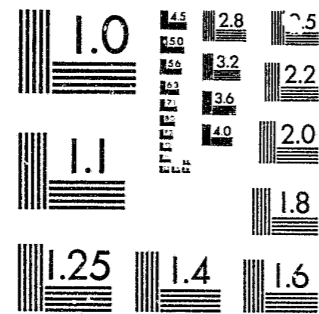


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ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS IN IOWA 1982

Statistical
Analysis
Center

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Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Edward J. Stanek, Ph.D., Director

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Director.....Paul Stageberg, M.A.*
Research Manager.....Daryl R. Fischer, Ph.D.
Technical Assistance Planner.....Marcia L. Cohan, M.S.
Programmer Analyst.....Frank A. Poduska
Research Analyst.....Paul R. Oberg*
Research Analyst.....Laura Weinstein

*Co-authors

March 1984

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Introduction

The Iowa Uniform Crime Reporting system, operated by the Iowa Department of Public Safety, provides criminal justice practitioners and analysts with large volumes of data on crime and arrest patterns in Iowa. Unfortunately, because of their volume, frequently many of these data escape analysis, even when examination has the potential to assist in reducing crime or protecting the public.

A case in point is information provided in the Uniform Crime Reports on assaults on police officers. Clearly, these assaults are a major concern of law enforcement officials and the public alike, as to some degree they strike at the heart of an orderly society by jeopardizing those entrusted to keep the peace.

While data on assaults on officers in Iowa have been readily available since 1975, no extensive analyses of these data occurred until mid-1982, when the Statistical Analysis Center released a report examining assaults on officers occurring during 1980. A second report, presenting data for 1981 and looking more thoroughly at the historical data, was published in February, 1983. This year's report, covering 1982, is an attempt to even further break down and analyze the data.

Executive Summary

This is the third in a series of reports analyzing assaults against law enforcement officers in Iowa. Included here are tables examining the areas in which assaults have occurred -- Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), non-suburban cities, and rural areas -- the situations leading toward the assaults, the types of weapons used, the type of assignment of assaulted officers, and whether injuries resulted from the assaults. The report includes data covering 1982, and provides comparison with data from previous years.

There were 929 assaults on officers reported in Iowa in 1982, a decrease of 16.2% from the 1,109 reported in 1981. Most of these reported assaults -- 77.5% -- occurred in the SMSAs: the counties of Polk/Warren, Johnson, Dubuque, Black Hawk, Scott, Woodbury, Linn, and Pottawattamie. Cities outside these areas reported 15.2% of the assaults, rural areas and small towns (under 2,000 population) accounted for 5.4%, and the Department of Public Safety (DPS) officers accounted for 1.9%.

The rate of assaults on police officers decreased in three of the four population groups in 1982, as reductions were reported in SMSAs, other cities, and among DPS officers. The most substantial drop occurred among DPS officers. With this reduction, their rate of assaults remained the lowest of the four groups, as shown below.

Rate of Assaults on Officers, 1982

<u>Category</u>	<u>Estimated Officers</u>	<u>Assaults Reported</u>	<u>Rate per 100 Officers</u>	<u>1981 Rate</u>	<u>% Change</u>
SMSAs	1,831	720	39.3	48.0	-18.1
Other Cities	1,122	141	12.6	14.3	-11.9
Rural Areas	952	50	5.3	4.7	+12.7
DPS	583	18	3.1	4.3	-27.9
	4,488	929	20.7	24.7	-16.2

Few assaults on officers in 1982 involved weapons other than hands, fists, and feet. Of the 929 assaults reported, 23 involved firearms (a decrease from the 28 reported a year ago). Eleven assaults involved knives, and 42 involved other weapons. This pattern held true within each of the population categories, and is similar to those found in previous years.

Most assaults arose from situations involving arrests, as disturbance calls, (domestic situations, loud parties, etc.) accounted for 31% of the assaults, and arrests other than for burglary and robbery accounted for another 27%. The third most frequent situation resulting in assaults was handling of prisoners. These findings also approximate those found in 1980 and 1981.

The vast majority of assaults on officers did not result in injury to officers. This was true in each population category. Due to the greater number of assaults in SMSAs, urban officers are more likely to be injured by assault, even though the percent injured is lower. The rate for assault injuries per 100 officers is 6.0 in SMSAs, 4.4 for other cities, 1.9 in rural areas, and 1.0 for DPS officers. Injuries were least likely when firearms were involved and most common when weapons other than firearms and knives were used. There were no police officers killed in Iowa in 1982.

Assaults in each population category were most likely to occur between the night-time hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., and were likely to be directed toward uniformed (as opposed to plain clothes) officers. A slightly higher number of officers in one-man cars (497) were assaulted than those in two-man cars (353).

Clearance rates for assaults on officers were exceptionally high, with over 98% of these assaults resulting in arrests. This represents a 1% increase over the 1981 results and a 4% increase over the 1980 results. Few individuals assaulting officers, then, are not arrested for their behavior.

Analysis of Results

Table 1, presenting the situations resulting in police assaults, shows that disturbance calls, other arrests, and handling prisoners were the three situations most likely to result in assaults on police officers in 1982. Disturbances ranked first in SMSAs as the situation most likely to result in assaults while disturbances and other arrests tied for top ranking in other cities. Handling prisoners most often led to assaults in the rural areas, while Department of Public Safety Officers (state troopers and DCI agents) experienced most of their assaults when attempting arrests for offenses other than burglaries and robberies. Rural agencies experience a high percentage of assaults while handling prisoners. This may be due to the fact that sheriffs' offices are more often given the responsibility for moving prisoners, therefore resulting in a greater opportunity for assault.

Comparing Iowa and U.S. figures, the 1981 U.S. percentages were higher for disturbance calls (32.1% vs. 30.9%) and investigating suspects (8.3% vs. 4.7%), while Iowa had higher percentages for other arrests (26.0% vs. 19.0%), handling prisoners (15.1% vs. 12.0%), and traffic pursuits (12.8% vs. 10.9%).

Table 1
Situations Resulting in Assaults on Police Officers
by Population Category
in Percent
1982

	SMSA	Other Cities	Rural	DPS	STATE TOTAL	U.S. TOTAL 1981
Disturbance Call	32.2	29.8	20.0	17.0	30.9	32.1
Burglary in Progress	1.7	0.7	--	--	1.4	2.0
Robbery in Progress	1.0	--	--	--	0.8	1.9
Other Arrest	26.5	29.8	22.0	39.0	27.0	19.0
Civil Disorder	0.7	1.4	6.0	--	1.1	1.8
Handling Prisoner	13.7	17.7	26.0	17.0	15.1	12.0
Investigating Suspect	4.9	4.3	4.0	5.0	4.7	8.3
Ambush	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
Mentally Deranged	0.3	0.7	2.0	--	0.4	1.7
Traffic Pursuits	13.5	10.6	6.0	22.0	12.8	10.9
All Others	5.5	5.0	14.0	--	5.8	9.7
TOTAL N	720	141	50	18	929	57,116
PERCENT	77.5	15.2	5.4	1.9	100.0	

Statewide patterns are displayed graphically in Figure 1, and patterns for SMSAs, non-suburban cities, and rural areas are displayed, respectively, in Figures 2, 3, and 4. Table 1A compares the results for 1982, 1981, 1980, and 1976-1979, and shows a generally stable pattern over the seven year period.

Figure 1

The pattern of situations resulting in assaults on Iowa Police Officers is roughly the same as the national pattern.

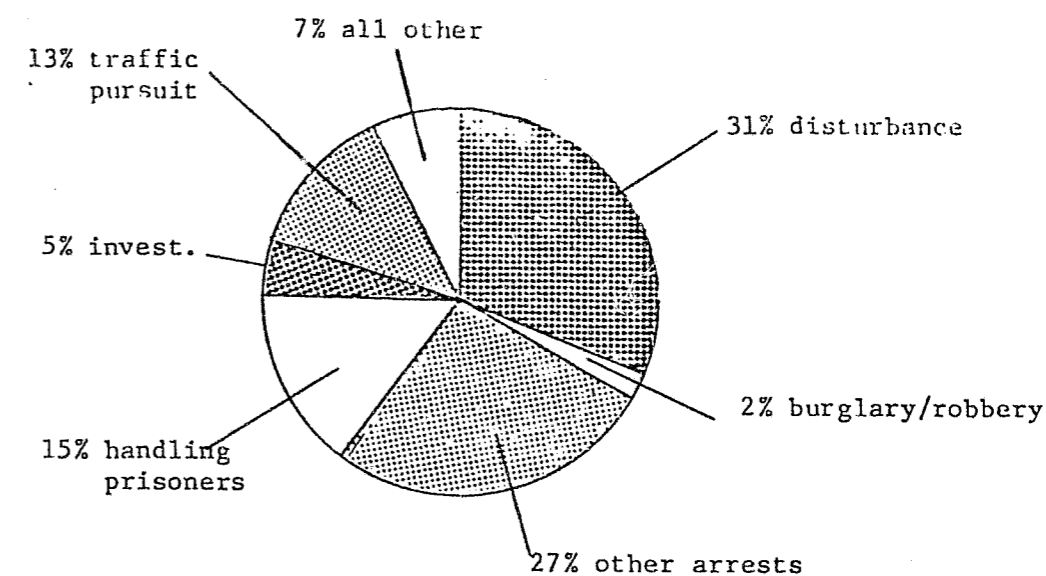


Figure 2

Assaults on SMSA officers accounted for over three-quarters of the Iowa total in 1982. The pattern of assaults in SMSAs therefore is similar to the State total.

