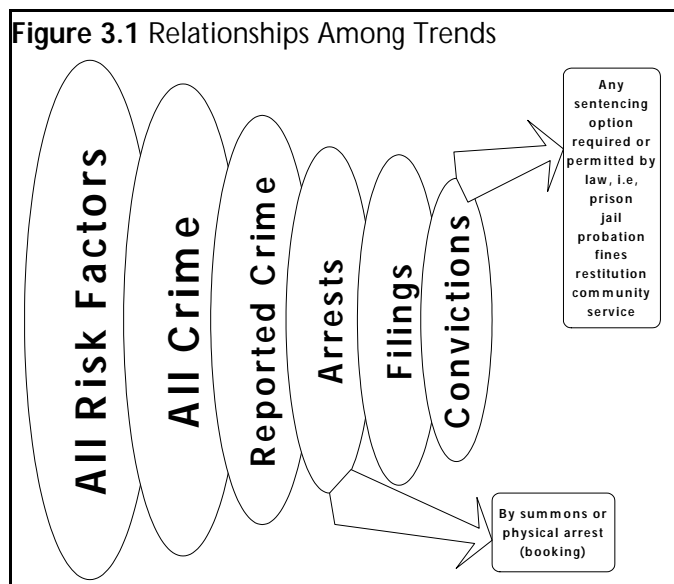


Section 3. Scott County Crime and Arrest Trends

Introduction



This section provides an overview of patterns of crime and arrest in Scott County. Before going too far into this process, it is important to note the relationships among the trends in measures of criminal justice activity that are analyzed in this and subsequent sections of the document.

Section 1 noted a variety of risk factors which lead to crime. Not all of the individuals who are at risk of becoming involved with criminal behavior do commit crimes, but from the presence of a broad spectrum of risk factors, criminal behavior occurs. Not all of the crime which occurs is reported or discovered by law enforcement officers, and so not all of the reported crime results in an arrest. Some arrests result in the issuance of citations

which brings individuals before the court without placing them in jail; other arrests result in physical arrests in which individuals are booked at the jail. Some individuals booked may be released almost immediately, i.e., they are booked for purposes of physical identification, while others may be held until a court appearance or bond is made. Not all of the arrests will result in cases being filed, and not all filings result in convictions. Once convicted, the court has a broad spectrum of sanctions which it may impose within the parameters established by the law. This pattern suggests that at each level in the system, the universe of cases and events considered becomes smaller. The relationships among two adjacent trends will normally be quite strong, but the relationships among trends may be much weaker. As a result, trying to use crime trends to *predict* the amount of prison or jail space needed is far from straightforward and can be misleading.

That being said, crime and arrest trends are, however, the best indicators available of the total workload for the criminal justice system. They also provide quite a good indication of what the Scott County citizens' experience of crime actually is - rather than what it might be perceived to be. As a result, it is worth looking at both crime and arrests to make judgments about current and future criminal justice workload and to identify discrepancies between community perceptions of crime and its reality.

Reported Crimes

Definition

Of the many mis-perceptions about crime and crime rates held by the general public, the most common is that the crime rates measure *all* crime. The second most common mis-perception is that all crime rates measure the same things; they do not - especially in Iowa.

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Nationally, the most commonly used measure of crime is the FBI Uniform Crime Rate, which has been used nationally since the 1940's. This crime rate is based on seven serious felony offenses: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft; some states (but not Iowa) have added arson to this list of offenses. This measure of crime is useful because it is possible to compare a specific jurisdiction with national and regional trends over a long time.

In Iowa, the State has developed a much broader, and in the opinion of the consultant, a much better and more representative series of measures of crime. Iowa divided crime into two categories. Group A Offenses include: murder, negligent homicide, kidnaping, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, arson, extortion/blackmail, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, theft by fraud, stolen property offenses, vandalism, drug offenses, incest, statutory rape, pornography, gambling offenses, prostitution, bribery, and weapons violations. The State computes a crime rate for these offenses. Group A includes all of the index crimes, but reports others as well. The second category, Group B offenses, are less serious and are more likely to be "on view" arrest offenses than Group A. They are: bad checks, curfew/loitering, disorderly conduct, DUI, drunkenness, family offenses, liquor law violations, runaway, trespass and all other.

FBI Index Crimes and Uniform Crime Rate

The Iowa Department of Public Safety reports actual crimes and crime rates ; the information in the tables in this Section come from their sources. The FBI *estimates* crimes and crime rates from selected agencies. As a result, there are some differences between data from the two sources. Because the State of Iowa deals with actuals, their data is more accurate and, for that reason, it is used in this report. Detailed information for each jurisdiction is provided in Appendix A.

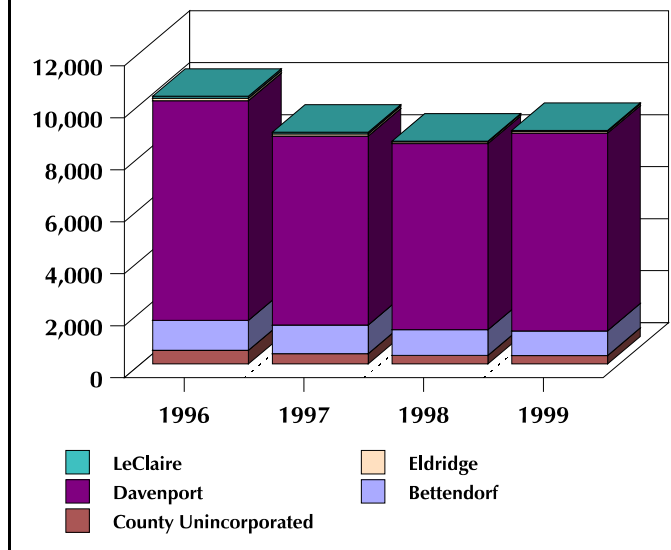
Table 3.1 FBI Index Crimes and Crime Rates Scott County Summary (1996-1999)

Index Crime	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	# Offenses	Rate/ 100,000	# Offenses	Rate/ 100,000	# Offenses	Rate/ 100,000	# Offenses	Rate/ 100,000
Scott County Total		157,214		157,214		157,985		158,977
Crime Index	10,297	6,550	8,914	5,670	8,571	5,425	8,982	5,650
Violent Crime	1,595	1,015	1,405	894	1,532	970	1,557	979
Property Crime	8,702	5,535	7,509	4,776	7,039	4,455	7,425	4,670
Murder	4	3	3	2	3	2	3	2
Forcible Rape	59	38	62	39	66	42	67	42
Robbery	298	190	238	151	235	149	198	125
Aggravated Assault	1,234	785	1,102	701	1,228	777	1,289	811
Burglary	1,731	1,101	1,718	1,093	1,624	1,028	1,616	1,016
Larceny	6,427	4,088	5,284	3,361	4,980	3,152	5,299	3,333
Motor Vehicle Theft	544	346	507	322	435	275	510	321
State of Iowa						2,568,450		2,645,579
Crime Index					87,506	3,407	86,891	3,284
Violent Crime					7,737	301	7,740	293
Property Crime					79,769	3,106	79,151	2,992
Murder					51	2	48	2

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Index Crime	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	# Offenses	Rate/ 100,000	# Offenses	Rate/ 100,000	# Offenses	Rate/ 100,000	# Offenses	Rate/ 100,000
Forcible Rape					704	27	818	31
Robbery					1,103	43	1,058	40
Aggravated Assault					5,879	229	5,816	220
Burglary					16,502	642	15,391	582
Larceny					58,465	2,276	58,936	2,228
Motor Vehicle Theft					4,802	187	4,824	182
Cities 50,000 and over						609,118		717,545
Crime Index					42,344	6,952	45,187	6,297
Violent Crime					4,353	715	4,613	643
Property Crime					37,991	6,237	40,574	5,655
Murder					24	4	26	4
Forcible Rape					417	68	544	76
Robbery					849	139	841	117
Aggravated Assault					3,063	503	3,202	446
Burglary					7,037	1,155	7,414	1,033
Larceny					28,335	4,652	30,289	4,221
Motor Vehicle Theft					2,619	430	2,871	400
United States		5,079		4,923	4,616	4,616		4,267

