

MF-1

ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS IN IOWA  
1980

Prepared by:

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER  
Office for Planning and Programming  
523 East 12th Street  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain/U.S. Dept. of  
Justice/Bur. of Justice Statistics

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

July, 1982

State of Iowa  
Office for Planning and Programming  
523 East 12th Street  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Edward J. Stanek, Ph.D., Director

NCJRS

JUL 19 1982

ACQUISITIONS

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Director.....Paul Stageberg, M.A.  
Data Coordinator.....Daryl R. Fischer, Ph.D.  
Technical Assistance Planner.....Marcia L. Cohan, M.S.  
Programmer Analyst.....Gail Bontrager, M.P.A.  
Research Analyst.....Fu-hau Yu, M.S.  
Statistical Assistant.....Lettie Prell, B.A.  
Secretary.....Joyce L. Samo

This report was published through financial assistance provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice, through Grant No. 81-BJ-CX-0009. Points of view or opinions contained herein do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Dept. of Justice.

83999

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction .....	1
Analysis of Results .....	2
Table 1.    Assaults on Officers, 1980, By Population Category.....	2
Table 2.    Rates of Assaults on Officers, by Population Category, 1980.....	2
Table 3.    Situations Resulting In Assaults on Police Officers By Population Category - In Percent, 1980.....	3
Table 4.    Types of Weapons Used in Assaults on Officers By Population Category, 1980.....	4
Table 5.    Police Assaults By Weapon Used By Type of Call By Population Category - Iowa, 1980.....	5
Table 6.    Injuries Resulting from Assaults on Officers By Population Category, 1980.....	7
Table 7.    Injuries Resulting From Assaults on Officers By Type of Weapon, In Percent, 1980.....	7
Table 8.    Police Assaults By Time of Day By Population Category - Iowa, 1980.....	8
Table 9.    Clearance Rate of Assaults on Officers By Population Category, in Percent, 1980.....	9
Table 10.   Police Assaults By Type of Assignment By Population Category, 1980.....	10
Table 11.   Assaults Resulting in Injury By Type of Assignment, In Percent, 1980.....	11
Table 12.   Clearance Rate By Injury Status By Population Category, 1980.....	11
Summary and Conclusion:.....	12
Appendix I. Police Assaults By Type of Assignment By Population Category - Iowa, 1980.....	13

### 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 its volume, much of this information escapes 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 analyses of these data have occurred with the exception of yearly tables contained in the Annual Uniform Crime Reports published by the Department of Public Safety. These tables, while useful, are not intended to thoroughly examine assaults on officers, as they list assaults by jurisdiction and population grouping, officers killed, the types of circumstances leading to assaults, and the types of weapons involved, but do not crosstabulate these. While the report provides the raw number of assaults stemming from burglaries, and indicates the types of weapons used in these situations, for example, there is no breakdown of these by population grouping, so the reader has no way of knowing if assaults stemming from burglaries are more common in rural areas or large cities.

Because analyses of these factors could assist the law enforcement community in better understanding assaults on officers -- and, we would hope, perhaps assist in reducing these assaults because of a more complete understanding of the types of situations most likely leading to assaults -- the Iowa Statistical Analysis Center in early 1982 embarked on a project to analyze information available on assaults on officers in the Iowa Uniform Crime reports. This publication is the result of this project.

While the goal of this project is to lead to a better understanding of assaults on officers, the information included here is included primarily to provide a broad overview of the subject. Readers desiring more specific information on these assaults are encouraged to contact the Iowa Statistical Analysis Center with specific requests.

### 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 its volume, much of this information escapes 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 analyses of these data have occurred with the exception of yearly tables contained in the Annual Uniform Crime Reports published by the Department of Public Safety. These tables, while useful, are not intended to thoroughly examine assaults on officers, as they list assaults by jurisdiction and population grouping, officers killed, the types of circumstances leading to assaults, and the types of weapons involved, but do not crosstabulate these. While the report provides the raw number of assaults stemming from burglaries, and indicates the types of weapons used in these situations, for example, there is no breakdown of these by population grouping, so the reader has no way of knowing if assaults stemming from burglaries are more common in rural areas or large cities.

