

Section 2. Scott County Profile

Introduction

This section examines two global trends in Scott County and, to a lesser degree, the Quad Cities region. Population and economy are the backdrop against which more specific criminal justice trends develop and interact. They are seldom the **direct** causes of criminal justice trends, since other factors, such as changes in legislation and criminal justice policy, are far more immediate and much more powerful.

However, significant changes in these two areas can and do influence what happens in the criminal justice system. County population is one of the variables used in developing a forecast of future criminal justice needs, and changes in population demographics play a role in criminal justice trends in a variety of ways. The risk factors discussed in Section 1 clearly show the relationship between poverty and being at risk of criminal behavior. As a result, the relative health of the economy plays a role in determining the number of at risk individuals.

Population Trends

Regional Growth

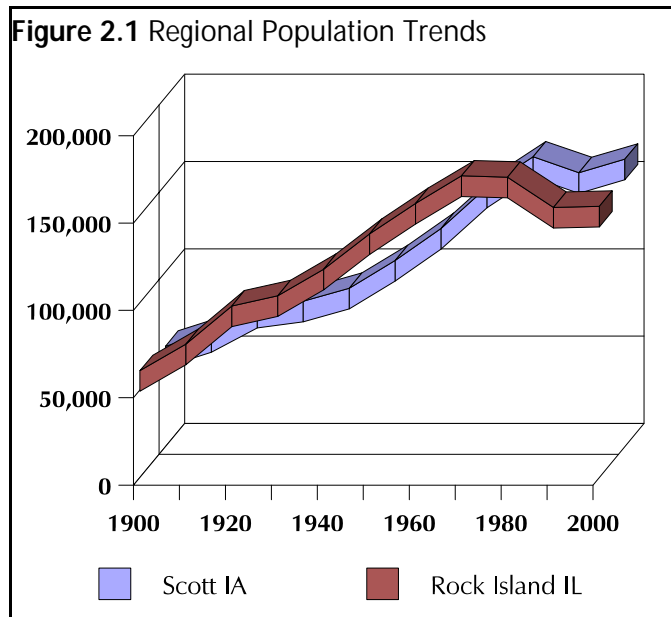


Table 2.1 shows population growth from 1900 to 2000 in Iowa, Illinois, Scott County and Rock Island County. Figure 2.1 compares the trend in Scott and Rock Island Counties. Populations in Illinois have increased 158% in the last century; growth in Iowa has been more modest (31%). During the same period, Scott County has grown 208%, and Rock Island County has grown 170%.

In 1900, Scott County had 51,558 residents. Growth continued gradually until the period between 1950 and 1980 when the County grew from 100,658 to 160,022 (59%). Population declined 6% from 1980 to 1990, but has increased in the last decade to just under the 1980 levels.

Population in Rock Island County increased 170% from 1900 to 2000. Population grew more rapidly than in Scott County through the 1960's and through 1980 continued to be larger than Scott County. Both counties experienced declining populations in the 1980's, but Scott County's population has increased in the last decade, and Rock Island County's has not.

The Bi-Cities Regional Commission indicates that Iowa had the highest census response rate (76%); the Scott County response rate was also 76%. There is little indication of undercounting in these locations, and thus no significant issues regarding the size of the population.

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Table 2.1 Regional Population Trends

County	Scott IA	Rock Island IL	Two County Area	Iowa	Illinois
1900	51,558	55,249	106,807	2,231,853	4,821,550
1910	60,000	70,404	130,404	2,231,853	5,638,591
1920	73,952	92,297	166,249	2,404,021	6,485,280
1930	77,332	98,191	175,523	2,470,939	7,630,654
1940	84,748	113,323	198,071	2,538,268	7,897,241
1950	100,698	133,558	234,256	2,621,073	8,712,176
1960	119,067	150,991	270,058	2,757,537	10,081,158
1970	142,687	166,734	309,421	2,824,376	11,113,976
1980	160,022	165,968	325,990	2,913,808	11,426,518
1990	150,979	148,723	299,702	2,776,755	11,430,602
2000	158,668	149,374	308,042	2,926,324	12,419,293
% Change	207.7%	170.4%	188.4%	31.1%	157.6%

US Census Bureau

Iowa shows several population characteristics that have the potential to impact the County's jail planning project. Iowa has among the highest rates of outward migration for its young people; it also has one of the most highly educated populations in the United States.

Age Groups

Table 2.2 Population Age Groups (1990 - 2000)

