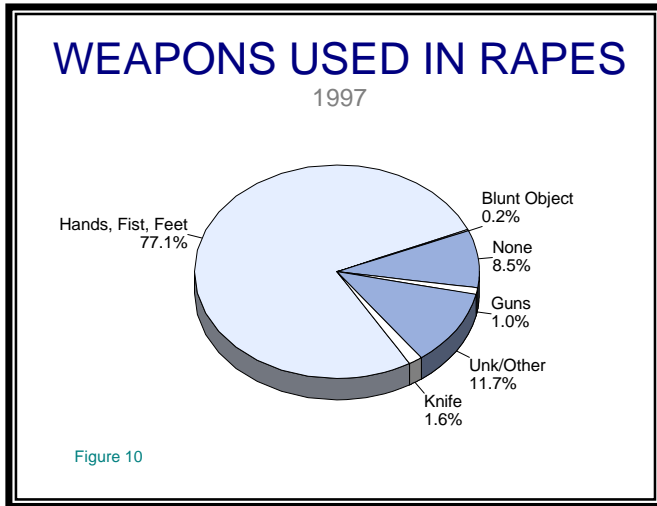
Table 9. Weapons Used in a Rape			
		Incidents	Percent
Gun		5	2
Knife		8	3
Blunt Object		4	1
Personal		390	75
Other		41	6
Unknown		18	4
None		43	10
Total		506	

Weapons

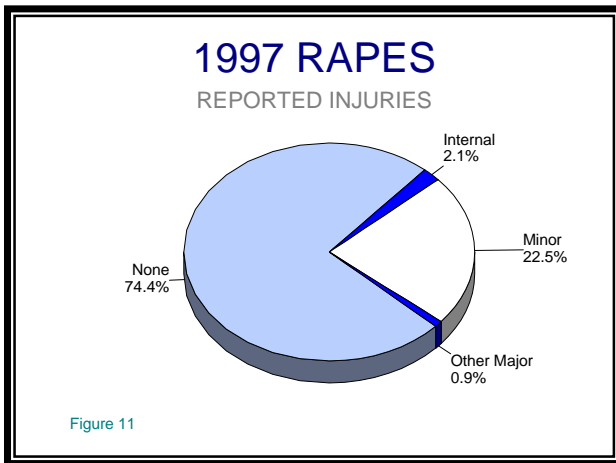
A gun, knife or blunt object was identified as a



weapon used in six percent of the 506 incidents of rape in 1997. In seventy-five percent, or 390 of the incidents, the force of hands, fists, or feet was recorded as the weapon used in forcible rapes.

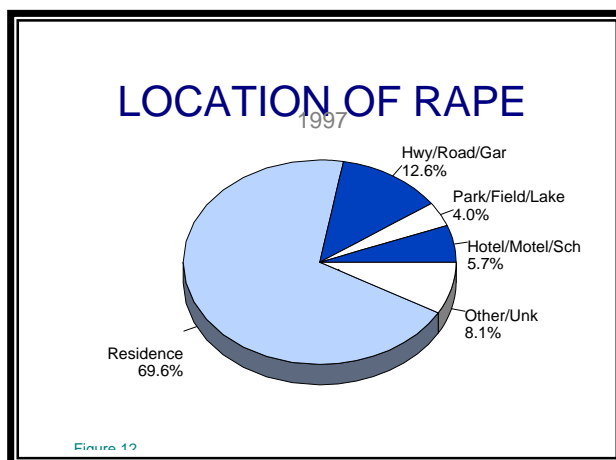


Injuries



Injury, or the possibility of an injury, was noted for 25 percent or for 135 of the 528 victims reported in 1997 while 74 percent or 393 victims were reported to have no injuries.

Location of the Rape



In 1997, seventy percent (352 of 506) of the reported incidents of rape occurred at a residence. A highway/roadway/parking lot or garage was the location of another 13 percent of the rapes while a hotel/motel/school was the location for approximately six percent of the reported rapes. Other places

accounting for more than 1 percent was a field/woods or a park.

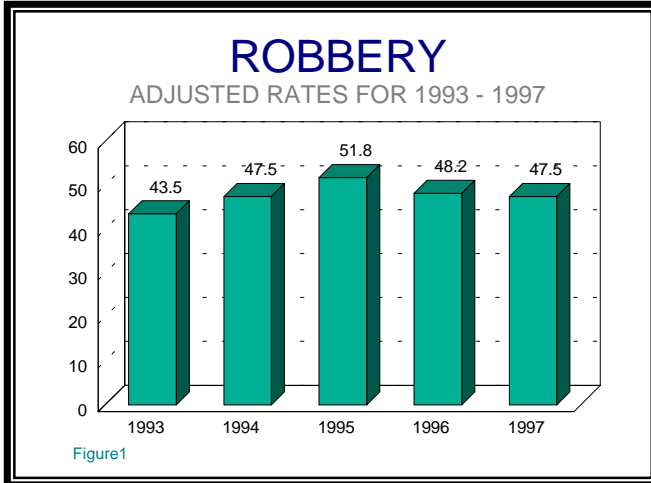
Table 10. 1997 Location of Rape		
	Incidents	% Distribution
Bar/Night Club	2	<1
Drug Store/Doctor's Off./Hosp.	4	<1
Field/Woods	10	1
Government/Public Bldg.	1	<1
Highway/Road/Alley	53	11
Hotel/Motel	21	4
Jail/Prison	2	<1
Lake/Waterway	1	<1
Parking Lot/Garage	11	2
Residence/Home	348	69
School/College	8	2
Other/Unknown	32	6
Park	12	2
Farm Residence	1	<1
Farm Building	1	<1
Farm Other	2	<1
Total	506	

ROBBERY

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

ROBBERY	
Number of Incidents	1,113
Number of Victims	1,306
% Cleared	30%
Dollar Amount	\$373,771.00

HOW MANY...



Adjusted robbery rates decreased 1.5 percent from 1997 over 1996 and almost seven percent in 1996 over 1995. Specifically, the adjusted rate of robberies decreased from 51.5 per 100,000 population in 1995 to 47.5 in 1997. The actual number of robberies reported in 1997 was 1,113 and 1,130 robberies reported in 1996 while 1,241 robberies were reported in 1995 and 1,055 robberies were reported in 1994.

Incidents of Robbery: Attempted or Completed

	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%
Attempt	89	9	127	12	125	10	112	10	100	9
Completed	869	91	928	88	1,116	90	1,018	90	1,013	91
Total	958		1,055		1,241		1,130		1,113	

There were 1,113 robbery offenses reported in 1997. Ninety-one percent or 1,013 of the offenses were reported as completed while 100 (nine percent) were reported as attempted. Ninety percent of the 1995 and 1996 robberies were reported as completed, ten percent being attempted. However, in 1994, eighty-eight percent (928) of the robberies were completed while twelve percent (127) of the robberies were attempted.

	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%
Individual	962	84	1,100	88	1,330	89	1,162	89	1,126	89
Business	176	15	137	11	161	11	145	11	174	11
Financial Inst.	2	<1	5	<1	2	<1	2	<1	5	<1
Government	1	<1								
Religious Org.	1	<1			1	<1				
Society										
Other			1	<1	1	<1	1	<1		
Unknown	1	<1							1	<1
	1,143		1,243		1,495		1,310		1,306	

There can be more than one “victim” as the result of a robbery. Types of possible victims are listed in Table 2.

AND WHEN?

In 1997, the most frequent month of reported robberies was September (98) while the most frequent month in 1996 was October (130), and in 1995 August (128). The least frequent month of reported robberies in 1995 and 1997 was January while February was reported least frequently in 1996.

Table 3. 1995, 1996 and 1997 Robberies by Month

	YEARS		
	1995	1996	1997
JAN	77	93	82
FEB	83	80	94
MAR	93	82	96
APR	83	93	91
MAY	105	102	97
JUN	122	89	92
JUL	118	94	90
AUG	128	94	96
SEP	101	93	98
OCT	119	130	91
NOV	107	83	93
DEC	105	97	93
	1,241	1,130	1,113

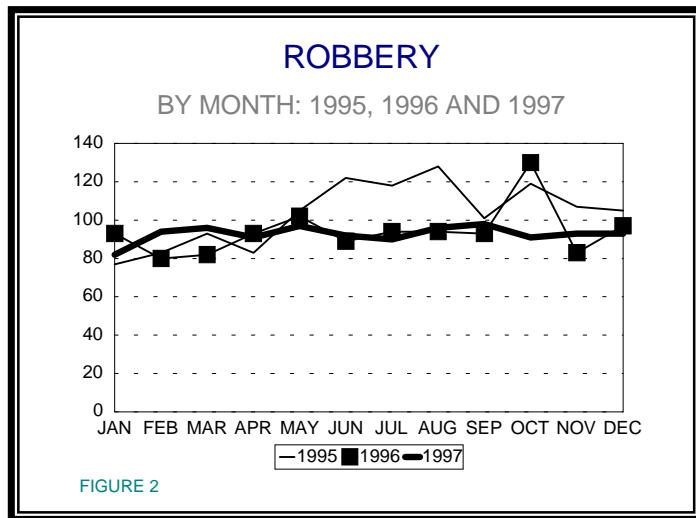


FIGURE 2

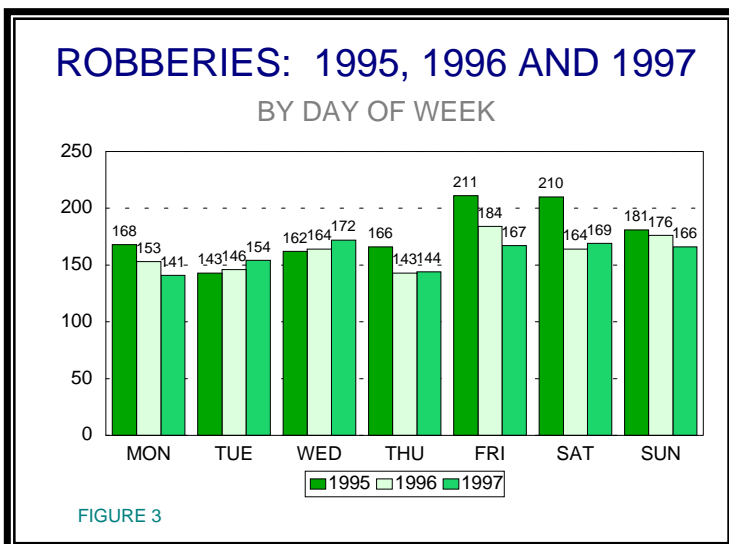
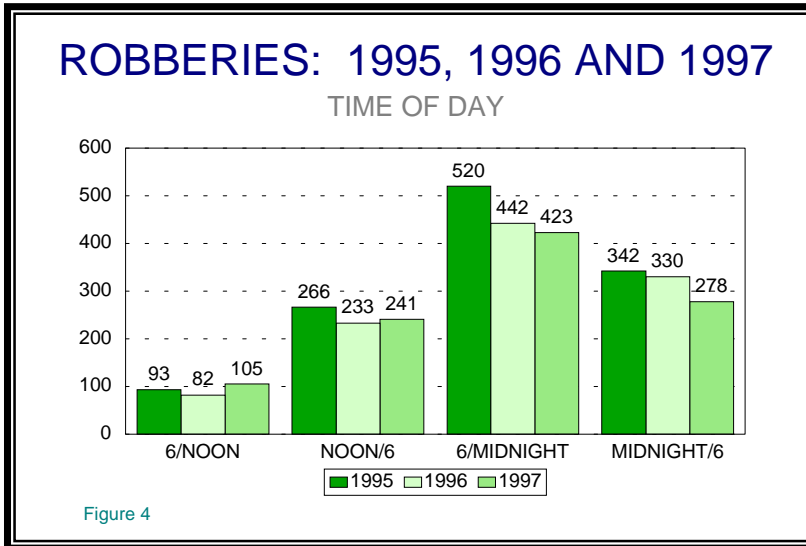


FIGURE 3

Day of Week

The most frequently reported day of a robbery in 1995 and 1996 was Friday while the least frequently reported day was Thursday in 1996 and Tuesday in 1995. In 1997, the most frequently reported day was a Saturday, while Monday was the least frequent day to be reported.

Time of Day



Approximately forty percent of the robberies in 1995 through 1997 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 1996 and 1997 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 9:00 A.M. in 1995 and 1996 and between 6:00 A.M. and 9:00 A.M. in 1997.

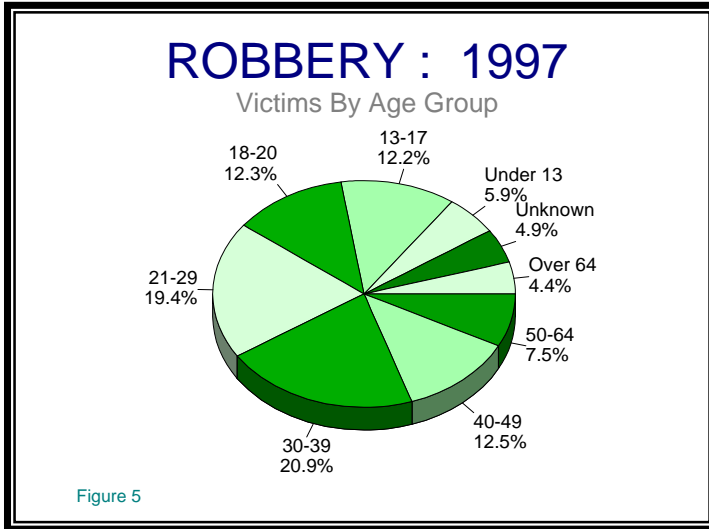
Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	88	Noon	20
1:00	77	1:00	34
2:00	74	2:00	44
3:00	43	3:00	51
4:00	30	4:00	52
5:00	30	5:00	65
6:00	16	6:00	69
7:00	11	7:00	87
8:00	13	8:00	88
9:00	7	9:00	91
10:00	21	10:00	83
11:00	25	11:00	102

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	102	Noon	21
1:00	58	1:00	34
2:00	68	2:00	46
3:00	48	3:00	50
4:00	35	4:00	39
5:00	19	5:00	43
6:00	12	6:00	66
7:00	9	7:00	60
8:00	7	8:00	76
9:00	18	9:00	87
10:00	24	10:00	77
11:00	22	11:00	76

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	81	Noon	31
1:00	62	1:00	30
2:00	53	2:00	39
3:00	38	3:00	51
4:00	25	4:00	36
5:00	19	5:00	54
6:00	12	6:00	62
7:00	15	7:00	53
8:00	10	8:00	82
9:00	18	9:00	77
10:00	25	10:00	76
11:00	25	11:00	73

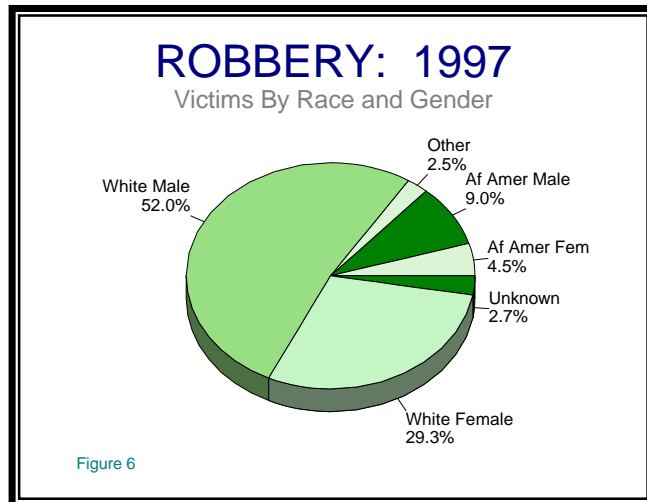
WHO...

Victims as Individuals 1,126



The age group of between 30 and 39 was reported most often, accounting for 20.9 percent (235) of the victims. However, if the age groups of between 13-17 and 18-21 were added together they would account for 24.5 percent (276) of the victims of a robbery.