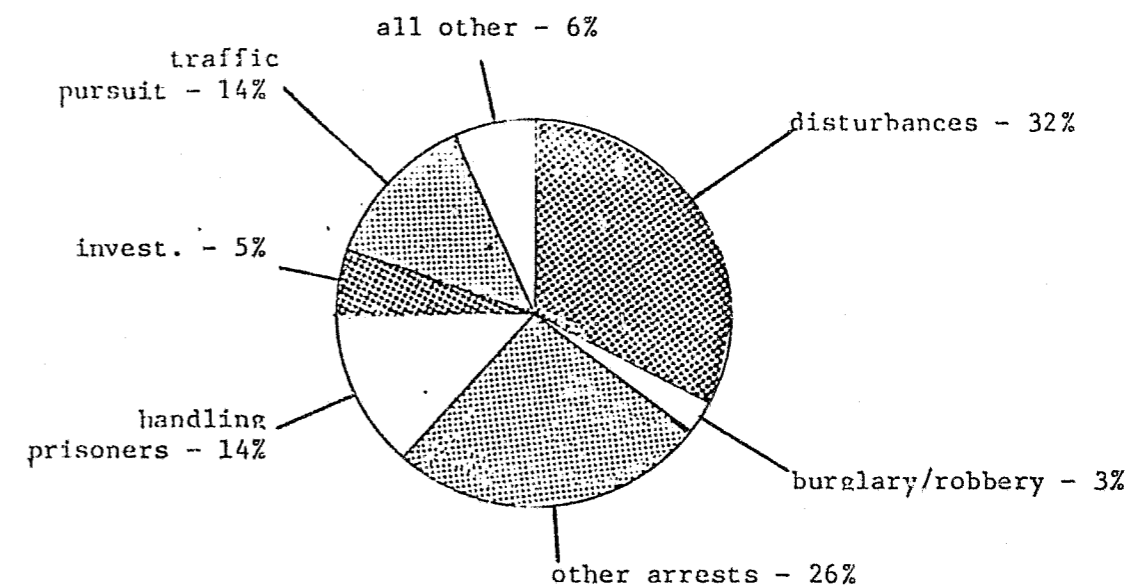


Figure 3

Sixty percent of the assaults on officers in non-suburban cities occurred during disturbances and other arrests.

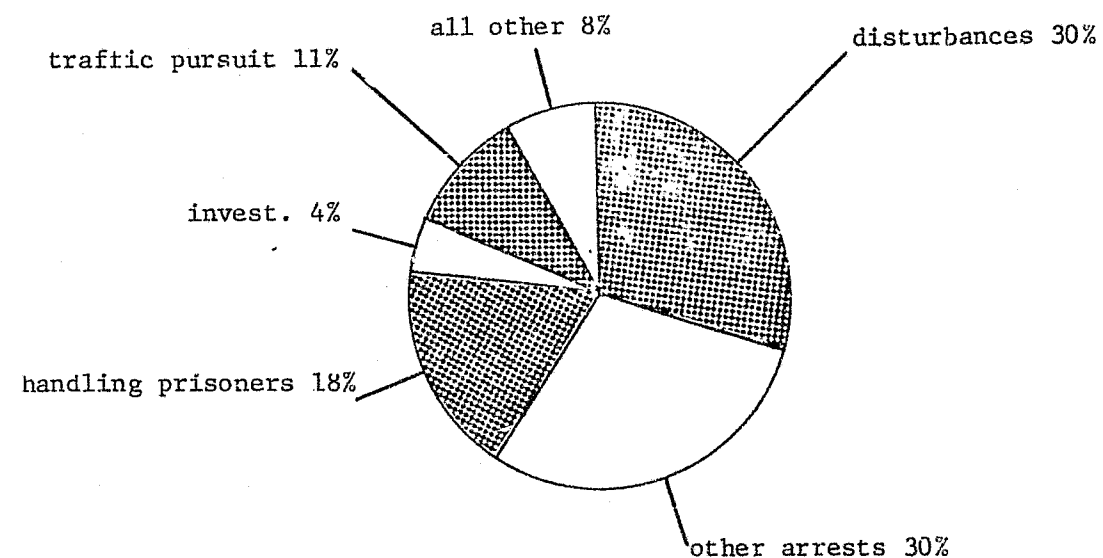


Figure 4

Rural area officers were attacked more often while transporting prisoners than in any other situation.

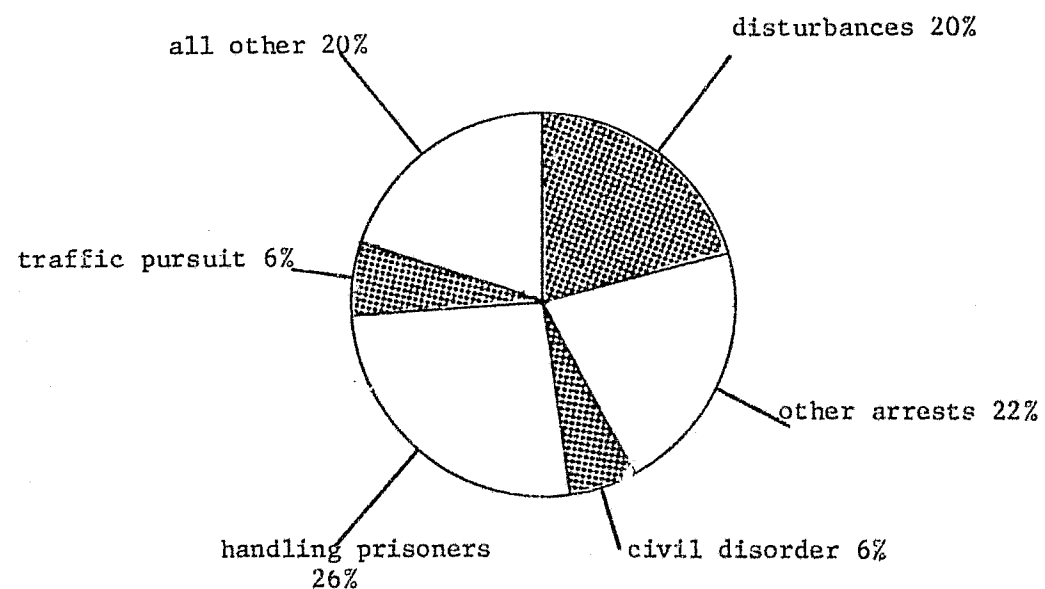


Table 1A
Situations Resulting in Assaults on Police Officers
in Percent

1976-79, 1980, 1981, 1982

Situation	1982	1981	1980	1976-79	TOTAL
Disturbance Call	30.9	32.1	31.7	32.9	32.3
Burglary in Progress	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Robbery in Progress	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.6
Other Arrest	27.0	26.1	24.4	21.0	23.2
Civil Disorder	1.1	0.7	3.5	1.9	1.9
Handling Prisoner	15.1	13.9	13.5	13.1	13.6
Investigating Suspect	4.7	5.7	4.8	6.7	5.9
Ambush	---	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Mentally Deranged	0.4	0.8	2.0	1.5	1.4
Traffic Pursuit	12.8	14.2	13.1	14.7	14.1
All Others	5.8	3.8	5.4	6.2	5.6
TOTAL N	929	1,109	1,136	3,556	6,730
PERCENT	100.0	100.1*	100.0	100.1*	100.0

* Due to rounding, total may not equal 100.0%.

Table 2 lists the number of assaults by type of weapon used for each population group. Of the 929 assaults (down from 1,109 in 1981), 23 (2.5%) were committed with firearms. This represents an 18% decrease from 1981, when 28 assaults (also 2.5%) involved firearms (See Table 2A). Knives were used in 11 (1.2%) of the assaults; other weapons accounted for 42 (4.5%) assaults, and hands, fists, and feet were used in the remaining 853 (91.8%) assaults, as illustrated in Figure 5. SMSAs account for 77.5% of all assaults, while other cities and rural areas accounted for 15.2% and 5.4%, respectively.

Table 2
Types of Weapons Used in Assaults on Officers
by Population Category
1982

	Firearm		Knife		Other Weapon		Hands, Fist, Feet		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SMSA	15	65.2	7	63.6	29	69.0	669	78.4	720	77.5
Other Cities	2	8.7	2	18.2	9	21.4	128	15.0	141	15.2
Rural Areas	5	21.7	0	--	1	2.4	44	5.2	50	5.4
DPS	1	4.3	2	18.2	3	7.2	12	1.4	18	1.9
STATE TOTAL	23	99.9	11	100.0	42	100.0	853	100.0	929	100.0
		2.5%		1.2%		4.5%		91.8%		100.0%

As expected, the majority of all assaults -- 77.5% -- occurred in Iowa's SMSAs where a majority of the state's population resides. About one assault in seven -- 15.2% -- occurred in non-suburban cities, about one in twenty occurred in rural areas covered by county sheriffs, and 1.9% occurred on Department of Public Safety (DPS) Officers in undesignated areas. These percentages are also somewhat consistent with the 1980 and 1981 findings, with the only major change evident in assaults on DPS officers. In 1980, only one DPS officer's assault was reported, while 25 were reported in 1981 and 18 in 1982. At least a portion of this change results from a modification in reporting practices rather than changing assault patterns.

The table also shows that although they are not frequent, assaults with firearms are comparatively more common in rural areas than are assaults in general. While only 5.4% of all assaults occurred in rural areas, 21.7% of the firearm related assaults occurred in these areas. This trend is consistent with the 1980 and 1981 data, and the proportion of firearm-related assaults has remained steady. The percentage of firearm assaults in non-suburban cities, however, dropped to 3.7% in 1982 from 21.4% in 1981.

Table 2A compares weapons used in assaults for the United States and Iowa, presenting 1981 figures for the U.S. and Iowa figures for 1976-79, 1980, 1981, and 1982. Generally, it is evident from the table that the more dangerous weapons tend to be used more frequently outside of Iowa. Firearms were used in the United States in 5.8% of assaults in 1981, compared to Iowa's 1982 figure of 2.5% and an Iowa total of 1.9%. Use of knives occurred in 3.0% of the United States assaults, versus 1.2% of the 1982 assaults in Iowa and 1.5% over the 6-year period. Other weapons were also used more frequently outside Iowa, with a national figure of 8.4%, and Iowa figures of 4.5% in 1982 and 4.9% total. Iowa reported higher figures for assaults involving hands, fists, and feet (91.8% vs. 82.7%). The table also suggests that there has been little change in the pattern of assaults in Iowa since 1976.