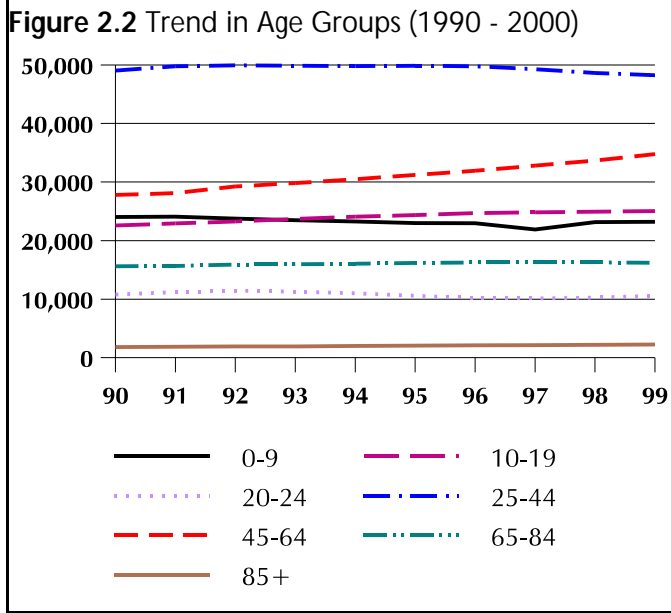
Year	Total Reported	0-9	10-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+	Total from detail	Difference
1990	150,979	24,030	22,566	10,783	49,027	27,813	15,587	1,806	151,612	0.4%
1991	152,824	24,077	22,923	11,180	49,766	28,109	15,686	1,851	153,592	
1992	154,676	23,755	23,255	11,436	49,935	29,254	15,910	1,908	155,453	
1993	155,239	23,486	23,715	11,268	49,838	29,819	15,972	1,921	156,019	
1994	155,788	23,245	24,077	10,980	49,774	30,459	16,054	1,982	156,571	
1995	156,436	22,981	24,343	10,597	49,827	31,219	16,201	2,054	157,222	
1996	157,070	22,956	24,668	10,176	49,753	31,934	16,278	2,094	157,859	
1997	156,545	21,911	24,809	10,119	49,266	32,823	16,270	2,134	157,332	
1998	158,333	23,129	24,922	10,257	48,623	33,682	16,262	2,189	159,064	0.5%
1999	159,458	23,194	25,027	10,547	48,259	34,775	16,215	2,235	160,252	0.5%
2000	158,668	23,101	25,327	10,526	48,162	35,644	16,280	2,289	161,329	
% Change	5.1%	-3.9%	12.2%	2.4%	-1.8%	28.2%	4.4%	26.7%	6.4%	
% Total		14.9%	15.5%	6.9%	31.6%	20.1%	10.3%	1.3%		

(1) Total Reported column. In 1990 and 2000 (bold) number comes from the Census; years 1991 - 1999 were estimated from the Census Bureau's detail population estimates and corrected by .5% difference found in 1990, 1998 and 1999.

(2) 2000 age groups estimated from previous trend (1990 - 1999). Note: Detail worksheet is available if requested.

During the decade of the 90's, about 30% of Scott County's population were between the ages of 25 and 44. The group between 45 and 64 were the next largest (19%). Ten to nineteen year-olds comprised

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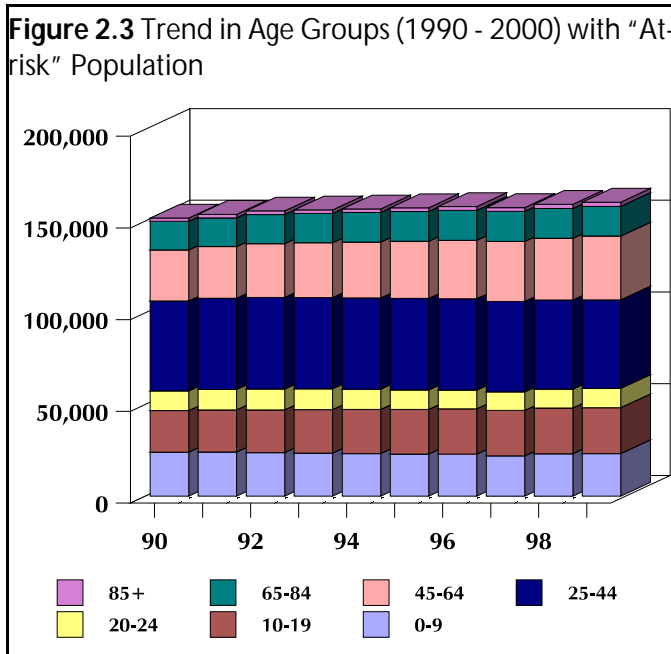


15.5% of the population and children aged 0 through 9 years were 14.9% of the population. Those over the age of 65 were 11.6% of the population. These age groups are not static. The number of children between the ages of 0 and 9 decreased 3.9% during the decade, while the population of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 increased 12.2%.

This population impacts the criminal justice system in general and the jail in particular. The population between the ages of 20 and 24 increased 2.4%. The most rapidly growing segments of the population are those between the ages of 45 and 64 (which increased 28%) and those over the age of 85 (which increased 26.7%). Like most of the

United States, the population of Scott County is aging.

At-risk Population



Age groups are relevant because of the theory of "at risk" population. This theory starts by looking at the demographics of who is most likely to commit a crime and (as a result) spend time in jail. Most persons arrested are males between the ages of 18 and 29. As a result, these age groups are thought to be at greater risk of being jailed.

There are several factors which can influence this theory. First, mandatory sentences apply regardless of age or gender. As a result, when judicial discretion is restricted by these types of sentences, in general, the population of the jail will include both older males and more females. Second, as the population ages, the consultant has observed the median age of jail inmates increasing. In 1978, the median age of jail inmates was 25 years: 46% were between the ages of 18 and 24 and 32%

were between the ages of 25 and 34.¹

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, "Jail Inmates 1983."