Figure 3.2 Index Crimes by Scott County Jurisdiction (96-99)

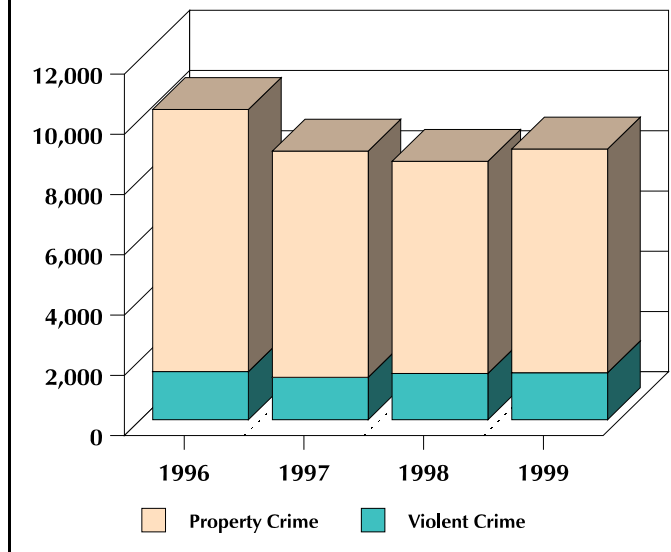


Number of FBI Index Crimes

Data in this entire section of the report was obtained from the State of Iowa Crime Information Center. Figure 3.2 shows the number of index crimes in Scott County by jurisdiction. Between 1996 and 1999, the City of Davenport accounted for the majority (83%) of reported index crimes. The City of Bettendorf accounted for 11% of reported index crimes.

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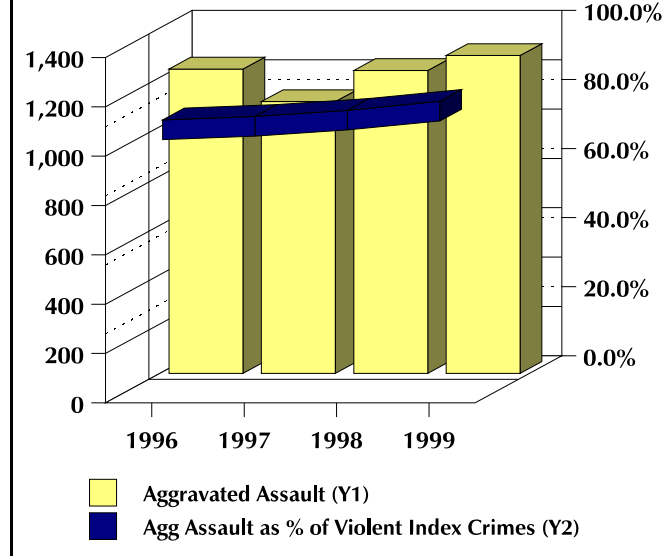
Figure 3.3 Violent and Property Index Crimes in Scott County (96-99)



For all of Scott County, total index crimes decreased 12.8% from 10,297 in 1996 to 8,982 in 1999. Data for 2000 was not available at the time this document was developed. During this time period, the four index offenses which are violent (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assaults) accounted for 15% - 17% of total index crimes.

Aggravated assaults are the vast majority of the violent index offenses. Aggravated assaults result in an injury. Figure 3.4 shows both the number of aggravated assaults and the percent of violent index offenses which are aggravated assaults. After a decrease in 1997, aggravated assaults increased in the County in 1998 and 1999. In 1996, aggravated assaults were 77% of violent index crimes; in 1999, they were 82% of violent index crimes.

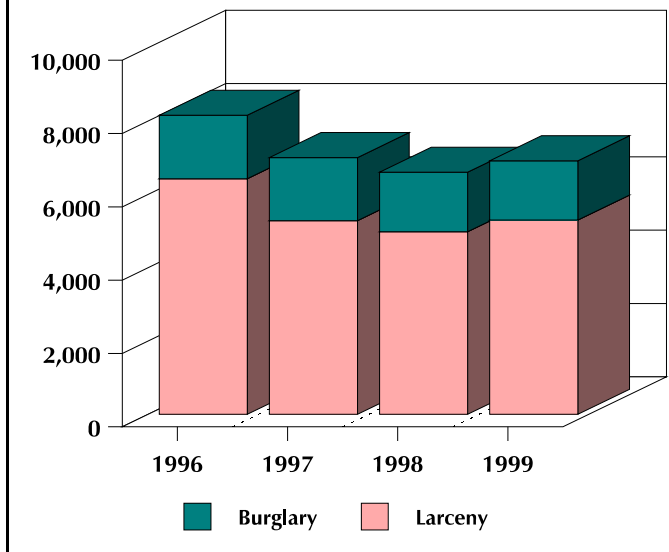
Figure 3.4 Aggravated Assaults within Scott County (96-99)



Violent crimes are generally decreasing within Scott County and are a relatively small proportion of offenses in this community. However, because they often result in high bail pending disposition, they can have a disproportionate impact on pretrial populations.

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Figure 3.5 Larcenies and Burglaries within Scott County (96-99)



Larcenies are the largest single index property offense. Burglaries are the next largest index property offense. Burglaries have typically been about 20% of property index crimes; larcenies have typically been about 70% of property index crimes.

Uniform Crime Rate

The value to this information is that it allows comparisons of each participating jurisdiction regardless of size by creating an index crime rate. The crime rate is the number of reported offenses in each of the specified categories divided by the number of people who live within the jurisdiction, multiplied by 100,000. It is important to remember that the raw number of offenses can be increasing while the crime rate decreases. This is often characteristic of a growing jurisdiction.

Figure 3.6 Scott County Uniform Crime Rate per 100,000 by Jurisdiction (96-99)

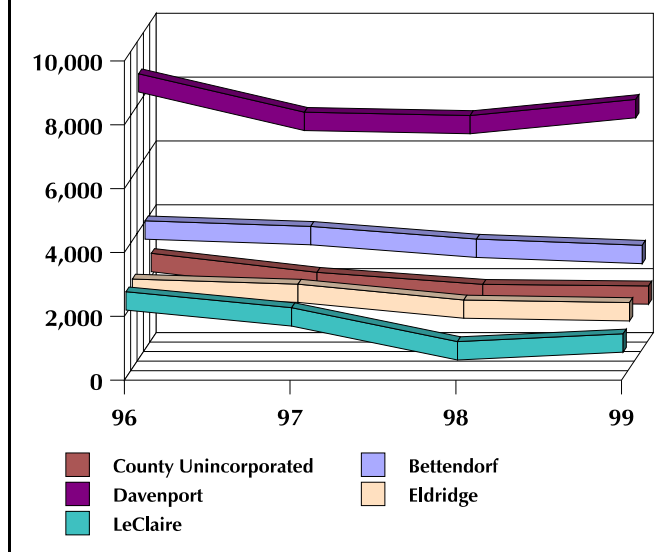
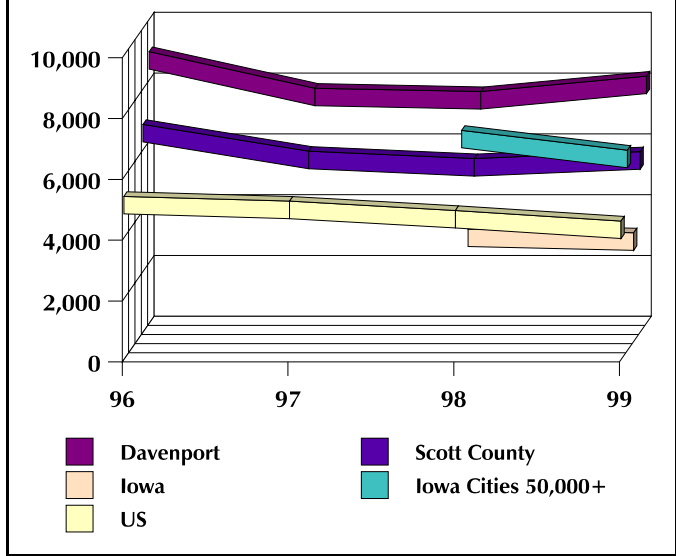


Figure 3.6 provides the Uniform Crime Rate for each jurisdiction in Scott County. Figure 3.7 shows the Uniform Crime Rate for Scott County as a whole, the State of Iowa, cities over 50,000 in Iowa, and the United States. The Uniform Crime Rate is lower in 1999 than it was in 1996 in all of the jurisdictions within Scott County. For all of the jurisdictions except for the City of Davenport, each year the Uniform Crime Rate per 100,000 has decreased. The Uniform Crime Rate in the City of Davenport increased slightly from 1998 to 1999.