2A

Type of Weapon Used in Assaults on Officers
in Percent
1976-79, 1980, 1981, 1982

Weapon	1982	1981	1980	1976-79	IOWA TOTAL	U.S. 1981
Firearm	2.5	2.5	0.9	1.8	1.9	5.8
Knife	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	3.0
Other Weapon	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.3	4.9	8.4
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	91.8	92.0	93.3	91.5	91.9	82.7
TOTAL N	929	1,109	1,136	3,556	6,730	57,116

Figure 5

The use of firearms during attacks on officers in Iowa is less than half the national average.

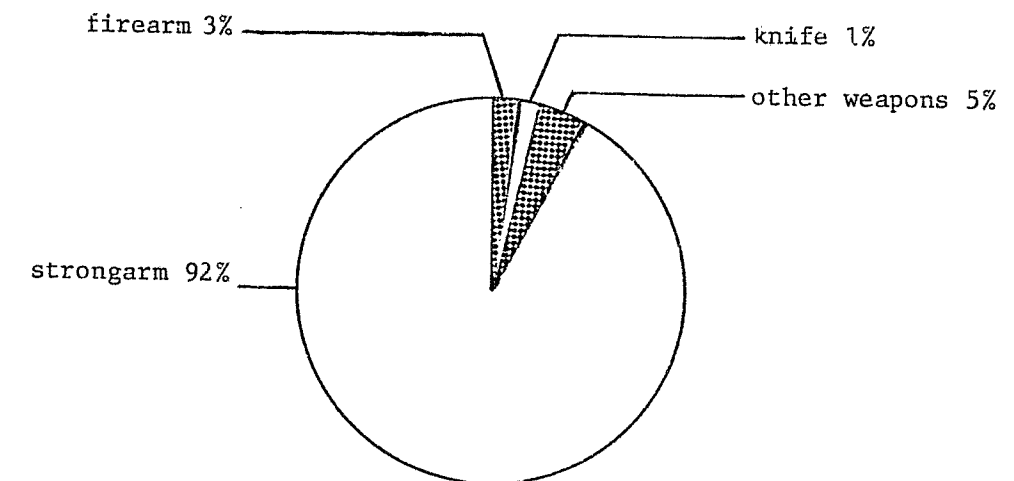


Figure 6

Although assaults on rural officers are uncommon, one in ten involved the use of firearms in 1982, accounting for more than one-fifth of the State total.

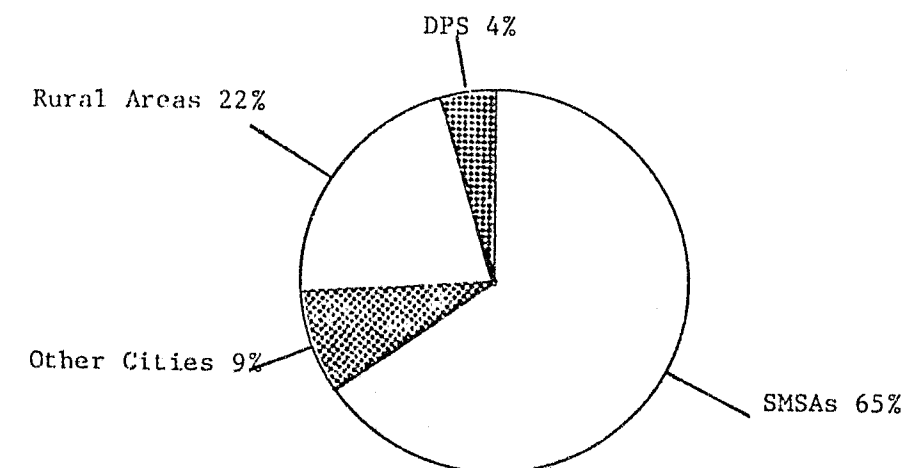


Figure 7

Knives were the least used weapon in assaults in Iowa in 1982. No knife assaults were reported in the rural areas.

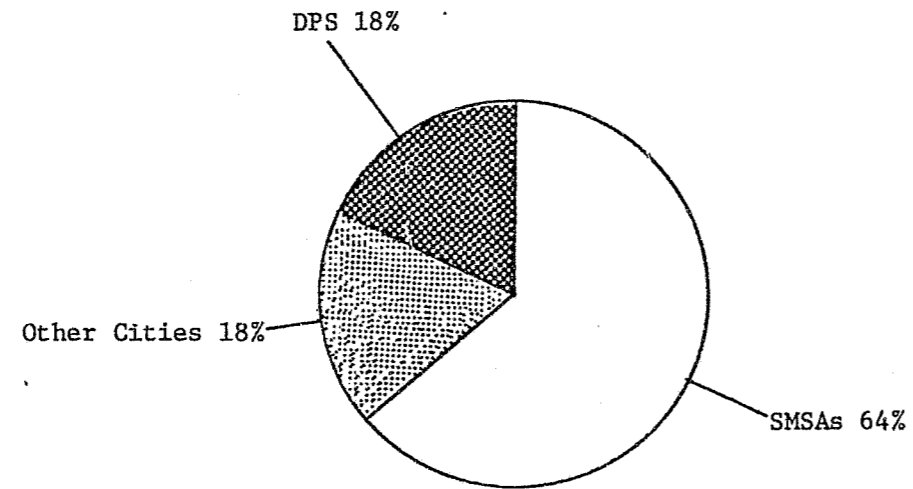


Figure 8

Assaults involving other weapons were most common in SMSAs.

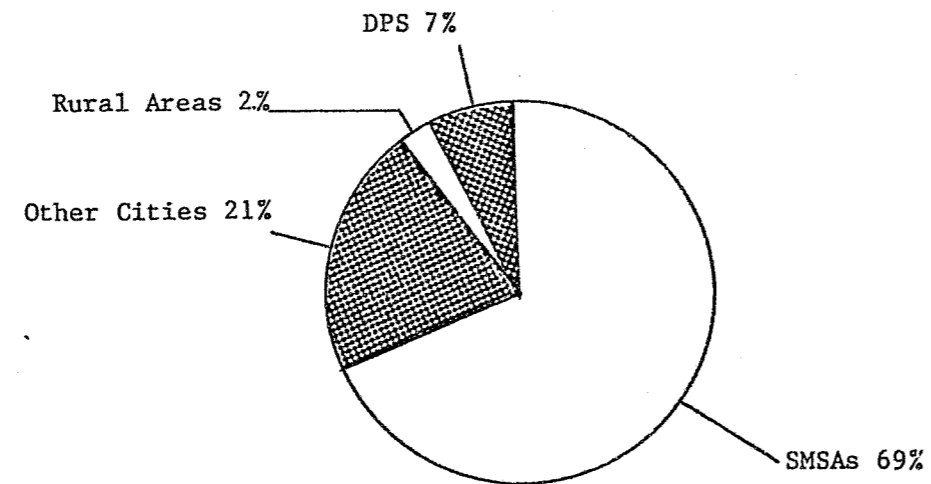


Figure 9

Strongarm assaults on officers are by far the most common.

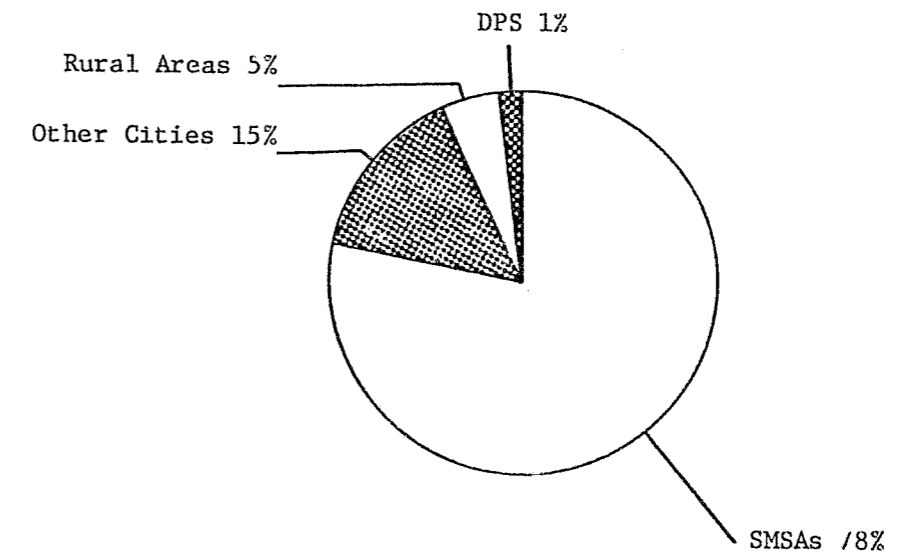


Table 3 examines these data in a slightly different manner, and presents the types of weapons used in assaults and the circumstance leading to the assaults. Highlights of this table include the following:

- Fifty percent of the firearm assaults occurred during disturbance calls.
- The largest percentage of assaults in each category were committed with hands, fists, and feet, etc.

- A firearm was more likely to be used during a disturbance call than knives or other weapons.
- Seventy-five percent of the knife assaults occurred during the disturbance calls. The remaining knife assaults occurred during traffic pursuits and the investigation of suspects.
- Disturbance calls live up to their previous reputation by involving weapons more often than other types of assault situations. This incidence of external weapon use, however, is due solely to the greater frequency of disturbance call assaults. On a "per-assault" basis, weapons were more likely to be present in assaults involving burglary, robbery, suspect investigation, mentally deranged persons, and traffic pursuits.

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Table 3
Police Assaults by Weapon Use by Type of Call
Iowa, 1982

(By Number and Percent)

Type of Assault	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Hands, Firsts, Feet, Etc.	TOTAL
Disturbance Call	12	8	8	259	287
Burglary in Progress	2	0	2	9	13
Robbery in Progress	3	0	0	4	7
Other Arrests	1	0	8	242	251
Civil Disorder	0	0	1	9	10
Handling Prisoner	0	0	0	140	140
Investigating Suspect	4	1	2	37	44
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Mentally Deranged	1	0	1	2	4
Traffic Pursuit	0	2	14	103	119
All Other	0	0	6	48	54
TOTAL					
SMSA	15	7	29	669	720
Other Cities	2	2	9	128	141
Rural Areas	5	0	1	44	50
DPS	1	2	3	12	18
TOTAL	23	11	42	853	929

The appendix contains this same table broken down by SMSAs, other cities, rural areas, and the Department of Public Safety.