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In 1996, the 40% were between the ages of 18 and 24 and 38% were between the ages of 25 and 34. ² Median age was not reported, but would be higher. Just as the population at large is aging, so is the jail population. Third, there is substantial evidence that females are being incarcerated at greater rates. In 1978, 6% of the jail population was female. ³ In 1996, 10% of the jail population was female. By 2000, 11.4% of the jail population was female. ⁴

In the case of Scott County, it is worth noting that:

- The largest age group (24-45 year-olds) includes a significant proportion of those at risk.
- The 10 to 19 year-old group is growing. This group is already beginning to influence the jail and has been influencing the juvenile justice system for some time.
- The 20 to 24 year-old group is growing.
- Iowa has one of the highest outward migration rate for its young people, and it also has one of the most highly educated populations.

Race and Ethnicity

Table 2.3 Race and Ethnicity (1990 - 2000)

Year	Total	Caucasian	African American	Native American	Asian	Hispanic	Total from Detail
1990	150,979	137,319	8,082	521	1,404	4,286	151,612
1991	152,824	138,556	8,320	539	1,424	4,753	153,592
1992	154,676	139,811	8,554	547	1,608	4,933	155,453
1993	155,239	139,845	8,671	543	1,708	5,252	156,019
1994	155,788	139,688	8,892	553	1,771	5,667	156,571
1995	156,436	139,761	8,988	558	1,849	6,066	157,222
1996	157,070	139,715	9,123	565	1,895	6,561	157,859
1997	156,545	138,619	9,234	572	1,937	6,970	157,332
1998	158,333	139,716	9,389	562	1,947	7,450	159,064
1999	159,458	139,989	9,542	586	1,994	8,141	160,252
2000	158,668	140,481	9,689	532	2,502	6,445	159,649
% Change		2.3%	19.9%	2.1%	78.2%	50.4%	
% Total		89.4%	5.7%	0.4%	1.2%	3.9%	

(1) Prior to 2000, Hispanics were tabulated separately from other racial designations, i.e., white Hispanics were counted with whites, etc. Beginning with 2000, Hispanics could chose "Hispanic" as a discrete category among the races listed on the census forms.

US Census Bureau

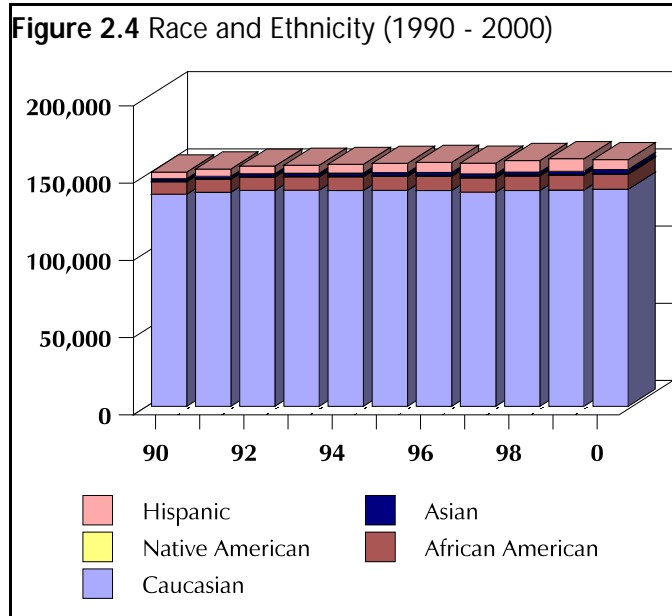
² Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, "Profile of Jail Inmates 1996".

³ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, " Jail Inmates 1983"

⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, "Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2000"

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Differences in coding the "Hispanic" category are responsible for the change from 1999 to 2000. It is also worth noting that the Bureau of Census estimation process slightly overestimated growth in the County. Neither of these changes are significant in terms of this report or this project.



Over the last decade, Caucasians have comprised about 89% of the County's population. About 94% of the State population were white in 2000. The most rapidly growing ethnic group were Asians, which increased 78% between 1990 and 2000. Hispanics, even with the change in the counting methods, increased 50%. African Americans increased 20%.

Ethnicity is an important consideration in criminal justice planning because of minority over-representation in prison and jail populations. In 1978, 56% of jail inmates were white: 41% were African American. 10% indicated they were Hispanic.⁵ In 1996, 46% of inmates were non-Hispanic whites; 38% were non-Hispanic African Americans; and

14% were Hispanic. About 63% of jail inmates were minorities. This percentage has not changed significantly since 1989.⁶

Minority over-representation has been well-documented. The Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin "Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2000" provides a brief but stark finding.

"An estimated 12% of black males in their twenties and early thirties were in prison or jail in 2000.

When total incarceration rates are estimated separately by age group, black males in their twenties and thirties are found to have very high rates relative to other groups. Among the more than 1.9 million offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2000, an estimated 588,800 were black males between the ages of 20 and 39.

Expressed in terms of percentages, 13.1% of black non-Hispanic males age 25 to 29 were in prison or jail, compared to 4.1% of Hispanic males and about 1.7% of white males in the same age groups. Although incarceration rates drop with age, the percentage of black males aged 45 to 54 in prison or jail in 2000 was an estimated 3.4% - nearly twice the highest rate (1.9%) among white males (age 30 to 34).

