

**ANALYSIS OF CRIME IN IOWA  
2006**

**Table of Contents**

Table of Contents..... 2

Introduction..... 4

Analysis of Crime in Iowa

Section A

Total Type I Crime..... 8

    Figure 1: Type I Crimes in Iowa; 2006

    Table 1: Type I Crimes in Iowa; 2002 – 2006

    Figure2: Percent Change; 2005 - 2006

Murder..... 10

    Figure 3: Murder Victims by Age; 2006

    Figure 4: Murder Victims by Gender; 2006

    Table 2: Murder Victims by Gender; 2002 – 2006

    Figure 5: Murder by Type of Weapon; 2006

Violent Crimes..... 11

    Figure 6: Violent Crime in Iowa; 2006

Property Crimes..... 12

    Figure 7: Crimes Against Property in Iowa; 2006

    Table 3: Property Crime Percent Distribution; 2005 – 2006

    Figure 8: Motor Vehicle Thefts in Iowa; 2006

Juvenile Arrests..... 13

    Figure 9: Juvenile Arrest Rates for Class A Offenses in Iowa; 2006

    Figure 10: Juvenile Arrests for Class A Offenses in Iowa; 2006

    Figure 11: Juvenile Arrest Rates for Class B Offenses in Iowa; 2006

    Figure 12: Juvenile Arrests for Class B Offenses in Iowa; 2006

    Table 4: Juvenile Arrest Rates for Class A and B Offenses; 2002 – 2006

    Table 5: Juvenile Arrests by Race and Ethnic Group; 2002 – 2006

    Figure 13: Juvenile Violent Crime by Race and Ethnicity; 2006

    Figure 14: Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests by Race and Ethnicity; 2006

    Table 6: Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests; 2002 – 2006

    Figure 15: Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rates; 2006

    Figure 16: Juvenile Property Crime Arrests; 2006

Drug Violations..... 17

    Figure 17: Drug Violation Arrests by Gender; 2006

    Figure 18: Drug Violation Arrests by Race and Ethnicity; 2006

    Figure 19: Drug Violation Arrests by Race and Ethnicity; 2002 - 2006

## Section B

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Domestic Violence.....  | 18 |
| Figure 20: Reporting of Domestic Abuse Incidents; 2006            |    |
| Figure 21: Domestic Abuse Incidents in Iowa by Month; 2002 - 2006 |    |
| Figure 22: Domestic Abuse Incidents in Iowa by Month; 2006        |    |
| Figure 23: Rate of Domestic Abuse by Population; 2006             |    |
| Figure 24: Rate of Domestic Abuse by City Size; 2006              |    |
| Figure 25: Relation of Victim to Offender; 2006                   |    |
| Figure 26: Referrals for Domestic Abuse Interventions; 2006       |    |
| Table 7: Referrals for Domestic Abuse Interventions; 2002 – 2006  |    |
| Figure 27: Domestic Abuse Victim Injuries; 2006                   |    |
| Table 8: Domestic Abuse Victim Injuries; 2002 – 2006              |    |
| Figure 28: Weapon Use in Domestic Abuse; 2006                     |    |
| Table 9: Weapon Use in Domestic Abuse; 2002 – 2006                |    |
| Figure 29: Presence of Alcohol & Illegal Substances; 2006         |    |
| Figure 30: Offender Presence during Intervention; 2006            |    |
| Figure 31: Domestic Abuse Arrests; 2006                           |    |
| Table 10: Domestic Abuse Statistics by Gender; 2006               |    |
| Figure 32: Domestic Abuse Offenders by Race and Ethnicity; 2006   |    |
| Figure 33: Domestic Abuse Arrests by Race and Ethnicity; 2006     |    |

## Section C

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Hate/Bias Crime.....                                 | 25 |
| Table 11: Hate/Bias Crime Summary; 2006              |    |
| Table 12: Hate/Bias Crime by Jurisdiction; 2006      |    |
| Figure 34: Incidents of Hate/Bias Crime; 2002 - 2006 |    |

## Section D

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Law Enforcement Employees.....                              | 29 |
| Table 13: Full Time Law Enforcement Employees; 2006         |    |
| Figure 35: Full Time Law Enforcement Employees; 2002 – 2006 |    |

## Introduction

The 2006 Iowa Uniform Crime Report is more abbreviated than other annual crime reports in Iowa. When the long-time UCR analyst for the Department of Public Safety retired in 2006, the Department sought bids to produce an abbreviated version of the 2006 Report. The University of Northern Iowa won the bidding process and provided a shortened version of the 2006 crime statistics. The Department expresses its appreciation to the University of Northern Iowa, led by Dr. Joe Gorton, for its presentation of the crime statistics in the 2006 Iowa Uniform Crime Reports.

More information about the 2006 crime statistics will be included in the comprehensive analysis in the 2007 Iowa Uniform Crime Report, which is nearing completion now. If additional information about 2006 statistics is required, please contact the Iowa Department of Public Safety with a special request for information.

## Historical Perspective

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

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

During December, 1974 the Bureau of Criminal Investigation conducted training 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 sent to 210 agencies. Forms provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation were used in implementing this program because 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. In 1979, the number of reporting agencies rose to 223, and in 1980 to 225. The number of reporting agencies were reduced to 223 in 1981 but rose again in 1986 to 224 and to 225 in 1990. With very few exceptions the reporting agencies have submitted data for every month from 1977 to 1990.

In 1977, the responsibility for Uniform Crime Reports was transferred from the Bureau of Criminal Investigation to the Department of Public Safety's Division of Administrative Services (which maintained UCR field personnel in the Field Services Bureau who responded to questions concerning data entry policy and procedures and received raw data from contributing agencies) and the Data Services Bureau (which performed computer analysis of the data). The Research and Development Bureau of the Commissioner's Office performed the function of further analyzing the data, preparing reports, and responding to requests for information based on the data. From 1993 the function was housed in the now Program Services Bureau, but was transferred back to the Commissioner's Office in 2006.

In the United States, the National Uniform Crime Reporting System began with 400 cities representing 20 million inhabitants in 43 states on January 1, 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<sup>st</sup> century. The result of the study was NIBRS (National Incident Based Reporting System). Adoption of the NIBRS system took place in the mid 1980's and Iowa began organizational efforts to implement the system. Conversion to IBR (Incident Based Iowa Uniform Crime Reporting) was completed January 1, 1991, as part of a national effort to implement incident based crime reporting, coordinated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice. Iowa was the fifth state in the nation to be accepted as a certified "reporting state" of incident based crime data to the national system.

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

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

### **Group A Offenses**

Arson  
Assault Offenses  
Bribery (Except Sports Bribery)  
Burglary/Breaking and Entering  
Counterfeiting/Forgery  
Destruction/Damage of Property (Except Arson)  
Drug/Narcotics Offenses (Except Driving Under the Influence)  
Embezzlement  
Extortion/Blackmail  
Fraud Offenses (Except Counterfeiting/Forgery and Bad Checks)  
Gambling Offenses  
Homicide Offenses  
Kidnapping/Abduction  
Larceny/Theft Offenses  
Motor Vehicle Theft  
Pornography/Obscene Material  
Prostitution Offenses  
Robbery  
Sex Offenses, Forcible  
Sex Offenses, Non-forcible  
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 (non-violent)  
 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 *Uniform Crime Reporting, National Incident-Based Reporting System, Volume 1 Data Collection Guidelines*. September, 1996.