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Figure 3.7 Comparison of Scott County Uniform Crime Rate per 100,000 (96-99)



It is also important to note that the Uniform Crime Rate in the City of Davenport has consistently been higher than the UCR in the smaller jurisdictions within the County. This is not unusual; urban areas typically have crime rates that are higher than more areas.

The Uniform Crime Rate in the State of Iowa in 1998 and 1999 was lower than the crime rate in Scott County as a whole. However, the State's rate is quite consistent with the UCR in the smaller jurisdictions within Scott County. The UCR for Davenport is higher than the UCR for Iowa cities over 50,000. The City of Davenport has many of the characteristics of larger metropolitan areas - including a higher crime rate. In many ways, Davenport is quite different from much of Iowa. As a result, comparisons with the State

of Iowa as a whole and smaller, more rural counties in particular, may be misleading. It is also clear that the City of Davenport has a significant impact on the Scott County justice system.

Iowa Group A Reported Crimes

As noted on page 3.2, the State of Iowa reports on a larger number of serious offenses, including a number of categories not included in the FBI's Uniform Crime Rate. This group provides a better measure of serious crime. Table 3.2 provides a summary of Group A crimes by for Scott County. Appendix B provides a summary of these offenses for each of the police agencies in Scott County.

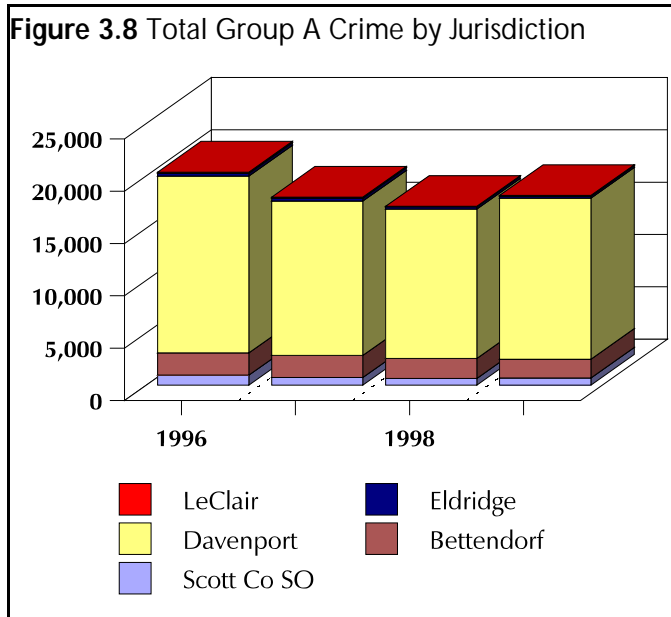
Table 3.2 Scott County Iowa Group A Reported Crimes

Offense	1996	% Subtotal	1997	% Subtotal	1998	% Subtotal	1999	% Subtotal
Murder	4	0.02%	3	0.02%	3	0.02%	3	0.02%
Negligent Manslaughter	1	0.00%	1	0.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Kidnaping	27	0.13%	15	0.08%	14	0.08%	19	0.10%
Sexual Assault	140	0.69%	148	0.82%	120	0.70%	141	0.78%
Robbery	300	1.47%	240	1.34%	235	1.38%	199	1.10%
Aggravated Assault	1,239	6.09%	1,115	6.21%	1,240	7.26%	1,297	7.16%
Simple Assault	2,354	11.56%	2,201	12.25%	2,071	12.12%	2,367	13.06%
Intimidation	659	3.24%	531	2.96%	467	2.73%	558	3.08%
Arson	83	0.41%	56	0.31%	66	0.39%	75	0.41%
Extortion/Blackmail	6	0.03%	4	0.02%	13	0.08%	4	0.02%
Burglary	1,744	8.57%	1,738	9.68%	1,641	9.61%	1,645	9.08%
Larceny	6,543	32.14%	5,378	29.94%	5,066	29.65%	5,398	29.79%

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Offense	1996	% Subtotal	1997	% Subtotal	1998	% Subtotal	1999	% Subtotal
Motor Vehicle Theft	557	2.74%	517	2.88%	446	2.61%	524	2.89%
Theft by Fraud	693	3.40%	612	3.41%	690	4.04%	683	3.77%
Stolen Property Offense	78	0.38%	50	0.28%	22	0.13%	19	0.10%
Vandalism	4,474	21.97%	3,572	19.89%	3,567	20.88%	3,950	21.80%
Drug Offenses	1,243	6.11%	1,494	8.32%	1,191	6.97%	1,042	5.75%
Incest	4	0.02%	6	0.03%	1	0.01%	2	0.01%
Statutory Rape	15	0.07%	15	0.08%	7	0.04%	13	0.07%
Pornography	3	0.01%	2	0.01%	6	0.04%	7	0.04%
Gambling Offenses	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Prostitution	61	0.30%	143	0.80%	88	0.52%	83	0.46%
Bribery	0	0.00%	1	0.01%	0	0.00%	1	0.01%
Weapons Violations	131	0.64%	120	0.67%	130	0.76%	93	0.51%
Subtotal Group A	20,360	100.00%	17,962	100.00%	17,084	100.00%	18,123	100.00%

Figure 3.8 Total Group A Crime by Jurisdiction



Overall, the total number of Group A reported crimes in Scott County has decreased 12% from 20,360 in 1996 to 18,123 in 1999. During this period, crime in the City of Davenport has accounted for between 82% and 85% of the reported crimes. Crime in the City of Bettendorf has accounted for about 10% of Group A reported offenses. There are very low levels of Group A Reported Offenses in the other jurisdictions within the County.

Figure 3.9 through Figure 3.14 provide information for all of Scott County showing the detail for specific types of crimes. Crimes have been grouped by number of offense rather than by category so that the scale is more appropriate.

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Figure 3.9 Larceny and Burglary (Scott County Total (1996 - 1999))

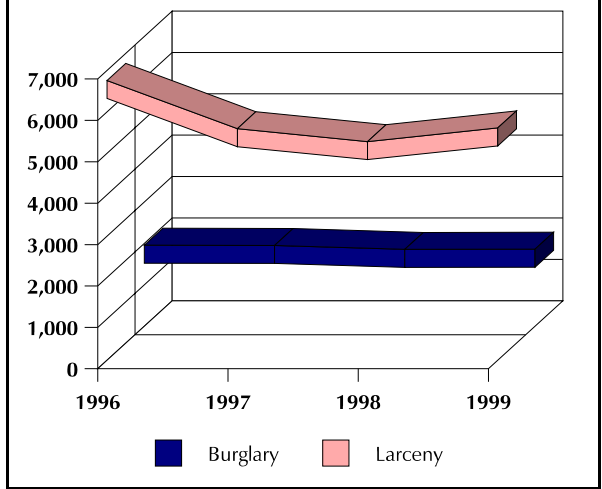


Figure 3.10 Aggravated and Simple Assault (Scott County Total (1996 - 1999))