⁵ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, "Jail Inmates 1983"

⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, "Profile of Jail Inmates 1996"

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Female incarceration rates, though significantly lower than male rates at every age, reveal similar racial and ethnic disparities. Black non-Hispanic females (with a prison and jail rate of 380 per 100,000) were 3 times more likely than Hispanic females (117 per 100,000) and 6 times more likely than white females (63 per 100,000) to be incarcerated in 2000. These differences among white, black and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups."⁷

Table 2.4 Prison and Jail Incarceration Rates per 100,000 Residents of Each Group

Age	Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Total	1,297	683	4,777	1,715	110	63	380	117
18-19	1,917	942	6,027	2,419	96	71	231	87
20-24	3,177	1,560	10,593	3,885	210	137	525	246
25-29	3,580	1,732	13,118	4,084	324	187	993	296
30-34	3,362	1,861	11,892	3,756	391	224	1,409	301
35-39	2,613	1,460	10,054	2,781	272	159	962	247
40-44	1,747	972	6,399	2,621	149	87	513	168
45-54	903	553	3,409	1,426	64	39	209	106
55 or older	199	139	635	468	8	7	28	9

Residents are based on US Census estimates of resident population on July 1, 2000 and adjusted for 1990 census undercount. Prisoners taken from custody counts from National Prisoner Statistics and Annual Survey of Jails 2000, Bureau of Justice Statistics publications.

Table 2.3 shows the prison and jail incarceration rates in 2000 and is taken directly from the previously noted bulletin. As the analysis is developed, it will be important to note the degree to which minority over-representation occurs in Scott County as well as the nation as a whole.

Conclusion

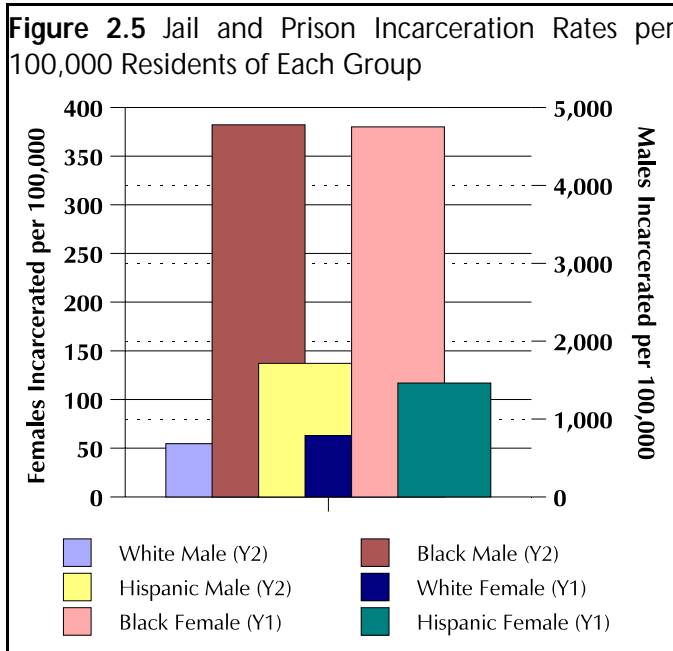
Minority over-representation in correctional and detention facilities

is a national issue. In some respects, it would be surprising not to find it in Scott County. Minority representation, in the opinion of the consultant, is part of a much larger social issue, which, if not addressed, in the long-term has impacts far beyond the Scott County Jail.

Population Projections

State of Iowa

According to the US Census Bureau, the State of Iowa is projected to grow from 2,926,324 in 2000 to approximately 3,040,000 in 2025. Earlier estimates placed the 1995 population at 2,842,000, which would result in a 3% increase from 1995 to 2000. This suggests that the earlier estimates may have underesti-



⁷ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, "Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2000" pp. 8-9.

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mated Iowa state population, which in turn suggests that the projected populations may be low and could be revised upward when projections based on the 2000 census are available.