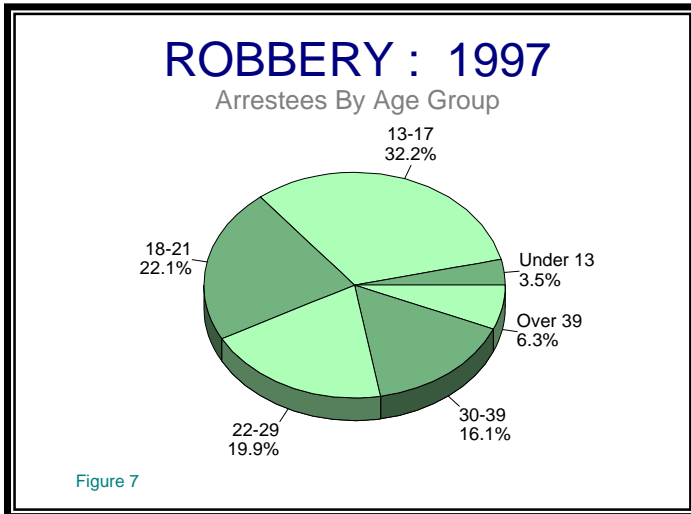
Examining reported robberies by sex and race shows that fifty-two percent (586) of the victims were white males and twenty-nine percent (330) were white females. Nine percent (101) of the 1,126 reported victims were African American males while almost five percent (51) of the victims were reported as African American females. Of the remaining three percent, eight American Indian victims (6 males and 2 female) and 20 victims of Asian/Pacific Islander origin (15 males and 5 females) were reported.



	Total	Male					Female					Unk
		Asian	Af Amer	Amer Ind	Unk	White	Asian	Af Amer	Amer Ind	Unk	White	
Unknown	55		1		7	15		1		2	22	7
Under 13	66		5		2	47		2		0	10	
13-17	137	1	13	1	1	87	2	4		3	25	
18-20	139	1	10		2	78		7		1	40	
21-29	219	5	15	1		119		10		1	68	
30-39	235	5	30	2		104	1	15		1	77	
40-49	141	1	18	1	1	66	1	10	2	1	40	
50-64	84	2	5	1	1	44	1	1			29	
Over 64	50		4			26		1			19	
Total	1,126	15	101	6	14	586	5	51	2	9	330	7

Twenty-four of the victims were reported to have been Hispanic.

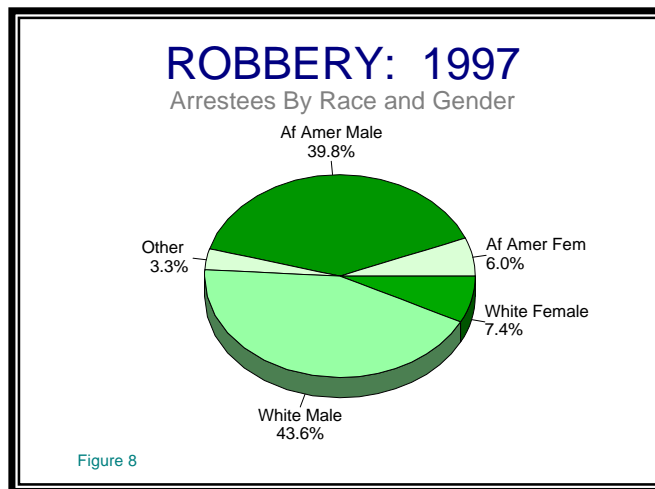
Arrests



Age, gender and race information is available on 367 individuals arrested for robbery in 1997.

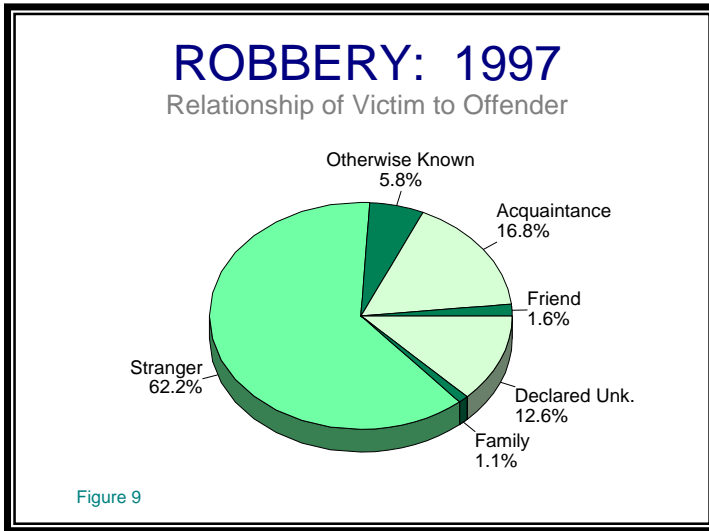
Approximately fifty-eight percent (212) of the persons arrested for robbery were under 22 years of age. Only six percent (23) of the persons arrested for robbery were over thirty-nine.

Forty percent of the persons arrested for robbery in 1997 were African American males, and white males accounted for forty-four percent of those arrested. In 1996, African American males made up forty-three 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 (22) in 1997. The ethnicity of 13 of the males arrested for robbery was Hispanic.



Age Group	Total	Male					Female			
		Asian	Af Amer	Amer Ind	White	Asain	Af Amer	Unk	Amer Ind	White
Under 13	13		5		6					2
13-17	118	2	47	4	48		9	1		7
18-20	81	1	24		46		5			5
21-29	73	1	35		28	1	3		1	4
30-39	59	1	25		22		4			7
Over 39	23		10		10		1			2
Total	367	5	146	4	160	1	22	1	1	27

Relationships



Information about the relationship between the robbery victim and offender is available for 817 of the 1,126 individual victims reported in 1997. The victim stated a stranger was the robber in sixty-two percent (508) of the 817 responses while twenty-five percent (206) of the victims knew their robbers.

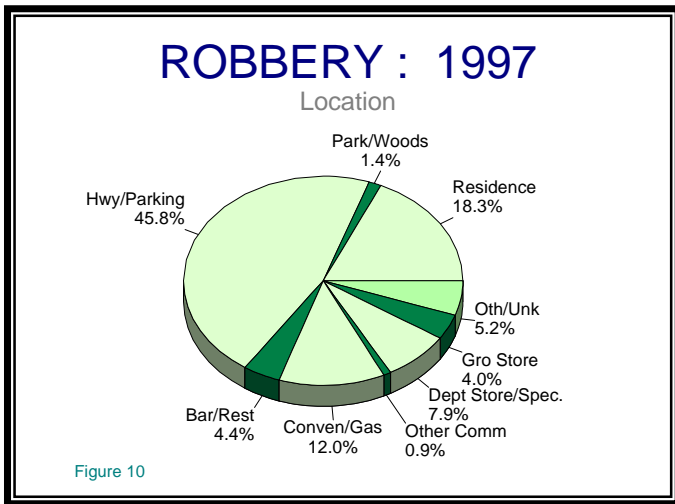
Another 103 victims (13 percent) weren't positive about the offender. Table 9 shows specific relationships for 1997.

Relationship	Victims	Percent
Acquaintance	137	17
Spouse/Common-Law	2	<1
Parent	2	<1
Sibling	3	<1
Other Family	2	<1
Boy/Girl Friend	8	1
Friend	5	<1
Neighbor	5	<1
Victim was Employer	2	<1
Otherwise Known	40	5
Known to Victim	206	25
Stranger	508	62
Subtotal	714	87
Declared Unknown	103	13
Total	817	

OR WHERE...

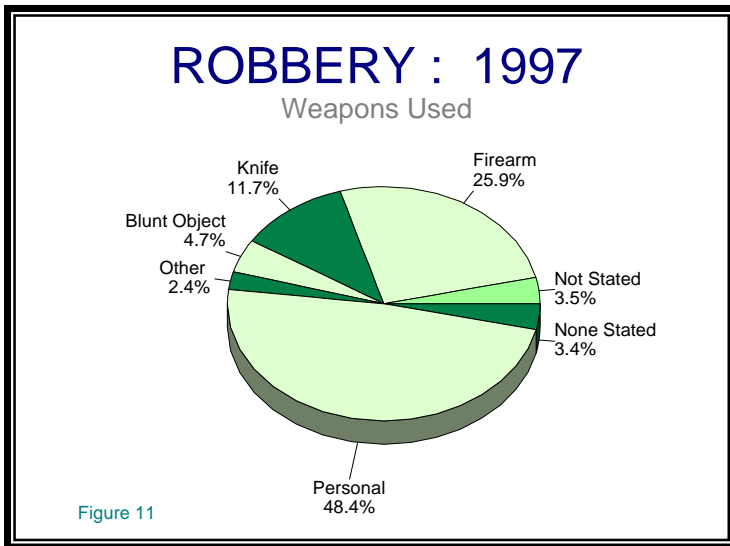
In 1997, forty-six percent (510) of the robberies were reported to have happened on the street, a highway or a parking facility. A place of residence had the second highest percent of robberies with fifteen or 167 robberies. A convenience store or gas station accounted for twelve percent (134) of the 1,113 robberies. Figure 10 and Table 10 show this information graphically on the following page.

Location



	Incidents	% Distribution
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	<1
Bank/Sav/Loan	32	3
Bar/Night Club	10	1
Church/Synagogue/Temple	3	<1
Commercial/Office	4	<1
Convenience Store	110	10
Department/Discount Store	43	4
Drug Store/Doctor's Off./Hosp.	5	<1
Field/Woods	2	<1
Government/Public Bldg.	1	<1
Grocery Store	44	4
Highway/Road/Alley	411	37
Hotel/Motel	21	2
Lake/Waterway	3	<1
Liquor Store	1	<1
Parking Lot/Garage	99	9
Rental Storage	1	<1
Residence/Home	167	15
Restaurant	38	3
School/College	14	1
Service/Gas Station	24	2
Specialty Store	45	4
Other/Unknown	21	2
Park	11	1
Farm Residence	2	<1
Total	1,113	

AND WHAT?



Some type of firearm was reported to have been used in a quarter or in 288 of the 1,113 robberies. Personal weapons, such as hands, fist, or feet were used in approximately fifty percent (539) of the 1997 robberies.

	Offense	Percent
Firearm	50	4
Handgun	207	19
Rifle	0	<1
Shotgun	11	1
Oth Firearm	20	2
Knife	130	12
Blunt Obj	52	5
Motor Vehicle	3	<1
Personal	539	48
Fire/Inc Dev/Expl	2	<1
Other	22	2
Not Stated	39	4
None Stated	38	3
Total	1,113	

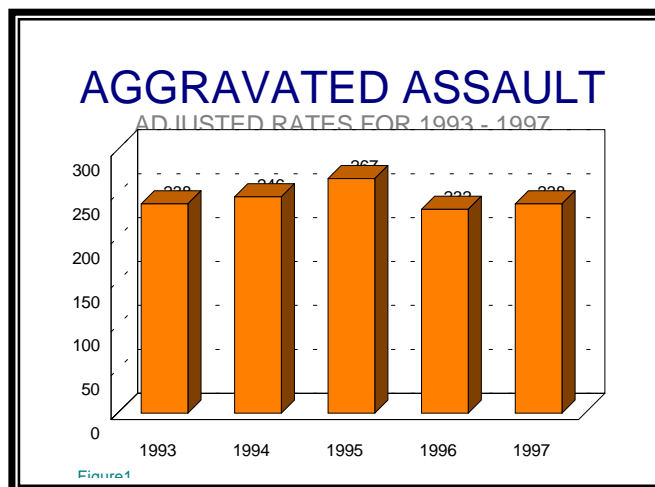
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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

HOW MANY...

1997 AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS	
Number of Victims	5,573
Number of Incidents	4,908
Number of Arrests	3,508
Percent Cleared	66%

The adjusted rate of aggravated assaults per 100,000 population for the years 1993 through 1997 are shown in Figure 1. Overall the rate of assaults stayed the same between 1993 and 1997, however, there was an increase of three percent from the adjusted rate of 232 in 1996 to the adjusted rate of 238 in 1997. The actual number of aggravated assault victims reported in 1997 was 5,573. In 1996, 5,431 victims were reported with 6,388 victims reported in 1995, 5,475 victims reported in 1994 and 5,252 victims reported in 1993.

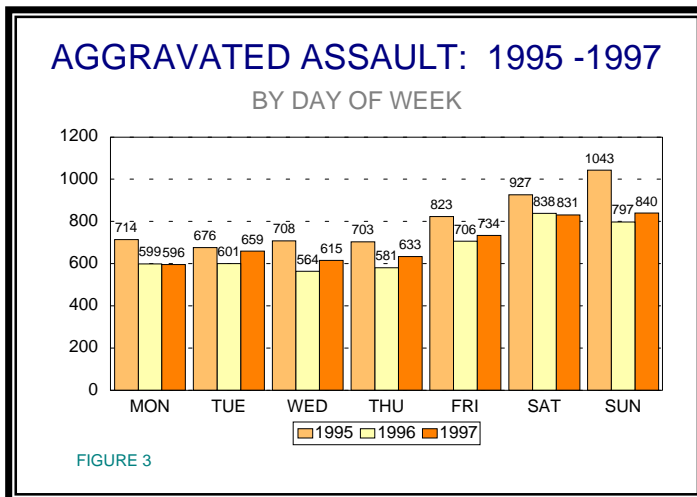
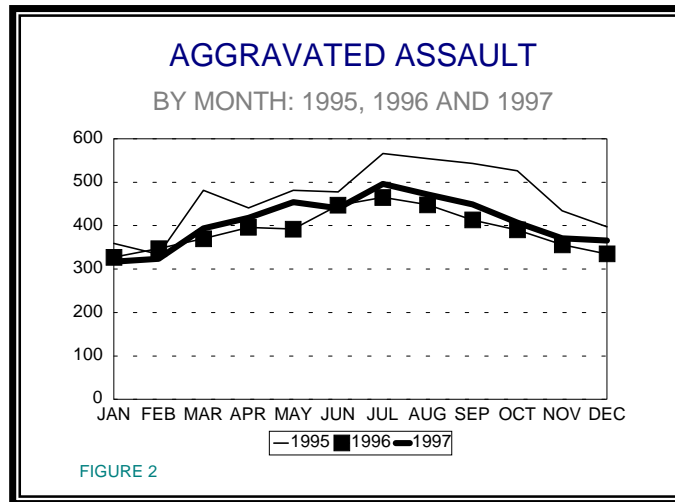


AND WHEN?

Aggravated assaults tended to peak in the summer and fall, and decline during the winter months. Specifically, July was the most frequent month of reported aggravated assaults in 1995 (566), 1996 (465) and 1997 (496). The least frequent month of reported assaults was January in 1996 and 1997, and February in 1995.

Table 1. 1995 - 1997
Aggravated Assault by Month

	YEARS		
	1995	1996	1997
JAN	359	327	317
FEB	334	347	324
MAR	481	370	394
APR	441	396	418
MAY	481	392	454
JUN	478	447	440
JUL	566	465	496
AUG	554	448	472
SEP	543	413	449
OCT	526	390	407
NOV	434	356	371
DEC	397	335	366
	5,594	4,686	4,908



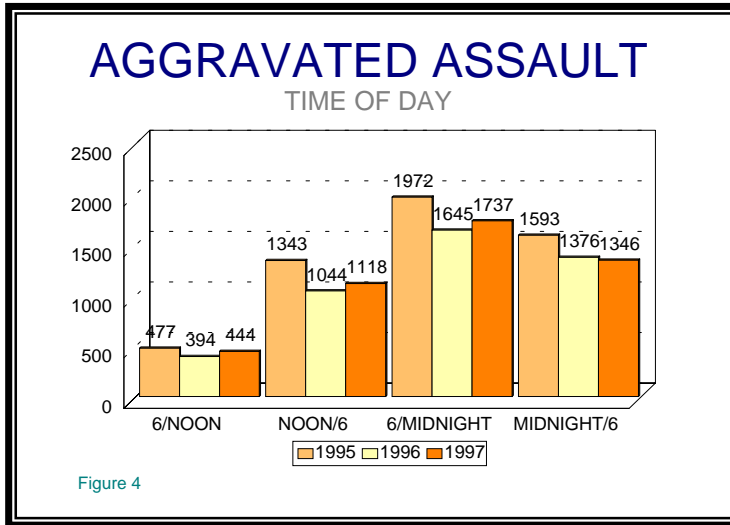
Day of Week

More than fifty percent of the reported aggravated assaults occurred on a weekend (Friday, Saturday or Sunday) in 1995, 1996 and 1997. The most frequently reported day of an assault in 1995 and 1997 was Sunday while Saturday was the most frequently reported day in 1996.