Because analyses of these factors could assist the law enforcement community in better understanding assaults on officers -- and, we would hope, perhaps assist in reducing these assaults because of a more complete understanding of the types of situations most likely leading to assaults -- the Iowa Statistical Analysis Center in early 1982 embarked on a project to analyze information available on assaults on officers in the Iowa Uniform Crime reports. This publication is the result of this project.

While the goal of this project is to lead to a better understanding of assaults on officers, the information included here is included primarily to provide a broad overview of the subject. Readers desiring more specific information on these assaults are encouraged to contact the Iowa Statistical Analysis Center with specific requests.

### ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Table 1, below, presents the distribution of assaults on officers among the three population groupings used in this report: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), other cities (i.e., cities generally over 2,000 population which are not within SMSAs), and rural areas (areas covered by county sheriffs' offices and towns below 2,000 population):

TABLE 1  
ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS, 1980,  
BY POPULATION CATEGORY

	<u>ASSAULTS REPORTED</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
SMSAs	932	82.0
OTHER CITIES	153	13.5
RURAL AREAS	<u>50</u>	<u>4.4</u>
STATE TOTAL	1,136*	100.0

\*State total includes one assault on a Department of Public Safety Officer not included in the area breakdowns.

The table shows that a substantial majority of assaults on officers (82.0%) were reported by departments serving Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas -- the counties of Polk/Warren, Scott, Dubuque, Black Hawk, Linn, Johnson, Woodbury, and Pottawattamie. Assaults were reported much less frequently in other cities and rural areas, as the combination of these accounted for only 17.9% of the reported assaults.

To determine if this distribution of assaults is, perhaps, accountable to a greater number of officers in the SMSAs, figures were developed on the number of officers serving each of these areas. With these figures, as shown below, one can develop rates with which to compare figures in the three population categories:

TABLE 2  
RATES OF ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS, BY  
POPULATION CATEGORY  
1980

	<u>SMSAs</u>	<u>OTHER CITIES</u>	<u>RURAL AREAS</u>	<u>STATE TOTAL</u>
NUMBER OF ASSAULTS	932	153	50	1136
NUMBER OF OFFICERS*	<u>1831</u>	<u>1122</u>	<u>952</u>	<u>3905</u>
RATE PER 100 OFFICERS	50.9	13.6	5.2	29.1

\*Figures on the number of officers taken from FY 1981 surveys conducted for the Iowa Association of Chiefs of Police, and from FY 1980 surveys conducted for the Iowa State Sheriffs' and Deputies' Association. Figures for agencies not responding to surveys taken from 1980 Iowa Uniform Crime Reports.

The table shows clearly that assaults are much more common in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of the State than in either rural areas or other (non-SMSA) cities. This is not surprising given that reported crime rates in SMSAs are also significantly higher than in the other areas, but the size of the discrepancy is much larger here than in reported crime figures, as rural areas and other cities typically show about 1/4 and 3/4 the crime rate, respectively, of SMSAs. A truer representation can be found in rates of violent crime, as the rural rate of violent crime typically is about 10% of that reported in SMSAs, and rates in other cities are about 45% of the SMSA rates. By whatever measure, however, rates of assaults on officers are substantially higher in the major cities of Iowa than in the rest of the State.

Table 3, presenting the situations resulting in police assaults, shows that disturbance calls were the most likely type of call to result in assaults on police officers in Iowa in 1980. Figures for SMSAs and rural areas are consistent with the State total, both showing disturbance calls as the largest single source of assaults. Arrests other than for burglary, robbery, or disturbances resulted in the largest percentage of assaults on police officers in non-SMSA cities, and were the second and third most likely type of call to result in assaults on officers in SMSAs and rural areas, respectively. Two other situations, traffic pursuits and handling prisoners, also resulted in a substantial number of assaults on police officers.