Table 3A presents the same data for previous years. The results show a generally consistent pattern of assaults within each category for each year. One exception to this pattern exists, however, as the percentage of assaults during robberies which involve firearms appears to fluctuate greatly from year to year. This fluctuation probably relates in part to the small number of assaults stemming from robberies in Iowa.

Handling prisoners was the situation that most often involved the use of hands, fists, and feet (94.5%) as a weapon during assaults. The high percentage for this category obviously arises from the fact that prisoners infrequently have access to weapons, with the possible exception of some knives and handmade weapons.

Table 3A
Police Assaults by Weapon by Type of Call
in Percent
1976-79, 1980, 1981, 1982

Situation	N	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	TOTAL
Disturbance Call						
1982	287	4.2	2.8	2.8	90.2	100.0
1981	356	3.9	2.5	2.8	90.7	99.9
1980	360	0.6	1.4	4.4	93.6	100.0
1976-79	1,170	2.3	1.4	5.6	90.7	100.0
IOWA TOTAL	2,173	2.5	1.7	4.6	91.2	100.0
U.S. 1981		5.8	4.1	6.6	83.4	
Burglary in Progress						
1982	13	15.4	0.0	15.4	69.2	100.0
1981	14	14.3	0.0	14.3	71.4	100.0
1980	13	0.0	0.0	23.1	76.9	100.0
1976-79	38	5.3	13.2	2.6	78.9	100.0
IOWA TOTAL	78	7.7	6.4	10.3	75.6	100.0
U.S. 1981		14.8	4.7	14.9	65.5	
Robbery in Progress						
1982	7	42.9	0.0	0.0	57.1	100.0
1981	12	16.7	0.0	50.0	33.3	100.0
1980	3	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
1976-79	22	13.6	0.0	4.5	81.8	99.9
IOWA TOTAL	44	22.7	0.0	15.9	61.4	100.0
U.S. 1981		37.8	3.3	6.3	52.5	
Other Arrests						
1982	251	0.4	0.0	3.2	96.4	100.0
1981	290	1.4	0.7	3.1	94.8	100.0
1980	277	0.4	0.7	4.7	94.2	100.0
1976-79	745	1.1	1.3	3.2	94.4	100.0
IOWA TOTAL	1,563	0.9	0.9	3.5	94.7	100.0
U.S. 1981		4.0	2.4	6.3	87.2	
Civil Disorder						
1982	10	0.0	0.0	10.0	90.0	100.0
1981	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
1980	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	97.5	100.0
1976-79	68	1.5	0.0	5.9	92.6	100.0
IOWA TOTAL	126	0.8	0.0	4.8	94.4	100.0
U.S. 1981		1.1	4.5	13.1	81.3	

Situation	N	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	TOTAL
Handling Prisoner						
1982	140	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
1981	154	0.0	0.0	2.6	97.4	100.0
1980	464	0.0	0.7	2.6	96.7	100.0
1976-79	464	0.0	0.2	1.7	98.1	100.0
IOWA TOTAL	911	0.0	0.2	1.8	98.0	100.0
U.S. 1981		0.6	1.0	4.0	94.5	
Investigating Suspect						
1982	44	9.1	2.3	4.5	84.1	100.0
1981	63	4.8	1.6	4.8	88.8	100.0
1980	55	3.6	3.6	3.6	89.1	100.0
1976-79	238	3.4	0.8	6.3	89.5	100.0
IOWA TOTAL	400	4.3	1.5	5.5	88.7	100.0
U.S. 1981		8.9	3.8	10.0	77.3	
Ambush						
1982	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1981	3	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	100.0
1980	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1976-79	13	23.1	0.0	23.1	53.8	100.0
IOWA TOTAL	18	27.8	0.0	22.2	50.0	100.0
U.S. 1981		37.5	1.8	20.1	40.6	
Mentally Deranged						
1982	4	25.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	100.0
1981	9	11.1	0.0	0.0	88.9	100.0
1980	23	0.0	8.7	4.3	87.0	100.0
1976-79	55	5.4	16.4	20.0	58.2	100.0
IOWA TOTAL	91	11.0	12.1	14.3	62.6	100.0
U.S. 1981		4.3	8.6	8.1	79.0	
Traffic Pursuit						
1982	119	0.0	1.7	11.8	86.5	100.0
1981	158	0.6	0.0	5.7	93.7	100.0
1980	149	0.7	2.0	4.7	92.6	100.0
1976-79	521	0.4	0.8	6.1	92.7	100.0
IOWA TOTAL	947	0.4	0	6.5	92.1	100.0
U.S. 1981		4.4	1.2	16.5	78.0	
All Other						
1982	54	0.0	0.0	11.1	88.9	100.0
1981	42	2.4	0.0	6.6	85.7	100.0
1980	61	0.0	0.0	10.4	93.4	100.0
1976-79	222	2.6	2.3	10.4	84.7	100.0
IOWA TOTAL	379	1.9	1.3	10.0	86.8	100.0
U.S. 1981		6.3	3.1	11.0	79.6	
TOTAL						
1982	929	2.5	1.2	4.5	91.8	100.0
1981	1,109	2.5	1.1	4.4	92.0	100.0
1980	1,136	0.9	1.3	4.5	93.3	100.0
1976-79	3,556	1.8	1.5	5.3	91.5	100.0
IOWA TOTAL	7,730	1.8	1.4	4.9	91.9	100.0
U.S. 1981		5.8	3.0	8.4	82.7	

Table 4 presents the number and percentage of injuries resulting from assaults on officers, by population category. One-fifth of the assaults on officers reported in Iowa in 1982 resulted in injuries to officers. As was true in 1980 and 1981, assaults in non-SMSA cities and the rural areas were more likely to result in injury than those occurring in SMSAs. The officers in the SMSAs may be less likely to suffer injury in an assault because they more frequently travel in pairs and are also closer to backup units.

Table 4
Injuries Resulting from Assaults on Officers
by Population Category
1982

<u>SMSA (720)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Injury	110	15.3%
No Injury	610	84.7%
<u>Other Cities (141)</u>		
Injury	49	34.8%
No Injury	92	65.2%
<u>Rural Areas (50)</u>		
Injury	18	36.0%
No Injury	32	64.0%
<u>DPS (18)</u>		
Injury	6	33.3%
No Injury	12	66.7%
<u>State Total (929)</u>		
Injury	183	19.7%
No Injury	746	80.3%
	929	100.0%

This information is augmented by figure 10, which shows the geographic distribution of injuries resulting from assaults. The vast majority of injuries occurred within the SMSAs. Table 4A illustrates that the percentage of injuries had decreased over the last five years until 1982 when there was a slight increase.

Table 4A
Injuries Resulting from Assaults on Officers
in Percent
1977-79, 1980, 1981, 1982

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1977-79</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>SMSA</u>					
Injury	15.3	15.8	17.1	18.1	17.1
No Injury	84.7	84.2	82.9	81.9	82.9
TOTAL N	720	878	932	2,130	4,660
<u>Other Cities</u>					
Injury	34.8	26.1	26.1	36.9	32.8
No Injury	65.2	73.9	73.9	63.1	67.2
TOTAL N	141	161	153	450	905
<u>Rural Areas</u>					
Injury	36.0	24.4	28.0	34.0	31.8
No Injury	64.0	75.6	72.0	66.0	68.2
TOTAL N	50	45	50	147	292
<u>DPS</u>					
Injury	33.3	4.0	100.0	0.0	18.2
No Injury	66.7	96.0	0.0	0.0	81.8
TOTAL N	18	25	1	0	44
<u>STATE TOTAL</u>					
Injury	19.7	17.4	18.8	22.1	20.2
No Injury	80.3	82.6	81.2	77.9	79.8
TOTAL N	929	1,109	1,136	2,727	5,901

* 1976 data not available.