Time of Day

Number of incidents time was reported.

1995	5,385
1996	4,459
1997	4,908



In 1997, thirty-seven percent of the aggravated assaults were reported to have occurred during the nighttime hours of 6:00 P.M. to midnight but in 1995 and 1996, thirty-five percent were reported to have happened during those times. In all years, less than ten percent of the reported assaults happened between 6:00 A.M. and noon.

Specifically, the most frequent hour of aggravated assaults tended to be around midnight dropping dramatically for the next five hours in all years. The time assaults were reported to have occurred the least is during the morning hours between 6:00 and 8:00 A.M. in 1995, 1996 and 1997.

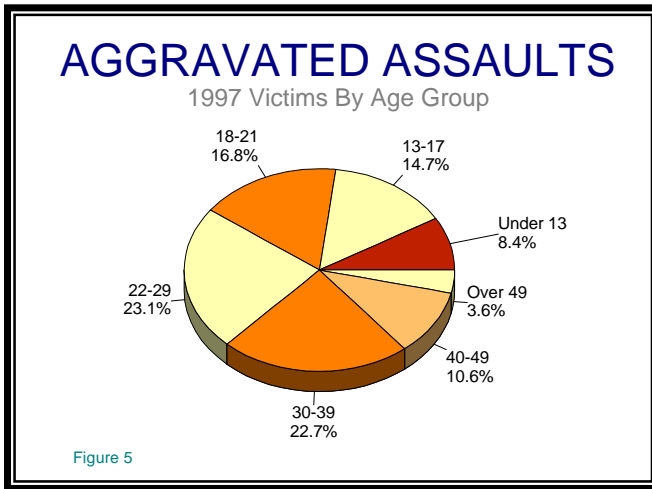
Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	588	Noon	155
1:00	370	1:00	139
2:00	304	2:00	213
3:00	154	3:00	269
4:00	104	4:00	276
5:00	73	5:00	291
6:00	60	6:00	271
7:00	63	7:00	334
8:00	65	8:00	311
9:00	74	9:00	350
10:00	101	10:00	354
11:00	114	11:00	352

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	514	Noon	132
1:00	321	1:00	122
2:00	253	2:00	157
3:00	157	3:00	214
4:00	79	4:00	186
5:00	52	5:00	233
6:00	43	6:00	229
7:00	36	7:00	248
8:00	69	8:00	250
9:00	69	9:00	308
10:00	73	10:00	300
11:00	104	11:00	310

Hour	#	Hour	#
Midnight	493	Noon	139
1:00	313	1:00	143
2:00	267	2:00	176
3:00	124	3:00	224
4:00	90	4:00	210
5:00	59	5:00	226
6:00	49	6:00	220
7:00	58	7:00	252
8:00	69	8:00	284
9:00	69	9:00	293
10:00	87	10:00	333
11:00	112	11:00	355

WHO...

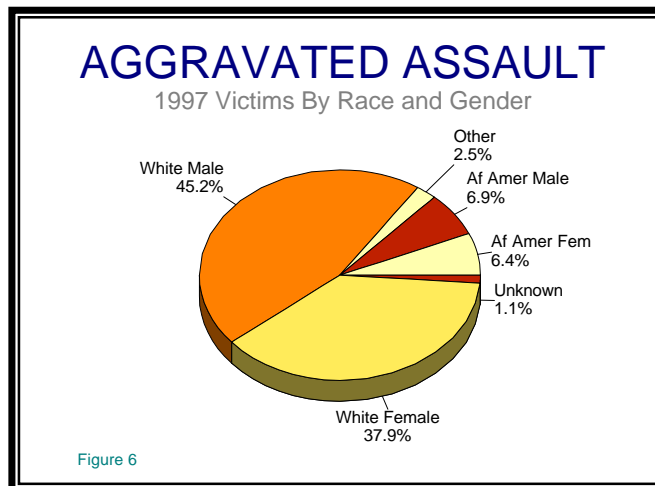
Victims



The age group between 22 and 29 was reported most often (23.1 percent or 1,286 victims) followed closely by the victims age 30 to 39 (22.7 percent or 1,225 victims). Reported least often was the age group of over forty-nine, accounting for 3.5 percent (198) of the aggravated assaults. The age of one percent of the victims was reported as unknown.

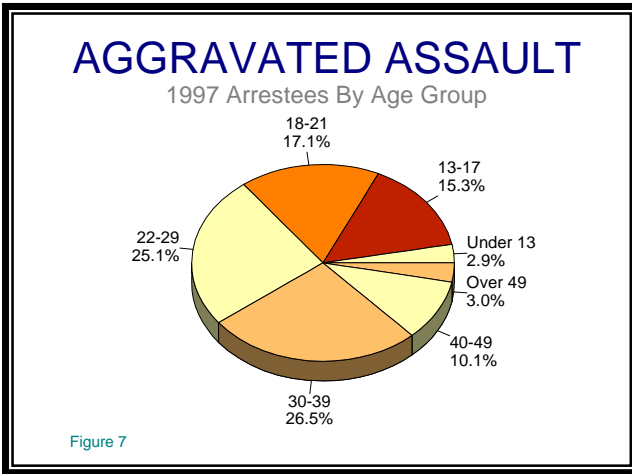
Overall, white males were reported as the victims most frequently (2,528 times), followed by white females (2,116 times). African American males were reported as the victim 387 times compared to African American females who were reported 355 times.

There were 199 Hispanic assault victims reported in 1997; 79 were female and 120 were male.



	Total	Female					Male					Unk.
		Asian	Afr Am	Am Ind	Unk	White	Asian	Afr Am	Am Ind	Unk	White	
Under 13	473	1	21	1	4	145	5	24	2	11	255	4
13-17	820	4	52	4	6	243	7	65	5	3	431	
18-21	937		64	6	3	333	4	62	2	6	457	
22-29	1,286	5	101	14	6	520	14	84	9	9	524	
30-39	1,267	3	79	11	3	560	5	85	5	5	511	
40-49	593		30	7	1	237	1	48	6	1	262	
50-64	157		5	1		61		18	1	1	70	
Over 64	41		3		1	17		1	1		18	
Total	5,574	13	355	44	24	2,116	36	387	31	36	2,528	4

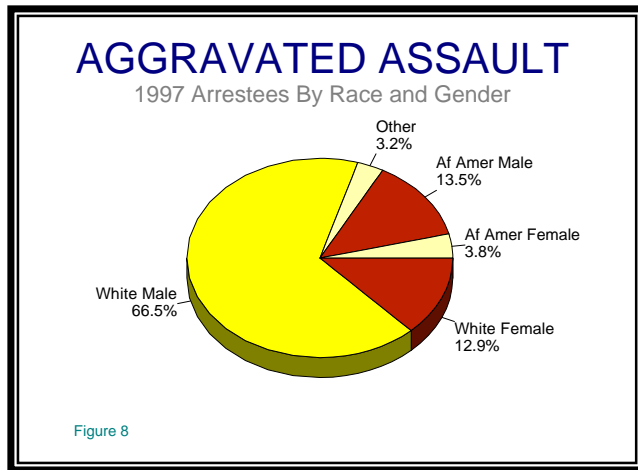
Arrests



Age, sex and race information is available on 3,508 individuals arrested for aggravated assault in 1997.

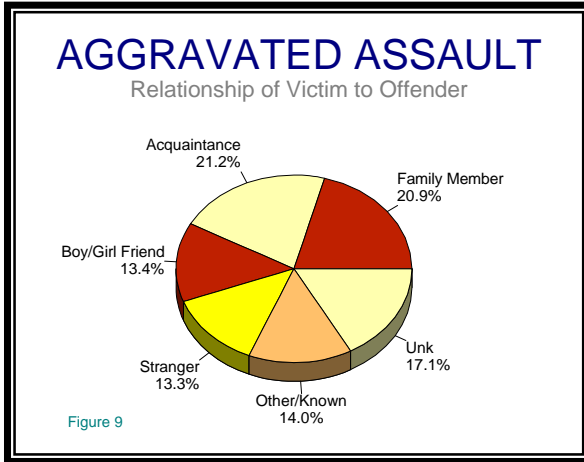
Arrestees between 22-29 and 30-39 accounted for approximately twenty-five and twenty-seven percent each of the total arrestees. The arrestees 13-17 accounted for fifteen percent, slightly less than those 18-21 year of age.

Over seventy-nine percent (2,788) of the 3,508 reported persons arrested for aggravated assault in 1997 were white. Of the white arrestees, women accounted for 454 of the arrests. African American males were arrested 473 times. There were 61 American Indians and 44 Asians arrested in 1997. Hispanics were reported arrested in 221 of the aggravated assaults.



Age Group	Total	Female					Male				
		Asian	Afr Am	Am Ind	Unk	White	Asian	Afr Am	Am Ind	Unk	White
Under 13	102		7		1	8	1	17		1	67
13-17	535	1	33	5		78	7	64	5		342
18-21	600		22	1		79	9	68	9		412
22-29	879	5	32	3		108	9	147	9	3	563
30-39	930		28	6	1	133	10	111	16	2	623
40-49	356		8	3		40	2	53	2	1	247
Over 49	106		3	1		8		13	1		80
Total	3,508	6	133	19	2	454	38	473	42	7	2,334

Relationships



Information about the relationship between the aggravated assault victim and offender is available for 5,189 of the 5,574 victims reported in 1997. The assailant was known to the victim in sixty-eight percent of the relationships, down from seventy-four percent of the stated relationships in 1995. Of the known assailants, 1,166 relationships involved a family member (21 percent of total). Thirteen percent of the relationships involved a stranger.

Relationship	Victims	Percent
Spouse	550	10
Common Law Spouse	146	3
Parent	113	2
Sibling	99	2
Child	161	3
Grandparent	1	<1
Grandchild	6	<1
In-Law	17	<1
Stepparent	12	<1
Stepchild	22	<1
Other Family	39	<1
Aquaintance	1,183	21
Friend	85	2
Neighbor	75	1
Babysitter	8	<1
Boy/Girl Friend	748	13
Child of Boy/Girl Friend	18	<1
Homosexual Relation.	11	<1
Ex-Spouse	37	<1
Victim was Employee	5	<1
Victim was Employer	2	<1
Otherwise Known	442	8
Known to Victim	3,780	68
Stranger	743	13
Subtotal	4,523	81
Unknown	385	7
Declared Unknown	568	10
Victim was also Off.	98	2
Total	5,574	

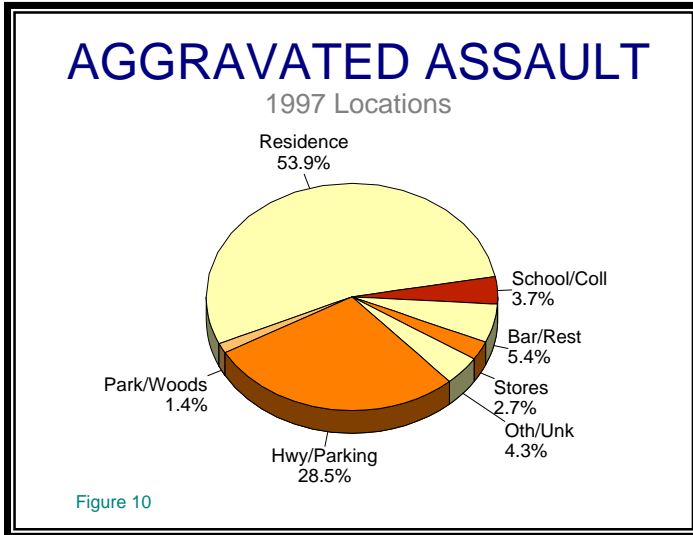
Type of Injury	Count	Percent
Minor Injury	2,714	50
Scalds/Burns	15	<1
Loss of Teeth	35	1
Severe Lacerations	607	11
Broken Bones	192	4
Internal Injuries	78	1
Other Major Injury	120	2
Unconsciousness	40	1
None	1,649	30
Unknown	2	<1
Total	5,452	

Injuries

Some injuries were noted for 70 percent of the reported victims in 1997.

OR WHERE...

Location



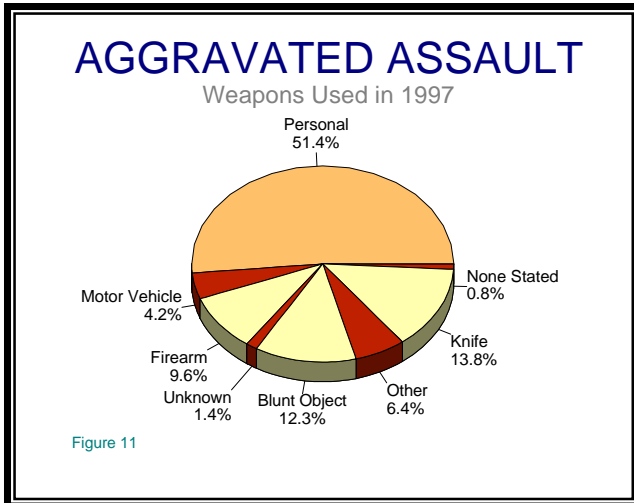
Locational information is available for all 4,908 reported incidents of aggravated assault in 1997.

Fifty-four percent (2,644) 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 1,144 incidents.

A bar or night club and a parking lot or garage accounted for five percent (240 and 257) of the 4,908 incidents of aggravated assault.

	Offenses	Percent
Bar/Night Club	240	5
Commercial Bldgs/Stores	53	1
Convenience Store	32	1
Field/Woods/Lake/Park	71	1
Govt/Public Bldg.	44	1
Grocery/Supermarket	24	<1
Hwy/Rd/Street	1,144	23
Hotel/Motel	29	1
Parking Lot/Garage	257	5
Residence/Farm	2,644	54
Restaurant	27	<1
School/College	155	3
Service/Gas Station	23	<1
Other/Unknown	120	2
Jail/Prison	45	1
Total	4,908	

AND WHAT?

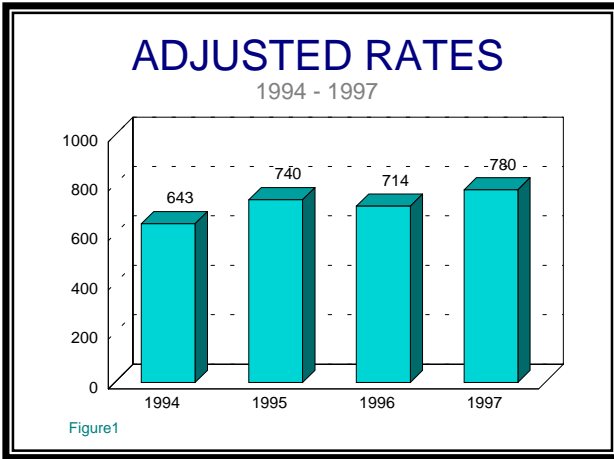


Some type of firearm was reported to have been used in ten percent (469) of the 4,908 aggravated assaults. Personal weapons, such as hands, fists or feet were used in approximately fifty-one percent (2,524) of the aggravated assaults. A blunt object or some type of cutting instrument combined for more than a quarter of the weapons used.