TABLE 3  
SITUATIONS RESULTING IN ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS  
BY POPULATION CATEGORY  
IN PERCENT  
1980

	SMSA	OTHER CITIES	RURAL	STATE TOTAL
Disturbance Call	34.1	19.0	26.0	31.7
Burglary in Progress	1.1	0.0	6.0	1.1
Other Arrest	23.0	35.9	16.0	24.4
Civil Disorder	3.4	2.6	8.0	3.5
Handling Prisoner	13.1	17.0	8.0	13.5
Investigating Suspect	5.4	2.6	2.0	4.8
Ambush	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.2
Mentally Deranged	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.0
All Others	4.5	8.5	12.0	5.4
TOTAL N	932	153	50	1136*
PERCENT	82.0	13.5	4.4	100.0

\* Includes one assault on a Department of Public Safety officer not included in area breakdowns.

Table 4, below, lists the number of assaults by type of weapon for each population group. Of the 1,136 total assaults, 10 (0.9%) were committed with firearms, 15 (1.3%) with knives, and 51 (4.5%) with other weapons. The remaining 1,060 (93.3%) were committed with hands, fists, feet, and other "personal" weapons.

TABLE 4  
TYPES OF WEAPONS USED IN ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS,  
BY POPULATION CATEGORY, 1980

	FIREARM		KNIFE		OTHER WEAPON		HANDS, FIST, FEET		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SMSA	5	50.0	10	66.7	44	86.3	873	82.4	932	82.0
Other Cities	3	30.0	4	26.7	5	9.8	141	13.3	153	13.5
Rural Areas	2	20.0	1	6.7	2	3.9	45	4.2	50	4.4
DPS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
STATE TOTAL	10	100.0	15	100.0	51	100.0	1060	100.0	1136	100.0
		0.9%		1.3%		4.5%		93.3%		100.0%

The table also shows that, although they are not frequent, assaults with firearms are proportionately more common in non-SMSA cities and rural areas than are assaults in general. While only 13.4% of all assaults occurred in non-SMSA cities, 30.0% of the firearm-related assaults occurred in these areas. Similarly, while only 4.4% of all assaults occurred in the rural areas, 20.0% of the firearm-related assaults were reported in these areas. A similar occurrence is noted for knives, as 26.7% of the knife assaults occurred in the non-SMSA cities, while these areas, as noted, accounted for only 13.4% of the total assaults. These results should be viewed with caution, however, as they are based on very small numbers, and may be very susceptible to wide variation from year to year. Analyses of data from future years should assist in determining if any trends exist in these areas.

Table 5 examines these data in a slightly different manner, and presents the types of weapons used in assaults by the circumstance leading to the assault. Highlights of this table include the following:

- With the exception of assaults stemming from robberies or ambushes, a large majority of assaults in each category involved personal weapons such as hands, feet, or fists.
- Assaults during burglaries were most likely to involve weapons other than firearms or knives. While only 13 burglary-related assaults were reported for 1980, 23.1% of these involved other weapons.
- If an assault on an officer occurs during a robbery in progress, it is most likely to involve use of a firearm, as two of the three assaults occurring during robberies involved firearms.
- Assaults during ambushes are also likely to involve firearms, as both ambush assaults in Iowa in 1980 involved firearms.

TABLE 5  
POLICE ASSAULTS BY WEAPON USED BY TYPE OF CALL  
BY POPULATION CATEGORY  
IOWA, 1980

Type of Assault	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Hands, Fist, Feet, Etc.	TOTAL
Disturbance Call					
SMSA	0	4	15	299	318
Other Cities	1	1	1	26	29
Rural Areas	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>
TOTAL	2	5	16	337	360
	0.6%	1.4%	4.4%	93.6%	100.0%
Burglary in Progress					
SMSA	0	0	2	8	10
Other Cities	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Areas	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	0	0	3	10	13
			23.1%	76.9%	100.0%
Robbery in Progress					
SMSA	2	0	0	1	3
Other Cities	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Areas	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	2	0	0	1	3
	66.7%			33.3%	100.0%
Other Arrest					
SMSA	1	0	12	201	214
Other Cities	0	2	1	52	55
Rural Areas	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	1	2	13	261	277
	0.4%	0.7%	4.7%	94.2%	100.0%
Civil Disorder					
SMSA	0	0	1	31	32
Other Cities	0	0	0	4	4
Rural Areas	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	0	0	1	39	40
			2.5%	97.5%	100.0%
Handling Prisoner					
SMSA	0	1	3	118	122
Other Cities	0	0	1	25	26
Rural Areas	0	0	0	4	4
DPS	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	0	1	4	148	153
		0.7%	2.6%	96.7%	100.0%