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

# SECTION A REPORTED TOTAL CRIME FOR 2006

**TYPE I CRIMES IN IOWA 2006**

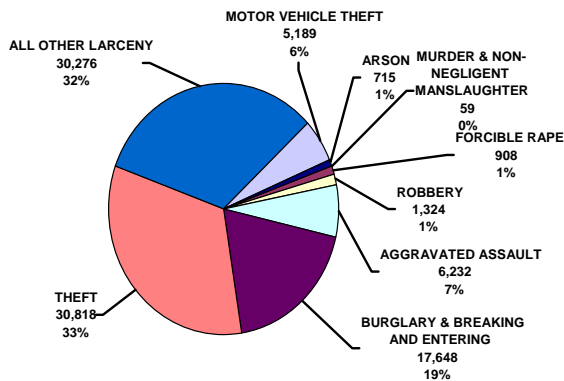


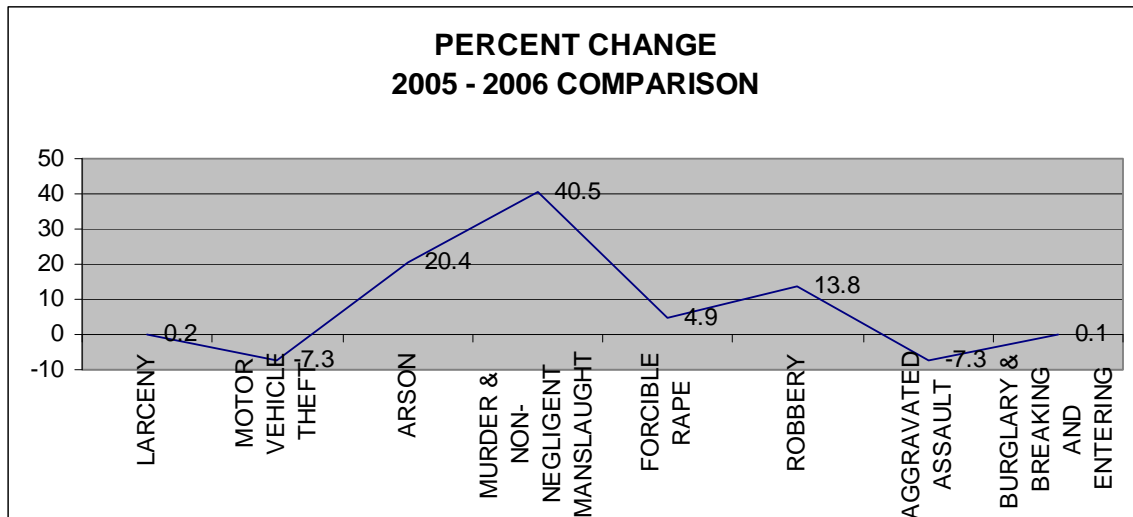
Figure 1

## FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

- Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter increased 40% from 42 in 2005 to 59 in 2006 setting the lowest number of recorded homicides since the Department became the repository of crime data in 1974.
- Arson increased to its highest level since 1996.
- Larceny offenses increased for the first time since 2002 after a low in 2005.
- Motor Vehicle Theft declined more than seven percent from 2005.
- Forcible Rape and Robbery offenses continued to steadily increase since 2003.
- Aggravated Assault decreased over seven percent since 2005.
- Burglary & Breaking and Entering offenses remained steady.

| <b>TYPE I CRIMES IN IOWA<br/>2002 – 2006 COMPARISON</b> |             |             |             |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | <b>2002</b> | <b>2003</b> | <b>2004</b> | <b>2005</b> | <b>2006</b> |
| <b>LARCENY</b>  | 68,127      | 63,819      | 61,502      | 60,916      | 61,094      |
| <b>MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT</b>                              | 5,947       | 5,673       | 5,729       | 5,600       | 5,189       |
| <b>ARSON</b>  | 647         | 610         | 633         | 594         | 715         |
| <b>MURDER &amp; NON-NEGLIGENT<br/>MANSLAUGHTER</b>      | 50          | 51          | 45          | 42          | 59          |
| <b>FORCIBLE RAPE</b>                                    | 810         | 761         | 778         | 866         | 908         |
| <b>ROBBERY</b>  | 1,170       | 1,130       | 1,148       | 1,163       | 1,324       |
| <b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT</b>                               | 6,399       | 6,108       | 6,435       | 6,720       | 6,232       |
| <b>BURGLARY &amp; BREAKING AND ENTERING</b>             | 17,590      | 16,670      | 17,250      | 17,629      | 17,648      |

- The Larceny category is made up of a number of offenses including: Shoplifting, Theft from Building, Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device, Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories, and All Other Larceny.
- The Forcible Rape category does not include other Sexual Assault offenses.
- Percentage changes for each offense from 2005 to 2006 may be viewed on the following page.



- Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter showed the most dramatic increase at 40.5% after 2005 had recorded the lowest number in decades. Arson had the second highest increase at 20.4%.
- Motor Vehicle Theft and Aggravated Assault were the only Type I Crime categories to decrease in occurrence. Both categories showed a 7.3% decrease.

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

- **Crimes Against Persons** are counted by victims.
- The purpose of **Property Crimes** is to “obtain money, property, or some other benefit, e.g. robbery, bribery, burglary.”
- **“Crimes Against Society** represent society’s prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity.”

**MURDER**  
**“The willful killing of one human being by another”**

This classification does not include Negligent Manslaughter  
or Justifiable Homicide.  
Justifiable Homicide is not a crime by IBR definition,  
but some data is collected.

The figure to the right displays the ages of the 59 murder victims during 2006. The highest numbers occurred in the age range of 21 through 25, accounting for 11 victims (18.6%). The second highest range was in the 16 through 20 age category with 10 victims (17%).

**MURDER: AGES OF VICTIMS**  
**AGE IOWA, 2006**

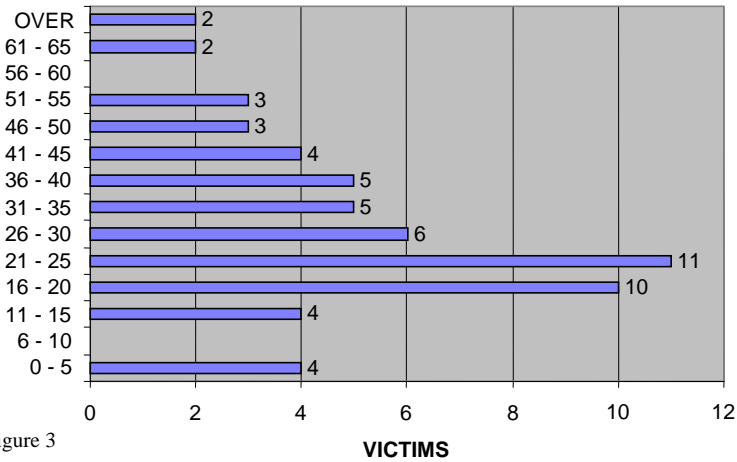


Figure 3

**MURDER: GENDER OF VICTIMS IOWA, 2006**

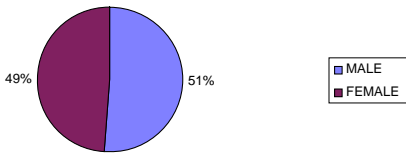


Figure 4

| <b>GENDER OF VICTIMS</b>      |        |    |      |    |       |
|-------------------------------|--------|----|------|----|-------|
| <b>2002 - 2006 COMPARISON</b> |        |    |      |    |       |
| YEAR                          | FEMALE | %  | MALE | %  | TOTAL |
| <b>2002</b>                   | 18     | 36 | 32   | 64 | 50    |
| <b>2003</b>                   | 22     | 43 | 29   | 57 | 51    |
| <b>2004</b>                   | 16     | 36 | 29   | 64 | 45    |
| <b>2005</b>                   | 20     | 48 | 22   | 52 | 42    |
| <b>2006</b>                   | 29     | 49 | 30   | 51 | 59    |

The 59 murders in Iowa in 2006 were split almost equally among male and female victims. Within the last fifteen years (not shown on the chart) females only surpassed the 50% mark in 1993 when they measured 53.4% of the victims. Female victims matched the 50 % mark in 1998. Males have held the higher percentage every other year during that time frame. The male victim percentage has decreased since 2004. The number of murders increased by 17 victims from 2005 to 2006 (9 female, 8 male).

- Firearms were used 29 times (44%) in 2006 compared to 18 times (47%) in 2005.
- Cutting Instruments were used 12 times (17%) in 2006 compared with 6 times (16%) in 2005, but the percentages were very close.
- Hands, Feet, etc were used 10 times (15%) in 2006 compared to 8 times (21%) in 2005.

**MURDER AND NON-NEGLENT MANSLAUGHTER BY TYPE OF WEAPON USED IN IOWA 2006**

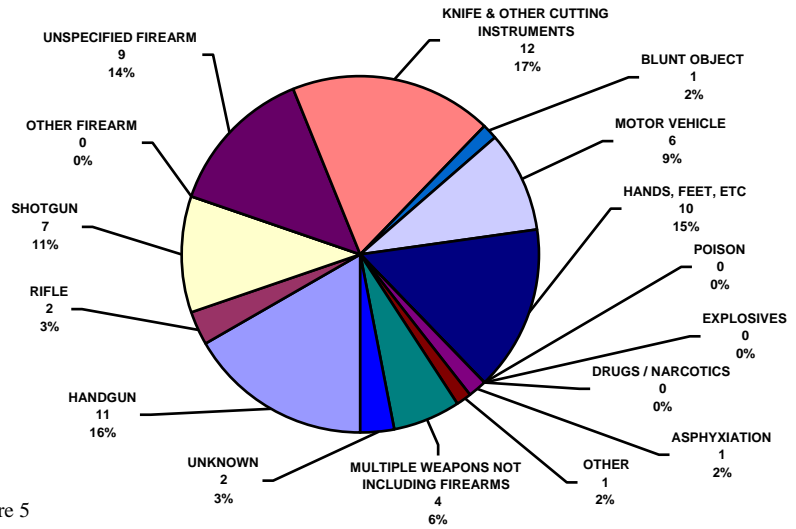


Figure 5

Under the Summary-Based Method, violent crime includes the offense categories of Murder, Non-negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, and Robbery. In 2006, statistics show 8,523 Violent Crimes were reported in the State of Iowa. This number is a three percent decrease from the 8,795 Violent Crime reports received in 2005, but is higher than in 2004 when 8,414 were reported.

