

**ANALYSIS OF CRIME IN IOWA
2006**

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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 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 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 21st 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

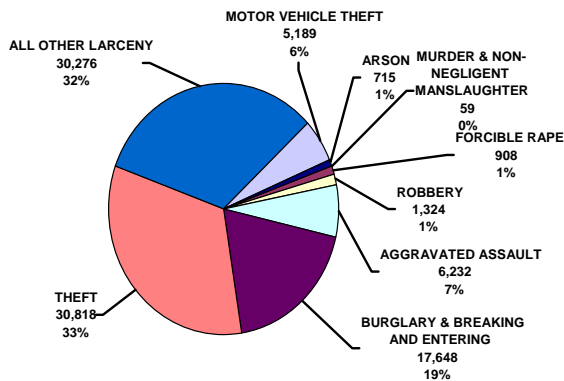


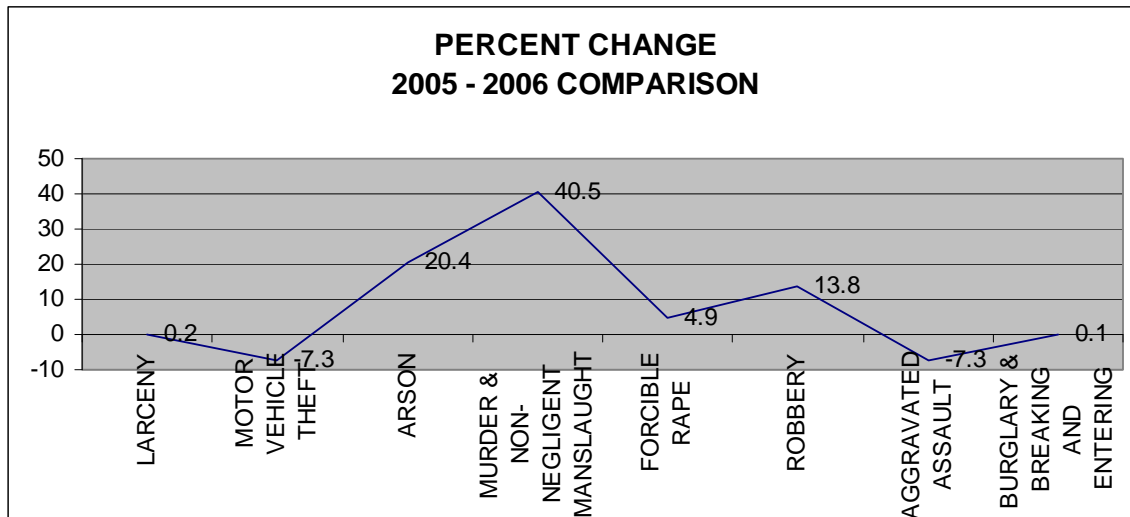
Figure 1

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.

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

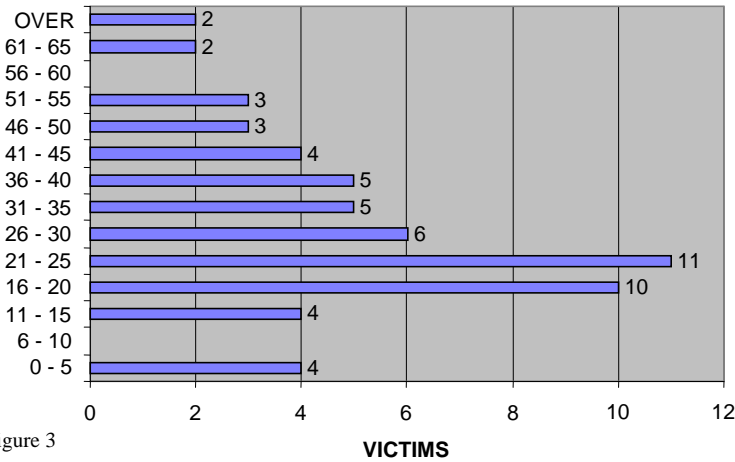


Figure 3

MURDER: GENDER OF VICTIMS IOWA, 2006

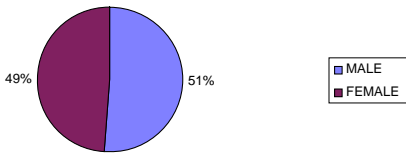


Figure 4

GENDER OF VICTIMS					
2002 - 2006 COMPARISON					
YEAR	FEMALE	%	MALE	%	TOTAL
2002	18	36	32	64	50
2003	22	43	29	57	51
2004	16	36	29	64	45
2005	20	48	22	52	42
2006	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-NEGLEGENT MANSLAUGHTER BY TYPE OF WEAPON USED IN IOWA 2006

