

APPENDIX C OTHER TERMS

Adjusted Rates

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

The adjusted population criterion is based on an individual agency entering more than 6 months worth of consistent data for the year. The adjusted population figure for 2002 is 2,680,799; 2001 is 2,608,047; 2000 is 2,493,096; 1999 is 2,458,008; 1998 is 2,389,528; 1997 is 2,352,605; 1996 is 2,344,265; 1995 is 2,394,411; 1994 is 2,222,663; 1993 is 2,203,850; 1992 is 2,009,937 and for 1991 the adjusted population figure is 1,700,363. The following law enforcement agencies' corresponding populations are not included in the adjusted population figure for **2002**:

No Reports Received

Carter Lake PD, Clinton PD, Emmetsburg PD, Greene Co S.O., Hiawatha PD, Jefferson PD, Johnston PD, Rock Valley PD, Sioux Center PD, Spirit Lake PD, Tama PD, and the Waukon PD.

Reports Received only from State Agencies, primarily the Iowa State Patrol

Allamakee Co S.O., Audubon Co S.O., Boone Co S.O., Clayton Co S.O., Clinton Co S.O., Decatur Co S.O., Jackson Co S.O., Montgomery Co S.O., Ringgold Co S.O., Shelby Co S.O., and the Worth Co S.O.

Not Included Due to Insufficient Data

Adel PD, Belle Plaine PD, Bloomfield PD, Crawford Co S.O., Evansdale PD, Harlan PD, Keokuk Co. S.O., Marshall Co S.O., West Liberty PD, Winnebago Co. S.O., and the Winterset PD.

A similar listing is available upon request for 1991 through 2001.

Welcome to the new agencies:

DeWitt PD, Dickinson Co S.O., Fremont Co S.O., Lee Co S.O., New Hampton PD, Plymouth Co S.O., Polk City PD, Pottawattamie Co S.O., and the Urbandale PD.

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

Clearance

Cases or incidents are cleared when an arrest is made.

Exceptional Clearance

The following four conditions must be met to exceptionally clear an offense: 1) the investigation must have clearly and definitely established the identity of at least one offender; 2) sufficient probable cause must have been developed to support the arrest, charging, and prosecution of the offender; 3) the exact location of the offender must be known so that an arrest could be made; 4) there must be a reason outside the control of law enforcement which prevents the arrest, i.e.:

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

Juveniles

are considered all persons less than 18 years of age.

Population Breakdowns

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

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

- State Universities include the University of Northern Iowa, the University of Iowa, and Iowa State University.

Rates per 100,000 population

Rates are figured by dividing the crimes, arrests or etc. by a population, usually estimated, and multiplying the answer times 100,000. The result is an expression of the number of crimes, arrests, etc. occurring in a population of 100,000 people, allowing a comparison between jurisdictions of differing populations.