Figure 10

PERCENT OF ASSAULTS RESULTING
IN INJURY

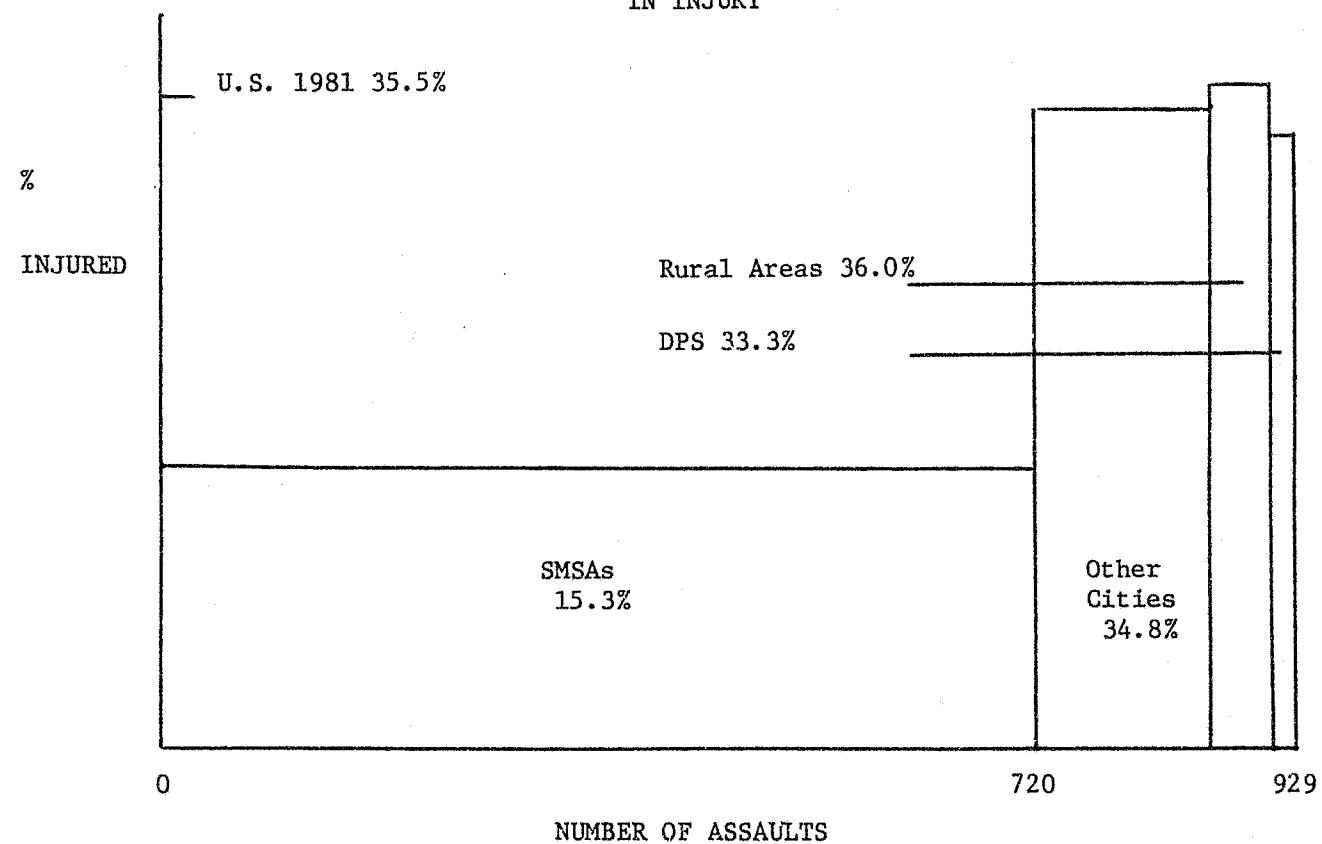
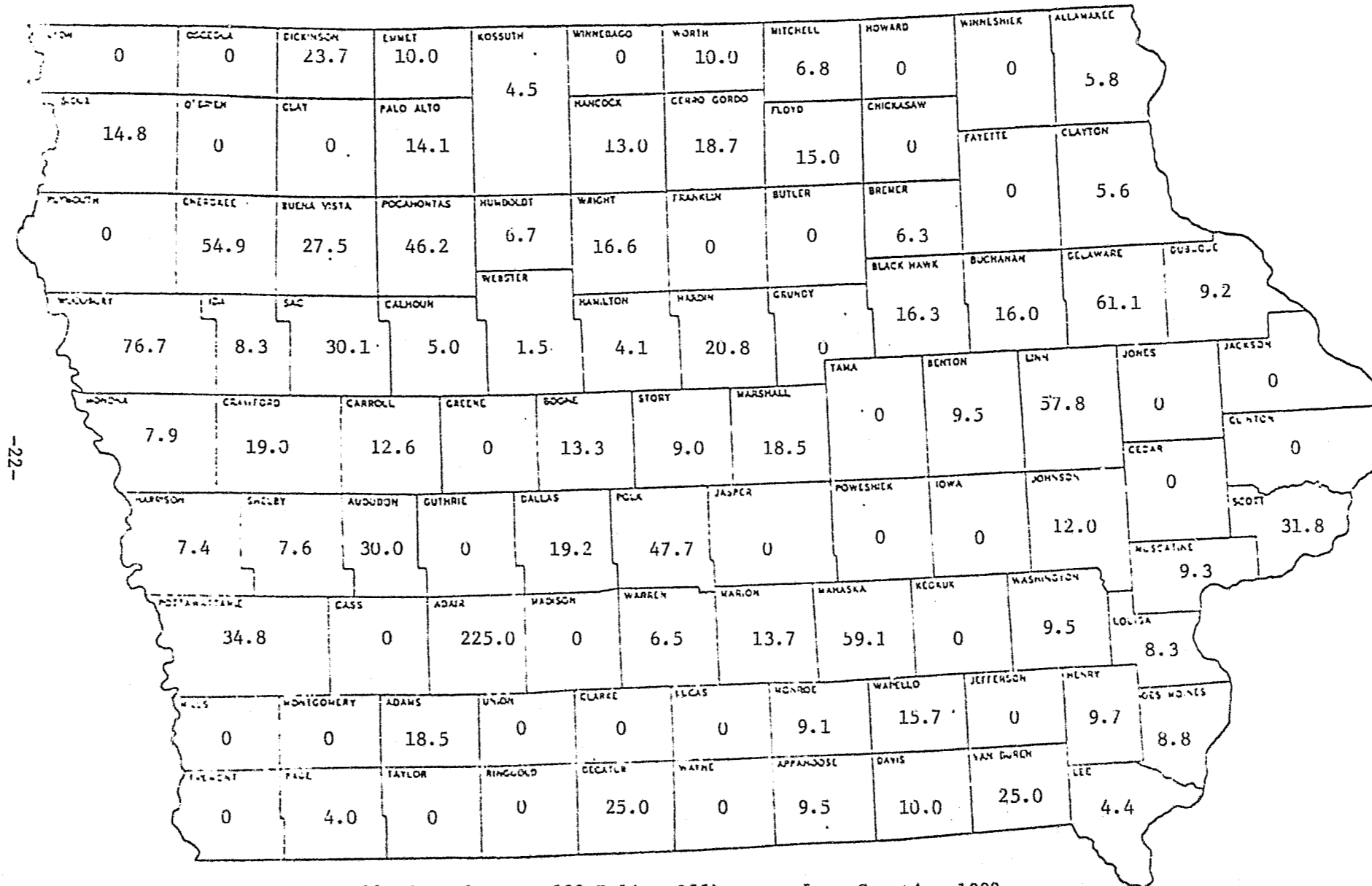


Figure 11 displays the total number of reported assaults on Iowa officers by county. As expected, the highest number of assaults occurred in the most populated counties. The top six counties are all within SMSAs. Polk County ranked first, with 268 assaults, while Linn County was second with 149. Thirty-six Iowa counties, mostly rural, reported no assaults during 1982.

The number of assaults per 100 officers is shown in Figure 12. Again, the SMSA counties rank near the top, but, because of differences in the sizes of law enforcement agencies, several smaller counties also rank high.

Figure 13 presents information about assaults on officers and county population. The results are very similar to those of Figure 12, which suggests that the ratio between population and the number of law enforcement officers is fairly constant across the State. Caution should be used in interpreting the information on Figures 12 and 13, as one single assault in less populated counties can cause large changes in these rates.



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Figure 12 Assaults per 100 Police Officers - Iowa Counties 1982

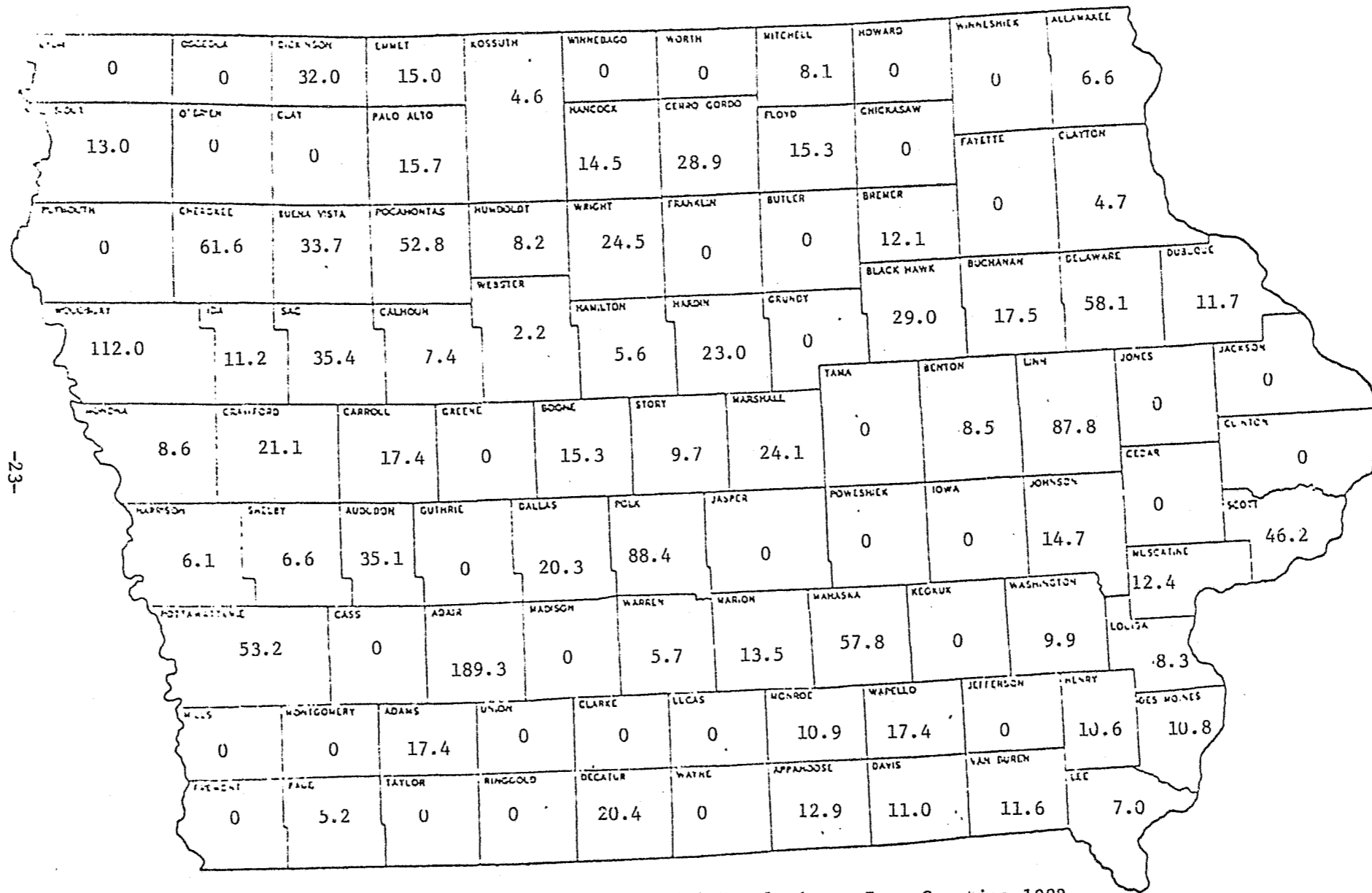


Figure 13 Police Assaults per 100,000 Population - Iowa Counties 1982

Table 5 presents the frequency of assaults resulting in injury according to the type of weapon used. Injury was most frequent in 1982 when assaults were committed with weapons other than firearms, knives, or hands and feet, with over one-third (38.1%) of these assaults resulting in injury. Injuries also occurred with great frequency when either knives or hands, fists, and feet were used, with one-fifth of these assaults resulting in injuries. Assaults with firearms resulted in injury only about one-tenth (8.7%) of the time, down from about twenty percent of the time in 1981. Of all assaults on police officers in 1982, 80% did not result in injury.