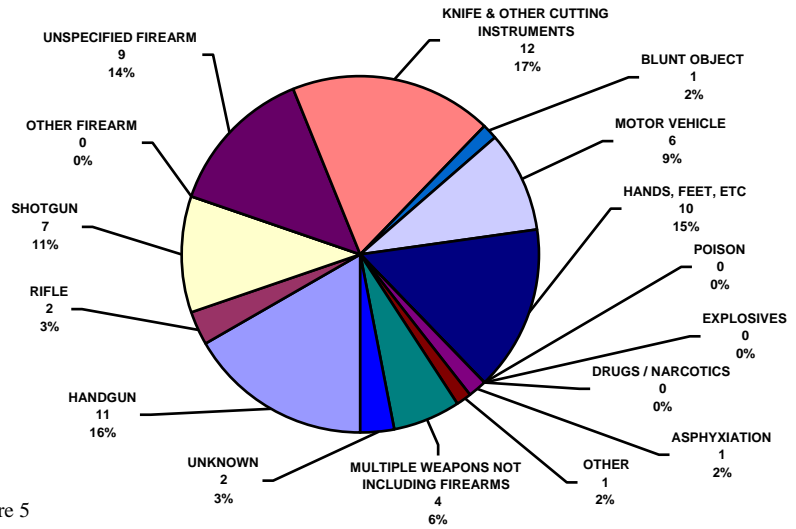


Figure 5

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

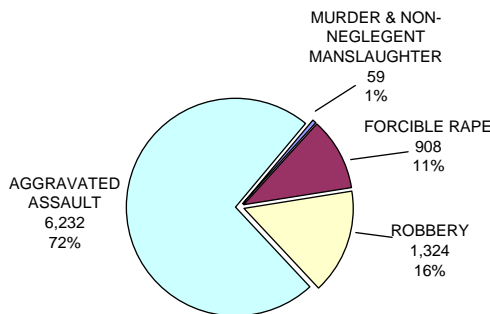


Figure 6

- 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

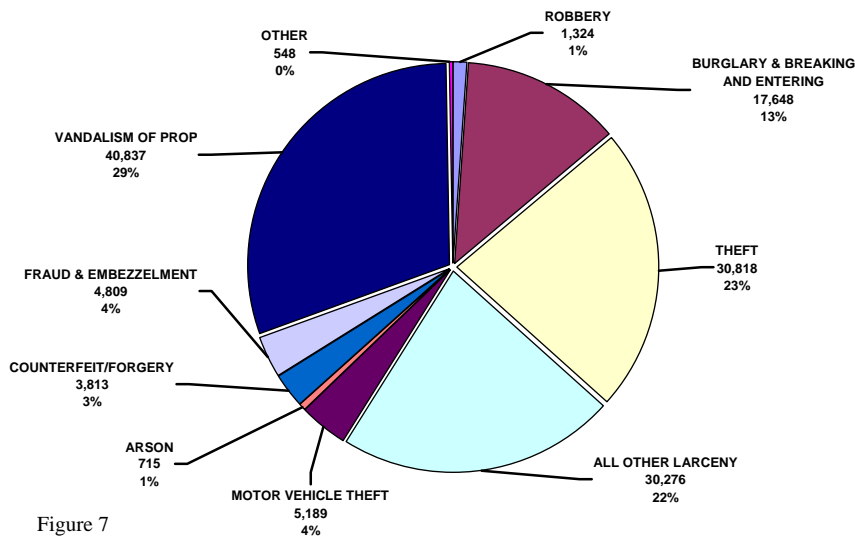


Figure 7

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

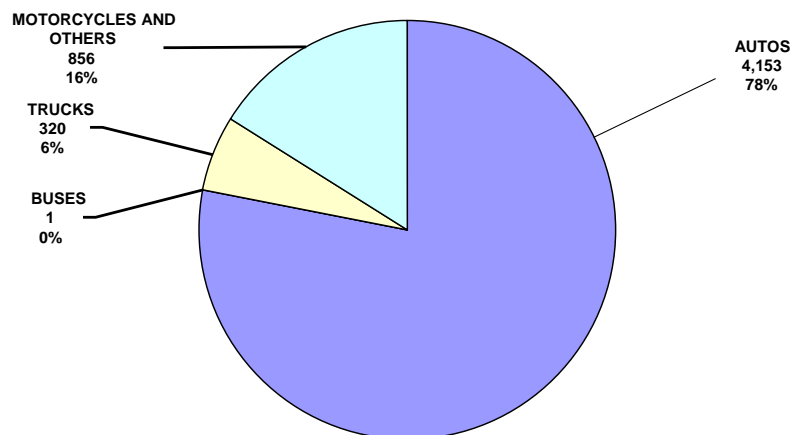