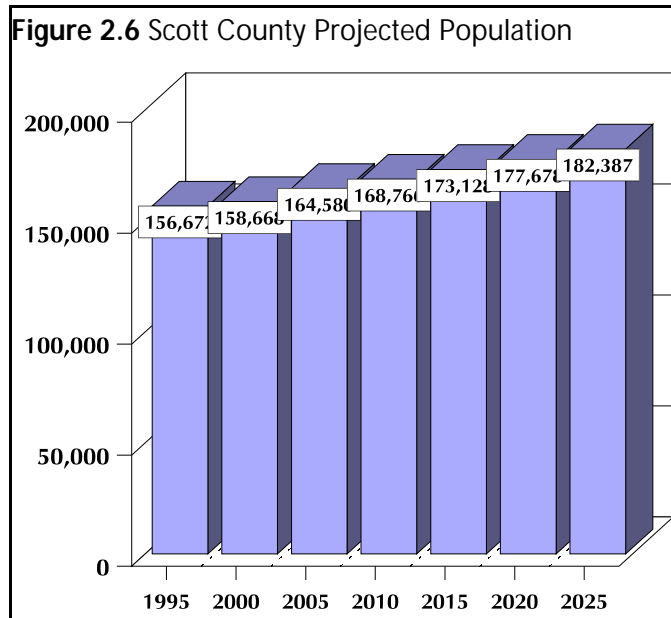
Table 2.5 Projected Iowa Population

Year	Iowa Population	% Change	Caucasian	% Change	African American	% Change	Native American	% Change	Asian	% Change	Hispanic	% Change
1995	2,842,000		2,745,000		56,000		8,000		34,000		46,000	
2000	2,926,324	3.0%	2,786,000	1.5%	62,000	10.7%	9,000	12.5%	43,000	26.5%	54,000	17.4%
2005	2,941,000		2,810,000		69,000		11,000		52,000		61,000	
2010	2,967,500											
2015	2,994,000	1.8%	2,837,000	1.0%	82,000	18.8%	13,000	18.2%	64,000	23.1%	78,000	27.9%
2020	3,017,000											
2025	3,040,000	1.5%	2,858,000	0.7%	91,000	11.0%	14,000	7.7%	76,000	18.8%	96,000	23.1%

US Census Bureau, projections based on estimates from the 1990's.

What is probably most useful in Table 2.5 is the different percentages of growth that are attributed to the various ethnic groups represented in the census. It is clear that the minority populations of the State are growing more rapidly than the Caucasian population, and when viewed in the context of minority over-representation has implications for the future.

Scott County



The Bureau of the Census does not provide projections on a county level, since these are normally provided by a state demographer. However, Iowa does not provide projections by county. As a result, regional planning agencies either do forecasts themselves or use a private firm to develop projections. The Bi-State Regional Commission contracts with a private firm.

Scott County population is projected to continue to grow at a rate of a little over one half of a percent per year for the next 25 years. While economic development clearly has the potential to influence local population levels, the growth anticipated appears to be steady, with no periods of either substantial growth or decline.

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Scott County Economy

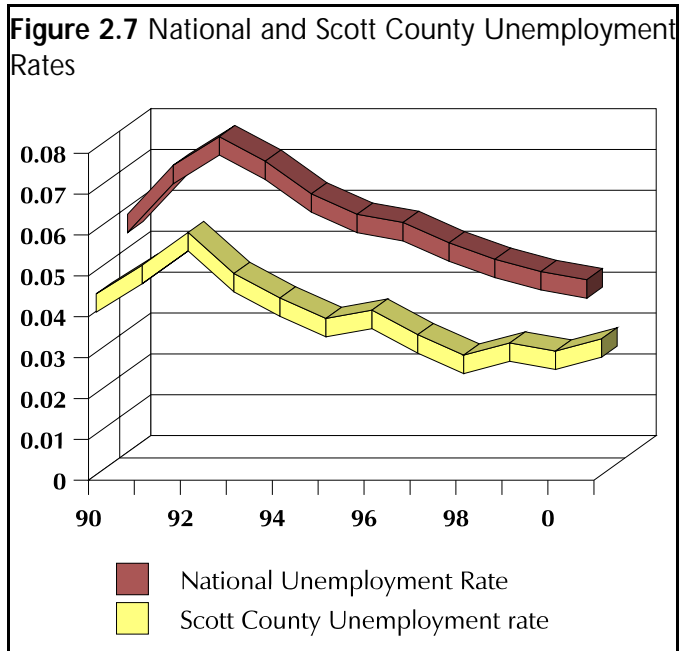
This section looks at economic trends in Scott County focusing on those factors which would measure or influence the number of people living in poverty. It provides information about economic indicators, employment trends and the distribution of population by income.

Economic Indicators

Table 2.6 Scott County Economic Indicators

Year	Civilian Labor Force	Scott County Unemployment Rate	National Unemployment Rate	Midwest Consumer Price Index	Scott County Median Household Income	Scott County Per Capita Income
1990	78,600	4.20%	5.60%	127.4	\$29,979	\$18,794
1991	80,600	4.90%	6.80%	132.4		\$19,335
1992	83,400	5.70%	7.50%	136.1		\$20,048
1993	85,500	4.70%	6.90%	140.0	\$35,382	\$20,431
1994	83,700	4.10%	6.10%	144.0		\$21,183
1995	82,500	3.60%	5.60%	148.4		\$22,302
1996	84,500	3.80%	5.40%	153.0		\$23,499
1997	84,600	3.20%	4.90%	156.7		\$24,952
1998	85,000	2.70%	4.50%	159.3	\$35,308	\$26,186
1999	85,000	3.00%	4.20%	162.7		\$23,983
2000	85,200	2.80%	4.00%	168.3		

National unemployment rates from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor. Civilian labor force data and Scott County unemployment rates from Iowa Workforce Information System. Per capita income and median income from MSA Profile and Investment Opportunities, Davenport-Moline-Rock Island-Illinois-Iowa Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, December 2000.



Primary economic indicators for a jurisdiction include the number of people in the civilian labor force, the unemployment rate and median household and per capita income.