TABLE 5 (Continued)  
POLICE ASSAULTS BY WEAPON USED BY TYPE OF CALL  
BY POPULATION CATEGORY  
IOWA, 1980

Type of Assault	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Hands, Fist, Feet, Etc.	TOTAL
Investig. Susp. Person					
SMSA	1	2	1	46	50
Other Cities	1	0	0	3	4
Rural Areas	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	2	2	2	49	55
	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	89.1%	100.0%
Ambush					
SMSA	0	0	0	0	0
Other Cities	1	0	0	0	1
Rural Areas	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	2	0	0	0	2
	100.0%				100.0%
Mentally Deranged					
SMSA	0	1	1	16	18
Other Cities	0	1	0	3	4
Rural Areas	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	0	2	1	20	23
		8.7%	4.3%	87.0%	100.0%
Traffic Pursuit					
SMSA	1	2	5	115	123
Other Cities	0	0	2	15	17
Rural Areas	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
TOTAL	1	3	7	138	149
	0.7%	2.0%	4.7%	92.6%	100.0%
All Other					
SMSA	0	0	4	38	42
Other Cities	0	0	0	13	13
Rural Areas	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	0	0	4	57	61
			6.6%	93.4%	100.0%
TOTAL					
SMSA	5	10	44	873	932
Other Cities	3	4	5	141	153
Rural Areas	2	1	2	45	50
DPS	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	10	15	51	1060	1136
	0.9%	1.3%	4.5%	93.3%	100.0%

Table 6 presents the number and percentage of injuries resulting from assaults on officers, by population category. Less than one-fifth of the assaults on officers reported in Iowa in 1980 resulted in injuries to officers. Perhaps surprisingly, assaults in non-SMSA cities and the rural areas were more likely to result in injury than those occurring in the SASAs.

TABLE 6  
INJURIES RESULTING FROM ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS  
BY POPULATION CATEGORY

SMSA (932)		
Injury	159	17.1%
No Injury	773	82.9%
Other Cities (153)		
Injury	40	26.1%
No Injury	113	73.9%
Rural Areas (50)		
Injury	14	28.0%
No Injury	36	72.0%
DPS (1)		
Injury	1	100.0%
No Injury	0	0.0%
STATE TOTAL		
Injury	214	18.8%
No Injury	922	81.2%
	<u>1136</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Table 7 lists injuries by type of weapon. Overall, about 40 percent of police officers assaulted with a firearm or a weapon other than a knife suffered some type of injury. Officers assaulted with knives suffered injuries 20 percent of the time. Officers experiencing a "strong arm" attack (hands, fist, feet, etc.) suffered injuries about 18 percent of the time. Of all assaults on police officers during 1980, 81 percent resulted in no injuries to officers.

TABLE 7  
INJURIES RESULTING FROM ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS BY  
TYPE OF WEAPON, 1980  
IN PERCENT

	Firearms	Knives	Other Weapon	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	TOTAL
Injury	40.0	20.0	41.2	17.5	18.8
No Injury	60.0	80.0	58.8	82.5	81.2
N	10	15	51	1060	1136

Table 8 shows that the majority of reported assaults on officers (86%) 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 (90.2%) occurred between these hours. The likelihood is that the types of circumstances likely to lead to assaults (e.g., armed robberies, burglaries, domestic disputes) occur most frequently during this period, naturally resulting in more assaults.