**VIOLENT CRIME IN IOWA 2006**

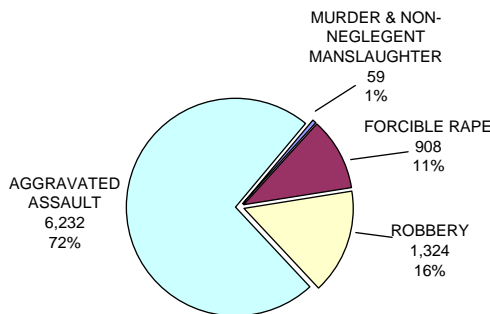


Figure 6

- Violent Crime offenses as a percentage of Type I offenses declined slightly from 10% in 2005 to 9% in 2006.
- Aggravated Assault contributed 72% of the Violent Crime Offenses.

## Crimes Against Property in Iowa 2006

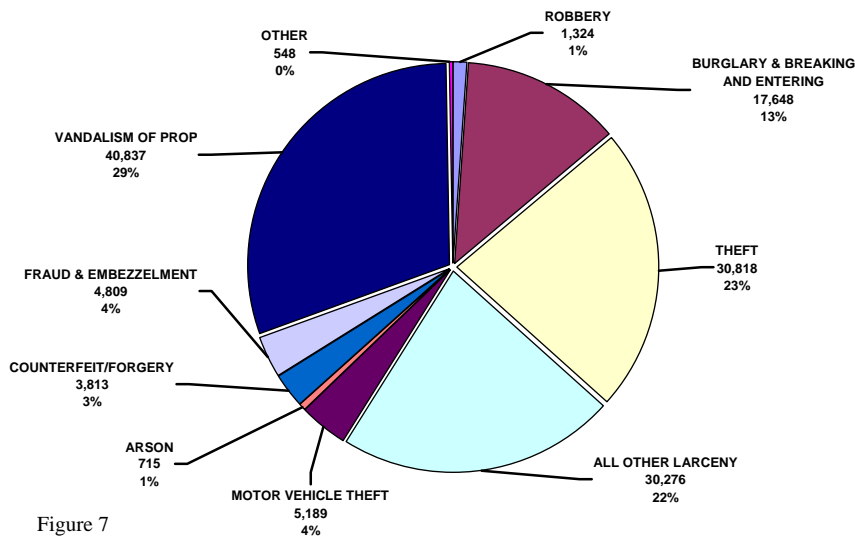


Figure 7

## Property Crime Percent Distribution 2005 - 2006

Table 3

|                | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------|------|------|
| Robbery        | 1    | 1    |
| Burglary/B&E   | 13   | 13   |
| Theft/Larceny  | 47   | 45   |
| MV Theft       | 4    | 4    |
| Arson          | <1   | 1    |
| Forgery/Count. | 3    | 3    |
| Fraud/Embz.    | 3    | 4    |
| Vandalism      | 28   | 29   |

The definitions used for NIBRS must be generic in order not to exclude varying state statutes relating to the same type of crime. The definitions are not meant to be used for charging persons with crimes.

- A “motor vehicle” is defined as a self propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails, and which fits one of the following property descriptions: Automobiles, Buses, Recreational Vehicles, Trucks, or Other (golf carts, snowmobiles, etc.)
- Theft/Larceny is defined as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another person.

## MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS IN IOWA 2006

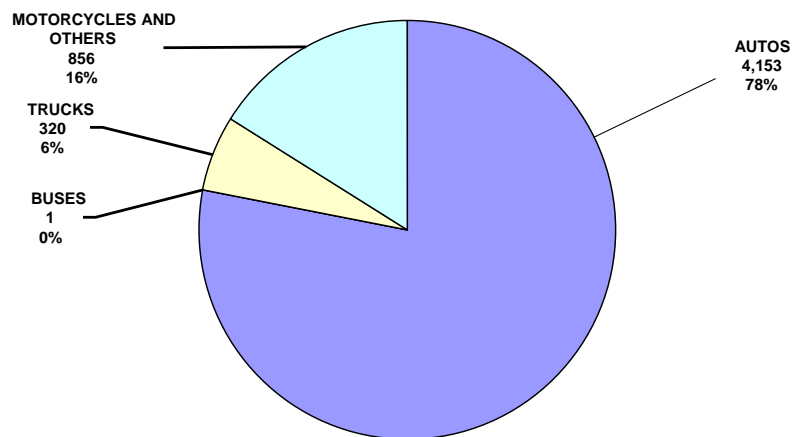


Figure 8

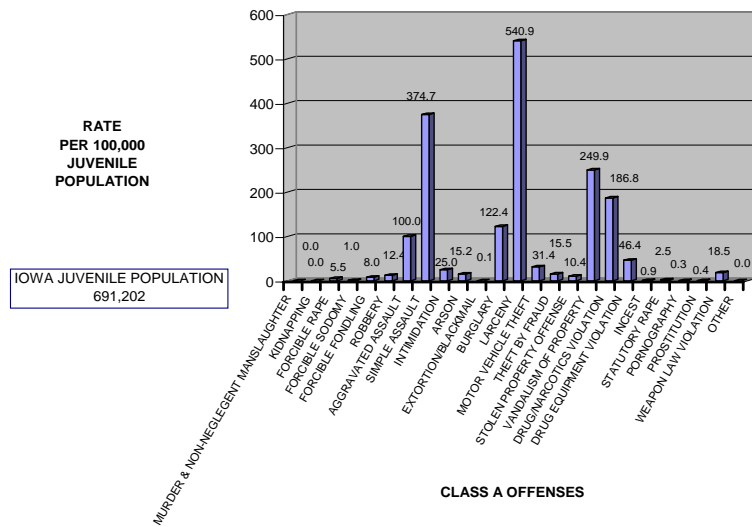
# TOTAL REPORTED JUVENILE ARRESTS

## INCIDENT-BASED METHOD

|                         | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>CLASS A OFFENSES</b> | 13,536 | 13,263 | 11,648 | 12,773 | 12,094 |
| <b>CLASS B OFFENSES</b> | 8,036  | 7,977  | 8,271  | 8,448  | 9,441  |

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES FOR CLASS A OFFENSES IN IOWA 2006**

Among Group A offenses, juvenile offender rates are highest for the crimes of Larceny, Simple Assault, Vandalism and Narcotics offenses.



**JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR CLASS A OFFENSES IN IOWA 2006**

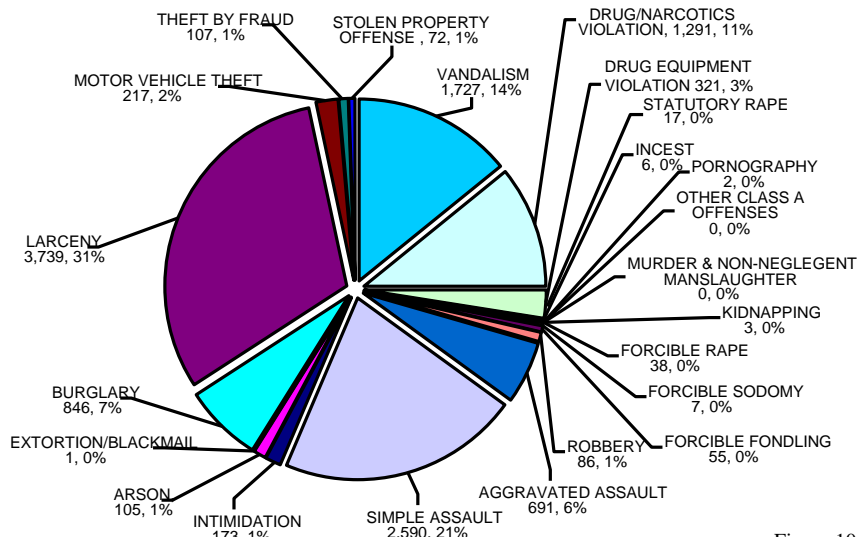


Figure 10

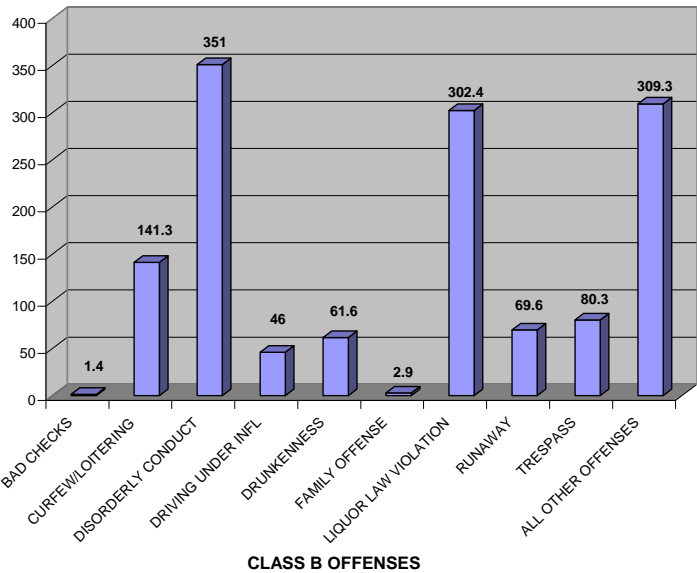
| TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP |        |        |        |        |        |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Table 5 2002 - 2006 COMPARISON                  |        |        |        |        |        |
|   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   |
| <b>WHITE</b>                                    | 17,748 | 17,909 | 16,697 | 16,900 | 10,895 |
| <b>AFRICAN AMERICAN</b>                         | 2,942  | 3,099  | 2,769  | 3,706  | 2,391  |
| <b>NATIVE AMERICAN</b>                          | 263    | 205    | 211    | 261    | 131    |
| <b>ASIAN &amp; PACIFIC ISLANDER</b>             | 211    | 200    | 164    | 181    | 140    |
| <b>UNKNOWN</b>                                  | 127    | 113    | 97     | 189    | 63     |

JUVENILE ARRESTS RATES FOR CLASS B OFFENSES IN IOWA 2006

Among Group B offenses, juvenile rates are highest for Disorderly Conduct, Liquor Law Violations and "Other" offenses.