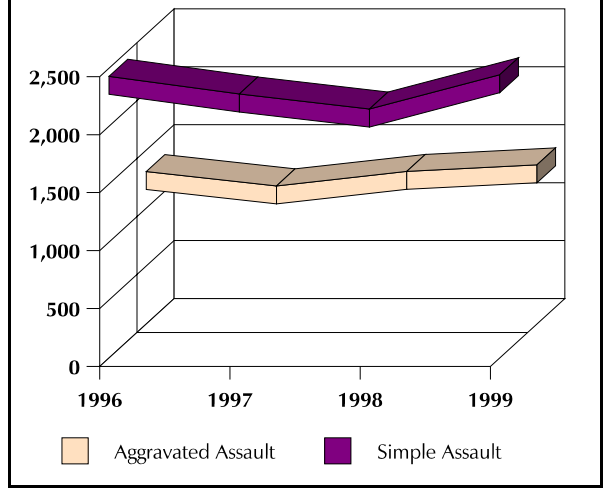


Figure 3.11 Vandalism and Drug Offenses (Scott County Total (1996 - 1999))

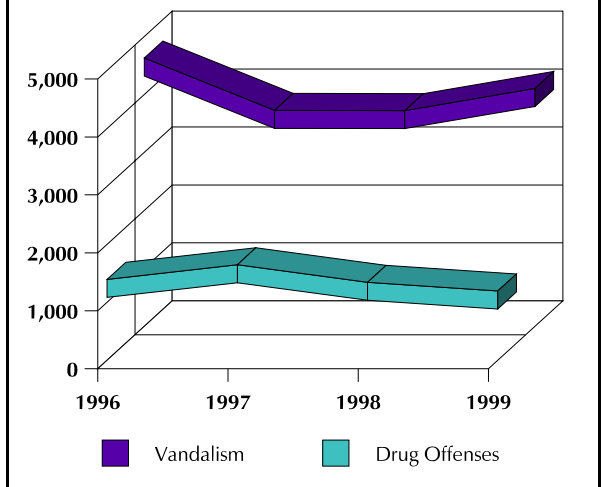
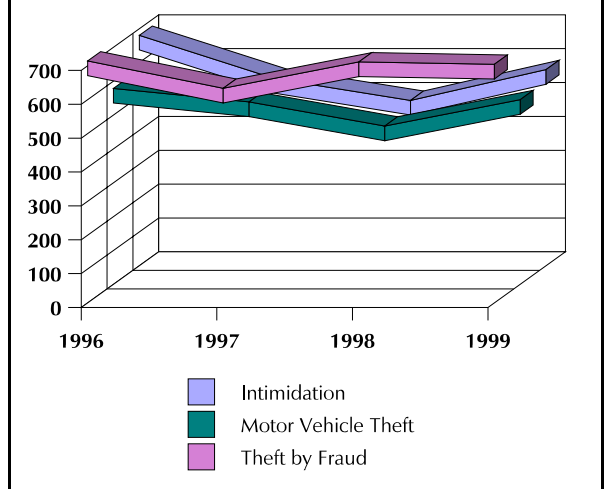


Figure 3.12 Intimidation, Motor Vehicle Theft and Theft by Fraud (Scott County Total (1996 - 1999))



Most of these trends are not very remarkable. In most cases trends appear to be remaining at or about the same level.

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Figure 3.13 Sexual Assault, Robbery and Weapons Offenses (Scott County Total (1996 - 1999))

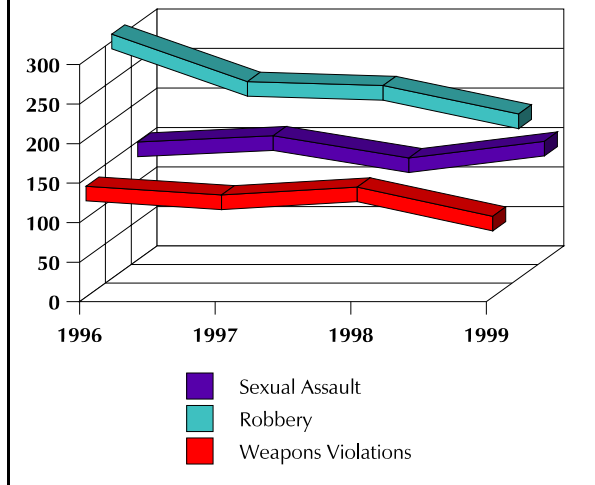
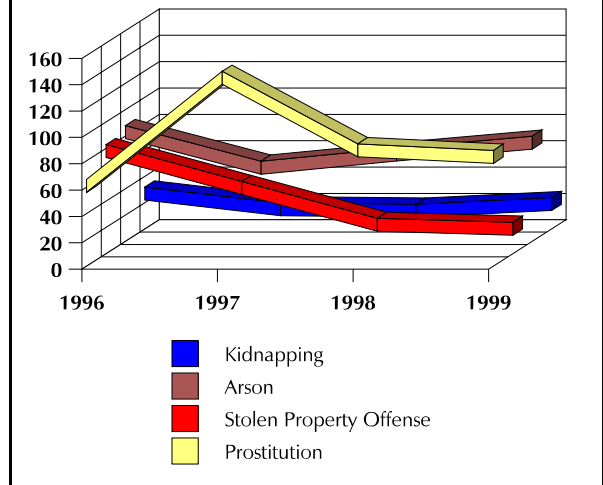


Figure 3.14 Kidnaping, Arson, Stolen Property and Prostitution (Scott County Total (1996 - 1999))



Because these trends involve smaller numbers, variations are more pronounced. There does appear to be a decreasing trend in robberies, and the evidence of special law enforcement efforts, such as Operation Turnaround, may be responsible for the spike noted in prostitution.

Conclusion

1. The number of index crimes are decreasing in Scott County. These offenses represent only a small proportion of the "business" of the local criminal justice system. Index crimes are the most common measure of crime, but they are less meaningful for jails than many other offenses.
2. Violent index crimes account for a small proportion (about 15%) of the FBI Index crimes and represent a relatively small number of offenses in Scott County (about 1,500 per year - most of which are aggravated assaults). These crimes do tend to have a disproportionate impact on the jail because of their high bail and their potential for future prison sentences.
3. The Uniform Crime Rate has decreased each year since 1996 in all jurisdictions of Scott County except the City of Davenport.
4. Scott County's crime rate is higher than both the national and State averages, and the index crime rate for the City of Davenport is higher than the Iowa rate for cities over 50,000.
5. The specific crimes tracked in Iowa Group A offenses are either down or at about the same level in 1999 as they were in 1996 for Scott County as a whole.

Arrests

Categories

Although the Group A offenses paint a much broader picture of crime in Scott County than the FBI Uniform Crime Report does, the picture is still not complete. There are many offenses that are not

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included with Group A. The State of Iowa uses three other categories which are particularly significant for local jails. They are:

- Group B, which includes bad check charges, curfew and loitering violations, disorderly conduct, DUI, drunkenness, family offenses, liquor law violations, runaways (juvenile only), trespassing, and all other criminal (non-traffic) offenses).
- OWI (operating while under the influence), and
- Domestic abuse.

There is some logic to analyzing these offenses under arrests because many of them tend to be “on view” offenses in which an arrest is made when a police officer observes the offense. This subsection of the report examines arrests in all of these categories. All information in this section also comes from the Iowa Department of Public Safety.