	Offense	Percent
Firearm	159	3
Handgun	229	5
Rifle	29	1
Shotgun	52	1
Knife	677	14
Blunt Object.	606	12
Motor Vehicle	208	4
Personal	2,524	51
Poison	3	<1
Explosives	15	<1
Other	296	6
Unk	70	1
None Stated	40	1
Total	4,908	

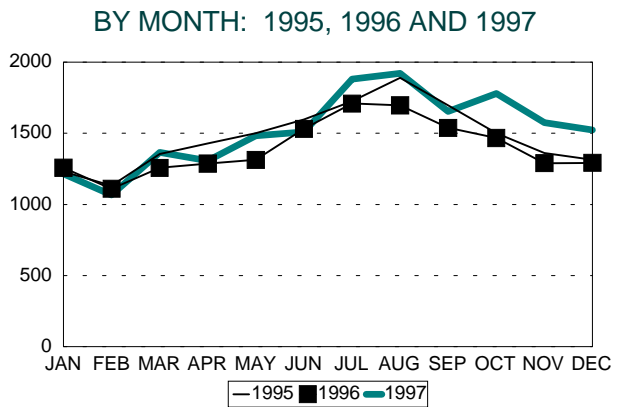
BURGLARY

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

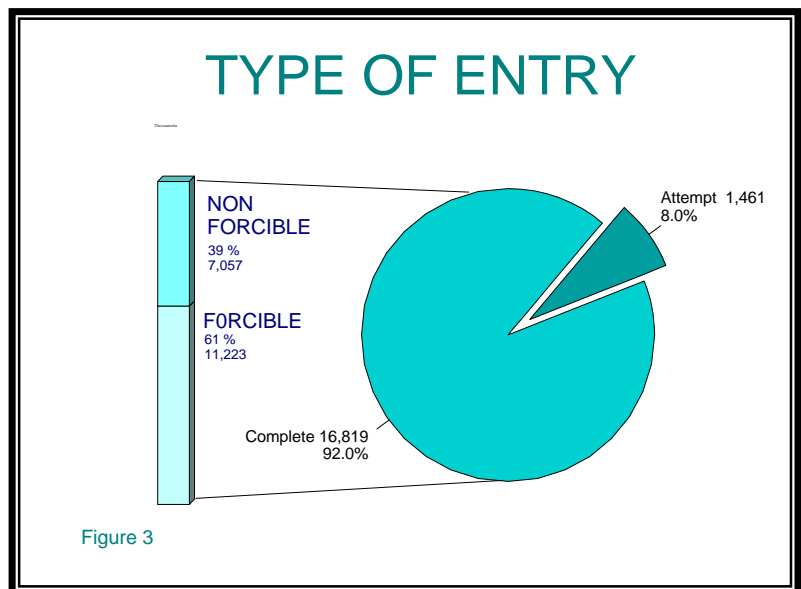


1997 BURGLARY	
Number of Offenses	18,278
Rate Increase (96 to 97)	9.2%
Number of Premises	18,664
Number of Arrests	2,201
Percent Cleared	10.2
Residential	10,585
Dollar Value	\$17,107,422

	YEARS		
	1995	1996	1997
JAN	1,231	1,258	1,215
FEB	1,131	1,110	1,066
MAR	1,354	1,257	1,365
APR	1,428	1,287	1,308
MAY	1,501	1,313	1,483
JUN	1,597	1,531	1,509
JUL	1,725	1,709	1,880
AUG	1,890	1,696	1,922
SEP	1,697	1,533	1,654
OCT	1,501	1,467	1,780
NOV	1,362	1,290	1,574
DEC	1,313	1,292	1,524
	17,730	16,748	18,280

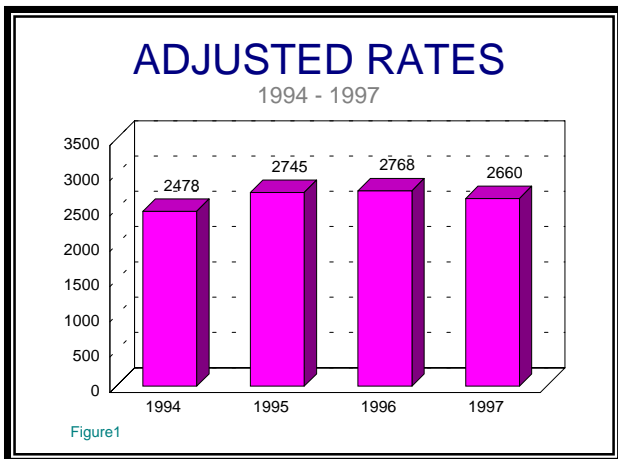


Most Common Arrest	
Male	2,049
White	1,919
18 years of age	267
17 years of age	209



LARCENY

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



1997 LARCENY	
Number of Offenses	62,372
Rate Decrease (96 to 97)	3.9%
Number Decrease (96 to 97)	2,521
Number of Arrests	12,005
Average Percent Cleared	17%
Total Dollar Value	\$28,554,354

	YEARS		
	1995	1996	1997
JAN	4,089	4,451	4,191
FEB	4,127	4,646	4,177
MAR	4,895	5,217	4,809
APR	5,038	5,320	4,946
MAY	5,546	5,586	5,262
JUN	6,089	5,860	5,507
JUL	6,876	6,385	6,374
AUG	6,936	6,384	6,108
SEP	6,214	5,848	5,805
OCT	6,310	5,953	5,553
NOV	5,006	4,684	4,911
DEC	4,633	4,559	4,729
	65,759	64,893	62,372

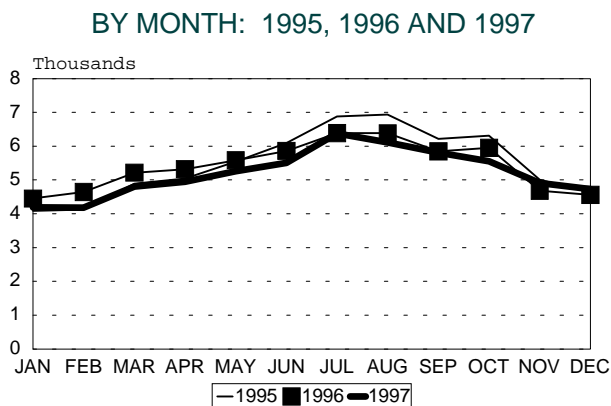


FIGURE 2

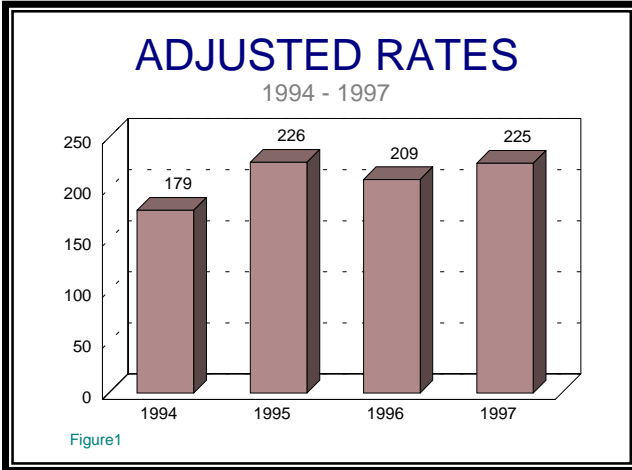
Most Common Arrest	
Male	7,429
White	9,684
16 years of age	1,028
17 years of age	916

LARCENY	Offenses	Value
Type		
Pocket Picking	78	\$18,663
Purse Snatching	117	\$23,700
Shoplifting	10,121	\$655,847
Theft from Building	6,781	\$4,456,590
Theft from Coin-op	326	\$72,022
Theft from Motor Vehicle	13,659	\$7,003,290
Theft/M V Parts	4,798	\$2,157,476
All Other	26,492	\$14,166,766
TOTAL	62,372	\$28,554,354

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

“The theft of a motor vehicle.

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



1997 MVT	
Number of Offenses	5,269
Rate Increase (96 to 97)	7.7%
Number Increase (96 to 97)	361
Number of Arrests	875
Percent Cleared	20%
Dollar Value Stolen	\$23,759,734
Dollar Value Recovered	\$16,829,352

	YEARS		
	1995	1996	1997
JAN	392	440	424
FEB	304	420	346
MAR	373	343	406
APR	409	358	396
MAY	404	379	405
JUN	442	355	437
JUL	581	435	555
AUG	569	475	531
SEP	529	462	468
OCT	539	422	430
NOV	448	450	419
DEC	415	367	452
	5,405	4,906	5,269

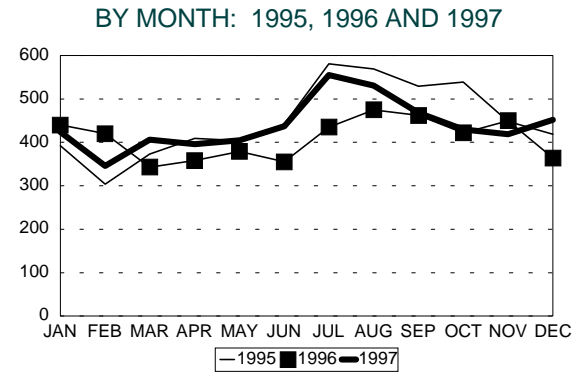


FIGURE 2

Most Common Arrest	
Male	683
White	681
14 years of age	112

MVT	Vehicles
Type	
Auto	3,997
Buses	1
Trucks	660
Motorcycles and Others	1,026
TOTAL	5,684

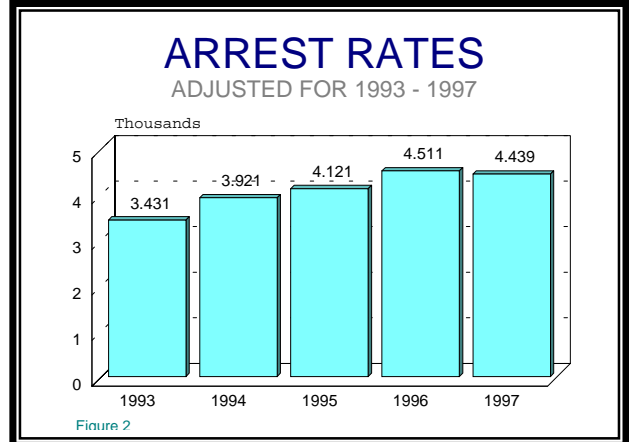
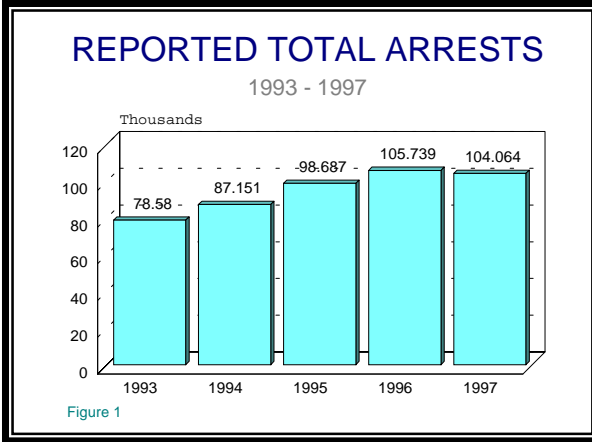
TYPES OF ARRESTS	
On Sight	50%
Warrant	25%
Cited/Summons	25%

ARRESTS

TOTAL ARRESTS

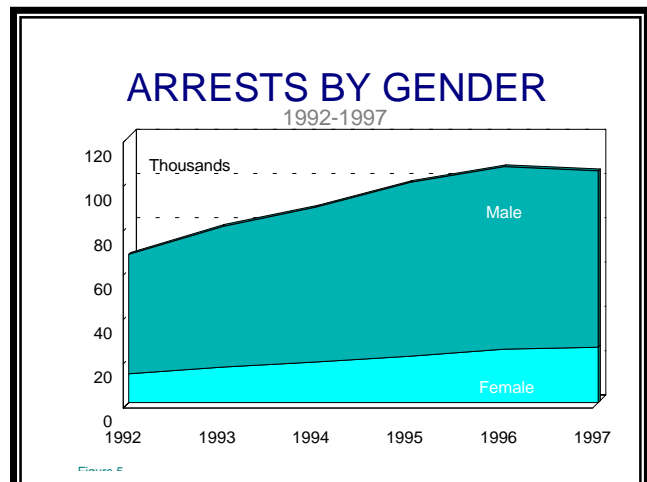
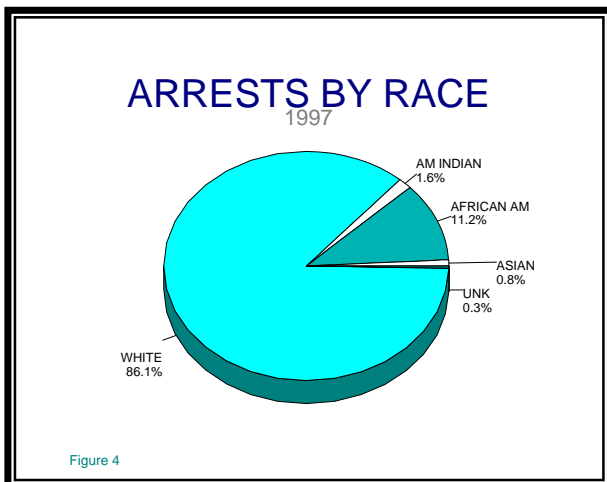
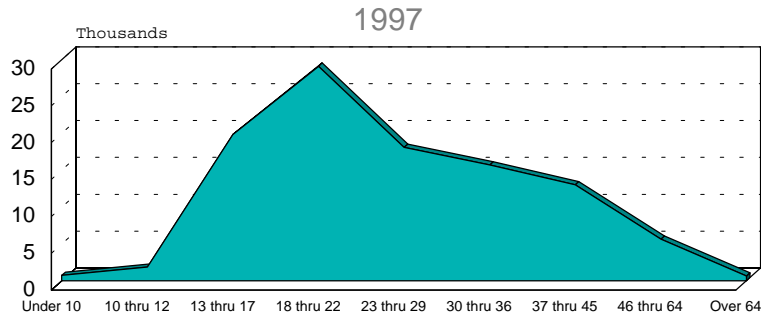
Group A and B

TOTAL ARRESTS	104,064
Decrease from 1996	1.6%
Adjusted Rate	4,439
Decrease from 1996	1.6%



- The arrest rates are based on an adjusted estimated population per 100,000. The adjusted population figure used is derived from those jurisdictions submitting more than 6 months worth of consistent offense data. When looking at total, adult, or juvenile arrest rate tables on pages 54-56, the criteria becomes the compilation of those jurisdictions' estimated population when any arrests were entered.

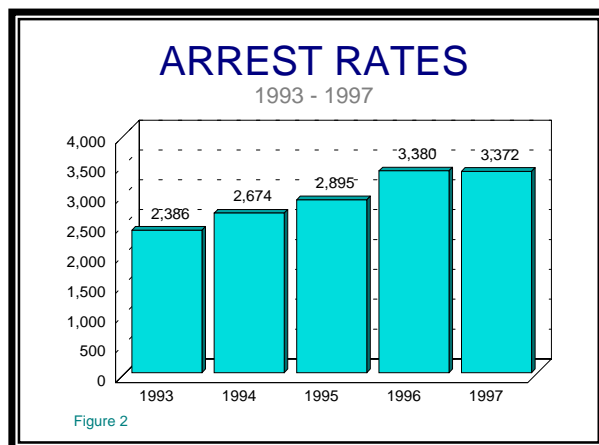
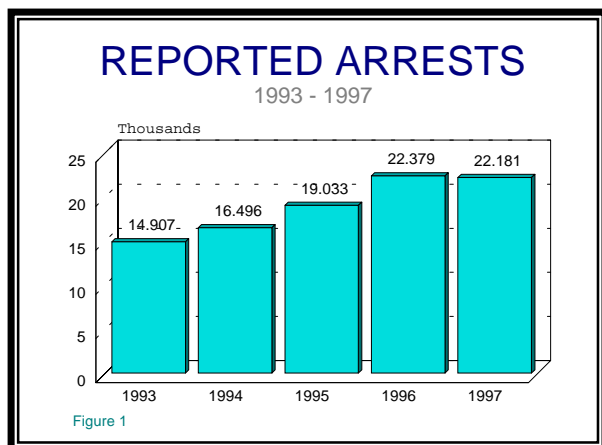
ARRESTS BY AGE



TYPES OF ARRESTS	
On Sight	40%
Warrant	23%
Cited/Summons	37%

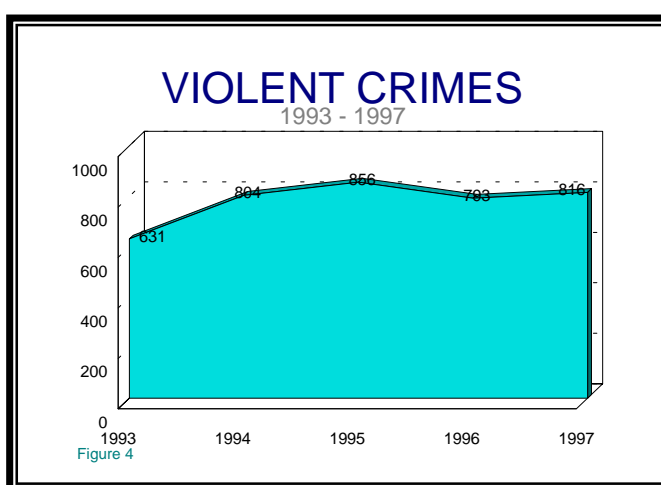
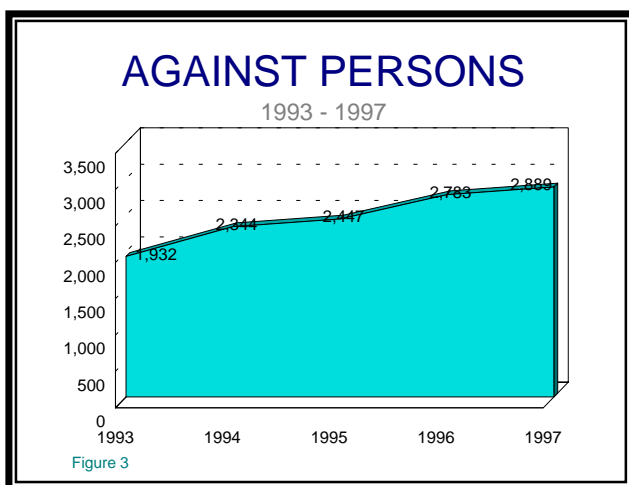
JUVENILE ARRESTS

JUV ARRESTS	22,181
% of Total Arrests	21%
Decrease from 1996	1%
Rate	3,372
Decrease from 1996	<1%



CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	
Murder	Kidnapping
Neg. Manslaughter	Forcible Sodomy
Forcible Rape	Sex Aslt. w Object
Aggravated Assault	Forcible Fondling
Simple Assault	Incest
Intimidation	Statutory Rape

VIOLENT CRIMES	
Murder	Robbery
Forcible Rape	Aggravated Assault



Note: Expanded arrest information on the crime index crimes of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft is found in those sections.