TABLE 8  
POLICE ASSAULTS BY TIME OF DAY BY POPULATION CATEGORY  
IOWA, 1980

	N	%
SMSA		
6 A.M. - P.M.	137	14.7
6 P.M. - A.M.	795	85.3
	<u>932</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Other Cities		
6 A.M. - P.M.	15	9.8
6 P.M. - A.M.	138	90.2
	<u>153</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Rural Areas		
6 A.M. - P.M.	7	14.0
6 P.M. - A.M.	43	86.0
	<u>50</u>	<u>100.0</u>
DPS		
6 A.M. - P.M.	0	0.0
6 P.M. - A.M.	1	100.0
	<u>1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
STATE TOTAL		
6 A.M. - P.M.	159	14.0
6 P.M. - A.M.	977	86.0
	<u>1136</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The rate at which assaults on officers are "cleared" by the arrest of a suspect is presented in Table 9. Clearances were least common for assaults resulting from robberies in progress -- only two of three cases were cleared -- but one should be cautious about this finding because of the small number of cases involved. The clearance rate was highest for assaults resulting from ambushes or mentally deranged suspects, as both of these were cleared in all cases. Generally, the clearance rates for all types of assaults were exceptionally high; as a point of reference, one should consider that clearance rates for Part I "property" crimes average only about 15%, and for violent crimes is typically about 55%. Thus, these assaults are cleared in a very high percentage of cases.





The next highest percentage of injuries resulting from assaults occurred when single officers in uniform were assaulted, as 22.5% of these assaults resulted in injury. The least frequent incidence of injury occurred with assaults on officers in two-man cars -- 14.7% resulted in injuries -- and in "other" situations, where 13.8% of the assaults resulted in injury.

The table also shows that the percentage of assaults resulting in injury was most frequent in the rural areas. While assaults were less frequent in these areas than in the SMSAs and other cities, when assaults did occur they more frequently resulted in injury. The SMSAs, by far, showed the lowest percentage of assaults resulting in injury.

TABLE 11  
ASSAULTS RESULTING IN INJURY  
BY TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT, 1980  
IN PERCENT

	Two Man Car		One Man Car				Other		TOTAL
	Uniform	Plain	Uniformed		Plain Clothes		Alone	Assisted	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
SMSA	13.8	0.0	25.2	17.2	50.0	50.0	30.8	9.3	17.1
Other Cities	26.7	-----	40.7	21.3	-----	50.0	0.0	30.0	26.8
Rural Areas	100.0	100.0	25.0	38.9	0.0	-----	0.0	0.0	28.0
DPS	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0
	14.7	20.0	28.0	19.8	25.0	50.0	22.2	11.6	18.9
N	545	6	150	308	4	36	18	69	1136

There also appears to be a slight relationship between the likelihood of making arrests of suspects involved in assaults on officers and whether or not officers were injured, as shown below. While clearances are high regardless of whether officers were injured, clearance rates were highest for assaults not resulting in injuries. This was true in each population category.

TABLE 12  
CLEARANCE RATE, BY INJURY STATUS,  
BY POPULATION CATEGORY, 1980

	Personal Injury	No Personal Injury	TOTAL	N
SMSA	93.1	98.7	97.7	932
Other Cities	90.2	98.2	96.1	153
Rural Areas	92.9	94.4	94.0	50
DPS	100.0	-----	100.0	1
STATE TOTAL	92.6	98.5	97.4	1136

Summary and Conclusion

This report has analyzed assaults against law enforcement officers in Iowa in 1980. Included here are tables examining the areas in which assaults have occurred -- SMSAs, non-suburban cities, and rural areas -- the situations leading toward the assaults, the types of weapons used, the type of assignment of officers assaulted, and whether injuries resulted from the assaults.

This is the first of what is expected to be an annual series of reports on assaults on officers in Iowa. Because this is the first report on this topic, no effort has been made to identify yearly trends. Analyses of this type will be contained in future reports.