Arrests by Law Enforcement Agency

Table 3.3 All Arrests in Categories by Law Enforcement Agency (1990 - 1999)

Law Enforcement Agency	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Group A</i>										
Scott County SO	61	177	225	240	170	175	238	184	168	185
Bettendorf PD	408	444	519	580	689	795	773	747	641	596
Davenport PD	2,233	3,349	3,823	3,948	3,895	4,085	4,180	4,293	4,137	3,932
Eldridge PD	20	0	5	72	58	64	56	49	57	54
LeClaire PD	18	40	46	49	44	22	23	13	12	11
Total	2,740	4,010	4,618	4,889	4,856	5,141	5,270	5,286	5,015	4,778
<i>Group B</i>										
Scott County SO	613	1,118	989	1,097	1,281	1,400	1,796	1,730	1,881	1,820
Bettendorf PD	436	530	553	617	614	842	943	989	912	956
Davenport PD	3,268	1,964	1,949	1,995	1,688	2,042	2,270	2,069	1,815	1,725
Eldridge PD	107	3	40	112	121	112	123	150	179	157
LeClaire PD	70	43	22	86	46	51	88	117	66	65
Total	4,494	3,658	3,553	3,907	3,750	4,447	5,220	5,055	4,853	4,723
<i>OWI</i>										
Scott County SO	476	305	158	169	155	141	179	153	211	231
Bettendorf PD	16	161	172	134	108	142	142	130	132	147
Davenport PD	603	474	377	436	384	344	473	405	269	301
Eldridge PD	49	3	23	37	26	27	29	41	16	12
LeClaire PD	26	19	8	22	15	1	1	47	27	31

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Law Enforcement Agency	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	1,170	962	738	798	688	655	824	776	655	722
Domestic Abuse										
Scott County SO	N/A	18	29	35	37	36	53	58	35	35
Bettendorf PD	N/A	27	28	28	37	52	48	49	45	60
Davenport PD	N/A	176	183	223	281	288	310	312	321	385
Eldridge PD	N/A	0	0	1	4	9	2	5	2	2
LeClaire PD	N/A	4	9	4	4	1	2	2	0	2
Total	0	225	249	291	363	386	415	426	403	484

Figure 3.15 Trend in Scott County Group A and Group B Arrests (1990 - 1999)

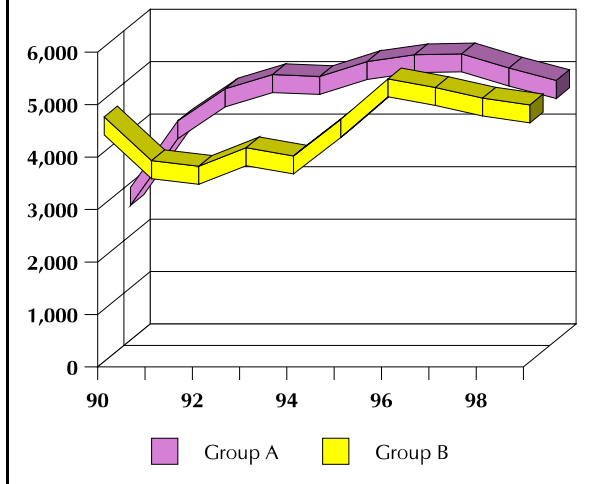
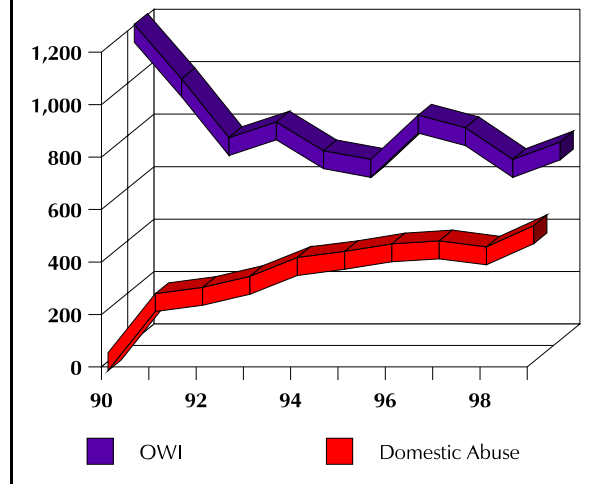


Figure 3.16 Trend in Scott County OWI and Domestic Violence Arrests (1990 - 1999)



Unlike previous trends, there are some indications of change. Some of these changes are visible because more years are available. For example, the trend in increasing arrests for Group A offenses is clearer, given the context of the early 1990's. It also seems that some group B offenses may have peaked in 1996 or 1997 and are now moderating slightly, but they are not returning to the lower levels which characterized the first five years of the 1990's. The trend toward increasing arrests for domestic violence is very evident. It also appears that arrests for OWI may be moderating from levels which characterized the early 1990's, but they appear to be staying at about the level seen currently.

Detail of Group B Arrests by Charge by Agency (1991 - 1999)

Table 3.4 on the next pages lists all Group A and B arrests for Scott County. The detail of arrests by agency is provided in Appendix C and summarized here. When all Group A and Group B arrests are considered, between 1991 and 1999, the Sheriff's Department accounted for between 15% and 21% of the arrests in Scott County. The City of Bettendorf accounted for between 13% and 17% of Group A and Group B arrests. The City of Davenport accounted for between 60% and 71% of these arrests. LeClaire and Eldridge each accounted for about 1% of arrests. The series of figures which follow the table show arrests by all law enforcement agencies in Scott County for specific offenses in both Group A and Group B.

Table 3.4 Detail of Arrests by Charge by Agency (1991 - 1999)

Offense Category	Offense	1991	%	1992	%	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%
Scott County Totals																			
Group A	Murder	10	0.1%	5	0.1%	14	0.2%	9	0.1%	10	0.1%	6	0.1%	4	0.0%	1	0.0%	5	0.1%
	Negligent Manslaughter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Kidnaping	0	0.0%	14	0.2%	5	0.1%	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	8	0.1%	11	0.1%	5	0.1%	4	0.0%
	Sexual Assault	65	0.8%	48	0.6%	52	0.6%	35	0.4%	35	0.4%	30	0.3%	44	0.4%	24	0.2%	37	0.4%
	Robbery	95	1.2%	104	1.3%	111	1.3%	123	1.4%	120	1.3%	92	0.9%	81	0.8%	88	0.9%	76	0.8%
	Aggravated Assault	395	5.2%	442	5.4%	491	5.6%	557	6.5%	574	6.0%	536	5.1%	533	5.2%	532	5.4%	621	6.5%
	Simple Assault	572	7.5%	517	6.3%	589	6.7%	620	7.2%	712	7.4%	818	7.8%	747	7.2%	812	8.2%	896	9.4%
	Intimidation	16	0.2%	21	0.3%	24	0.3%	22	0.3%	39	0.4%	46	0.4%	33	0.3%	41	0.4%	37	0.4%
	Arson	33	0.4%	19	0.2%	36	0.4%	30	0.3%	23	0.2%	31	0.3%	11	0.1%	15	0.2%	26	0.3%
	Extortion/Blackmail	4	0.1%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.0%
	Burglary	403	5.3%	327	4.0%	399	4.5%	346	4.0%	244	2.5%	237	2.3%	245	2.4%	261	2.6%	235	2.5%
	Larceny	1,292	16.8%	1,603	19.6%	1,549	17.6%	1,500	17.4%	1,432	14.9%	1,510	14.4%	1,453	14.1%	1,415	14.3%	1,169	12.3%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	111	1.4%	106	1.3%	120	1.4%	131	1.5%	166	1.7%	123	1.2%	107	1.0%	122	1.2%	107	1.1%
	Theft by Fraud	200	2.6%	214	2.6%	154	1.8%	129	1.5%	188	2.0%	217	2.1%	225	2.2%	237	2.4%	251	2.6%
	Stolen Property Offense	3	0.0%	11	0.1%	38	0.4%	40	0.5%	56	0.6%	51	0.5%	44	0.4%	18	0.2%	18	0.2%
	Vandalism	296	3.9%	279	3.4%	286	3.3%	281	3.3%	297	3.1%	296	2.8%	229	2.2%	281	2.8%	288	3.0%
	Drug Offenses	356	4.6%	740	9.1%	816	9.3%	799	9.3%	1,012	10.6%	1,125	10.7%	1,306	12.6%	970	9.8%	852	9.0%
	Incest	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
	Statutory Rape	5	0.1%	2	0.0%	7	0.1%	3	0.0%	7	0.1%	7	0.1%	2	0.0%	3	0.0%	9	0.1%
	Pornography	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gambling Offenses	0	0.0%	6	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Prostitution	80	1.0%	85	1.0%	86	1.0%	94	1.1%	93	1.0%	63	0.6%	136	1.3%	90	0.9%	77	0.8%	
Bribery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Weapons Violations	70	0.9%	70	0.9%	109	1.2%	127	1.5%	127	1.3%	73	0.7%	70	0.7%	96	1.0%	64	0.7%	
Subtotal Group A	4,010	52.3%	4,618	56.5%	4,889	55.6%	4,856	56.4%	5,141	53.6%	5,270	50.2%	5,286	51.1%	5,015	50.8%	4,778	50.3%	
Group B	Bad Checks	22	0.3%	23	0.3%	41	0.5%	26	0.3%	5	0.1%	11	0.1%	13	0.1%	15	0.2%	18	0.2%
	Curfew/Loitering	24	0.3%	30	0.4%	12	0.1%	84	1.0%	163	1.7%	131	1.2%	115	1.1%	132	1.3%	113	1.2%
	Disorderly Conduct	273	3.6%	274	3.4%	293	3.3%	233	2.7%	275	2.9%	334	3.2%	258	2.5%	295	3.0%	296	3.1%
	DUI	959	12.5%	738	9.0%	798	9.1%	688	8.0%	655	6.8%	824	7.9%	776	7.5%	655	6.6%	722	7.6%
	Drunkness	251	3.3%	198	2.4%	273	3.1%	176	2.0%	271	2.8%	277	2.6%	244	2.4%	209	2.1%	232	2.4%
	Family Offense	13	0.2%	9	0.1%	5	0.1%	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	9	0.1%	4	0.0%	11	0.1%	11	0.1%
	Liquor Law Violation	334	4.4%	311	3.8%	433	4.9%	372	4.3%	483	5.0%	657	6.3%	647	6.3%	744	7.5%	778	8.2%
	Runaway	104	1.4%	141	1.7%	165	1.9%	138	1.6%	166	1.7%	162	1.5%	159	1.5%	72	0.7%	8	0.1%
	Trespass	166	2.2%	217	2.7%	229	2.6%	138	1.6%	178	1.9%	228	2.2%	185	1.8%	178	1.8%	185	1.9%
	All Other Offenses	1,512	19.7%	1,612	19.7%	1,658	18.8%	1,887	21.9%	2,243	23.4%	2,587	24.7%	2,654	25.7%	2,542	25.8%	2,360	24.8%
	Subtotal Group B	3,658	47.7%	3,553	43.5%	3,907	44.4%	3,750	43.6%	4,447	46.4%	5,220	49.8%	5,055	49.2%	4,853	49.2%	4,723	49.7%
	Total Reported Arrests	7,668	100.0%	8,171	100.0%	8,796	100.0%	8,606	100.0%	9,588	100.0%	10,490	100.0%	10,341	100.0%	9,868	100.0%	9,501	100.0%