The following tables show Group A and B arrests by year from 1993 to 1997 broken down by juveniles only, adults only and total arrests.

JUVENILE ARRESTS

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
Group A Arrests	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Murder	11	1.8	9	1.5	2	0.3	6	0.9	0	0.0
Neg. Manslaughter	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0
Kidnapping	3	0.5	6	1.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	5	0.8
*SEXUAL ASLT.	76	12.2	77	12.5	84	12.8	73	11.0	108	16.4
ROBBERY	63	10.1	108	17.5	117	17.8	102	15.4	131	19.9
Aggravated Assault	534	85.5	663	107.5	713	108.5	663	100.1	657	99.9
SIMPLE ASSAULT	1,257	201.3	1,507	244.3	1,578	240.0	1,943	293.4	2,038	309.8
Intimidation	43	6.9	75	12.2	60	9.1	89	13.4	70	10.6
Arson	69	11.0	138	22.4	77	11.7	135	20.4	83	12.6
Extortion/Blackmal	1	0.2	5	0.8	4	0.6	3	0.5	2	0.3
Burglary	937	150.0	981	159.0	864	131.4	1,041	157.2	965	146.7
LARCENY	3,578	572.9	3,919	635.3	4,419	672.2	5,188	783.5	5,530	840.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	320	51.2	421	68.2	465	70.7	448	67.7	468	71.1
Theft by Fraud	115	18.4	133	21.6	167	25.4	199	30.1	205	31.2
Stolen Prop Offense	73	11.7	94	15.2	107	16.3	104	15.7	83	12.6
Vandalism	1,069	171.2	1,317	213.5	1,369	208.2	1,377	208.0	1,232	187.3
DRUG OFFENSES	266	42.6	480	77.8	775	117.9	1,212	183.0	1,388	211.0
Incest	6	1.0	1	0.2	2	0.3	2	0.3	4	0.6
*Statutory Rape	3	0.5	7	1.1	7	1.1	5	0.8	7	1.1
Pornography	1	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Gambling	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prostitution	0	0.0	2	0.3	2	0.3	5	0.8	6	0.9
Bribery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Weapons Laws	169	27.1	152	24.6	163	24.8	116	17.5	138	21.0
Group B Arrests										
Bad Checks	19	3.0	32	5.2	32	4.9	29	4.4	28	4.3
*Curfew/Loitering/Vac	525	84.1	692	112.2	780	118.6	1,239	187.1	1,096	166.6
Disorderly Conduct	854	136.7	724	117.4	1,362	207.2	1,333	201.3	1,252	190.3
OWI	174	27.9	181	29.3	291	44.3	303	45.8	316	48.0
DRUNKINESS	193	30.9	216	35.0	310	47.2	266	40.2	249	37.9
Family Offenses	2	0.3	9	1.5	0	0.0	9	1.4	5	0.8
LIQUOR LAWS	2,298	367.9	2,073	336.0	2,446	372.1	2,792	421.7	2,681	407.5
*Runaway	665	106.5	744	120.6	616	93.7	1,083	163.6	692	105.2
*Traspass	488	78.1	374	60.6	448	68.1	517	78.1	441	67.0
All Other Offenses	1,089	174.4	1,327	215.1	1,770	269.2	2,095	316.4	2,299	349.5

Notable 1996 –1997 rate increases in the arrests of juveniles for the offenses of simple assault, robbery, sexual assault, larceny and drug offenses are shown in the above table.

ADULT ARRESTS

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Group A Arrests										
Murder	28	1.4	28	1.4	40	2.0	39	1.8	32	1.6
Neg. Manslaughter	2	0.1	5	0.2	8	0.4	3	0.1	5	0.3
Kidnapping	26	1.3	35	1.7	28	1.4	43	2.0	32	1.6
*Sexual Assault	245	12.4	266	12.8	251	12.4	253	11.9	274	13.9
Robbery	197	10.0	216	10.4	245	12.2	225	10.6	241	12.3
AGGRAVATED ASLT.	1,990	100.8	2,396	115.7	2,901	143.9	2,804	131.7	3,027	154.0
Simple Assault	5,808	294.1	6,322	305.3	7,197	356.9	7,032	330.2	6,841	348.1
Intimidation	118	6.0	182	8.8	202	10.0	232	10.9	245	12.5
Arson	45	2.3	66	3.2	53	2.6	68	3.2	57	2.9
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0.0	6	0.3	1	0.0	2	0.1	5	0.3
Burglary	1,041	52.7	1,037	50.1	1,193	59.2	1,152	54.1	1,236	62.9
Larceny	5,740	290.7	5,983	289.0	6,703	332.4	7,109	333.8	6,699	340.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	332	16.8	341	16.5	429	21.3	366	17.2	407	20.7
Theft by Fraud	677	34.3	819	39.6	1,076	53.4	1,161	54.5	1,280	65.1
Stolen Prop Offense	95	4.8	154	7.4	213	10.6	180	8.5	198	10.1
Vandalism	1,098	55.6	1,338	64.6	1,466	72.7	1,348	63.3	1,242	63.2
DRUG OFFENSES	3,268	165.5	4,865	235.0	6,940	344.2	7,899	370.9	8,603	437.7
Incest	6	0.3	13	0.6	6	0.3	10	0.5	10	0.5
*Statutory Rape	32	1.6	29	1.4	42	2.1	43	2.0	36	1.8
Pornography	15	0.8	11	0.5	4	0.2	7	0.3	8	0.4
Gambling	6	0.3	3	0.1	15	0.7	12	0.6	3	0.2
Prostitution	273	13.8	276	13.3	255	12.6	261	12.3	275	14.0
Bribery	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0
Weapons Laws	580	29.4	636	30.7	770	38.2	596	28.0	520	26.5
Group B Arrests										
Bad Checks	1,402	224.5	1,585	76.6	2,023	100.3	1,751	82.2	1,839	93.6
*Curfew/Loit/Vag	24	3.8	31	1.5	82	4.1	129	6.1	140	7.1
Disorderly Conduct	2,707	433.4	3,117	150.5	3,430	170.1	3,789	177.9	3,585	182.4
OWI	13,476	2,157.6	13,629	658.2	12,868	638.2	13,822	649.0	12,316	626.7
Drunkenness	6,783	1,086.0	6,732	325.1	7,170	355.6	7,417	348.3	6,915	351.9
Family Offenses	192	30.7	173	8.4	231	11.5	266	12.5	317	16.1
LIQUOR LAWS	7,419	1,187.9	8,467	408.9	8,790	435.9	8,726	409.7	9,017	458.8
*Runaway	2	0.3	1	0.0	3	0.1	6	0.3	2	0.1
*Traspass	996	159.5	1,027	49.6	1,196	59.3	1,264	59.4	1,184	60.2
All Other Offenses	9,056	1,450.0	10,891	526.0	13,822	685.5	15,312	719.0	15,290	778.0

Although many rates have decreased between 1996 and 1997, adult arrests have increased significantly for drug offenses (8 percent).

TOTAL ARRESTS

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
Group A Arrests	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Murder	39	1.5	37	1.4	42	1.6	45	1.6	32	1.2
Neg. Manslaughter	2	0.1	5	0.2	8	0.3	4	0.1	5	0.2
Kidnapping	29	1.1	41	1.5	29	1.1	44	1.6	37	1.4
*SEXUAL ASLT.	321	12.4	343	12.8	335	12.5	326	11.7	382	14.6
ROBBERY	260	10.0	324	12.1	362	13.5	327	11.7	372	14.2
AGGRAVATED ASLT.	2,524	97.1	3,059	113.8	3,614	135.2	3,467	124.2	3,684	140.4
Simple Assault	7,065	271.8	7,829	291.3	8,775	328.2	8,975	321.5	8,879	338.5
Intimidation	161	6.2	257	9.6	262	9.8	321	11.5	315	12.0
Arson	114	4.4	204	7.6	130	4.9	203	7.3	140	5.3
Extortion/Blackmal	1	0.0	11	0.4	5	0.2	5	0.2	7	0.3
BURGLARY	1,978	76.1	2,018	75.1	2,057	76.9	2,193	78.6	2,201	83.9
Larceny	9,318	358.5	9,902	368.5	11,122	416.0	12,297	440.5	12,229	466.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	652	25.1	762	28.4	894	33.4	814	29.2	875	33.4
THEFT BY FRAUD	792	30.5	952	35.4	1,243	46.5	1,360	48.7	1,485	56.6
Stolen Prop Offense	168	6.5	248	9.2	320	12.0	284	10.2	281	10.7
Vandalism	2,167	83.4	2,655	98.8	2,835	106.0	2,755	98.7	2,474	94.3
DRUG OFFENSES	3,534	136.0	5,345	198.9	7,715	288.5	9,111	326.4	9,991	380.9
Incest	12	0.5	14	0.5	8	0.3	12	0.4	14	0.5
*Statutory Rape	35	1.3	36	1.3	49	1.8	48	1.7	43	1.6
Pornography	16	0.6	13	0.5	4	0.1	7	0.3	10	0.4
Gambling	6	0.2	4	0.1	17	0.6	12	0.4	3	0.1
Prostitution	273	10.5	278	10.3	257	9.6	266	9.5	281	10.7
Bribery	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0
Weapons Laws	749	28.8	788	29.3	933	34.9	712	25.5	658	25.1
Group B Arrests										
BAD CHECKS	1,421	54.7	1,617	60.2	2,055	76.9	1,780	63.8	1,867	71.2
*Curfew/Loitering/Vag	549	21.1	723	26.9	862	32.2	1,368	49.0	1,236	47.1
Disorderly Conduct	3,561	137.0	3,841	142.9	4,792	179.2	5,122	183.5	4,837	184.4
OWI	13,650	525.2	13,810	513.9	13,159	492.2	14,125	506.0	12,632	481.6
Drunkenness	6,976	268.4	6,948	258.5	7,480	279.8	7,683	275.2	7,164	273.1
Family Offenses	194	7.5	182	6.8	231	8.6	275	9.9	322	12.3
LIQUOR LAWS	9,717	373.8	10,540	392.2	11,236	420.2	11,518	412.6	11,698	446.0
*Runaway	667	25.7	745	27.7	619	23.2	1,089	39.0	694	26.5
*Traspass	1,484	57.1	1,401	52.1	1,644	61.5	1,781	63.8	1,625	61.9
All Other Offenses	10,145	390.3	12,218	454.6	15,592	583.1	17,407	623.5	17,589	670.5

The most notable rate increase between 1996 and 1997 for total arrests occurred in drug offenses (17 percent).

GROUP A ARRESTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY; 1996 AND 1997

Group A ARRESTS	Asian		Afric. Am.		Am. In.		Unk.		White		Total		Hisp	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Murder/Nonneg	5	2	13	6				1	27	23	45	32	2	2
Negligent Mansltr.			3	1					1	4	4	5	0	0
Justifiable Hom											0	0	0	0
Kidnapping			17	12					26	26	43	38	1	0
Forcible Rape		1	15	28		1			90	137	105	167	8	10
Forcible Sodomy			6	1					10	24	16	25	1	0
Sex Aslt w Obj			1						5	10	6	10	1	0
Forcible Fondling	2	3	19	14					183	169	204	186	12	6
Robbery		6	152	168	5	5	1	1	173	193	331	373	6	15
Agg. Assault	32	45	660	626	62	61	12	9	2,708	2,966	3,474	3,707	198	237
Simple Assault	75	93	1,387	1,439	162	132	36	15	7,350	7,233	9,010	8,912	383	426
Intimidation		4	41	18	1		1		279	295	322	317	5	14
Arson	2	1	23	13	6		2		172	130	205	144	11	1
Extort/Blackml			2	1					3	6	5	7	0	0
Burglary/B+E	71	52	234	244	6	42	9	6	2,053	1,983	2,373	2,327	66	64
Pocket Picking				1					2	2	2	3	0	0
Purse Snatching			10	4					7	11	17	15	0	0
Shoplifting	144	142	1,164	1,364	187	210	27	36	6,423	6,175	7,945	7,927	401	382
Theft from Bldg.	7	7	73	59			1	1	631	557	712	625	14	11
Theft from Coin-op				9	2				13	14	15	23	1	1
Theft from MV	38	8	51	56	3	5	1	1	447	437	540	507	34	21
Theft of MV Parts	8	5	18	21		7			137	135	163	168	2	4
All Other Larceny	20	19	371	360	38	29	6	10	2,669	2,606	3,104	3,024	67	57
M Vehicle Theft	2	2	158	144	26	17	4	7	651	725	841	895	21	38
Counter/Forgery	12	8	124	128	7	4	2	10	759	898	904	1,048	48	97
Swindle/Conf	1	3	33	23	10	20	1		152	158	197	204	7	12
ATM/CC Fraud	1		13	20		1			68	70	82	91	0	2
Impersonation			2	6					15	8	17	14	2	0
Welfare Fraud									4	1	4	1	0	0
Wire Fraud				1		1			4	1	4	3	0	0
Embezzlement	1	2	19	19					145	149	165	170	0	4
Stolen Prop	13	3	50	47	1	2	3		233	238	300	290	11	13
Vandalism	19	26	246	221	19	20	18	10	2,567	2,362	2,869	2,639	109	119
Drug/Narc Viol	48	40	1,232	1,218	69	68	23	28	6,760	7,618	8,132	8,972	285	364
Drug Equip Viol	3	5	177	149	12	1		2	853	940	1,045	1,097	31	23
Incest		1		1					12	13	12	15	0	0
Statutory Rape	1		10	4					37	40	48	44	3	3
Pornography			2	1					5	9	7	10	0	2
Betting/Wagering				1					11	1	11	2	0	0
Op/Promo Gamb									1		1	0	0	0
Gambl Equip Viol										1	0	1	0	0
Sports Tampering											0	0	0	0
Prostitution	5		87	74	3		2	166	198	261	274	274	7	10
Promo Prostitution	1		2	4					2	5	5	9	0	1
Bribery									3		3	0	0	0
Weapons Laws	4	6	108	116	16	7	2	1	600	534	730	664	48	52
	515	484	6,523	6,622	635	634	149	140	36,457	37,105	44,279	44,985	1,785	1,991

1996 and 1997 arrests by race and ethnicity were compiled at a later time than the other arrest tables in this section, therefore; additions and corrections have been made.