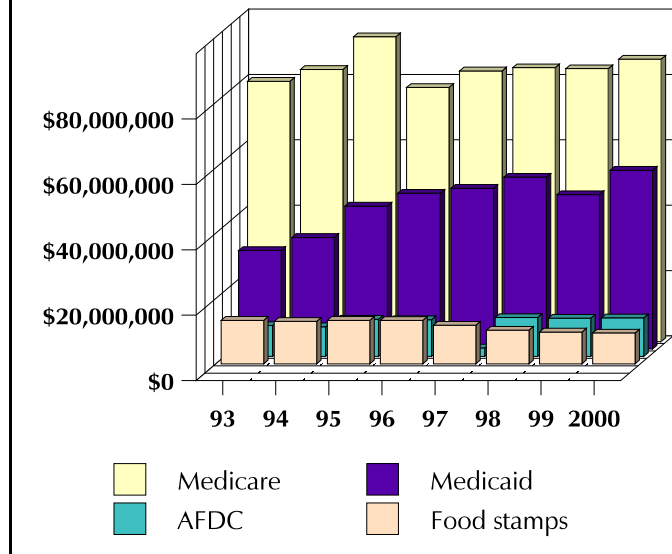
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During the last decade, Scott County's unemployment rate has been as much as 2 points below the national average, varying from a low of 2.8% to a high of 5.7%. The civilian labor force has increased from 78,600 to 85,200 (8.4%). Median household income has increased from \$29,979 in 1990 to \$35,308 in 1998. Nationally, in 1999, the median household income was \$39,657 for all populations. For whites, the median income was \$41,591, but median household income was lower for minority populations (\$26,688 for African Americans and \$29,110 for Hispanics). In general, median household income in Scott County is slightly below the national average.

During the 90's, the consumer price index has increased 32% from 127.4 to 168.3. This means that, with inflation, what \$127.40 could buy in 1990 cost \$168.30 in 2000. During the same period, per capita income increased 27.6% from \$18,794 to \$23,983. According to the US Bureau of Census, the poverty level for a single person household is \$8,501 and for a two person household it is \$10,869. Between 1997 and 1998, about 8% of people in Iowa had incomes below the poverty level. Unemployment in Scott County has consistently been lower than the national average. However, income and wages have also been. It also is clear that minorities populations have had lower incomes.

Federal Spending in Scott County

Figure 2.8 Scott County Trend in Federal Funding for Food Stamps, Medicare, Medicaid and AFDC



Patterns of federal spending, particularly in the area of social security and entitlement programs, provide some insight into the degree to which there are individuals who are on fixed incomes or are employed but still eligible for some federal entitlement programs. Table 2.7 provides some information, primarily the dollars spent on social security and medicare, which is consistent with the information provided in Table 2.2 which showed that the population is aging.

Equally interesting is the trend in grant awards to individuals, particularly the trend in dollars for AFDC and medicare. While recognizing that tracking the trends in AFDC funding is more difficult because of various "welfare to work" initiatives, it does suggest that there is more money coming to Scott County for

assistance to families in need in 2000 than in 1993 (the earliest year for which data was available). Increases in retirement, social security clearly reflect the "graying" of the population. However, increases in food stamps and medicare spending are more likely to relate to younger people.

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Table 2.7 Federal Spending In Scott County

Expenditure Type	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total Direct Federal Assistance	\$519,576,630	\$518,979,674	\$567,095,647	\$584,324,010	\$639,496,431	\$632,862,586	\$610,078,550	\$631,046,226
Retirement & Disability	\$262,075,896	\$273,946,285	\$287,107,314	\$295,475,928	\$304,748,739	\$316,125,262	\$323,190,963	\$341,520,701
social security	\$189,014,849	\$196,758,145	\$206,960,613	\$214,798,628	\$222,278,086	\$241,418,894	\$247,550,392	\$264,887,824
federal retirement & disability	\$63,622,567	\$67,490,840	\$70,406,723	\$70,475,007	\$72,085,013	\$63,937,769	\$64,179,391	\$65,136,835
veterans benefits	\$5,727,279	\$5,609,781	\$5,714,990	\$6,023,094	\$6,005,651	\$6,429,850	\$6,977,803	\$7,116,510
all other	\$3,711,201	\$4,087,519	\$4,024,988	\$4,179,199	\$4,379,989	\$4,338,749	\$4,483,377	\$4,379,532
Other Direct Payments	\$129,733,234	\$120,330,304	\$130,066,395	\$112,115,804	\$118,903,567	\$121,721,920	\$117,057,568	\$128,875,237
food stamps	\$13,313,422	\$12,992,818	\$13,328,994	\$13,295,877	\$11,811,824	\$10,313,650	\$9,760,886	\$9,439,490
medicare	\$79,578,836	\$83,193,910	\$93,202,258	\$77,702,582	\$82,765,221	\$83,741,346	\$83,460,203	\$86,352,014
other (e.g. housing)	\$36,840,976	\$24,143,576	\$23,535,143	\$21,117,345	\$24,326,522	\$27,666,924	\$23,836,479	\$33,083,733
Grant Awards	\$70,597,066	\$79,621,684	\$89,199,194	\$87,484,745	\$106,708,829	\$97,882,601	\$86,815,603	\$102,917,796
AFDC	\$9,426,005	\$9,081,312	\$11,396,958	\$11,244,502	\$2,577,024	\$11,888,848	\$11,693,884	\$11,795,489
Medicaid	\$30,122,646	\$34,103,007	\$43,695,078	\$47,622,861	\$49,137,191	\$52,546,452	\$47,204,427	\$54,643,644
Procurement Contracts	\$31,142,821	\$16,574,353	\$26,139,956	\$34,998,791	\$32,087,789	\$39,254,563	\$27,760,705	\$25,246,130
Salaries and Wages	\$26,027,613	\$28,507,048	\$34,582,788	\$54,248,742	\$77,047,507	\$57,878,240	\$55,253,711	\$32,486,362