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Figure 3.17 Scott County Larceny and Burglary Arrests (1991 - 1999)

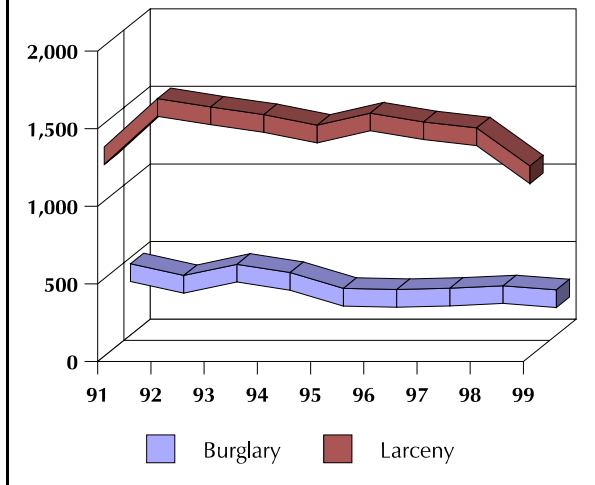


Figure 3.18 Scott County Aggravated and Simple Assault Arrests (1991 - 1999)

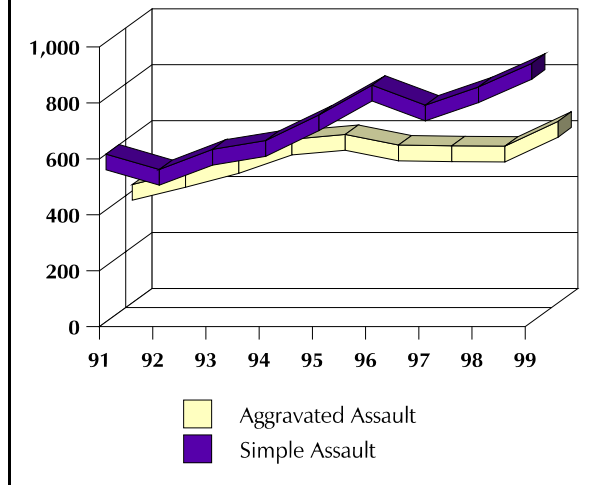


Figure 3.19 Scott County Vandalism and Drug Offense Arrests (1991 - 1999)

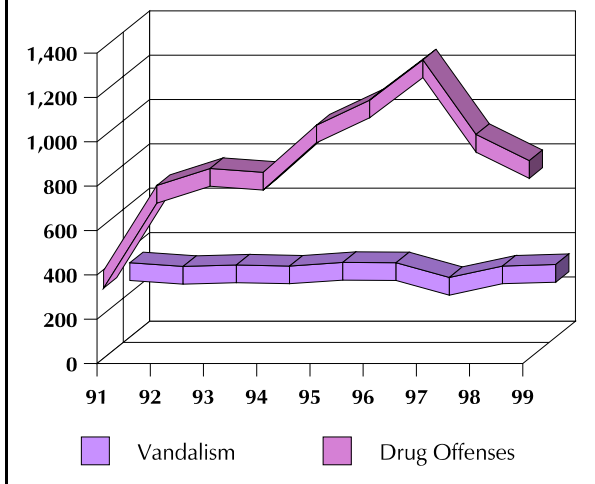
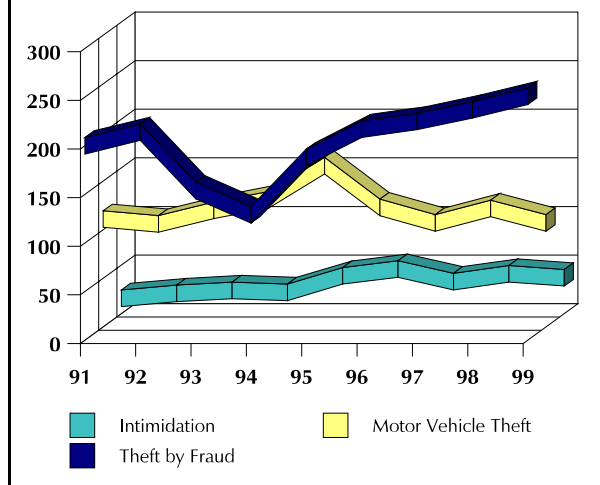


Figure 3.20 Scott County Intimidation, Motor Vehicle Theft and Theft by Fraud Arrests (1991 - 1999)



There are a number of changes in these trends which are more noteworthy. The decrease in the number of larcenies may actually relate to the increased number of potential criminal offenses which relate to these categories. The increases in simple and aggravated assaults may also relate to changes in domestic violence arrest practices. Increases in the number of drug offenses in the period between 1996 and 1998 may relate to both the impact of crack cocaine and the efforts of local law enforcement agencies to target this offense. Increases in theft by fraud is likely to relate to the increased incidence of computer crimes and the increasing sophistication of the local law enforcement agencies in arresting these offenders.