RATE PER 100,00 JUVENILE POPULATION

IOWA JUVENILE POPULATION 691,202



JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR CLASS B OFFENSES IN IOWA 2006

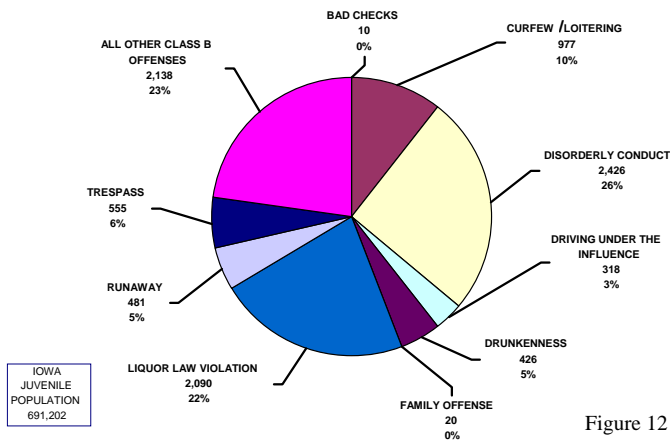


Figure 12

Class B Offenses increased twelve percent from 2005 to 2006 and showed an overall increase over the five year period as well. On the other hand Class A Offenses decreased over the five year period with a five percent decrease from 2005 to 2006.

# SUMMARY-BASED METHOD

## JUVENILE ARREST RATES FOR VIOLENT CRIME

Per 100,000 Juvenile Population

Aggravated Assault  
100

Robbery  
12.4

Forcible Rape  
5.5

Murder & Non-negligent manslaughter  
0

**JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME IN IOWA 2006 BY RACE & ETHNIC GROUP**  
MURDER, FORCIBLE RAPE, ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

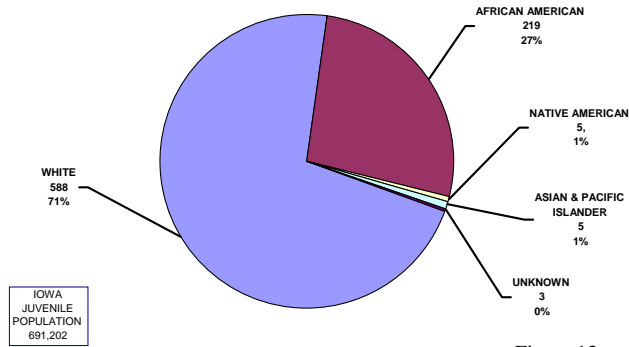
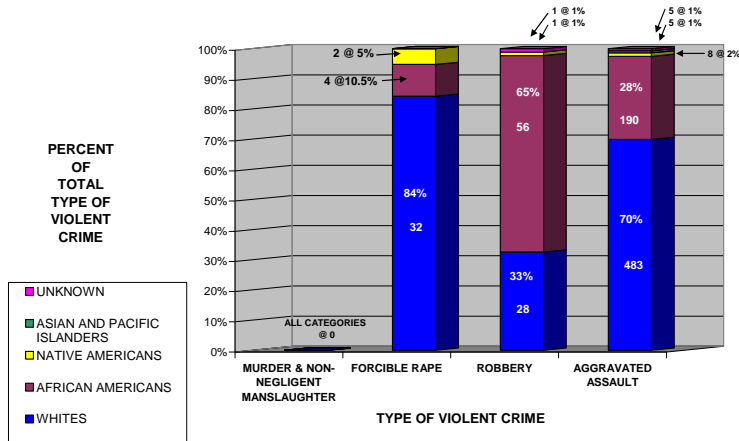


Figure 13

**JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR TYPES OF VIOLENT CRIME BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP IN IOWA 2006**

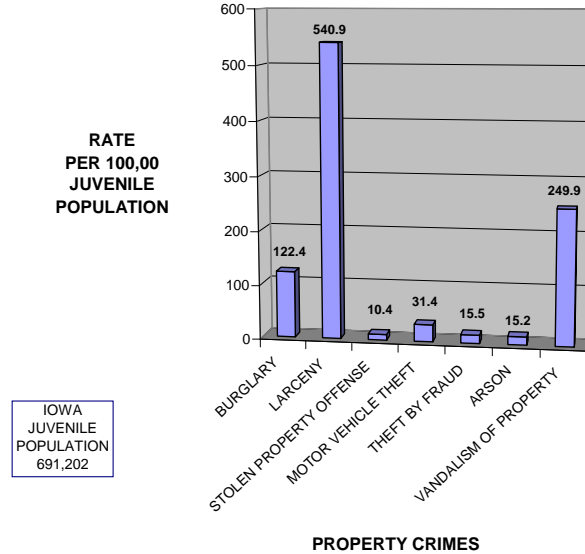


| JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIME             |      |      |      |      |      |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Table 6 2002 – 2006 COMPARISON                 |      |      |      |      |      |
|  | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| <b>MURDER &amp; NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER</b> | 8    | 1    | 7    | 1    | 0    |
| <b>FORCIBLE RAPE</b>                           | 27   | 33   | 31   | 33   | 38   |
| <b>ROBBERY</b>                                 | 83   | 89   | 89   | 124  | 86   |
| <b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT</b>                      | 685  | 691  | 647  | 737  | 691  |

## INCIDENT-BASED METHOD

- Juvenile Property Crime arrests hit the lowest number in more than a decade.
- The total number of Property Crime arrests in Iowa in 2006 numbered 6,813, which is a nine percent decrease from 2005.
- The highest number of Juvenile Property crime arrests during the decade was in 1997 with a total of 10,329.
- In 2006 the highest percentage of Property Crime arrests was in the Larceny offense category.
- Larceny accounts for more than half of all juvenile arrests for property crime.

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES FOR PROPERTY CRIME IN IOWA 2006**



**JUVENILE PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS IN IOWA 2006**

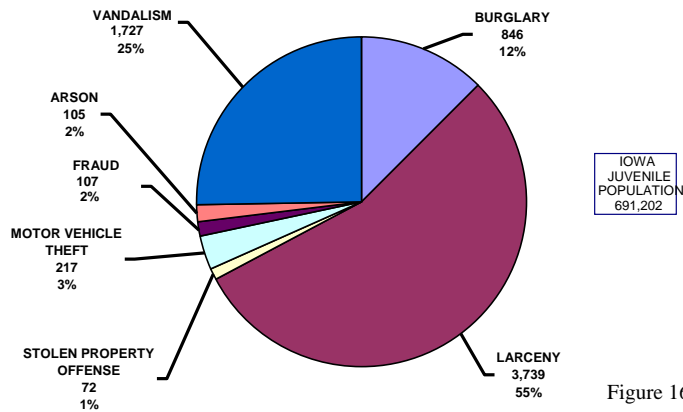


Figure 16

When Property Crimes are reported the investigative report also requires the law enforcement officer to list items that were stolen, damage, seized, etc. These items fit into classification provided to make reporting, collecting and analyzing the information easier. Some of these classifications include Computer Equipment, Consumable Goods, Credit Cards, Merchandise, Money, Negotiable Instruments, etc.

# DRUG/NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS

Incident-Based

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

DRUG VIOLATION ARRESTS IN IOWA 2006 BY GENDER

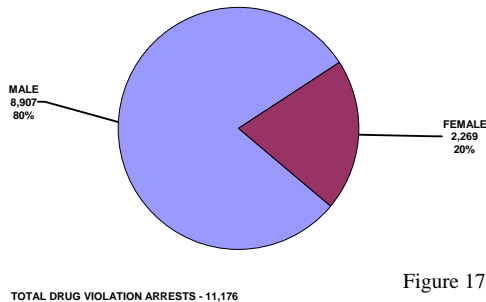


Figure 17

Male drug violation arrests increased over the last year from 8,416 in 2005 to 8,907 in 2006 (2% increase). Female arrests decreased from 2,392 in 2005 to 2,269 in 2006 (2% decrease).