US Bureau of the Census

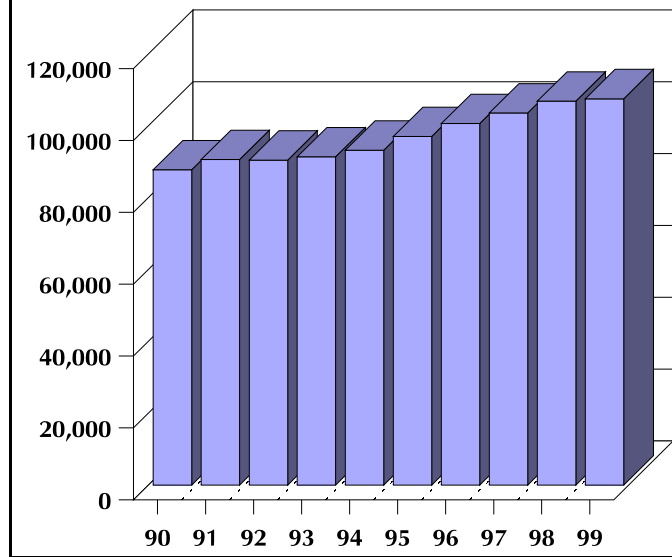
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Employment

Employment is considered to be one of the protective factors; individuals who are employed are less likely to be involved in criminal activity. Table 2.8 on the following page, provides a history of employment in Scott County from 1990 through 1999.

Full-time and part-time employment increased 22% between 1990 and 1999. Note that these statistics include both part-time employment and proprietor's employment (non-wage employment). Proprietor's and salaried employment both increased about 22% during this period. There does not appear to be a shift from salaried to "unsalaried" employment.

Figure 2.9 Trend in Full-time and Part-time Employment in Scott County



Members of CJAAC indicate that their experience is consistent with this data. They find that a number of their criminal justice contacts are under-employed. There are multiple wage earners in a single household, and individuals who hold a series of part-time jobs are common. This may have a tendency to increase stress levels within a household, which in turn may lead to drug or alcohol abuse and potentially family violence.

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Table 2.8 Number of Full-time and Part-time Jobs in Scott County (1990 - 1999)

Title	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total full-time and part-time employment	87,742	90,601	90,454	91,339	93,205	97,022	100,610	103,558	106,842	107,527
Wage and salary employment	75,929	78,245	78,067	79,020	81,111	84,023	87,467	89,787	92,718	93,105
Proprietors' employment	11,813	12,356	12,387	12,319	12,094	12,999	13,143	13,771	14,124	14,422
Farm proprietors' employment	954	946	959	923	883	853	816	787	792	783
Non-farm proprietors' employment	10,859	11,410	11,428	11,396	11,211	12,146	12,327	12,984	13,332	13,639
Farm employment	1,234	1,165	1,172	1,082	1,050	1,025	979	922	906	878
Non-farm employment	86,508	89,436	89,282	90,257	92,155	95,997	99,631	102,636	105,936	106,649
Private employment	78,213	80,914	80,630	81,537	83,406	87,197	90,396	93,248	96,653	97,392
Ag. services, forestry, fishing, & other	689	769	NR	NR	NR	760	798	847	878	NR
Mining	79	78	NR	NR	NR	53	45	44	45	NR
Construction	4,458	4,576	4,645	4,766	5,188	5,283	5,890	6,258	6,339	6,180
Manufacturing	13,864	13,449	13,020	13,093	13,717	14,153	13,956	14,315	14,682	14,389
Transportation and public utilities	3,971	4,177	4,134	4,295	4,393	4,616	4,798	5,081	5,618	5,860
Wholesale trade	5,498	5,722	5,731	5,495	5,371	5,491	5,561	5,630	5,790	5,713
Retail trade	18,246	18,823	19,112	19,295	19,871	20,558	21,001	20,938	21,442	21,282
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,410	5,635	5,317	5,218	4,794	5,441	5,386	5,735	5,848	6,158
Services	25,998	27,685	27,859	28,558	29,267	30,842	32,961	34,400	36,011	36,865
Government and government enterprises	8,295	8,522	8,652	8,720	8,749	8,800	9,235	9,388	9,283	9,257
Federal, civilian	547	536	538	541	538	623	1,031	1,132	1,056	1,028
Military	857	848	847	837	775	770	757	758	750	742
State and local	6,891	7,138	7,267	7,342	7,436	7,407	7,447	7,498	7,477	7,487
State	463	469	443	438	456	449	442	443	419	422
Local	6,428	6,669	6,824	6,904	6,980	6,958	7,005	7,055	7,058	7,065

(1) Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, US. Department of Commerce

(2) Includes employment which is not based on a payroll

(3) NR=not reported

Because the Department of Commerce has used the same system for coding employment categories for many years, it is possible to make comparisons over time. Table 2.9 shows clear trends. There are decreases in the following employment sectors:

Table 2.9 Trend in Industry Type

Industry	1980	1990	1998
Farm	2.0%	1.4%	0.9%
Agricultural services	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%
Mining	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Construction	5.3%	5.1%	6.0%
Manufacturing	23.4%	15.8%	13.8%
Transportation & public utilities	3.8%	4.5%	5.2%
Wholesale trade	6.7%	6.3%	5.4%
Retail trade	18.5%	20.8%	20.5%
Finance, insurance & real estate	7.0%	6.2%	5.1%
Services	23.0%	29.6%	33.4%
Government	9.8%	9.5%	8.7%

- Farm,
- Manufacturing,
- Wholesale trade,
- Finance, insurance and real estate, and
- Government.

Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce

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There are increases in the following employment sectors:

- Agricultural services
- Construction,
- Transportation and public utilities,
- Retail trade, and
- Services.

The most significant growth is in the service sector, while the most significant declines are in manufacturing. This change in the employment sectors may influence the degree to which individuals who do not have a high school or college degree have access to jobs, particularly high paying blue collar jobs. It is also worth noting that many of the manufacturing jobs have become so high tech that they require a strong educational background.

Table 2.10 Distribution of Income by Housing Area and Race in the Quad Cities

Tracts	Quad Cities MSA	Henry County	Rock Island County	Scott County
Total tracts	96	14	43	39
<i>Low income #</i>	7	0	4	3
% of tracts	7.3%	0.0%	9.3%	7.7%
% population	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	3.9%
white	45.5%	0.0%	27.7%	58.6%
non-white	54.5%	0.0%	72.3%	41.4%
<i>Moderate income #</i>	22	4	11	7
% of tracts	22.9%	28.6%	25.6%	17.9%
% population	16.1%	20.8%	18.5%	12.1%
white	79.8%	93.9%	74.5%	79.7%
non-white	20.2%	6.1%	25.5%	20.3%
<i>Middle income #</i>	52	8	24	20
% of tracts	54.2%	57.1%	55.8%	51.3%
% population	64.5%	63.5%	70.4%	59.0%
white	93.3%	97.8%	91.8%	93.5%
non-white	6.7%	2.2%	8.2%	6.5%
<i>Upper income #</i>	15	2	4	9
% of tracts	15.6%	14.3%	9.3%	23.1%
% population	16.6%	15.7%	8.2%	25.1%
white	95.3%	98.2%	93.9%	95.1%
non-white	4.7%	1.8%	6.1%	4.9%

US Bureau of Census., 1990 Census of Population and Housing and Federal Reserve Board Regulation BB

County are minorities.

When seen in the context of total population, a picture of multiple earner households begins to emerge. It is also likely that many of these jobs are part-time, resulting in households essentially without access to health insurance and benefits. This type of employment can easily be a stressor for families and can lead to increased family disorganization - one of the most significant risk factors .

Distribution of Income

The final economic factor considered in this report is the distribution of income by housing area and race. Low income housing tracts in Scott County comprise less than 8% of the housing tracts. Less than 4% of the Scott County population lives in low income housing; 9% of Rock Island County population lives in low income housing tracts. About 40% of the population living in low income tracts in Scott County are minorities; just over 70% of the population living in low income housing tracts in Rock Island

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If economic deprivation is one measurable community risk factors, then there are areas within both Scott and Rock Island Counties where youth would be at greater risk of a variety of socially undesirable behavior, including delinquency. It also appears that a substantial proportion of the minority population in both jurisdictions live in communities where risk factors are elevated.

Conclusions

1. Like much of America, the population of Scott County is aging. After a period of decline Scott County population is increasing again, but population growth is expected to continue to be slow and gradual. Population growth, per se, will not be a significant factor for the jail. As the population ages and retires, there are a number of the better jobs in the community which will become available. Keeping these industries in the community will require an educated work force able to do the job.
2. Over the long-term, like much of America, the composition and demographics of the population will change. Minority populations are increasing at greater rates than the white population. Because these groups are more at risk of being jailed, in the absence of efforts to modify this national phenomenon, this pattern could influence the future needs for jail space as well as other Scott County services.
3. Minority over-representation in detention and correctional facilities is well-documented nationally. It is symptomatic and indicative of larger social issues in both the State and the nation.
4. While there is little unemployment in Scott County, without additional economic development, there are patterns within employment data that suggest problems. Median household income is below the national average. The number of employees, when seen in the context of total population, suggests that there are a number of multiple earner households and a number of households existing on a individuals holding multiple part-time jobs. These patterns often leave individuals without benefits and may contribute to some of the family management issues associated with increased risk of delinquency.
5. After years as a manufacturing based economy, jobs in Scott County have moved into the service sector. The level of manufacturing jobs appears to be stabilizing at between 10% and 15% of the economy, while the service sector has grown to about 33% of the available jobs. In a service based economy, the educational and behavioral characteristics of employees become critical to the continued health of the employment sector.
6. Although there are pockets of poverty in Scott County, in general, Scott County is characterized by higher income housing tracts than either Henry or Rock Island County. Less than 25% of the housing tracts in Scott County are characterized as low or moderate income tracts. However, these areas are where much of Scott County's minority population lives. Since poverty is one of the risk factors associated with both victimization and crime, the people who live here are both more likely to be victims of crimes and to be at risk of committing crimes.