Figure 8

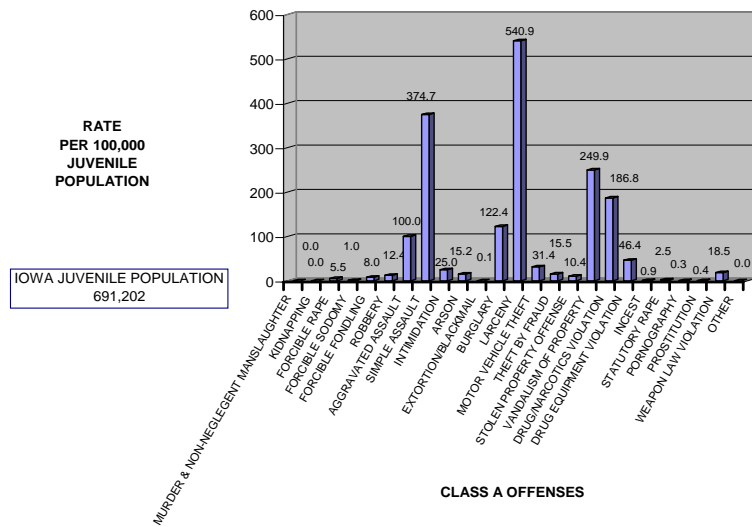
TOTAL REPORTED JUVENILE ARRESTS

INCIDENT-BASED METHOD

JUVENILE ARREST RATES CLASS A AND CLASS B OFFENSES 2002 - 2006 COMPARISON					
Table 4	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CLASS A OFFENSES	13,536	13,263	11,648	12,773	12,094
CLASS B OFFENSES	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