SECTION B

HATE/BIAS CRIME

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 along with data collection enhancements to determine the scope and nature of these offenses.

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

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

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

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

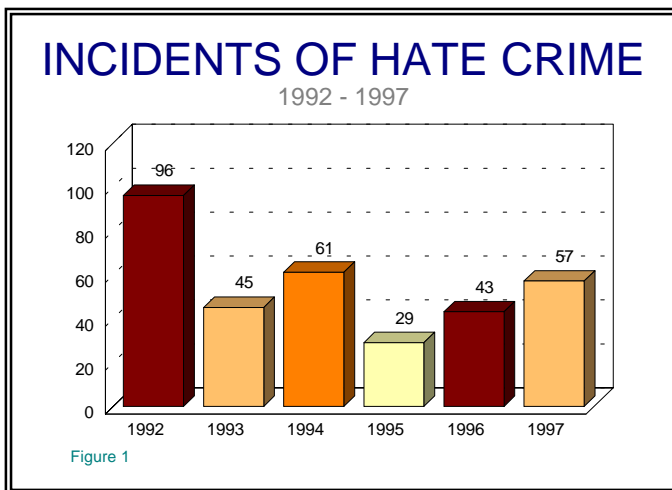
SEC. 729A.2 VIOLATION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS - HATE CRIME.

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

HOW MANY...

1997 HATE CRIME	
Number of Incidents	57
Number of Victims	75
Number of Offenders	64

There were 96 incidents of hate/bias crime reported in 1992, 45 incidents in 1993, 61 incidents in 1994, 29 incidents in 1995, 43 incidents in 1996 and 57 incidents reported by the law enforcement jurisdictions of Iowa in 1997. Those agencies that were not participating in the UCR reporting system were surveyed and encouraged to submit hate crime information.



Although all of the incidents in 1992 and 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. In 1996, fourteen of the 43 incidents involved

a multiple victim or multiple offender; one of the incidents involved 5 victims and 18 offenders. Four of the 1996 victims were other than individuals. In 1997, 22 of the incidents involved multiple victims or offenders but 13 of the incidents reported unknown offenders (some incidents fall into both categories). Out of the 75 reported victims, no person was indicated as the victim in eight of the incidents. A school or a business was reported as the victim three times each, while a religious institution was indicated twice.

*Note: 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 six years, the data appears to be random. However, 5 incidents of painted racial slurs (“KKK” and “White Power”) occurred in 1997 on a single day.

AND WHEN ?

There is no clear pattern to the number of hate/bias crime incidents and when they occurred. 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. In 1996, March was reported as the month of the most incidents - 9 or 21 percent of the 43 total incidents. 1997 began with few incidents but 12 (21%) of the 57 incidents were reported for June while 6 incidents were reported for November and 5 incidents were reported for 6 different months after April.

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY MONTH							
1992 - 1997							
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
JANUARY	3	4	3	1	6	1	
FEBRUARY	13	2	7	4	4	2	
MARCH	8	3	5	2	9	4	
APRIL	11	6	3	1	4	2	
MAY	16	1	6	1	4	5	
JUNE	8	3	3	2	4	*12	
JULY	5	2	6	3	2	5	
AUGUST	5	6	13	4	2	5	
SEPTEMBER	6	4	3	2	5	5	
OCTOBER	9	5	7	5	2	5	
NOVEMBER	7	4	3	2	1	6	
DECEMBER	5	5	2	2	0	5	
TOTAL	96	45	61	29	43	57	

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, 23 percent of the 1995 incidents and in 16 percent of the 1996 incidents. However, in more recent

years a person was the direct target of the crime being reported in 47 percent of the 1997 incidents, 46 percent of the 1996 incidents, 45 percent of the 1995 incidents and almost 43 percent of the 1994 incidents. 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

1997 Incidents

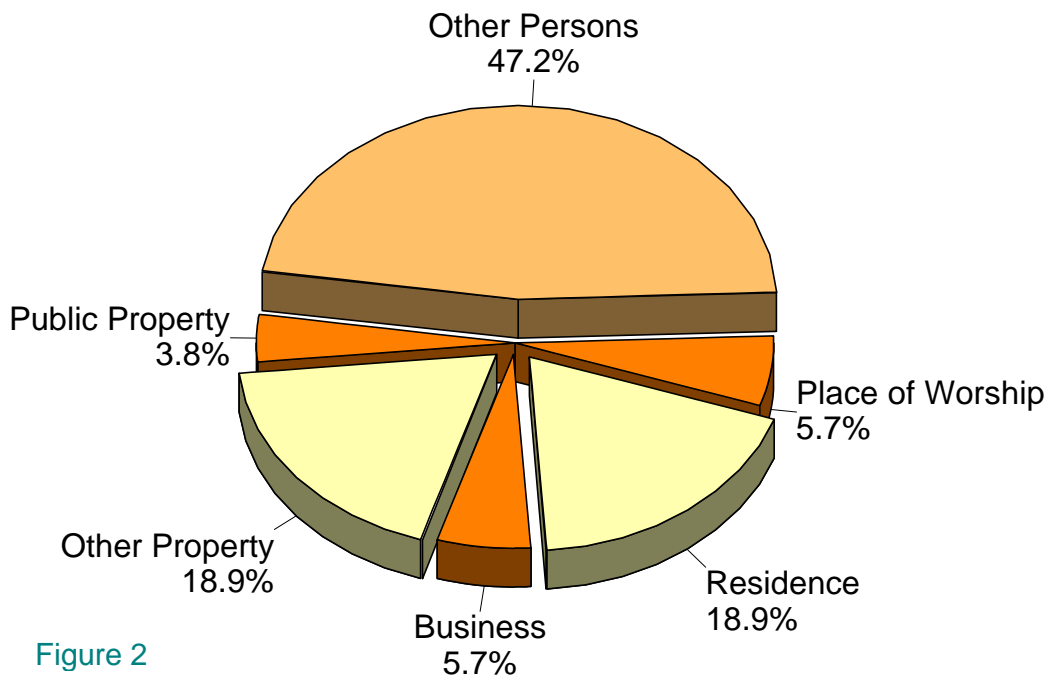
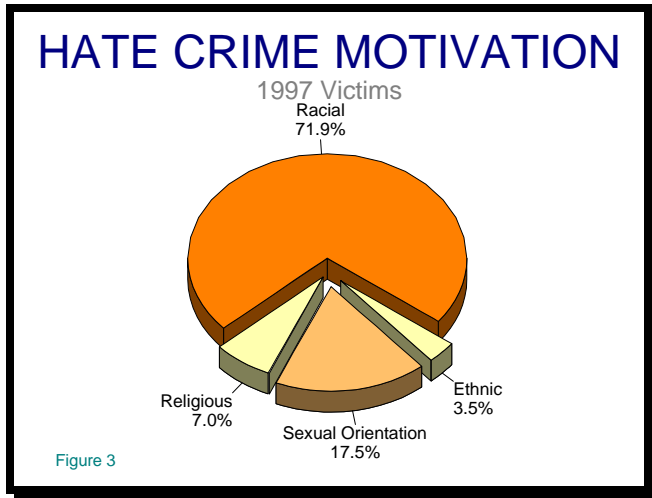


Figure 2

WHY...

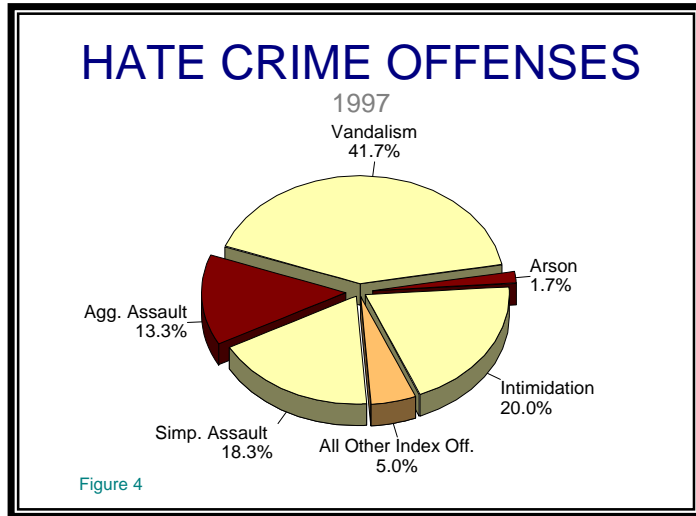


A crime that is motivated by prejudice, as defined by law, is a hate crime. Race was the motivation or **type** of the hate/bias crime reported most in Iowa for the years 1991 through 1997.

A CLOSER LOOK AT 1997 VICTIMS

Bias Group	Type of Bias	#	% OF TOTAL
Racial	Anti-White	5	9
	Anti-African American	33	58
	Anti-Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0
	Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	2	4
	Anti-Multi Racial	1	2
Religious	Anti-Jewish	3	5
	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/ National Origin	Anti-Arab	0	0
	Anti-Hispanic	1	2
Sexual Orientation	Anti-Other Ethnicity	1	2
	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	8	12
	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	0	0
	Anti-Homosexual (Gays and Lesbians)	2	5
	Anti-Heterosexual	0	0
Other	Anti-Bisexual	0	0
	Age	0	0
	Gender	0	0
	Disability	0	0
	Political Affiliation	0	0
Total		57	

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, 1995 and 1997 vandalism accounted for 36, 45 and 42 percent of the incidents respectively. In 1996, vandalism and intimidation tied for the most frequently reported offenses with 13 or 30 percent. Simple assault accounted for 27 percent of the reports in 1994, 17 percent of the reports in 1995, 16 percent of the reports in 1996 while accounting for 18 percent of the reports in 1997. The more serious offense of

aggravated assault accounted for 13 percent of the 1991 and 1992 incidents, 14 percent of the 1993 and 1997 incidents, 10 percent of the 1994 incidents but 17 and 18 percent of the 1995 and 1996 incidents. Other more frequently reported offenses included arson, theft, disorderly conduct, and weapons law violations; however, robbery and burglary were noted in 1997.

	Jurisdictions	Incidents
1991	18	101
1992	23	96
1993	30	45
1994	19	61
1995	14	29
1996	25	43
1997	27	57

There were 234 reporting jurisdictions in Iowa for 1995 through 1997, 233 jurisdictions in 1994 and 225 in 1991, 1992 and 1993. The adjacent table shows the number of jurisdictions that reported any hate/bias crime and the number of incidents they reported.

TABLES

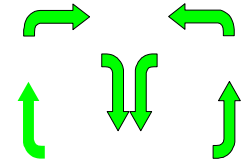
STATE TOTALS: Part 11, Section B, Table 1, beginning on page 343 shows the total state offenses by the type of hate/bias crime.

BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY: Part 11, Section B, Table 2, page 345 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 1993 through 1997.

SECTION C

DOMESTIC ABUSE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

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

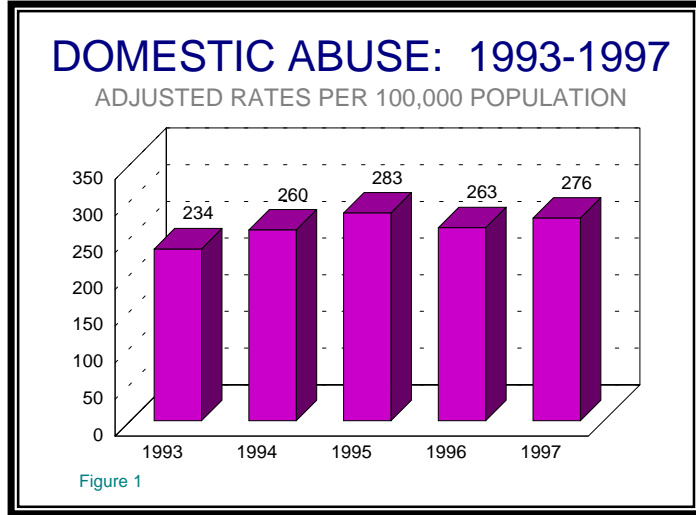
Domestic Abuse is defined in Section 236.2 of the Code of Iowa under any of the following circumstances:

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

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

HOW MANY...

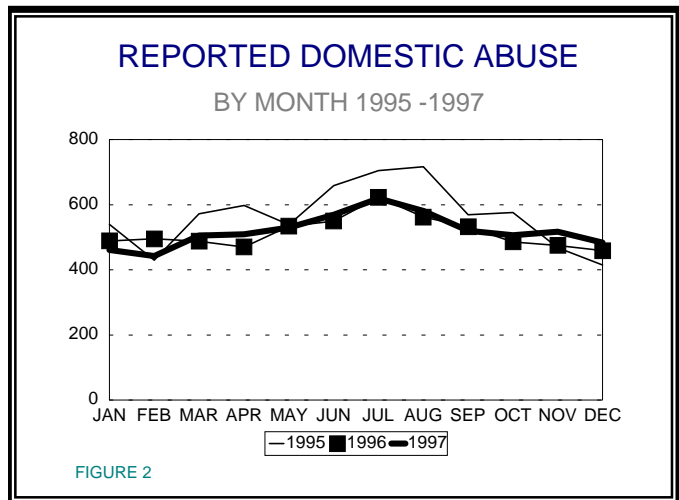
VICTIMS	
Number	6,477
Increase from 1996	5.1%
Adjusted Rate	276
Increase from 1996	4.9%



...Domestic Abuse is counted by the number of victims, as are the violent crimes of murder, rape, and aggravated assault. In 1991 there were 2,986 victims reported, 3,948 in 1992, 5,158 in 1993, 5,769 in 1994, 6,788 in 1995, 6,163 victims in 1996 and 6,477 victims were reported by law enforcement in 1997.

	1995	1996	1997
January	540	489	461
February	430	495	442
March	572	488	505
1st Quarter	1,542	1,472	1,408
April	598	470	509
May	539	534	530
June	659	550	569
2nd Quarter	1,796	1,554	1,608
July	705	623	619
August	717	562	581
September	569	532	520
3rd Quarter	1,991	1,717	1,720
October	576	486	506
November	468	475	517
December	415	459	484
4th Quarter	1,459	1,420	1,507
Total	6,788	6,163	6,243

The highest number of victims recorded in 1995 was in August while in both 1996 and 1997 the summer month of July was the month with the highest number of victims. The lowest number of domestic abuse victims was in December in 1995 and 1996 while February had the lowest number of domestic abuse victims in 1997.



AND WHO?