Drug offenses may include the possession of Cocaine, Crack Cocaine, Heroin, Opiates, Marijuana, Hallucinogens, Methamphetamines, or many other forms of controlled substance.

In measuring drug violation arrests, more than one type of violation can be entered per offense as well as more than one type of drug.

DRUG VIOLATION ARRESTS IN IOWA 2006 BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

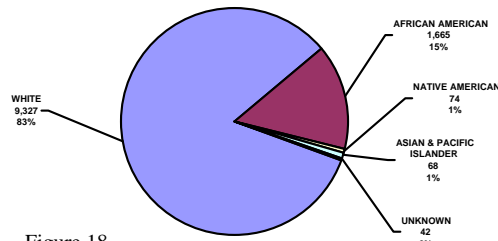


Figure 18

DRUG VIOLATION ARRESTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP 2005 – 2006 COMPARISON

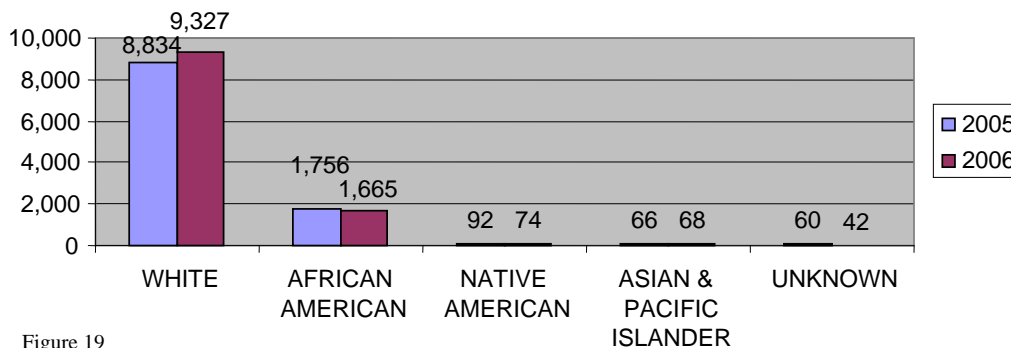


Figure 19

## **SECTION B**

### **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 of 1986 to 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 by Section 708.2A(1) and 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.
- e. The assault is between persons who are in an intimate relationship or have been in an intimate relationship and have had contact within the past year of the assault.” Some factors of an intimate relationship can be: duration, frequency of interaction, termination, either party’s sexual or romantic expectations and the relationship does not have to be exclusive.

Although the definition of Domestic Abuse has changed since 1985, the meaning of “family or household members” has stayed much the same. The major changes have been in 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 2002 and 2003.

# INCIDENT-BASED METHOD

**REPORTING OF DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS IN IOWA 2006**

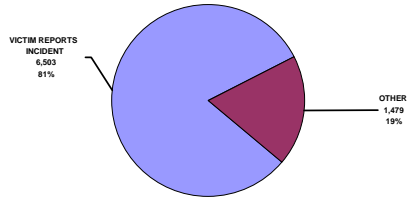
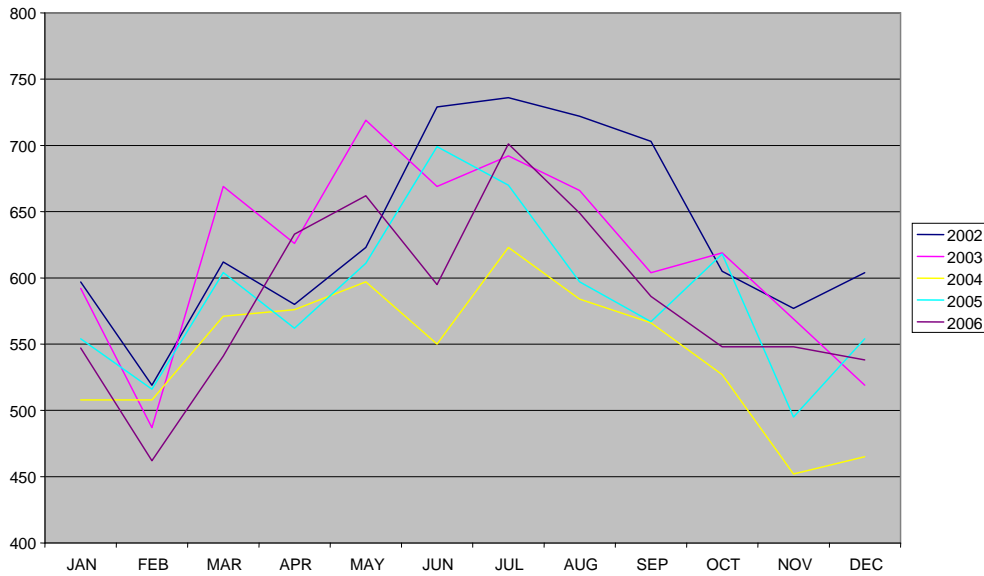


Figure 20

In 2006, 81% of Domestic Abuse Incidents were reported by the victim. The other 29% were reported by “other” people. The “other” category may include the offender, friends or family members, independent witnesses, health care workers, law enforcement, etc.

**DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS IN IOWA BY MONTH 2002 – 2006 COMPARISON**

Figure 21



**DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS IN IOWA 2006 BY MONTH**

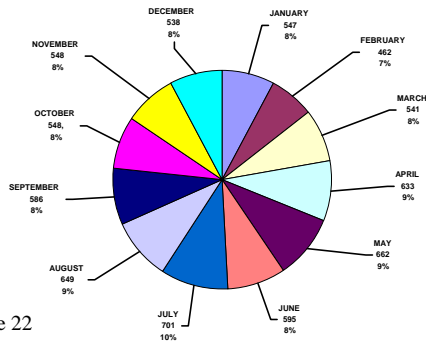


Figure 22

The highest level of reported domestic abuse incidents occurred in July for the years 2002, 2004 and 2006. May was the highest reported month for 2003 and June was the highest month for 2005. February was the lowest report month in 2002, 2003 and 2006. November was the lowest month in 2004 and 2005.

**RATE OF DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION  
IN IOWA 2006 BY POPULATION SIZE AND AGENCY TYPE**

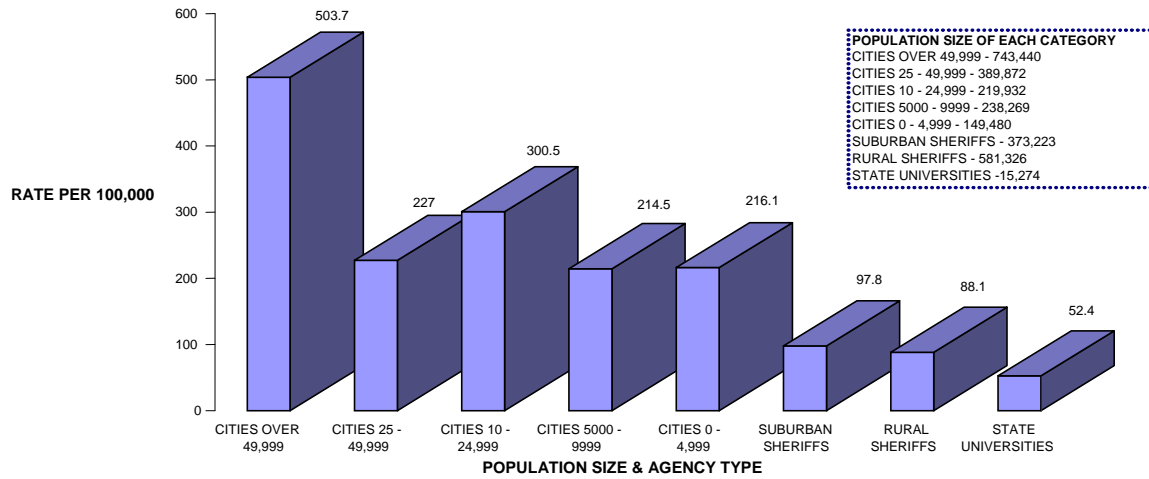


Figure 23

In 2006, Cities over 49,999 reported the highest rate of domestic abuse incidents in Iowa with an occurrence of 503.7 per 100,000 people (29%). The lowest rate for 2006 is reported by State Universities, which report a rate of only 52.4 per 100,000 people (3%).

**DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS PER 100,000 IN IOWA 2006 BY  
SIZE OF CITY AND TYPE OF AGENCY**

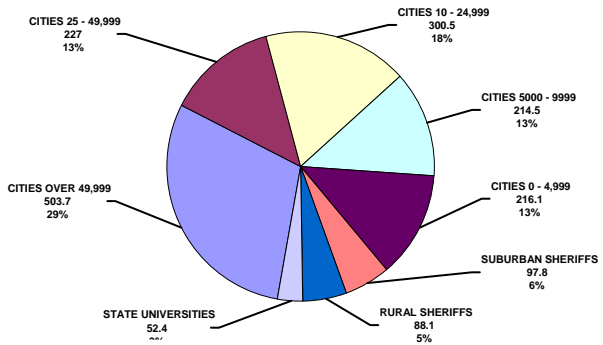


Figure 24

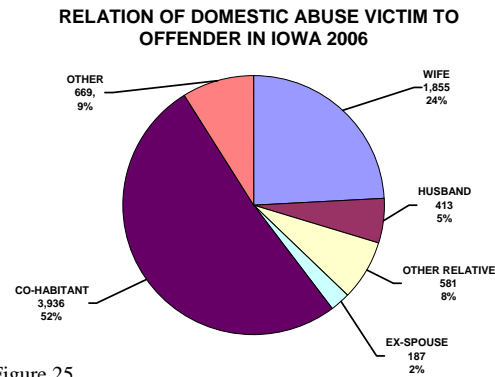


Figure 25

## Relationships

- Fifty-two percent of the reported victims were co-habitants of the abuser, while the wives of the abuser accounted for an additional twenty-four percent in 2006.
- The total percentage for co-habitants, wives and ex-spouses equaled 78%, which was similar to 2003 (79%), 2004 and 2005 (both 77%).

- The husband of the abuser accounted for five percent of the victims in 2006, which was slightly lower than the six percent reported in 2003, 2004 and 2005.
- “Others” which would include live-in family members, remained steady at 9 percent compared with a documented 9.3 percent in 2005. The percentages were slightly lower in the preceding years.

## Referrals

Iowa Code section 236.12 states that law enforcement shall notify the victim of their rights and availability of resources for assistance, but a referral is not required. Sometimes a victim seeks a referral, and sometimes an officer makes an unsolicited referral, if local resources are available and accessible.

**REFERRALS FROM DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTIONS IN IOWA 2006**

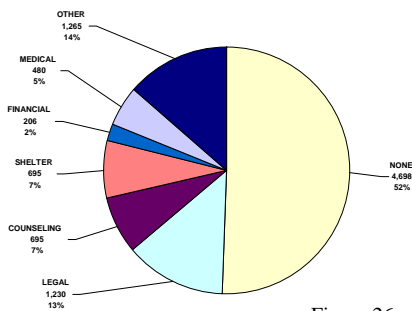


Figure 26

| <b>REFERRALS FROM DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTIONS IN IOWA FIVE YEAR COMPARISON</b> |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Table 7   |       |       |       |       |       |
|   | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  |
| <b>NONE</b>   | 4,691 | 4,372 | 3,533 | 3,964 | 4,698 |
| <b>LEGAL</b>  | 1,405 | 1,103 | 1,138 | 1,117 | 1,230 |
| <b>COUNSELING</b>   | 658   | 622   | 805   | 732   | 695   |
| <b>SHELTER</b>  | 746   | 720   | 808   | 726   | 695   |
| <b>FINANCIAL</b>  | 193   | 177   | 208   | 198   | 206   |
| <b>MEDICAL</b>  | 595   | 655   | 616   | 541   | 480   |
| <b>OTHER</b>  | 1,047 | 1,101 | 950   | 973   | 1,265 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | 9,335 | 8,750 | 8,058 | 8,251 | 9,269 |

- Law Enforcement made no referrals in 52 percent (4,698) of the total number of referrals documented in 2006. Referral rates have declined in the past five years
- Legal and “Other” referrals have remained the next two highest documented referrals making up an additional 27 percent of the total referrals.
- The total number of referrals is slightly lower than 2002, but has steadily increased since then.

**DOMESTIC ABUSE VICTIM INJURIES IN IOWA 2006**

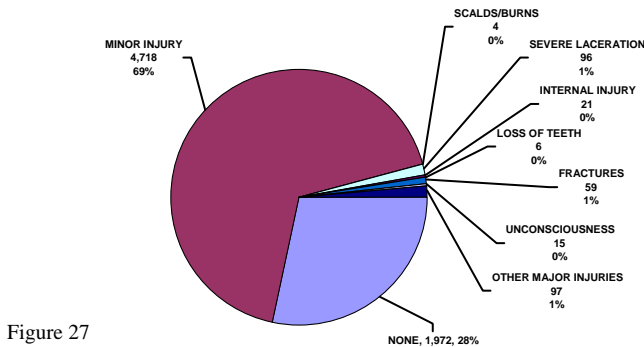


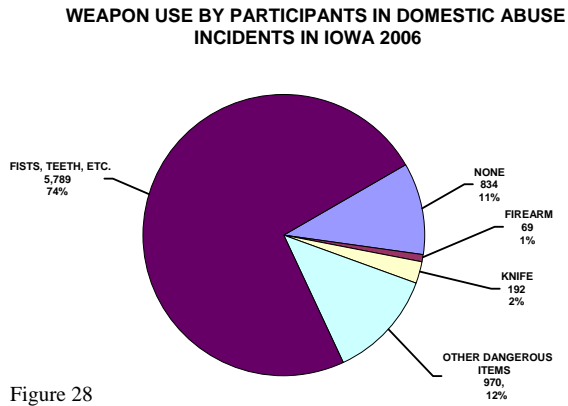
Figure 27

The investigating officer reports a number of characteristics of each domestic abuse incident. Included are observed signs of abuse (injuries) to the victim and the weapon used to inflict the abuse. The law enforcement officer also notes any referrals made and the presence or absence of children during the abuse.

| <b>DOMESTIC ABUSE VICTIM INJURIES<br/>2002-2006 COMPARISON</b> |         |    |         |    |         |    |         |    |         |    |
|--|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|
| Table 8  | 2002    |    | 2003    |    | 2004    |    | 2005    |    | 2006    |    |
| SIGNS OF ABUSE   | Victims |    | Victims |    | Victims |    | Victims |    | Victims |    |
|  | Freq.   | %  | Freq.   | %  | Freq.   | %  | Freq.   | %  | Freq.   | %  |
| <b>NONE</b>  | 2,245   | 30 | 2,189   | 30 | 1,903   | 29 | 1,904   | 27 | 1,972   | 28 |
| <b>MINOR INJURY</b>  | 5,036   | 66 | 4,934   | 66 | 4,354   | 67 | 4,834   | 69 | 4,718   | 69 |
| <b>SCALDS/BURNS</b>  | 10      | 0  | 3       | 0  | 3       | 0  | 4       | 0  | 4       | 0  |
| <b>SEVERE LACERATIONS</b>                                      | 155     | 2  | 136     | 2  | 117     | 2  | 142     | 2  | 96      | 1  |
| <b>INTERNAL INJURY</b>   | 39      | 1  | 34      | 1  | 25      | 0  | 28      | 0  | 21      | 0  |
| <b>LOSS OF TEETH</b>   | 7       | 0  | 2       | 0  | 4       | 0  | 6       | 0  | 6       | 0  |
| <b>FRACTURES</b>   | 60      | 1  | 59      | 1  | 50      | 1  | 45      | 1  | 59      | 1  |
| <b>UNCONSCIOUS</b>   | 12      | 0  | 18      | 0  | 16      | 0  | 16      | 0  | 15      | 0  |
| <b>OTHER MAJOR INJURY</b>                                      | 42      | 0  | 42      | 0  | 50      | 1  | 58      | 1  | 97      | 1  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | 7,606   |    | 7,417   |    | 6,522   |    | 7,047   |    | 6,988   |    |

The above table shows a comparison for injuries sustained in domestic incidents during the years 2002 through 2006. Seventy-two percent of victims sustained some sort of injury in 2006, which is fairly consistent with previous years. “Other Major Injury” was nearly double in comparison with previous years, while “Severe Lacerations” decreased thirty-two percent from 2005 to 2006. The percentage of reported cases of “Minor Injury” remained the same from 2005 to 2006, but had increased slightly since 2002. The remaining percentage categories showed little to no change during the five year period.

Reports show that 67 percent of children (5,340) were absent from the scene of the domestic abuse in 2006. Of the 33 percent (2,630) that were present, 31 percent (2,473) were not harmed. It is reported that 157 children (2%) sustained some type of injury.