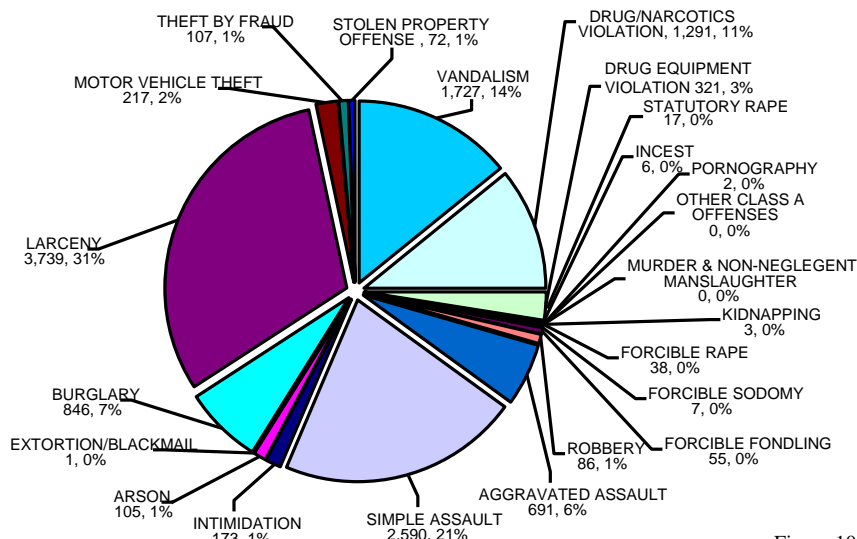


Figure 10

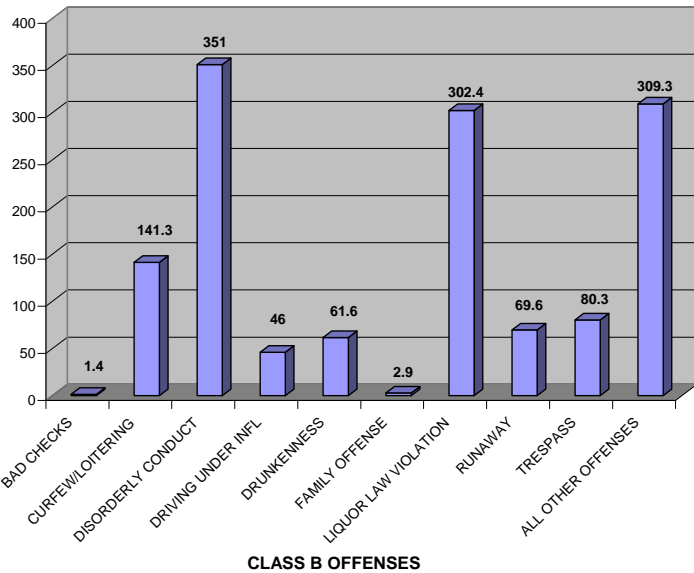
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP					
Table 5 2002 - 2006 COMPARISON					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
WHITE	17,748	17,909	16,697	16,900	10,895
AFRICAN AMERICAN	2,942	3,099	2,769	3,706	2,391
NATIVE AMERICAN	263	205	211	261	131
ASIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER	211	200	164	181	140
UNKNOWN	127	113	97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

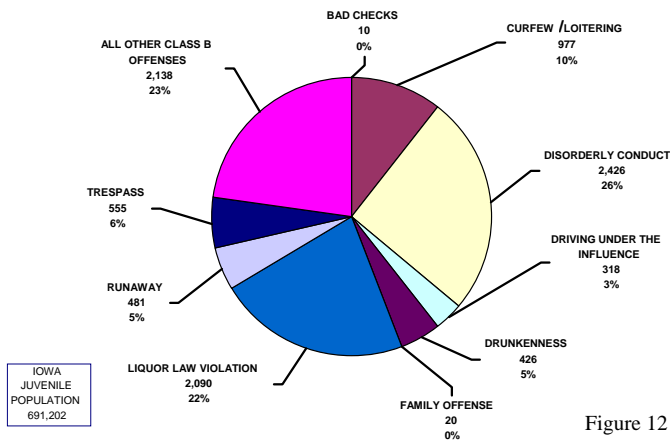


Figure 12

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

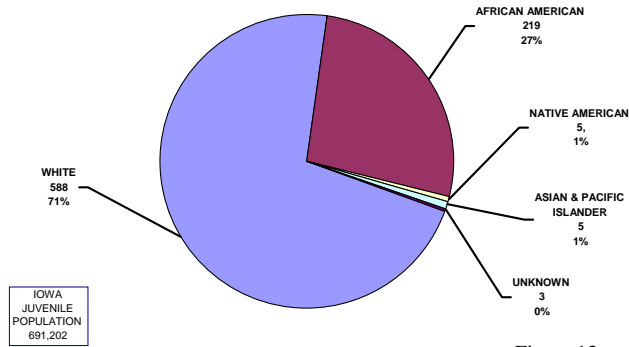
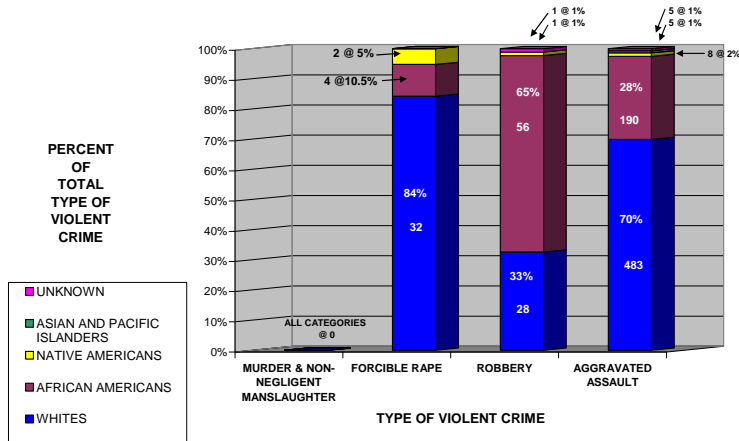