As shown in Table 5, U.S. figures for injuries resulting from assaults are quite a bit higher than the figures for Iowa. Assaults with firearms resulted in injury almost one-fifth (18.3%) of the time. Assaults committed with knives and hands, fists and feet resulted in injury over one-third of the time (34.3% and 36.2% respectively). Overall, 35.5% of all assaults on police officers in the U.S. in 1981 resulted in injury.

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Table 5
Injuries Resulting from Assaults on Officers
in Percent
1977-1979, 1980, 1981, 1982

Year	Firearms	Knives	Other Weapons	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	TOTAL
1982	8.7	18.2	38.1	19.1	19.7
1981	17.9	0.0	32.7	16.9	17.4
1980	40.0	20.0	41.2	17.5	18.8
1977-79*	22.2	25.8	39.6	21.0	22.1
TOTAL	19.8	18.8	38.5	19.3	20.2
TOTAL N	106	69	291	5,436	5,901
U.S. 1981	18.3	34.3	40.6	36.2	35.5

*1976 data not available.

Table 5 also compares the frequency of injury in assaults, by weapon use for 1982, 1981, 1980, and 1977-79. The trend found for 1982 is consistent with other years' data, as the "other weapons" category resulted in injury most frequently each year. Typically, firearm assaults result in injury second most frequently. In 1982, however, hands, fists, and feet assaults were second, and knife assaults were fourth. When all five years are combined, other weapons assaults were first, firearm assaults were second, and hands, fists, feet, and knife assaults followed, respectively. As a total, only one in five assaults resulted in injury for 1982 (19.7%).

Table 6 shows that the majority of assaults on officers (86.4%) occurred during the evening and night-time hours between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. A slightly higher percentage of assaults in non-SMSA cities (92.9%) occurred between these hours, as was the case in 1980 and 1981. It is likely that circumstances that tend to lead to assaults (e.g., armed robberies, burglaries, and domestic disputes) occur most frequently during this period, naturally resulting in more assaults.

The United States' percentages falling during these hours tend to be lower than the percentages for Iowa, with the greatest difference seen in the rural areas, where 90.0% of the assaults occur at night in Iowa, compared to the 72.2% for the United States. Table 6 also shows that these statistics have remained fairly consistent since 1976, with the vast majority of assaults occurring at night. Figure 14 shows the hourly percentages of assaults on officers.

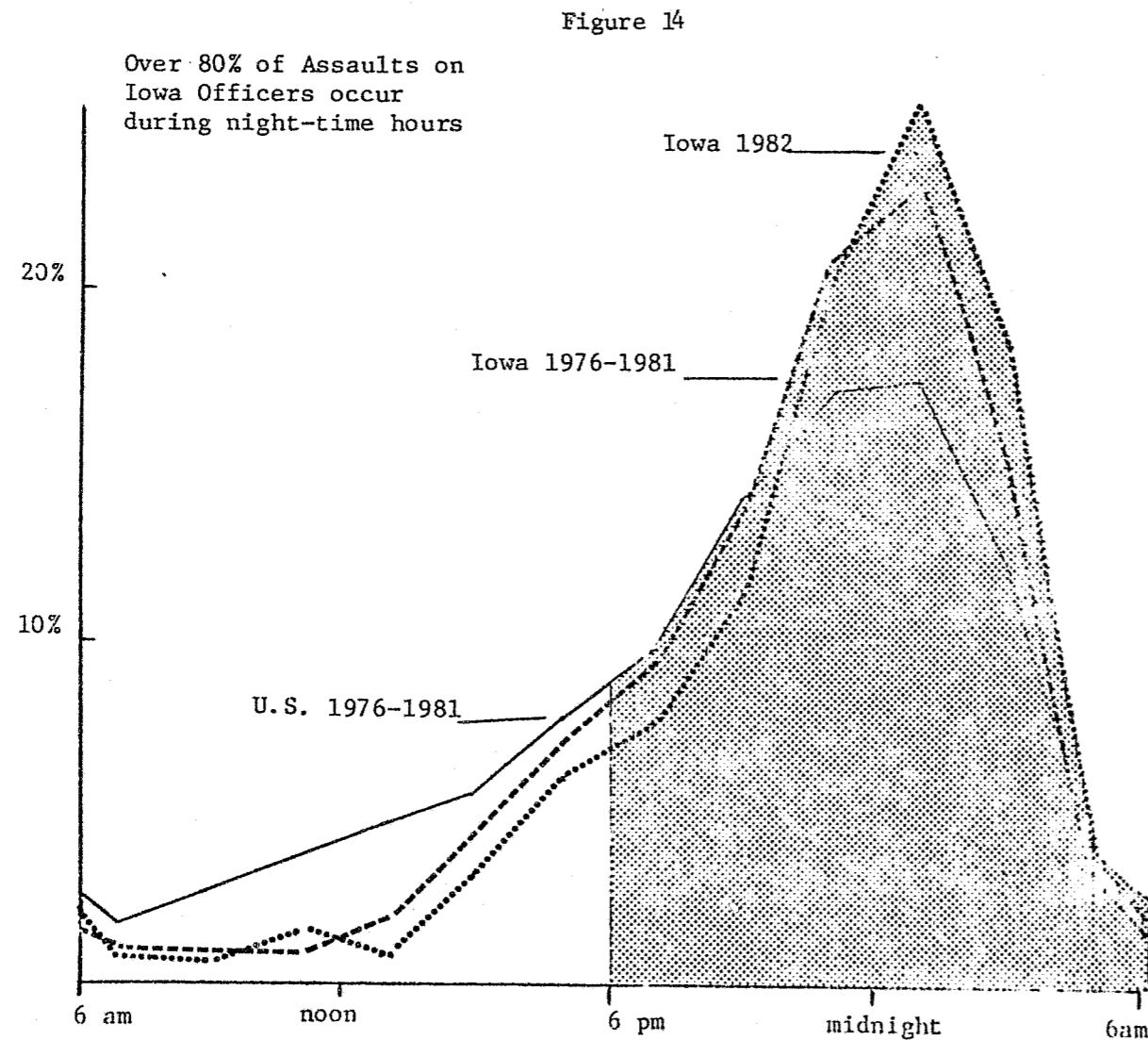


Table 6
Police Assaults Between 6 PM & 6 AM
in Percent
1976-1979, 1980, 1981, 1982

	1982	1981	1980	1976-79	TOTAL	1981 U.S. TOTAL
SMSA	85.1	83.3	85.3	84.8	84.8	75.5
Other Cities	92.9	87.6	90.2	86.8	88.3	78.1
Rural Areas	90.0	84.4	86.0	78.1	81.9	72.5
DPS	77.8	80.0	100.0	--	79.5	--
TOTAL	86.4	84.3	86.0	84.8	85.1	74.4
TOTAL N	929	1,109	1,136	3,556	6,730	57,116

The rate at which assaults on officers are "cleared" by the arrest of a suspect is presented in Table 7. The clearance rate was 100% for burglaries in progress, robberies in progress, civil disorders, and dealing with the mentally deranged. Generally, according to the table, clearance rates for all types of assaults are exceptionally high; as an example, one should consider that the clearance rate for Part I "Property" crimes averages only about 15%, and for violent crimes, typically about 55%. The table also confirms that these high clearance rates exist in all population groupings, with percentages remaining at or above 90% for all areas.

Table 7
Clearance Rate of Assaults on Officers
by Population Category
in Percent
1982

	Disturb- ance Call	Burglary in Progress	Robbery in Progress	Other Arrest	Civil Disorder	Handling Prisoner
SMSA	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0
Other Cities	95.2	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	88.0
Rural Areas	100.0	--	--	90.1	100.0	100.0
DPS	66.7	--	--	100.0	--	100.0
State Total	99.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	97.9
N	287	13	7	251	10	140
U.S. Total	95.4	91.0	85.7	94.0	84.0	95.4

	Investig. Suspect	Ambush	Mentally Deranged	Traffic Pursuit	All Others	TOTAL
SMSA	94.3	--	100.0	97.9	100.0	99.0
Other Cities	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5
Rural Areas	100.0	--	100.0	66.7	57.1	90.0
DPS	100.0	--	--	100.0	--	94.4
State Total	95.5	--	100.0	97.5	94.4	98.1
N	44	--	4	119	54	929
U.S. Total	90.7	71.0	86.5	93.5	91.7	93.4

Data are also available on the assignment of officers at the time of assaults, as shown in Table 8. Assaults are broken down depending on the number of officers assigned to a car -- a one-man car, a two-man car, or other -- whether the officers were in uniform or plain clothes, and whether they were assisted in the progress of the assault.

Table 8 shows this information with all types of assaults grouped together. Persons interested in an itemized breakdown by the situation leading to the assault should consult Appendix I.

Table 8
Police Assaults by Type of Assignment
by Population Category
1982

	Two-man Car		One-man Car				Other		TOTAL
	Uniform	Plain	Uniformed		Plain Clothes		Alone	Assisted	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted			
SMSA	312	3	84	263	2	6	11	39	720
Other Cities	36	0	40	52	0	3	3	7	141
Rural Areas	1	1	28	14	0	1	1	4	50
DPS	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	2	18
STATE TOTAL	349	4	159	338	2	10	15	52	929
PERCENT	37.6	0.4	17.1	36.4	0.2	1.1	1.6	5.6	
	38.0		53.5		1.3		7.2		

54.8

Table 8 shows that the majority of assaults on law enforcement officers in Iowa in 1982 were officers assigned to one-man cars, as was the case in 1981. Assaults on officers in two-man cars accounted for 38.0% of the total, and "other" assignments for 7.2%

Table 8A compares police assaults by type of assignment for Iowa and the U.S. The percentage of assaults on officers working in pairs was higher in Iowa than for the U.S. (38.0% vs. 29.4%). Police officers who are uniformed and work in one-man cars had a high percentage of assaults for both Iowa (53.5%) and the United States (52.0%). Assaults on officers in "other" assignments were more common in the U.S. total figures.