**WEAPON USE BY PARTICIPANTS IN DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS 2002 - 2006 COMPARISON**

Table 9

| WEAPON USED                  | 2002  |    | 2003  |    | 2004  |    | 2005  |    | 2006  |    |
|------------------------------|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|
|                              | Weap. | %  | Weap. | %  | Weap. | %  | Weap. | %  | Weap. | %  |
| <b>NONE</b>                  | 728   | 9  | 645   | 8  | 668   | 8  | 726   | 9  | 834   | 11 |
| <b>FIREARM</b>               | 48    | 1  | 59    | 1  | 42    | 1  | 58    | 1  | 69    | 1  |
| <b>KNIFE</b>                 | 226   | 3  | 223   | 3  | 203   | 3  | 186   | 2  | 192   | 2  |
| <b>OTHER DANGEROUS ITEMS</b> | 972   | 12 | 961   | 12 | 961   | 12 | 1036  | 13 | 970   | 12 |
| <b>FISTS, TEETH, ETC.</b>    | 6,416 | 76 | 6,253 | 77 | 6,253 | 77 | 5,847 | 74 | 5,789 | 74 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                 | 8,390 |    | 8,141 |    | 8,127 |    | 7,853 |    | 7,854 |    |

The above table shows that a weapon was indicated in eighty-nine percent of the 2006 incidents, which is slightly lower than 2002 and 2005 at ninety-one percent; and 2003 and 2004 at ninety-two percent. The number of firearms used increased by eleven since 2005, however the percentage remained the same. The use of other dangerous items declined one percent from 2005 leveling that category out with the other three years. By far the primary weapon used each year was fists, teeth, etc.

**PRESENCE OF ALCOHOL & ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES DURING DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS IN IOWA 2006**

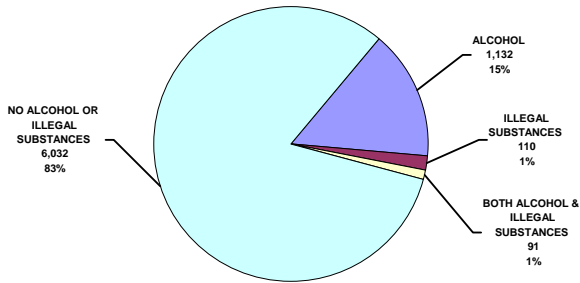


Figure 29

The use of alcohol, an illegal substance, or combinations of the two were reported in 17 percent of the reported domestic abuse incidents in 2006.

**OFFENDER PRESENCE DURING DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION IN IOWA 2006**

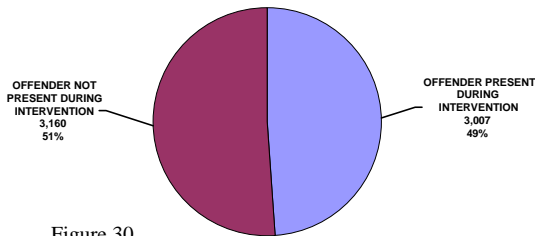


Figure 30

**ARRESTS MADE IN DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS IN IOWA 2006**

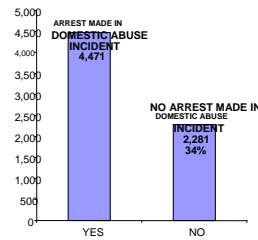


Figure 31

**DOMESTIC ABUSE STATISTICS BY GENDER - 2006**

Table 10

|                  | MALE  | %  | FEMALE | %  |
|------------------|-------|----|--------|----|
| <b>VICTIMS</b>   | 1,326 | 19 | 5,684  | 81 |
| <b>OFFENDERS</b> | 5,812 | 81 | 1,355  | 19 |
| <b>ARRESTEES</b> | 5,079 | 81 | 1,224  | 19 |

Over the last decade the percentage of male victims has increased from 16.9% to 19% while the percentage of female offenders has increased 17.6% to 19%.

The reported rate of offenders has changed incrementally over the last decade for Whites and African Americans. Native American and Asian offenders have fluctuated very little, remaining right around 1% for both groups over the last decade. The percent of white offenders slowly declined from 81% to 77% from 1997 to 2004 before spiking to 83.6% in 2005 and then decreasing to 80% in 2006. African American offender percentages were 19 to 20% from 1999 to 2004 before dropping to 14.2%. The percentage rates for 2006 show 18%.

**DOMESTIC ABUSE OFFENDERS IN IOWA 2006 BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN**

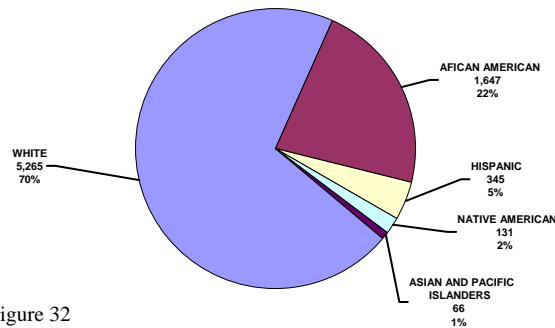


Figure 32

**DOMESTIC ABUSE ARRESTS IN IOWA 2006 BY RACE & ETHNIC GROUP**

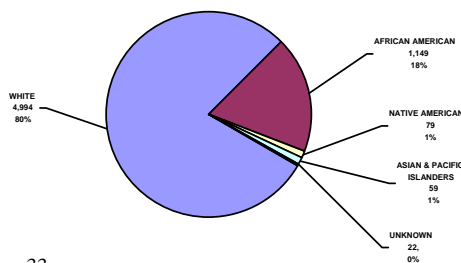


Figure 33

While White persons contribute 70% of the domestic abuse offender population, they make up 80% of those arrested. Conversely, African American offenders measure 22% while the arrest rate is only 18%. Native American and Asian offender percentages are even or slightly higher than the arrest percentages.

# HATE CRIMES

## SECTION C

### HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

In the past decade, criminal acts motivated entirely 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 73<sup>rd</sup> 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.

## **AIDS IN LOOKING AT HATE CRIMES**

### **Bias Crime Indicators**

From the National Center for Hate Crime Prevention

#### **Racial, Ethnic, Gender and/or Cultural Differences**

- The race, religion, ethnicity/national origin, disability status, gender, or sexual orientation of the victim differs from that of the offender.
- The victim is a member of a group that is overwhelmingly outnumbered by members of another group in the area where the incident occurred.
- The victim was engaged in activities promoting his or her group.
- The incident coincided with a holiday or date of particular significance to the victim's group.
- The victim, although not a member of the targeted group, is a member of an advocacy group that supports the victim group, or the victim was in the company of a member of the target group.
- Historically, animosity exists between the victim's group and the offender's group.

#### **Comments, Written Statements, or Gestures**

- Bias-related comments, written statements, or gestures were made by the offender.

#### **Drawings, Markings, Symbols or Graffiti**

- Bias-related drawings, markings, symbols, or graffiti were left at the scene of the incident.

#### **Organized Hate Groups**

- Objects or items that represent the work of organized hate groups (e.g., white hoods, burning crosses, and hate graffiti) were left at the scene of the incident.
- There are indications that a hate group was involved; for example, an organized hate group claimed responsibility for the crime or was active in the neighborhood.

#### **Previous Bias Crimes or Incidents**

- Victim was visiting a location where previous bias crimes had been committed against members of the victim's group.
- Several incidents occurred in the same area, and the victims were members of the same group.
- Victim had received previous harassing mail or phone calls or had experienced verbal abuse based on his or her affiliation with a targeted group.
- Recent bias incidents or crimes may have sparked a retaliatory hate crime.

#### **Victim/Witness Perception**

- Victims and/or witnesses perceive that the incident was motivated by bias.

### **Motive of Offender**

- Offender was previously involved in a similar incident or is a member of, or associates with members of, an organized hate group.
- The victim was in the company of or married to a member of a targeted group.
- The victim was perceived by the offender as violation or breaking from traditional conventions or working in nontraditional employment.
- The offender has a history of previous crimes with a similar modus operandi, and involving other victims of the same race, religion, ethnicity/national origin, disability, sexual orientation, or gender.

### **Location of Incident**

- The victim was in or near an area or place commonly associated with or frequented by members of a particular race, religion, ethnicity/national origin, disability, sexual orientation, or gender (e.g., a gay bar).
- The incident occurred at or near a house of worship, religious cemetery, or a home or establishment of a group considered a minority or “outsider” in a given neighborhood (e.g., a Korean store in an African American neighborhood, a gay bar, or an African American home in a predominately White neighborhood).

### **Lack of Other Motives**

- No clear economic or other motive for the incident exists.

### **Types of Offenders**

Hate Crime: The Rising Tide of Bigotry and Bloodshed, by Jack Levin and Jack McDevitt  
Hate Crime Offenders: An Expanded Typology, by Jack McDevitt, Jack Levin and Susan Bennett

### **Thrill seekers**

- Most frequent and looking for excitement.
- Occurs in victim’s neighborhood but doesn’t know the victim.
- Not deeply committed to prejudice and interchangeable victim groups.

### **Reactive**

- Perceived “threat” to “territory” and crime location is the anchor point for the offender.
- Targets are more clearly defined and the victims and offender may be acquainted.
- Greater commitment to prejudice and escalation may occur.

### **Mission**

- Offender drive to higher order purpose and most violent.
- Most dedicated to bigotry and targets are clearly defined.
- Least frequent.

### **Retaliatory Motivation**

- Acting in response to a hate crime, either real or perceived.