Figure 13

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

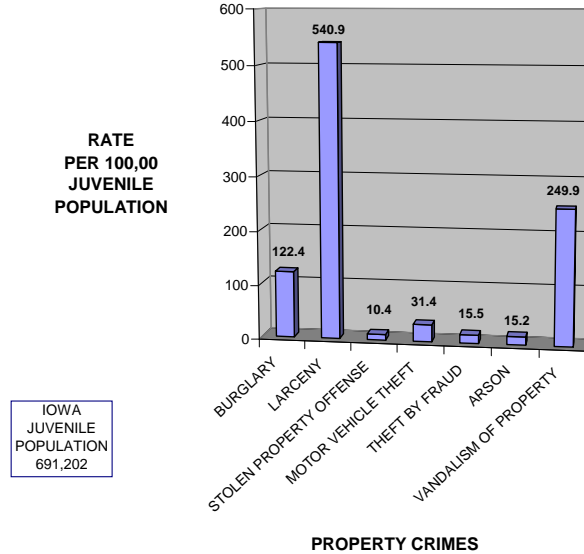


JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIME					
Table 6 2002 – 2006 COMPARISON					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	8	1	7	1	0
FORCIBLE RAPE	27	33	31	33	38
ROBBERY	83	89	89	124	86
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	685	691	647	737	691

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

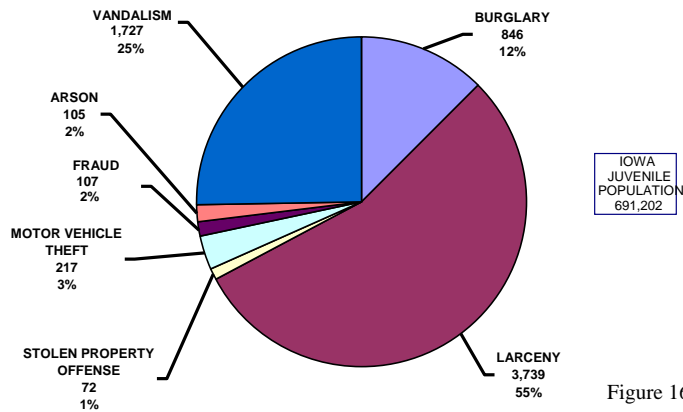


Figure 16

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

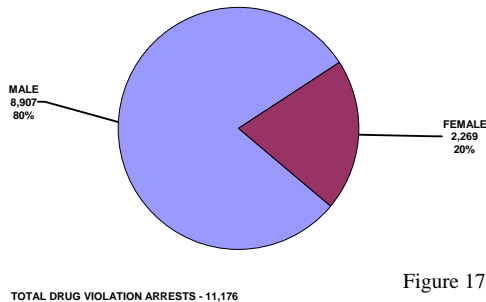


Figure 17

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

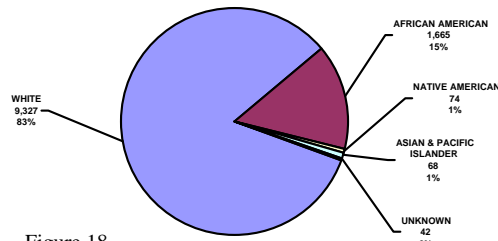


Figure 18

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

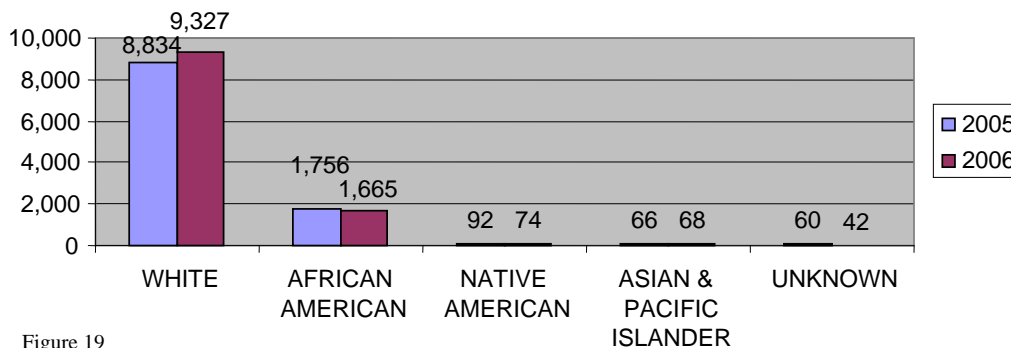


Figure 19