The report shows that most assaults on officers in Iowa --82%-- occur in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs): the counties of Polk/Warren, Johnson, Scott, Dubuque, Black Hawk, Woodbury, Linn, and Pottawattamie. Cities outside these areas reported 13.5% of the assaults, and rural areas and small towns (under 2,000 population) accounted for 4.4%. Non-suburban cities and the rural areas both accounted for a smaller percentage of the total than would be expected based from crime rates, as in 1980 the SMSAs reported 58.5% of the serious crime in Iowa, non-suburban cities reported 26.9%, and rural areas 12.9%.

The rate of assault was also highest in SMSAs, as they reported 50.9 assaults for every 100 officers in 1980, compared with 13.6 per 100 officers in other cities, and 5.2 per 100 officers in rural areas.

Few assaults on officers in Iowa in 1980 involved weapons other than hands and feet. Of the 1,136 assaults reported, only ten involved firearms, 15 involved knives, and 51 involved other weapons. The remainder involved "personal" weapons such as hands and feet. This pattern held true for each of the population categories.

Most assaults arose from situations involving an arrest, as disturbance calls (domestic situations, loud parties, etc.) accounted for almost 32% of the assaults, and other arrests other than for burglary and robbery accounted for another 24% of the assaults. The third most frequent situation resulting in assaults was handling of prisoners.

The vast majority of assaults on officers did not result in injury to the officers. This was true in each population category, although injury was slightly more common in assaults in the non-SMSA areas. Injuries correlated most highly with assaults involving firearms and weapons other than knives and hands and feet.

Assaults in each population category were also most likely to occur between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.

Clearance rates for assaults on officers were exceptionally high, as in each population category over 94% of these assaults were cleared by arrest. Assaults in each category also were likely to be directed toward uniformed officers, as opposed to those in plain clothes, and were almost evenly split between officers in one-man and two-man cars.

APPENDIX I  
POLICE ASSAULTS BY TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT  
BY POPULATION CATEGORY  
IOWA, 1980

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	202	0	33	70	1	9	3	0	318
Other Cities	7	0	6	16	0	0	0	0	29
Rural Areas	1	0	4	6	1	0	0	1	13
TOTAL	210	0	43	92	2	9	3	1	360
Burglary in Progress									
SMSA	6	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	10
Other Cities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Areas	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	6	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	13
Robbery in Progress									
SMSA	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Other Cities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Other Arrest									
SMSA	119	1	24	58	0	6	4	2	214
Other Cities	10	0	9	29	0	3	0	4	55
Rural Areas	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	8
TOTAL	129	1	38	90	0	9	4	6	277
Civil Disorder									
SMSA	10	0	0	8	0	12	1	1	32
Other Cities	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Rural Areas	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	12	0	1	13	0	12	1	1	40
Handling Prisoner									
SMSA	52	0	8	20	0	0	5	37	122
Other Cities	3	0	3	14	0	0	1	5	26
Rural Areas	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
DPS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	55	0	13	36	0	0	6	43	153

Type of Assault	Two Man Car		One Man Car				Other		TOTAL
	Uniform	Plain	Uniformed		Plain Clothes		Alone	Assisted	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted			
Investig. Susp. Person									
SMSA	39	0	7	3	0	0	0	1	50
Other Cities	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Rural Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	40	0	8	0	0	0	0	3	55
Ambush									
SMSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Cities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rural Areas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mentally Deranged									
SMSA	10	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	18
Other Cities	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Rural Areas	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	11	0	3	8	1	0	0	0	23
Traffic Pursued									
SMSA	64	2	21	32	0	3	0	1	123
Other Cities	1	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	17
Rural Areas	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	9
TOTAL	65	2	34	44	0	3	0	1	149
All Other									
SMSA	10	2	6	10	1	1	0	12	42
Other Cities	4	0	0	7	0	1	1	0	13
Rural Areas	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	6
TOTAL	14	2	7	17	1	2	4	14	61
Total									
SMSA	514	5	103	209	2	32	13	54	932
Other Cities	30	0	27	80	0	4	2	10	153
Rural Areas	1	1	20	18	2	0	3	5	50
DPS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	545	6	150	308	4	36	18	69	1136

**END**