# HOW MANY....

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Number of Incidents | 30 |
| Rate per 100,000    | 1  |
| Number of Offenses  | 45 |

There were thirty Hate Crime incidents reported in Iowa in 2006. Some incidents recorded multiple offenses, which brought the total number of offenses reported to forty-five. Table 12 shows the breakdown of these offenses by jurisdiction.

| 2006 Bias Crimes       | Total Bias Crime Incidents | Rate per 100,000 | Murder | Sexual Abuse | Assault/ Intimidation | Arson | Destruction Of Property | Trespass | Other |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|----------|-------|
| State of Iowa          | 30                         | 1                | 0      | 0            | 30                    | 1     | 13                      | 0        | 1     |
| Cities 50,000+         | 13                         | 1.7              | 0      | 0            | 10                    | 0     | 7                       | 0        | 0     |
| Cities 25,000 - 50,000 | 10                         | 1.7              | 0      | 0            | 8                     | 0     | 2                       | 0        | 0     |
| Cities 10,000 - 24,999 | 1                          | 0.1              | 0      | 0            | 2                     | 0     | 1                       | 0        | 0     |
| Cities 5,000 - 9,999   | 3                          | 0.5              | 0      | 0            | 3                     | 1     | 1                       | 0        | 1     |
| Cities under 5,000     | 3                          | 1.4              | 0      | 0            | 7                     | 0     | 2                       | 0        | 0     |
| Suburban Sheriffs      | 25                         | 6.3              | 0      | 0            | 25                    | 0     | 12                      | 0        | 0     |
| Rural Sheriffs         | 5                          | 0.7              | 0      | 0            | 5                     | 1     | 1                       | 0        | 1     |

Incidents of Hate Crime in Iowa decreased nine percent from 33 recorded incidents in 2005 to 30 incidents in 2006. Forty-eight incidents recorded in 2002 was the fourth highest number since 1992 when Hate Crime Incidents were first recorded in Iowa's UCR. The highest number of incidents was in 1992 with 96 followed by 1994 (61) and 1997 (57).

**INCIDENTS OF HATE CRIME  
2002 - 2006**

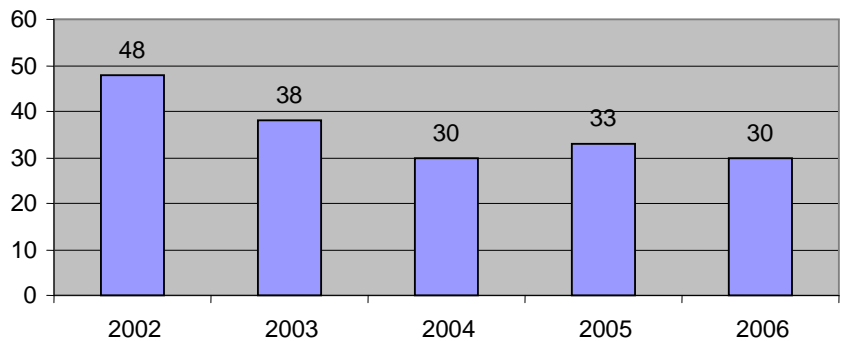
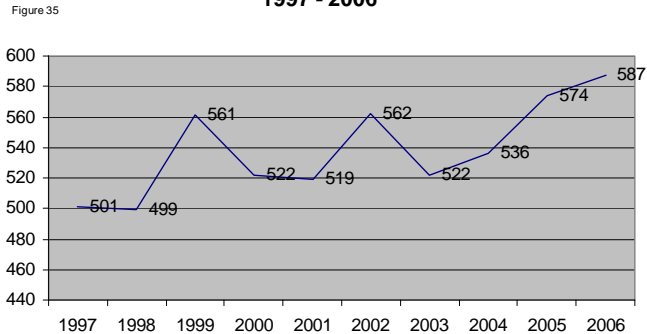


Figure 34

## SECTION D LAW ENFORCEMENT

In 2006, assaults on officers continued the increase that began in 2003. Officer assaults increased to 587, up 2.3% from 2005. The decade low was recorded in 1997 with 501 officers having been assaulted. Tables 13, 14 and 15 show the statistics on officer activities, assignments, and weapons used by the offender during the assault.

**OFFICERS ASSAULTED  
1997 - 2006**

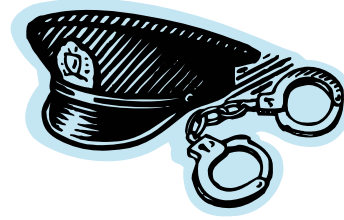


| Activity  | Firearm  | Knife     | Other     | Hands/Feet/etc |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| Disturbance Call                                  | 3        | 2         | 27        | 173            |
| Burglary in Progress                              |          |           | 2         | 5              |
| Robbery in Progress                               |          |           | 1         | 1              |
| Attempting Other Arrests                          | 3        | 6         | 31        | 96             |
| Civil Disorder                                    |          |           |           | 8              |
| Handling or Transporting Prisoners                |          | 1         | 10        | 74             |
| Investigating Suspicious Persons or Circumstances |          | 1         | 3         | 10             |
| Ambush - No Warning                               |          |           |           |                |
| Mentally Deranged                                 |          |           |           | 6              |
| Traffic Pursuits or Stops                         |          | 1         | 11        | 30             |
| All Other Circumstances                           |          | 9         | 12        | 61             |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>6</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>97</b> | <b>464</b>     |

| Assignment               | Total      |
|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>Two Officer Car</b>   | <b>143</b> |
| Uniformed                | 136        |
| Plain Clothes            | 7          |
| <b>One Officer Car</b>   | <b>363</b> |
| Uniformed - alone        | 109        |
| Uniformed - assisted     | 234        |
| Plain Clothes - alone    | 10         |
| Plain Clothes - assisted | 10         |
| <b>Other</b>             | <b>81</b>  |
| Other - alone            | 20         |
| Other - assisted         | 61         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>587</b> |

| Activity  | Injury     | W/O Injury | Total      | % of Tot. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Disturbance Call                                  | 88         | 117        | 205        | 35.7      |
| Burglary in Progress                              | 5          | 2          | 7          | 1.2       |
| Robbery in Progress                               | 1          | 1          | 2          | 0.3       |
| Attempting Other Arrests                          | 75         | 61         | 136        | 23.7      |
| Civil Disorder                                    | 6          | 2          | 8          | 1.4       |
| Handling or Transporting Prisoners                | 47         | 38         | 85         | 14.8      |
| Investigating Suspicious Persons or Circumstances | 6          | 8          | 14         | 2.4       |
| Ambush - No Warning                               | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0.0       |
| Mentally Deranged                                 | 4          | 2          | 6          | 1.0       |
| Traffic Pursuits or Stops                         | 22         | 20         | 42         | 7.3       |
| All Other Circumstances                           | 38         | 44         | 82         | 14.3      |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>292</b> | <b>295</b> | <b>587</b> |           |

# LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES



The Program Services Bureau of the Department of Public Safety not only collects uniform crime reporting data, but also collects information on law enforcement civilian personnel and sworn law enforcement officers. The information displayed below is from the 99 county sheriffs, the 3 state universities, 131 police departments and the Iowa Department of Public Safety.

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

| Table 16 FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES 2006 |              |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Officers  | Male         | Female       | Total        |
| DPS   | 613          | 38           | 651          |
| University Depts. Of Public Safety                | 68           | 12           | 80           |
| Police Departments                                | 2,621        | 224          | 2,845        |
| Sheriff Offices                                   | 1,392        | 100          | 1,492        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                      | <b>4,694</b> | <b>374</b>   | <b>5,068</b> |
| Civilians   |              |              |              |
| DPS   | 124          | 172          | 296          |
| University Depts. Of Public Safety                | 16           | 19           | 35           |
| Police Departments                                | 99           | 497          | 596          |
| Sheriff Offices                                   | 719          | 974          | 1,693        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                      | <b>958</b>   | <b>1,662</b> | <b>2,620</b> |

**IOWA LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER TOTALS  
2002 - 2006 COMPARISON**

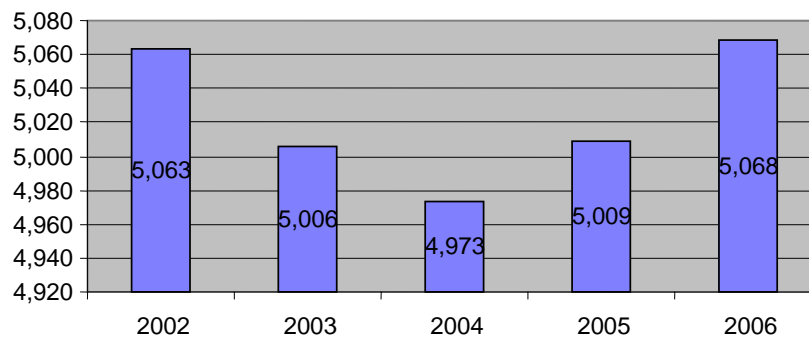


Figure 36