Table 8A
Law Enforcement Officers Assaults
Iowa 1982 vs. U.S. Total 1981
in Percent

	1982 IOWA	1981 U.S. TOTAL
Two-man Car	38.0	29.4
One-Man Car		
Uniformed-Alone	17.1	19.6
Uniformed-Assisted	36.4	32.4
Plain Clothes-Alone	0.2	1.3
Plain Clothes-Assisted	1.1	4.4
Other		
Alone	1.6	4.8
Assisted	5.6	8.0

Table 9 shows the percentage of cases in which officers were injured, broken down by type of assignment. The table shows that uniformed officers in one-man cars in 1982 had a slightly higher injury rate than did officers in two-man cars. Plain clothes officers operating alone had the highest injury rate. The percentage of injuries to plain clothes officers has fallen from 47.5% in 1980 to 25.0% in 1981 to 16.7% in 1982. This decrease may be due partially to a reduction in the use of plain clothes officers in Iowa. The change may look more significant than it really is.

Table 9
Assaults Resulting in Injury
by Type of Assignment

	Two-Man Car		One-Man Car				Other	TOTAL	
	Uniform	Plain	Uniformed		Plain Clothes				
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted			
SMSA	7.1	33.3	17.9	20.5	50.0	--	63.6	23.1	15.1
Other Cities	38.9	--	35.0	32.7	--	33.0	33.3	28.6	34.8
Rural Areas	100.0	100.0	39.3	21.4	--	--	--	50.0	36.0
DPS	--	--	28.6	33.3	--	--	--	50.0	66.7
	10.6	50.0	26.4	22.8	50.0	10.0	53.3	26.9	19.6
	11.0		23.9		16.7		32.8		
N	349	4	159	338	2	10	15	52	929

Table 9A
Assaults Resulting in Injury
by Type of Assignment
in Percent
1977-79, 1980, 1981, 1982

Year	2-Man Car	Uniform	Plain	Other	TOTAL
1982	11.0	23.9	16.7	32.8	19.6
1981	11.5	21.4	25.0	23.8	17.4
1980	14.7	22.5	47.5	13.8	18.9
1977-79*	15.2	28.2	23.7	33.6	22.1
TOTAL	14.0	24.9	29.2	28.1	20.3
TOTAL N	2,707	2,567	161	466	5,901

Officers were most likely to be injured in Iowa in 1982 when they were assaulted on assignments other than one or two-man cars. The 1981 data contrast with this, showing injuries most often affect plain clothes officers working alone. Officers assigned to two-man cars have consistently shown low injury rates, leading to the speculation that there is safety in numbers.

Overall, assaults resulting in injury were higher among DPS personnel, for rural areas, and in other cities than in the SMSAs. While assaults were less frequent in these areas than in the SMSAs, when assaults did occur, they more frequently resulted in injury. This could be due to the fact that in the SMSAs, help is more readily available than in rural areas.

Table 10 reports clearance rates for assaults by whether or not the officer was injured. Clearance rates were highest in Iowa when no injury resulted, save when DPS personnel were involved. Even when injury occurred clearance rates were high, although rates in the rural areas were considerably lower when officers were injured than when not. These figures are similar to those for 1981, with both years having slightly higher clearance rates when injury did not occur. These statistics should be regarded with caution, since the absolute number of officers injured is rather small.

The United States' clearance rates are lower in SMSAs* and other cities than was true for comparable areas in Iowa. Iowa's SMSAs have a clearance rate of 99.0% as compared to the 94.2% of the United States. In other cities, the United States' clearance rate is 95.4% as compared to 96.5% for Iowa. In Iowa, the clearance rate for rural areas is lower than that of the United States.

*Cities over 250,000 have not been included.

Table 10
Clearance Rates by Injury Status
by Population Group
1982

	N	Personal Injury	No Personal Injury	TOTAL	1981 U.S. TOTAL
SMSA	720	96.3	99.5	99.0	94.2
Other Cities	141	95.9	96.7	96.5	95.4
Rural Areas	50	77.8	96.9	90.0	94.5
DPS	18	100.0	91.7	94.4	--
STATE TOTAL	929	94.5	98.9	98.1	91.7

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Appendix I
 Police Assaults by Type of Assignment
 by Population Group
 Iowa, 1982

Type of Assault	Two Man Car		One Man Car				Other		TOTAL
	Uniform	Plain	Uniformed		Plain Clothes		Alone	Assisted	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted			
Disturbance Call									
SMSA	126	0	13	90	0	0	2	1	232
Other Cities	13	0	10	17	0	2	0	0	42
Rural Areas	1	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	10
DPS	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	140	0	29	113	0	2	2	1	287
Burglary in Progress									
SMSA	6	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	12
Other Cities	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rural Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	13
Robbery in Progress									
SMSA	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	7
Other Cities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	7
Other Arrest									
SMSA	62	2	27	89	0	4	2	5	191
Other Cities	10	0	11	18	0	1	0	2	42
Rural Areas	0	0	6	4	0	0	1	0	11
DPS	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	72	2	48	114	0	5	3	7	251

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Type of Assault	Two Man Car		One Man Car				Other		TOTAL
	Uniform	Plain	Uniformed		Plain Clothes		Alone	Assisted	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted			
Civil Disorder									
SMSA	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other Cities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rural Areas	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	3
DPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
Handling Prisoner									
SMSA	33	0	13	25	0	1	4	23	99
Other Cities	7	0	7	6	0	0	2	3	25
Rural Areas	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	4	13
DPS	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	3
TOTAL	<u>40</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>140</u>
Investigate Suspect									
SMSA	14	0	11	9	0	1	0	0	35
Other Cities	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	6
Rural Areas	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
DPS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>44</u>
Ambush									
SMSA									
Other Cities									
Rural Areas									
DPS									
TOTAL									
No assaults by ambush were reported in Iowa in 1982.									
Mentally Deranged									
SMSA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Other Cities	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rural Areas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Traffic Pursuit									
SMSA	49	0	19	29	0	0	0	0	97
Other Cities	4	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	15
Rural Areas	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
DPS	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	<u>53</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>119</u>

Type of Assault	Two Man Car		One Man Car				Other		TOTAL
	Uniform	Plain	Uniformed		Plain Clothes		Alone	Assisted	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted			
All Other									
SMSA	14	0	1	15	2	0	3	5	40
Other Cities	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	7
Rural Areas	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
DPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	14	0	11	18	2	0	4	5	54
Total									
SMSA	312	3	84	263	2	6	11	39	720
Other Cities	36	0	40	52	0	3	3	7	141
Rural Areas	1	1	28	14	0	1	1	4	50
DPS	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	2	18
TOTAL	349	4	159	338	2	10	15	52	929

APPENDIX II

Police Assaults by Weapon Used by Type of Call
by Population Group
Iowa, 1982

Type of Assault	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	TOTAL
Disturbance Call					
SMSA	5	5	6	216	232
Other Cities	2	1	2	37	42
Rural Areas	4	0	0	6	10
DPS	1	2	0	0	3
TOTAL	12	8	8	259	287
	4.2%	2.8%	2.8%	90.2%	100.0%
Burglary in Progress					
SMSA	2	0	1	9	12
Other Cities	0	0	1	0	1
Rural Areas	0	0	0	0	0
DPS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	0	2	9	13
	15.4%		15.4%	69.2%	100.0%
Robbery in Progress					
SMSA	3	0	0	4	7
Other Cities	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Areas	0	0	0	0	0
DPS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	0	0	4	7
	42.9%			57.1%	100.0%
Other Arrests					
SMSA	0	0	4	187	191
Other Cities	0	0	3	39	42
Rural Areas	1	0	0	10	11
DPS	0	0	1	6	7
TOTAL	1	0	8	242	251
	0.4%		3.2%	96.4%	100.0%
Civil Disorder					
SMSA	0	0	1	4	5
Other Cities	0	0	0	2	2
Rural Areas	0	0	0	3	3
DPS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	1	9	10
			10.0%	90.0%	100.0%
Handling Prisoner					
SMSA	0	0	0	99	99
Other Cities	0	0	0	25	25
Rural Areas	0	0	0	13	13
DPS	0	0	0	3	3
TOTAL	0	0	0	140	140
				100.0%	100.0%

Type of Assault	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	TOTAL
Investigating Suspect					
SMSA	4	1	2	28	35
Other Cities	0	0	0	6	6
Rural Areas	0	0	0	2	2
DPS	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	4	1	2	37	44
	9.1%	2.3%	4.5%	84.1%	100.0%
Ambush					
SMSA					
Other Cities					
Rural Areas					
DPS					
TOTAL					
No assaults by ambush were reported in Iowa in 1982.					
Mentally Deranged					
SMSA	1	0	0	1	2
Other Cities	0	0	1	0	1
Rural Areas	0	0	0	1	1
DPS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	1	2	4
	25.0%		25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Traffic Pursuit					
SMSA	0	1	10	86	97
Other Cities	0	1	2	12	15
Rural Areas	0	0	0	3	3
DPS	0	0	2	2	4
TOTAL	0	2	14	103	119
		1.7%	11.8%	86.6%	100.1%
All Other					
SMSA	0	0	5	35	40
Other Cities	0	0	0	7	7
Rural Areas	0	0	1	6	7
DPS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	6	48	54
			11.1%	88.9%	100.0%
TOTAL					
SMSA	15	7	29	669	720
Other Cities	2	2	9	128	141
Rural Areas	5	0	1	44	50
DPS	1	2	3	12	18
TOTAL	23	11	42	853	929
	2.5%	1.2%	4.5%	91.8%	100.0%