VICTIMS By Gender	
Female	5,380
Male	1,097
OFFENDERS by Gender	
Female	1,162
Male	5,458

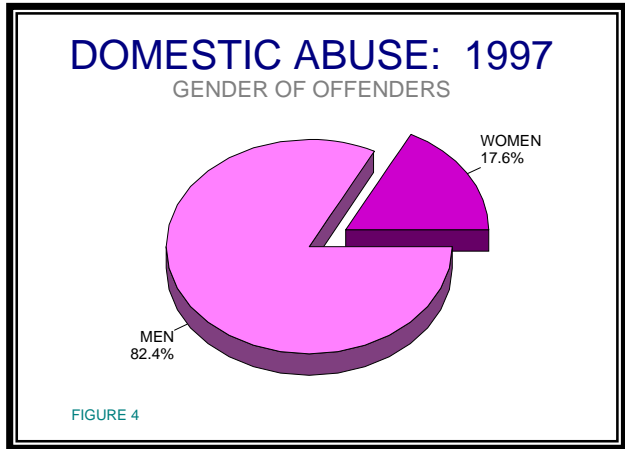
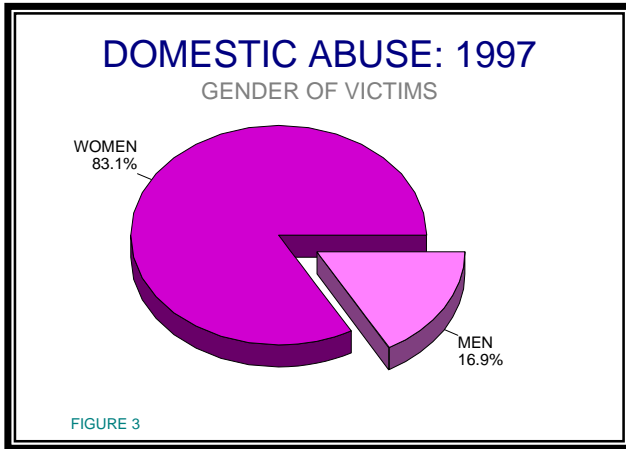
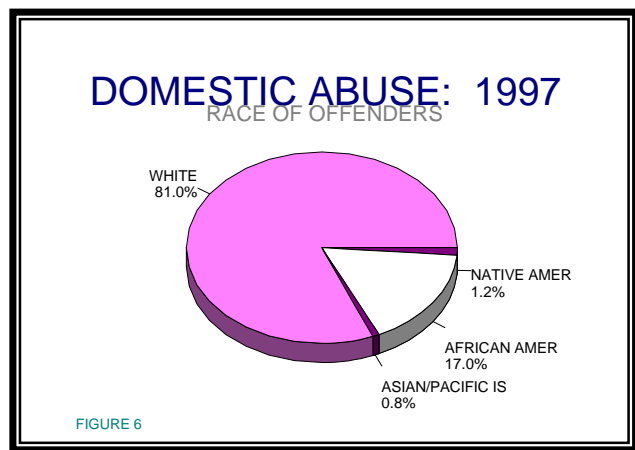
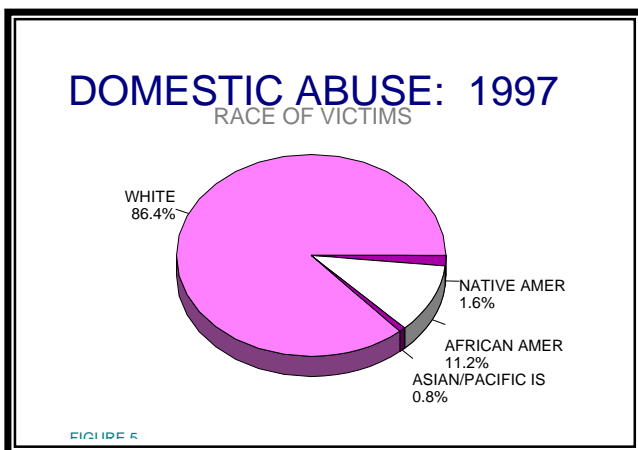


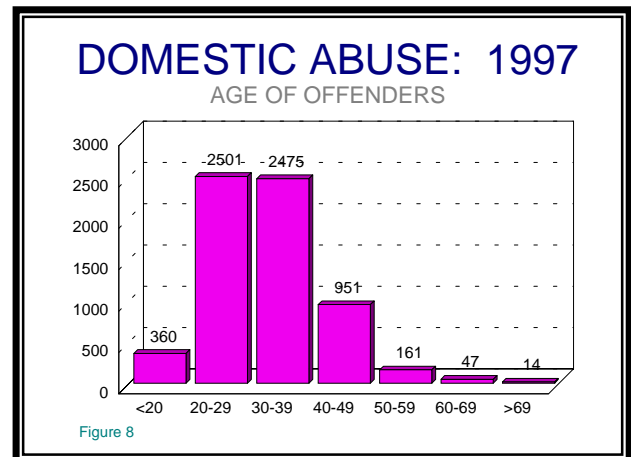
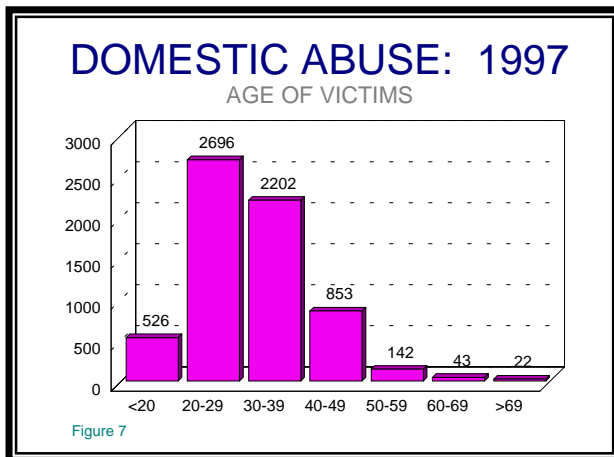
Table 2. Victims and Offenders by Race, 1997

Race	Victims		Offenders	
	Victims	%	Offenders	%
White	5,573	86	5,354	81
African American	722	11	1,121	17
Asian/Pacific Isl.	51	1	54	1
Native American	102	2	79	1
Total	6,448		6,608	

Hispanic victims accounted for three percent of the victims in 1993 (144), 1994 (165), 1995 (192), 1996 (191) and in 1997 (222). Hispanic offenders accounted for three percent (164) of the offenders in 1993 and four percent (232) of the offenders in 1994, 1995 (275) and in 1996 (261) while five percent of the 1997 offenders (315) were reported as being Hispanic.



Age



The largest percentage of victims was between the ages of 20 and 29. Forty-two percent or 2,696 of the 6,484 victims of domestic abuse were between the ages of 20 and 29, however thirty-eight percent (2,501) of the offenders were between those ages.

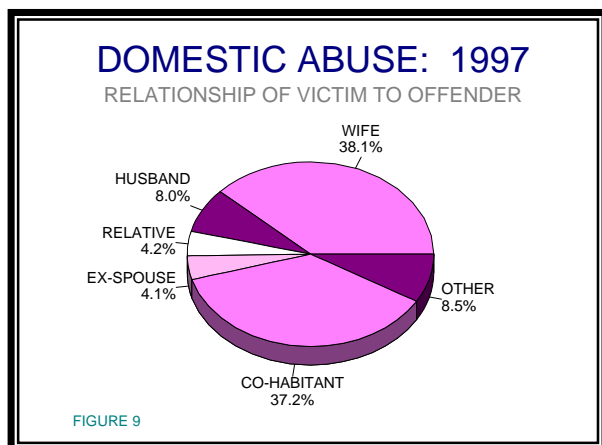
The ages of offenders tended to be a little older accounting for eight percent of the victims under 20 years of age but making up six percent of the offenders under 20 years of age. Also, offenders between the ages of 30 and 39 accounted for thirty-eight percent of the total (6,533) but victims 30-39 accounted for thirty-four percent of the total.

Table 3. Ages of Victims by Ages of Offenders for 1997

The ages of both the victim and the offender were reported in 6,526 cases in 1997. Of these, twenty-six percent involved both the victim and the offender being in the age group of 20 through 29.

Offenders' Age	Victims' Age							
	< 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	>69	
Less than 20	162	126	26	43	5	3	2	367
20-29	304	1,721	386	72	8	7	3	2,501
30-39	65	728	1,366	276	30	8	2	2,475
40-49	28	103	373	394	46	2	5	951
50-59	7	13	46	59	39	5	2	171
60-69	2	4	5	7	10	17	2	47
70 and Over	0	1	0	2	4	1	6	14
	568	2,696	2,202	853	142	43	22	6,526

Relationships



Thirty-eight percent of the victims whose relationship to the offender was reported were the wives of their abusers while cohabitants of their abusers accounted for 37 percent in 1997. Eight percent of the 1997 victims were the husband of their abusers, ex-spouses accounted for four percent of the relationships and others and adult relatives living in the household accounted for thirteen percent of the victims in 1997.

WHAT

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

Signs of Abuse

Signs of Abuse	1995		1996		1997	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
None	1,820	27	1,999	32	2,070	32
Minor Injury	4,607	68	3,900	63	4,191	65
Scalds/Burns	6	0	2	0	11	0
Severe Lacerations	227	3	150	2	109	2
Internal Injury	32	0	26	0	25	0
Loss of Teeth	5	0	5	0	5	0
Fractures	54	1	50	1	36	1
Unconscious	9	0	8	0	6	0
Other Major Injury	20	0	15	0	19	0
Total	6,780		6,155		6,472	

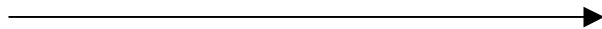
Table 4 shows the signs of abuse for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997. Some injury was noted by the law enforcement officer in seventy-three percent of the 1995 incidents of domestic abuse while sixty-eight percent of the 1996 and 1997 victims suffered some sort of injury. (Only one injury was noted for each incident of domestic abuse for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997.)

CHILDREN

PRESENT		
Harmed	110	2%
Not Harmed	1,897	29%
NONE PRESENT	4,472	69%

Reports of **children** not being present at the scene have increased markedly from forty-five percent of the cases in 1989 to sixty-nine percent of the 1996 and 1997 cases.

Also, the **victim** has been reported consistently more as the one to notify



Weapons

A weapon was indicated in ninety-three percent of the 1996 and 1997 cases while a weapon was indicated in ninety-five percent of the 1994 cases.

Referrals

Referrals Made	1995		1996		1997	
	Incidents		Incidents		Incidents	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
None	3,887	49	3,596	49	3,807	50
Legal	1,248	16	1,150	16	1,179	15
Other	944	12	767	11	763	10
Counciling	674	9	668	9	668	9
Shelter	646	8	618	8	585	8
Financial	98	1	93	1	89	1
Medical	420	5	396	5	593	8
Total Referrals	7,917		7,288		7,684	

911

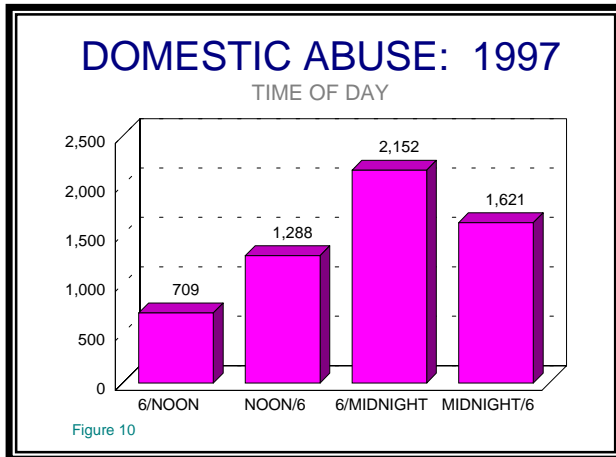
REPORT RECEIVED FROM		
Victim	5,564	85%
Other	961	15%

authorities of domestic violence. In eighty-five percent of the cases the 1996 and 1997 victim was indicated as the reporter while in 1990 the reporter was the victim in seventy-two percent of the cases while someone else took the responsibility in twenty-eight percent of the cases.

Weapons Used	1995		1996		1997	
	Weapon	%	Weapon	%	Weapon	%
None	464	6	451	7	474	7
Firearm	102	1	71	1	72	1
Knife	170	2	159	2	160	2
Other Dangerous	708	10	613	9	711	10
Fists, Feet, Teeth	5,755	80	5,209	80	5,505	80

There was no referral in 3,807 (59 percent) of the 6,477 victims in 1997. However, this number only accounts for 50 percent of the total referrals. There were 3,877 referrals indicated for the remaining 2,670 victims. The most common referral was a legal one accounting for 1,179 or for forty-four percent of the remaining 1997 victims. (There may be multiple referrals for one incident.)

WHEN



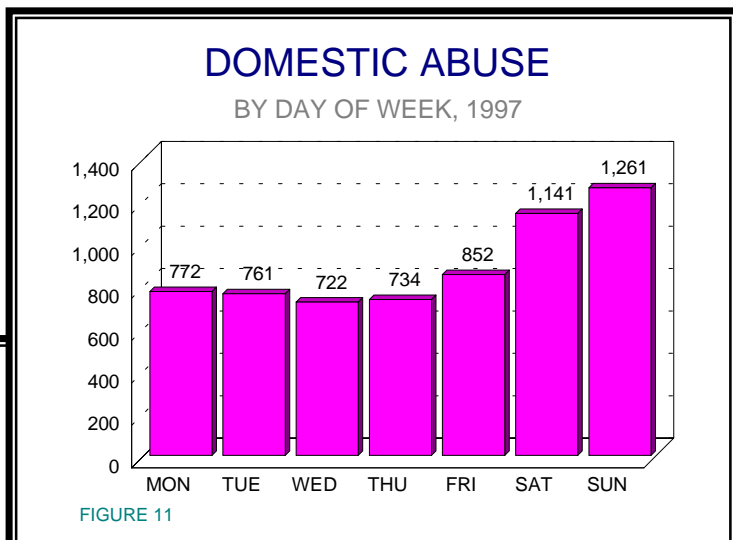
The majority of the domestic abuse incidents were reported during the evening and nighttime hours. In 1997 thirty-seven percent of the cases occurred between 6:00 P.M. and midnight, and another twenty-eight percent occurred between midnight and 6:00 A.M. The most frequent single hour reported was midnight and the least single hour reported was 6:00 A.M. Similar percentages were recorded in 1995 and 1996. A specific hour of the incident was reported for approximately ninety-two percent of the incidents.

Table 7. Times of Abuse for 1996/1997

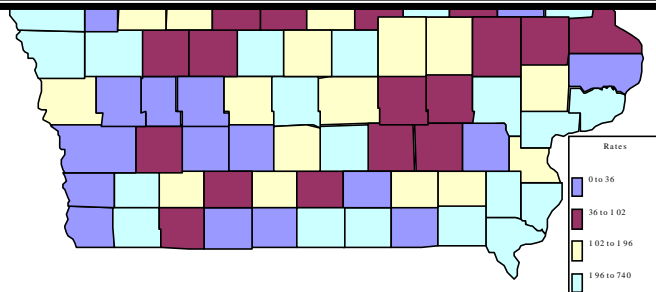
Time of Abuse	1996		1997	
	Incidents	%	Incidents	%
6 A.M. to Noon	617	11	709	12
Noon to 6 P.M.	1,172	21	1,288	22
6 P.M. to Midnight	2,062	38	2,152	37
Midnight to 6 A.M.	1,629	30	1,621	28
	5,480		5,770	

Table 8. Day of Week of the Incident for 1996/1997

Day of Week	1996		1997	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Monday	791	13	772	12
Tuesday	716	12	761	12
Wednesday	702	12	722	12
Thursday	659	11	734	12
Friday	786	13	852	14
Saturday	1,095	19	1,141	18
Sunday	1,158	20	1,261	20
Total	5,907		6,243	



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



...AND WHERE

Table 9 shows the number of incidents of domestic abuse and the rate per 100,000 population for each of the 99 counties in Iowa. Counties with a non or underreporting jurisdiction are listed on page 15; a jurisdiction of more than 10,000 population that reports general crime but is low in reporting domestic abuse is indicated with an *. Rate information is produced graphically in the adjacent map.

ARRESTS

Section 236.11 of the Code of Iowa, passed by the Iowa General Assembly in 1986, affected a change in the law regarding domestic abuse. This law requires a peace officer who investigates a domestic abuse complaint to arrest the alleged offender if there is probable cause to believe that domestic abuse has occurred. Before the law took effect arrests were made in approximately

twenty percent of the incidents. Following the “mandatory arrest” law, the ratio of arrests began climbing to reach the seventy percent range by the last quarter of 1988 (not shown).