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Figure 3.21 Scott County Sexual Assault, Robbery and Weapons Offense Arrests (1991 - 1999)

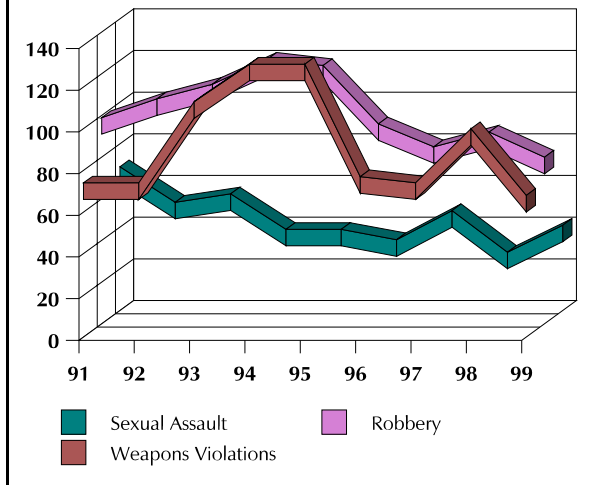


Figure 3.22 Scott County Kidnaping, Arson, Stolen Property and Prostitution Arrests (1991 - 1999)

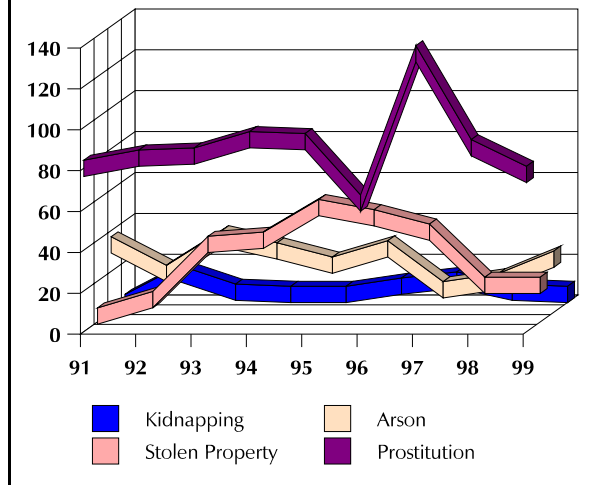
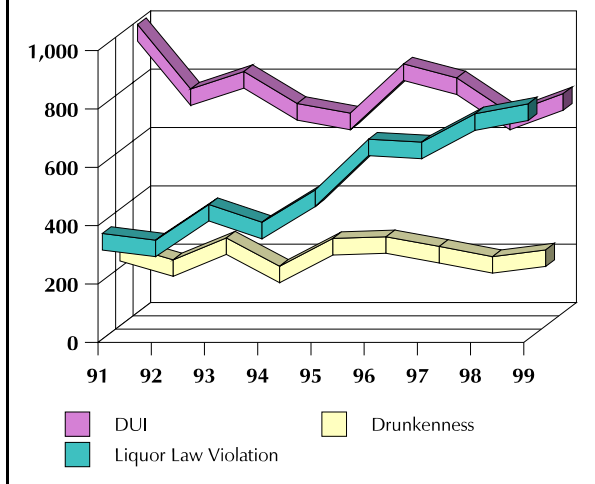


Figure 3.23 Scott County DUI, Drunkenness and Liquor Law Violation Arrests (1991 - 1999)



Trends shown in Figures 3.21 and 3.22 show relatively small numbers. As a result, the trends are more likely to show some volatility. This is particularly notable in the trends in weapons violations and robbery (which appear to be highly correlated) as well as the trend in arrests for prostitution. It is worth noting that there is some evidence of increased prosecution for liquor law violations. OWI and drunkenness arrests appear to be continuing at about the same level (Figure 3.23).

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Figure 3.24 Scott County Disorderly Conduct and Trespass Arrests (1991 - 1999)

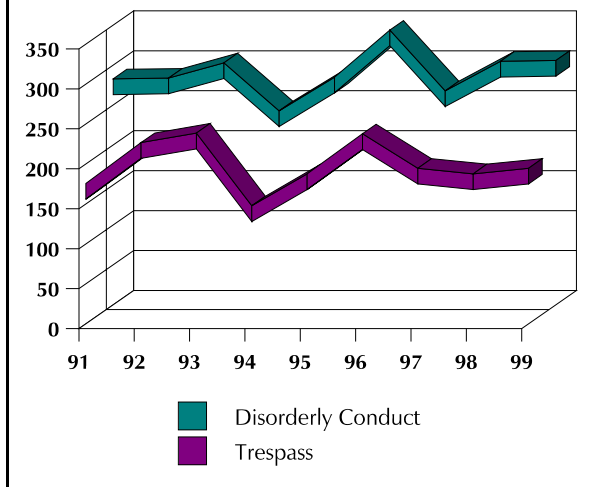


Figure 3.25 Scott County Bad Checks and Family Offense Arrests (1991 - 1999)

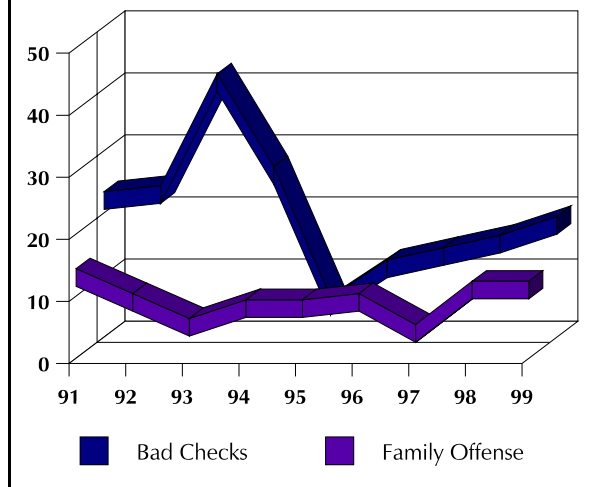
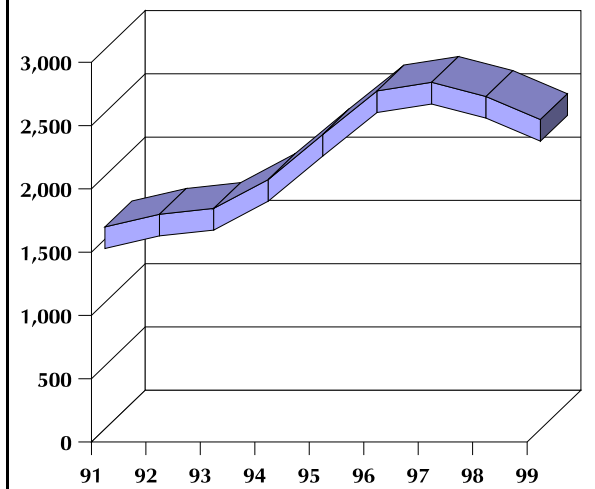


Figure 3.26 Scott County "All Other" Arrests (1991 - 1999)



Trends in disorderly conduct and criminal trespass appear to be highly correlated and continuing at about the same level. Family offenses, which includes charges such as child endangerment, appears to be continuing at about the same level. After a significant peak and a decline, bad check charges are increasing again. These are very small numbers of offenses in these categories.

Conclusion

1. Iowa categorizes crimes differently from the Uniform Crime Index used by the FBI. They divided crimes into Group A, which includes all of the index offenses as well as other crime categories which have a significant impact on the local jail - specifically drug offenses, and Group B offenses which include disorderly conduct, DUI, and family offenses, such as domestic violence. Group B offenses have a significant impact on local jails.
2. Arrests for Group A and Group B offenses increased during the 1990's but now seem to be stabilizing.
3. Arrests for domestic violence have significantly increased and do not show signs of diminishing.
4. OWI arrests may have stabilized during the 1990's.
5. Because of their volume and their potential to result in jail sentences, arrests for drug offenses and simple assaults should be monitored closely.

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6. The "all other" group B arrests which includes violations, etc. shows more signs of increasing than many of the other offenses in these categories.

Arrest Rates

Arrest rates express the number of arrests in Group A and Group B per 100,000 residents. This method allows comparison across jurisdictions of varying sizes.