APPENDIX III
 ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BY POPULATION CATEGORIES - 1982
 (Rates Per 100 Full-Time Officers)

Population Categories	Assaults with Injury		Assaults Without Injury		Total Assaults		Officers Killed
	Number	Rate/100 Officers	Number	Rate/100 Officers	Number	Rate/100 Officers	
State of Iowa	181	5.1	743	21.0	924	26.1	0
Total for all Cities	141	5.8	630	26.1	771	31.9	0
Cities Over 50,000							
Cedar Rapids PD	6	3.9	92	59.4	98	63.2	0
Council Bluffs PD	13	14.9	29	33.3	42	48.3	0
Davenport PD	7	4.8	50	34.2	57	39.0	0
Des Moines PD	18	5.4	193	57.8	211	63.2	0
Dubuque PD	7	9.2	0	0.0	7	9.2	0
Sioux City PD	13	12.1	97	90.7	110	102.8	0
Waterloo PD	5	3.8	21	16.2	26	20.8	0
Over 50,000 Total	69	6.7	482	46.6	551	53.2	0
Cities 25,000-50,000							
Bettendorf PD	1	3.2	6	19.4	7	22.6	0
Burlington PD	1	2.8	1	2.8	2	5.6	0
Clinton PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Fort Dodge PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Iowa City PD	2	4.0	2	4.0	4	8.0	0
Marshalltown PD	2	4.9	8	19.5	10	24.4	0
Mason City PD	6	14.3	0	0.0	6	14.3	0
Ottumwa PD	3	8.3	4	11.1	7	19.4	0
25,000-50,000 Total	15	4.6	21	6.4	36	11.0	0
Cities 10,000-24,999							
Ames PD	2	4.2	0	0.0	2	4.2	0
Ankeny PD	2	10.5	2	10.5	4	21.1	0
Boone PD	1	6.3	3	18.8	4	25.0	0
Cedar Falls PD	3	6.5	7	15.2	10	21.7	0
Fort Madison PD	1	4.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	0
Indianola PD	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	9.1	0
Keokuk PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marion PD	1	4.3	7	30.4	8	34.8	0
Muscatine PD	2	6.5	1	3.2	3	9.7	0
Newton PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Oskaloosa PD	5	33.3	8	53.3	13	86.7	0
Spencer PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Urbandale PD	0	0.0	5	17.9	5	17.9	0
West Des Moines PD	1	3.7	1	3.7	2	7.4	0
10,000-24,999 Total	19	5.3	34	9.4	53	14.7	0

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ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BY POPULATION CATEGORIES - 1982
(Rates Per 100 Full-Time Officers)

Population Categories	Assaults With Injury		Assaults Without Injury		Total Assaults		Officers Killed
	Number	Rate/100 Officers	Number	Rate/100 Officers	Number	Rate/100 Officers	
Cities 5,000-9,999							
Algona PD	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	0
Altoona PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Atlantic PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Carroll PD	1	6.7	2	13.3	3	20.0	0
Centerville PD	0	0.0	2	16.7	2	16.7	0
Charles City PD	3	25.0	0	0.0	3	25.0	0
Cherokee PD	1	7.1	9	64.3	10	71.4	0
Clarinda PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Clear Lake PD	3	25.0	5	41.7	8	66.7	0
Clive PD	1	11.1	3	33.3	4	44.4	0
Coralville PD	6	37.5	2	12.5	8	50.0	0
Creston PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Decorah PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Denison PD	0	0.0	4	36.4	4	36.4	0
Estherville PD	0	0.0	1	5.9	1	5.9	0
Fairfield PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Glenwood PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grinnell PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Harlan PD	0	0.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	0
Independence PD	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	9.1	0
Iowa Falls PD	1	10.0	4	40.0	5	50.0	0
Knoxville PD	2	18.2	1	9.1	3	27.3	0
LeMars PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Maquoketa PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Mount Pleasant PD	2	18.2	0	0.0	2	18.2	0
Nevada PD	0	0.0	3	50.0	3	50.0	0
Oelwein PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Pella PD	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	11.1	0
Perry PD	0	0.0	2	20.0	2	20.0	0
Red Oak PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Shenandoah PD	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	11.1	0
Storm Lake PD	1	8.3	1	8.3	2	16.7	0
Vinton PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Washington PD	0	0.0	2	22.2	2	22.2	0
Waverly PD	1	8.3	0	0.0	1	8.3	0
Webster City PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Windsor Heights PD	0	0.0	5	45.5	5	45.5	0
5,000-9,999 Total	23	5.7	50	12.4	73	18.1	0

ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BY POPULATION CATEGORIES - 1982
(Rates Per 100 Full-Time Officers)

Population Categories		Assaults With Injury		Assaults Without Injury		Total Assaults		Officers Killed
		Number	Rate/100 Officers	Number	Rate/100 Officers	Number	Rate/100 Officers	
Cities Under 5,000								
Adel	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Albia	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Anamosa	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Audubon	PD	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0
Belle Plaine	PD	1	100.0	1	100.0	2	200.0	0
Belmond	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Bloomfield	PD	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	0
Camanche	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Carlisle	PD	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0
Carter Lake	PD	0	0.0	4	57.1	4	57.1	0
Chariton	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Clarion	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Cresco	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
De Witt	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Dyersville	PD	1	20.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	0
Eagle Grove	PD	2	28.6	1	14.3	3	42.9	0
Eldora	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Eldridge	PD	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0
Emmetsburg	PD	1	14.3	1	14.3	2	28.6	0
Evansdale	PD	1	14.3	3	42.9	4	57.1	0
Forest City	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Garner	PD	0	0.0	2	40.0	2	40.0	0
Grundy Center	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Hampton	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Hawarden	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Hiawatha	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Humboldt	PD	0	0.0	3	100.0	3	100.0	0
Jefferson	PD	0	0.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	0
Johnston	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Le Claire	PD	1	20.0	1	14.3	1	14.3	0
Manchester	PD	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	20.0	0
Missouri Valley	PD	0	0.0	9	112.5	10	125.0	0
Monticello	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Mount Vernon	PD	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
New Hampton	PD	0	0.0	3	75.0	4	100.0	0
Norwalk	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Onawa	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Orange City	PD	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	0
Osage	PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
				1	16.7	1	16.7	0

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ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BY POPULATION CATEGORIES - 1982
(Rates Per 100 Full-Time Officers)

Population Categories	Assaults With Injury		Assaults Without Injury		Total Assaults		Officers Killed
	Number	Rate/100 Officers	Number	Rate/100 Officers	Number	Rate/100 Officer	
Osceola PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Pleasant Hill PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Rock Rapids PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Sac City PD	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0
Sheldon PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0
Sioux Center PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Spirit Lake PD	1	16.7	1	20.0	1	20.0	0
Story City PD	0	0.0	2	33.3	3	50.0	0
Tama PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Tipton PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Waukee PD	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Waukon PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	0
West Burlington PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
West Union PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Winterset PD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Under 5,000 Total	15	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
			43	14.7	58	19.9	0
Suburban Cities							
Cities 25,000-50,000	1	3.2	6	19.4	7	22.6	0
Cities 10,000-24,999	8	5.2	22	14.3	30	19.5	0
Cities 5,000-9,999	7	16.3	10	23.3	17	39.5	0
Cities Under 5,000	5	8.6	17	29.3	22	37.9	0
Suburban Cities Total	21	7.3	55	19.2	76	26.6	0
Non-Suburban Cities							
Cities 25,000-50,000	12	4.9	13	5.3	25	10.2	0
Cities 10,000-24,999	11	5.3	12	5.8	23	11.2	0
Cities 5,000-9,999	16	4.4	40	11.1	56	15.6	0
Cities Under 5,000	10	4.3	26	11.1	36	15.4	0
Non-Suburban Cities Total	49	4.7	91	8.7	140	13.4	0
Suburban Areas*							
Black Hawk Co	4	3.8	10	9.5	14	13.3	0
Dubuque Co	2	5.0	2	5.0	4	10.0	0
Johnson Co	6	12.2	2	4.1	8	16.3	0
Linn Co	11	11.1	40	40.4	51	51.5	0
Polk-Warren Co	9	3.2	50	18.1	59	21.3	0
Pottawattamie Co	0	0.0	4	9.5	4	9.5	0
Scott Co	3	3.8	14	17.9	17	21.8	0
Woodbury Co	2	6.9	1	3.4	3	10.3	0
Suburban Areas* Total	37	5.1	123	17.1	160	22.3	0

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ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BY POPULATION CATEGORIES - 1982
(Rates Per 100 Full-Time Officers)

Population Categories	Assaults With Injury		Assaults Without Injury		Total Assaults		Officers Killed
	Number	Rate/100 Officers	Number	Rate/100 Officers	Number	Rate/100 Officers	
Montgomery Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Muscatine Co	2	14.3	0	0.0	2	14.3	0
O'Brien Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Osceola Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Page Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Palo Alto Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Plymouth Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Pocahontas Co	3	60.0	3	60.0	6	120.0	0
Poweshiek Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Ringgold Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Sac Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Shelby Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Sioux Co	0	0.0	3	33.3	3	33.3	0
Story Co	0	0.0	1	4.2	1	4.2	0
Tama Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Taylor Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Union Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Van Buren Co	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0
Wapello Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Washington Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Wayne Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Webster Co	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	7.7	0
Winnebago Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Winneshiek Co	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Worth Co	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	0
Wright Co	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0
Rural Areas Total	24	3.9	44	7.2	68	11.1	0
Universities							
Iowa State Univ.	0	0.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	0
Univ. of Iowa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Univ. of N. Iowa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Universities Total	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	1.4	0

* Includes reporting police departments serving jurisdictions with less than 50,000 population and reporting sheriffs' offices in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area counties (Woodbury, Pottawattamie, Polk-Warren, Black Hawk, Linn, Dubuque and Scott).

Cities are grouped by population size categories (Group A-not used. Group B-over 50,000. Group C-Between 25,000 and 50,000. Group D-Between 10,000 and 25,000. Group E-Between 5,000 and 10,000. Group F-Less than 5,000).

Suburban and non-suburban police departments also included in city size groups.

This table includes only those agencies with 100% reporting.

END