Table 9. Number and Rate of Incidents per 100,000 Population by County and State								
	RATE	#		RATE	#		RATE	#
IOWA	276.3	6,477						
Adair	35.8	3	Floyd	41.6	7	Monona	739.2	75
Adams	109.0	5	Franklin	26.9	3	Monroe	0.0	0
Allamakee	0.0	0	Fremont	0.0	0	Montgomery	519.8	63
Appanoose	324.8	45	Greene	88.9	9	Muscatine	442.6	184
Audubon	0.0	0	Grundy	73.6	9	O'Brien	154.9	24
Benton	148.3	31	*Guthrie	17.6	2	Osceola	125.0	9
*Black Hawk	368.9	460	Hamilton	61.9	10	Page	290.4	49
Boone	286.5	73	Hancock	101.5	12	Palo Alto	47.6	5
*Bremer	42.9	10	Hardin	122.7	23	Plymouth	159.3	39
*Buchanan	55.9	12	Harrison	112.9	17	Pocahontas	97.8	9
Buena Vista	390.3	79	Henry	251.7	50	Polk	378.6	1,320
*Butler	0.0	0	Howard	100.4	10	Pottawattamie	19.0	16
Calhoun	171.4	20	Humboldt	95.6	10	Poweshiek	78.2	15
*Carroll	55.5	12	Ida	0.0	0	Ringgold	0.0	0
Cass	65.6	10	Iowa	59.9	9	Sac	106.2	13
Cedar	166.0	24	*Jackson	39.2	8	Scott	456.1	717
Cerro Gordo	372.9	175	Jasper	169.6	60	Shelby	7.6	1
Cherokee	150.6	21	Jefferson	153.0	26	Sioux	32.0	10
Chickasaw	44.5	6	Johnson	196.4	198	Story	108.7	82
Clarke	109.2	9	Jones	49.7	10	Tama	178.5	32
Clay	270.0	48	Keokuk	60.3	7	Taylor	97.6	7
Clayton	21.1	4	Kossuth	65.5	12	Union	55.7	7
Clinton	27.3	14	*Lee	424.6	167	VanBuren	270.0	21
Crawford	240.6	40	*Linn	35.9	64	Wapello	143.6	52
Dallas	142.2	46	Louisa	161.2	19	Warren	175.2	68
Davis	35.2	3	Lucas	88.3	8	Washington	14.7	3
Decatur	12.3	1	Lyon	16.7	2	Wayne	214.5	15
Delaware	5.4	1	Madison	22.8	3	*Webster	60.3	24
Des Moines	363.3	157	*Mahaska	91.2	20	Winnebago	33.3	4
Dickinson	6.4	1	Marion	271.7	84	Winneshiek	28.3	6
Dubuque	467.5	416	Marshall	481.1	185	Woodbury	711.7	726
Emmet	167.3	19	Mills	0.0	0	Worth	226.8	18
Fayette	185.7	41	Mitchell	125.8	14	Wright	132.8	19

DOMESTIC ABUSE PERCENT OF ARRESTS

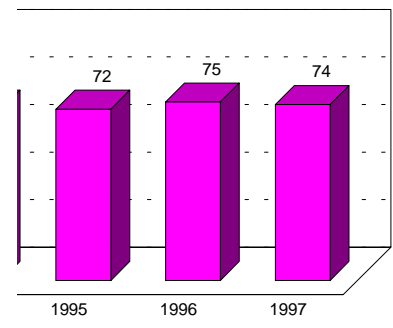


Figure 12 shows the percent of arrests for 1994 through 1997.

A factor determining the arrest of the offender of domestic abuse is physical presence. Beginning in 1991, information was collected as to whether an offender was at the scene when the law enforcement agency arrived or if the offender had fled. Forty-seven percent of the offenders were reported to have fled the scene in 1997. Figure 13 shows this information graphically for the years 1993-1997.

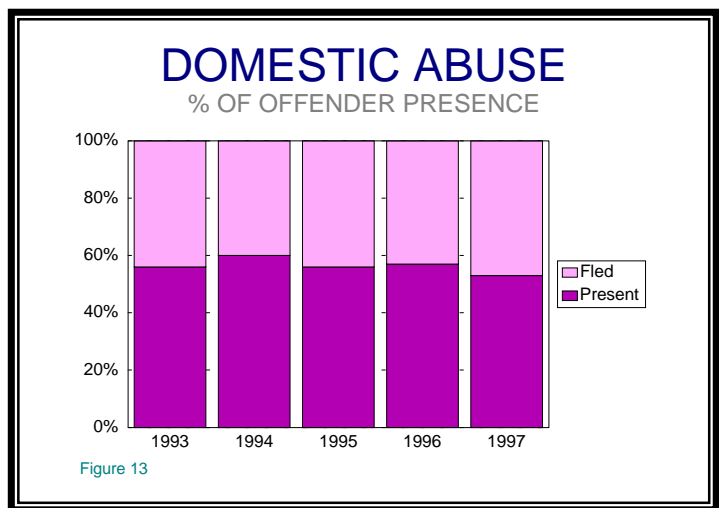


Figure 13

LAW ENFORCEMENT

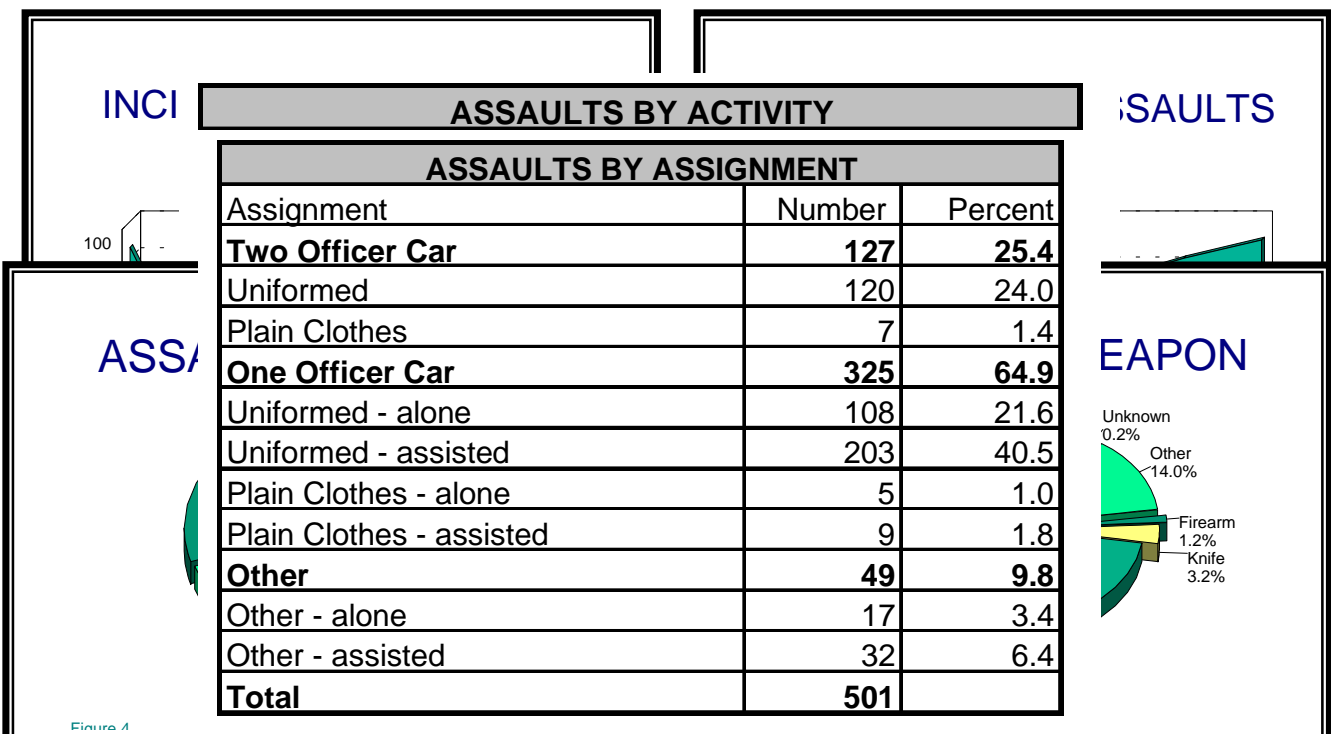
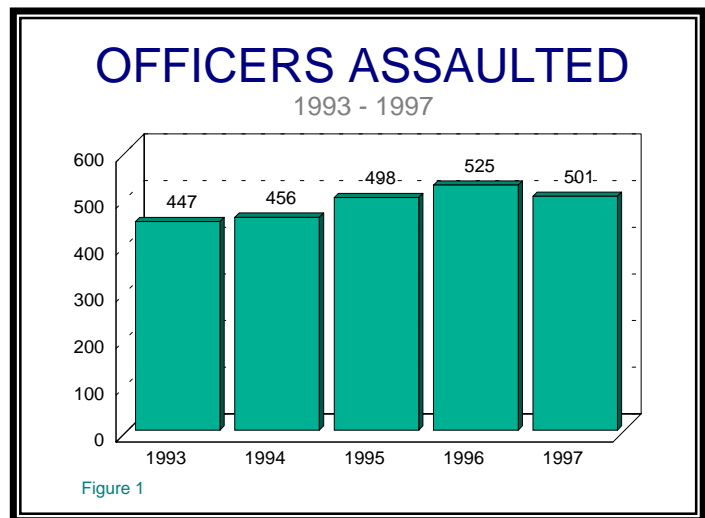
the people that make the organization

AN OFFICER KILLED



...OR ASSAULTED

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



LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES

OFFICERS	4,805
Increase from 1996	2.1%
97 Rate per 1,000 pop.	1.7
96 Rate per 1,000 pop.	1.6
95 Rate per 1,000 pop.	1.7

The Field Services Bureau of the Department of Public Safety not only collects uniform crime reporting data but also collects information on law enforcement civilian personnel as well as law enforcement officers. The information displayed below is from the 99 county sheriffs, the 3 state universities, 132 police departments and the Iowa Department of Public Safety.

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

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES			
Officers	Male	Female	Total
DPS	583	35	618
State Univ. Security Depts.	62	14	76
Police Departments	2,596	144	2,740
Sheriff Offices	1,273	98	1,371
TOTAL	4,514	291	4,805
Civilians			
DPS	96	158	254
State Univ. Security Depts.	20	12	32
Police Departments	109	510	619
Sheriff Offices	399	678	1,077
TOTAL	624	1,358	1,982

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

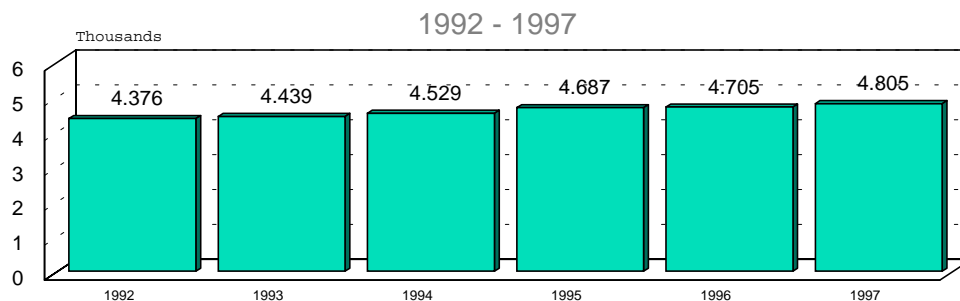


Figure 6

APPENDIX A

A previously used indicator of the completeness of crime data has been “agency months”. This term refers to the formula that counts the number of possible months in a year times the number of agencies, divided into the number of actual months some data is entered for all of the agencies. For example, In 1991 through 1993 Iowa had 225 reporting law enforcement agencies times 12 possible months of data submission equals 2,700 months that could be possible for 100% reporting. In 1991, crime data was entered in 1,872 months divided by the possible months would equal 69.3 percent complete reporting. In 1992, 2033 agency months had some crime data entered for a total of 75.3 percent complete reporting. There were 2,171 months entered for 1993 to account for 80.0 percent completeness. Eight agencies joined the direct reporting agencies in 1994. Therefore, the possible months of reporting rose to 2,796 in 1994. There were 2,323 months entered in 1994 to account for 83.1 percent completeness. One more agency joined the direct reporting agencies in 1995 to bring the total to 2,808 possible months. There were 2,391 months entered in 1995 to increase to 85.1 percent completeness. The same number (2,808) of months were possible in 1996 but completeness decreased to 2,306 months entered or 82.1 percent. In 1997, the number of months possible was again 2,808 and completeness increased to 84.0 percent with 2,360 months entered. (This method does not account for the completeness of the number of crimes entered per month.)

The second indicator of completeness of the data is a comparison of the crime index between the final years of summary reporting and reporting in the incident based system. Table 2 in this report converts the incident-based data back to the summary-based crime index. If we compare the 1991 through 1997 crime index figures with the final three years of reporting in the old system (1988 through 1990), we estimate that the 1991 data is approximately 52 percent complete and the 1992 data is approximately 58 percent complete. Using the same standards as above, the 1993 data is approximately 67 percent complete, the 1994 data is approximately 69 percent complete the 1995 data is approximately 83 percent complete, the 1996 data is 80.5 percent complete and the 1997 data is 80.0% complete. (This method does not account for an authentic decrease in crime.)

Another way that can be used to indicate completeness involves comparisons of completeness of populations for participating in a given year with the statewide total populations. Considering only agencies which reported in all 12 months in each year, 1991 data represents 54.6 percent of the states population, 1992 data represents 60.8 percent of the states population, and 1993 data represents 74.2 percent of the states population. The 1994 data represents 72.1 percent of the states population, the 1995 data represents 81.7 percent of the states population while the corresponding figure for 1996 is 70.9 percent. Increasing again in 1997, the data represents 79.9 percent of the lowas’ population. (This method does not account for small agencies that would truly have no Part 1 crimes during a month.) Note: many of the agencies that were added to the direct reporting agencies in 1994 and 1995 were very small agencies.

APPENDIX B

Definitions of Crime Categories

The following definitions are not meant to be used for charging persons with crimes but as “receptacles” or “pigeonholes” for reporting crimes. State statutes must be specific to communicate what a defendant is being charged with, however, a nation wide system must be generic in definition in order to include varying state statutes.

PART A CRIMES

ARSON

To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

ASSAULT OFFENSES

An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

Aggravated Assault

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

Simple Assault

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

Intimidation

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

BRIBERY (Except “Sports Bribery”)

The offering, giving, receiving, or collecting of anything of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment of action of a person in a position of trust or influence.

BURGLARY/BREAKING AND ENTERING

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

COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY

The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY (Except Arson)

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

DRUG/NARCOTIC OFFENSES (Except "Driving Under the Influence")

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

Drug/Narcotic Violations

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

Drug Equipment Violations

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

EMBEZZLEMENT

The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL

To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.

FRAUD OFFENSES (Except "Counterfeiting/Forgery" and "Bad Checks")

The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person, or other entity, in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.

False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game

The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition, or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device, to obtain money, goods, or other things of value.

Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud

The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes.

Impersonation

Falsely representing one's identity or position, and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability which would not have otherwise been incurred.

Welfare Fraud

The use of deceitful statements, practices or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.

Wire Fraud

The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.

GAMBLING OFFENSES

To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

Betting/Wagering

To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.

Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling

To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity.

Gambling Equipment Violations

To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.

Sports Tampering

To unlawfully alter, meddle in or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purposes of gaining a gambling advantage.

HOMICIDE OFFENSES

The killing of one human being by another.

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter

The killing of another person through negligence.

Justifiable Homicide

The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty; or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual.

KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION

The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against her/his will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.

LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

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

Pocket-Picking

The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

Purse-Snatching

The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

Shoplifting

The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

Theft From a Building

The theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.

Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device

A theft from a machine or device which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.

Theft From Motor Vehicle (Except "Theft of MV Parts or Accessories")

The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories

The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle, or necessary for its operation.

All Other Larceny

All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

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

PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MATERIAL

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature, photographs, etc.

PROSTITUTION OFFENSES

To unlawfully engage in sexual relations for a profit.

Prostitution

To unlawfully engage in sexual relations for a profit.

Assisting of Promoting Prostitution

To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

ROBBERY

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

SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE

Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Forcible Rape

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

Forcible Sodomy

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault With An Object

To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, or, not forcibly or against the person's will

where the person incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Fondling

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

SEX OFFENSES, NONFORCIBLE (Except "prostitution Offenses")

Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse.

Incest

Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape

Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES

Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been lawfully taken, as by Burglary, Embezzlement, Fraud, Larceny, Robbery, etc.

WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

PART B OFFENSES

BAD CHECKS

Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds.

CURFEW/LOITERING/VAGRANCY VIOLATIONS

The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets of other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT

Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

DRUNKENNESS (Except for "Driving under the Influence")

To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.

FAMILY OFFENSES, NONVIOLENT

Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) which threaten the physical, mental or economic well-being or morals of another family member, and which are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, Statutory Rape, etc.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

(Except "Driving under the Influence" and "Drunkenness")

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.

PEEPING TOM

To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.

RUNAWAY

A person under 18 years of age who has left home without the permission of his/her parent (s) or legal guardian.

TRESPASS OF REAL PROPERTY

To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property.

ALL OTHER OFFENSES

All crimes which are not Group "A" Offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group "B" crime categories listed above.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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