Table 3.5 Arrest Rates per 100,000 Residents for Group A and Group B Offenses (1991 - 1999)

Offense Category	Offense	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Scott County Totals		155,815	155,815	155,815	156,485	155,583	156,024	156,024	156,463	156,861
Group A	Murder	6.4	3.2	9.0	5.7	6.4	3.8	2.5	0.6	3.1
	Negligent Manslaughter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.0
	Kidnaping	0.0	9.0	3.2	2.6	2.6	5.1	7.0	3.2	2.5
	Sexual Assault	41.7	30.8	33.4	22.3	22.3	19.1	28.0	15.2	23.3
	Robbery	61.0	66.7	71.2	78.5	76.6	58.5	51.5	55.7	47.8
	Aggravated Assault	253.5	283.7	315.1	355.6	366.4	340.9	339.0	336.7	390.6
	Simple Assault	367.1	331.8	378.0	395.8	454.5	520.3	475.1	514.0	563.6
	Intimidation	10.3	13.5	15.4	14.0	24.9	29.3	21.0	26.0	23.3
	Arson	21.2	12.2	23.1	19.2	14.7	19.7	7.0	9.5	16.4
	Extortion/Blackmail	2.6	1.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.9
	Burglary	258.6	209.9	256.1	220.9	155.7	150.7	155.8	165.2	147.8
	Larceny	829.2	1,028.8	994.1	957.6	914.1	960.5	924.2	895.7	735.3
	Motor Vehicle Theft	71.2	68.0	77.0	83.6	106.0	78.2	68.1	77.2	67.3
	Theft by Fraud	128.4	137.3	98.8	82.4	120.0	138.0	143.1	150.0	157.9
	Stolen Property Offense	1.9	7.1	24.4	25.5	35.7	32.4	28.0	11.4	11.3
	Vandalism	190.0	179.1	183.6	179.4	189.6	188.3	145.7	177.9	181.2
	Drug Offenses	228.5	474.9	523.7	510.1	646.0	715.6	830.7	614.0	535.9
	Incest	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	13.2	1.9
	Statutory Rape	3.2	1.3	4.5	1.9	4.5	4.5	1.3	1.9	5.7
	Pornography	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
	Gambling Offenses	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	Prostitution	51.3	54.6	55.2	60.0	59.4	40.1	86.5	57.0	48.4
	Bribery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weapons Violations	44.9	44.9	70.0	81.1	81.1	46.4	44.5	60.8	40.3	
County Group A		2,573.6	2,963.8	3,137.7	3,100.0	3,281.5	3,352.1	3,362.7	3,174.4	3,005.5
Group B	Bad Checks	14.1	14.8	26.3	16.6	3.2	7.0	8.3	9.5	11.3
	Curfew/Loitering	15.4	19.3	7.7	53.6	104.0	83.3	73.1	83.6	71.1
	Disorderly Conduct	175.2	175.8	188.0	148.7	175.5	212.4	164.1	186.7	186.2
	DUI	617.4	473.6	512.1	439.2	418.1	524.1	493.6	414.6	454.2
	Drunkenness	159.2	127.1	175.2	112.4	173.0	176.2	155.2	132.3	145.9
	Family Offense	8.3	5.8	3.2	5.1	5.1	5.7	2.5	7.0	6.9
	Liquor Law Violation	214.4	199.6	277.9	237.5	308.3	417.9	411.5	470.9	489.4
	Runaway	66.7	90.5	105.9	88.1	106.0	103.0	101.1	45.6	5.0
	Trespass	106.5	139.3	147.0	88.1	113.6	145.0	117.7	112.7	116.4
	All Other Offenses	970.4	1,034.6	1,064.1	1,204.7	1,431.7	1,645.5	1,688.1	1,609.0	1,484.5
	County Group B		2,347.7	2,280.3	2,507.5	2,394.0	2,838.5	3,320.3	3,215.4	3,071.8
County Total		4,921.2	5,244.0	5,645.2	5,494.0	6,120.1	6,672.4	6,577.7	6,246.2	5,976.3

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Figure 3.27 Total Arrest Rates per 100,000 Residents for Group A and Group B Offenses (1991 - 1999)

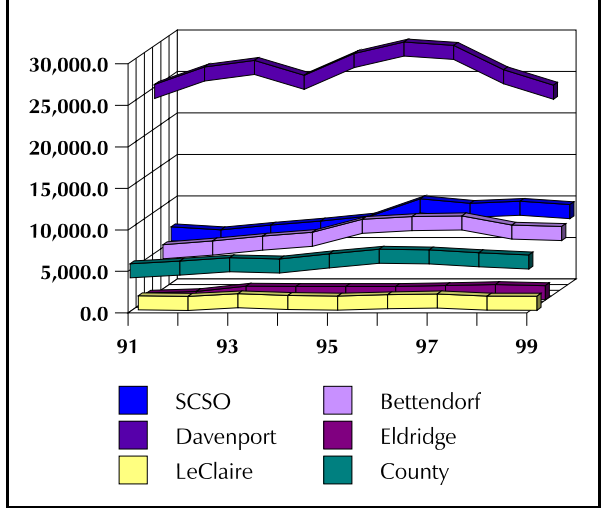


Figure 3.28 Group A Offense Arrest Rates per 100,000 Residents (1991 - 1999)

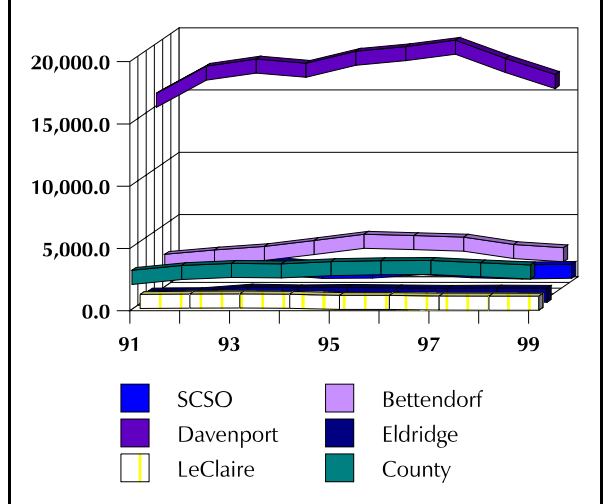


Figure 3.29 Group B Offense Arrest Rates per 100,000 Residents (1991 - 1999)

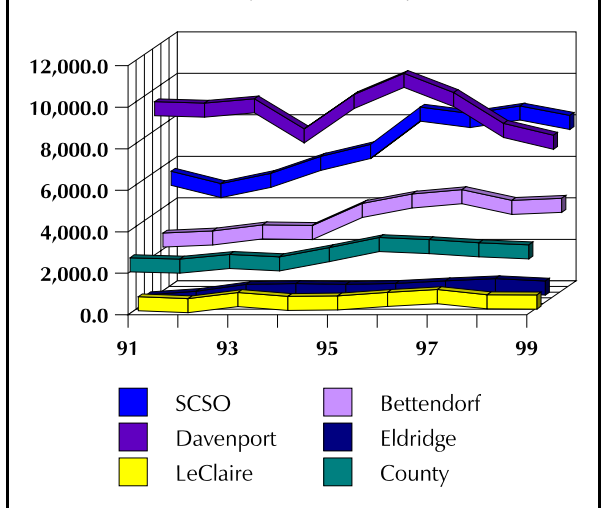


Figure 3.27 through Figure 3.29 show significant differences in arrest rates for the law enforcement agencies in Scott County. When Group A and Group B are combined, the arrest rate for the City of Davenport is clearly much higher than for the other law enforcement agencies. Some of this is a question of numbers of officers and criminal investigators. However, it is also clear that the City of Davenport is where most arrests occur - regardless of where the individual lives. As the center of Scott County industry and activity, this pattern is not surprising. Figure 3.28 clearly shows that much of this difference comes from arrests for Group A offenses.

When Group B offenses are analyzed separately, the differences are not so pronounced. Both the Sheriff's Office and the City of Bettendorf show

increasing arrest rates in Group B offenses.

Conclusions

1. There are not many significant changes in the number of crimes, crime rates, arrests and arrest rates in the last ten years. Although there have been some increases in specific crimes, such as domestic violence, there is relatively little change within the normal range for most offenses. There is no evidence that implementation of alternatives has resulted in increases in crimes.
2. Group A arrests and the Index Crimes, particularly the violent felonies, while relatively small in number have a tendency to impact the pre-trial side of the jail; if these individuals are not good candidates for bond - and some of these offenses are likely to have high or no bond permitted - they will stay in jail while their cases are decided in court. They then go to the State Prison system.
3. During the last ten years, there has been an intense period of modifying/expanding criminal penalties legislatively. While some of these initiatives have a much greater impact on the State prison system, those changes which impact Group B offenses and other types of misdemeanors have the potential to have a significant impact on the jail.