



Training and Technical Assistance Webinar Series

INCIDENT-BASED DATA AS AN ANALYTICAL TOOL TO ADDRESS POLICY

March 27, 2014

Justice Research and Statistics Association
720 7th Street, NW, Third Floor
Washington, DC 20001
www.jrsa.org

Background

- South Carolina has a documented history of disproportionate minority contact in juvenile justice.
- We didn't know much about DMC beyond measuring the degree to which racial disproportionality existed at various decision points in the process.
- The decision point at which disproportionality was greatest was arrest.

Data Sources

- Census data – Detailed population estimates for 2008 and 2009 were provided by the Office of Research and Statistics.
- SCIBRS – NIBRS compatible, 100% reporting. Juvenile arrests and offenses for the same years. Provided by the State Law Enforcement Division.

Defining Racial/Ethnicity Categories

For both census estimates and SCIBRS data, a combined racial/ethnic category was created. Ethnicity was used to categorize Hispanics, race was used to categorize Non-Hispanics.

SC Juvenile Population

- Slightly more than a million juveniles (age \leq 16) in South Carolina.
- Racial/ethnic distribution - 57.8% White, 32.7% Black, 7.4% Hispanic, 1.6% Asian/Pacific Islander, 0.5% Native American.

Measuring Disproportionality

- Used Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is calculated by dividing the arrest or offense rate of a group of interest by the rate for the comparison group.
- Used White juveniles as the comparison group.
- RRI scores: an RRI score < 1 signifies a lower arrest rate than White juveniles, an RRI score > 1 signifies a higher arrest rate than White juveniles.

Operational Definition of Arrest

Arrest reports must be completed any time law enforcement takes a juvenile into custody, **regardless** of whether the juvenile was warned and released or actually charged/referred. The only exception is when a juvenile is taken into custody for their own protection.

Arrest Disproportionality

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	RRI
Asian/Pacific Islander	23.8	0.2
Black	288.9	2.8
Hispanic	78.8	0.8
Native American	33.5	0.3
White	105.1	1.0

Note: all rates are expressed per 10,000 juveniles

Disproportionality by Sex

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	RRI
Minority		
Female	151.2	2.2
Male	324.0	2.3
White		
Female	69.6	1.0
Male	138.6	1.0

Offense Categories

Created seven hierarchical offense categories:

Serious Violent	5.9%
Weapons Offenses	3.4%
Lesser Violent	19.2%
Property Offenses	25.9%
Drug Offenses	8.7%
Status Offenses	4.0%
All Other Offenses	32.8%

Disproportionality by Offense Category

Offense Category	Black RRI	Hispanic RRI
Serious Violent	4.7	0.7
Weapons Offenses	2.5	0.9
Lesser Violent	3.9	0.9
Property Offenses	2.4	0.7
Drug Offenses	1.3	0.5
Status Offenses	1.4	0.9
All Other Offenses	3.1	0.8

Type of Arrest by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	On-site	Ticket	Warrant
Black	66.5%	14.1%	19.3%
Hispanic	63.2%	19.6%	17.2%
White	58.0%	21.7%	20.3%

Type of Referral by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	External	Internal
Black	58.3%	41.7%
Hispanic	61.6%	38.4%
White	59.7%	40.3%

Juvenile Offenders by Premise Type

Premise	Percent
Commercial	2.8%
Highway/Streets	11.3%
Other	6.2%
Parking Lots	3.4%
Residences	38.8%
Retail	12.4%
School	25.1%

Disproportionality by Premise Type

Premise	Black RRI	Hispanic RRI
Commercial	2.2	0.6
Highway/Streets	7.4	0.6
Other	4.8	0.5
Parking Lots	5.0	0.4
Residences	4.7	0.8
Retail	5.2	0.7
School	6.7	0.8

Disproportionality by County

- Two of forty-six counties had an annual RRI of 1 or less for Black juveniles.
- Forty-two counties had an annual RRI of 2 or greater for Black juveniles.
- Annual RRIs among counties for Black juveniles ranged from 0.6 to 12.7.

Key Findings

- SCIBRS provides no support for officer discretion as a factor in disproportionate arrest rates.
- Geographic variation is limited, disproportionality is not concentrated in any county or region.
- Disproportionality is a problem among Black juveniles but not among Hispanic juveniles.

Key Findings Continued

- Gender is not a moderating factor for racial/ethnic disproportionality.
- Disproportionality was highest among arrests for violent offenses (both categories) and lowest among arrests for drug and status offenses.
- More than half of juvenile arrests were for all other (33%) or property (26%) offenses.

Key Findings Continued

- Nearly two-thirds of juvenile crime occurred at private residences (39%) or schools (25%).
- Disproportionality was greatest for offenses at residences and at schools.

Implications

- Important to verify law enforcement is adhering to juvenile arrest reporting requirements.
- More detailed analysis needs to be done looking at disproportionality within offense categories.
- Additional analysis needs to be done concerning disproportionality and juvenile crime at schools.

Welcome to Vermont:

March 25, 2014: -10 Degrees



PREVIEW

- Introduction & Background
- Research Methods
- Analysis of domestic violence using key NIBRS variables
- Policy analysis of domestic violence arrest patterns
 - Arrest type
 - Clearance rates: victim refusals
 - Regression analysis: predictors of physical arrest

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

- Funded by JRSA -- IBR Resource Center Grant
- Collaborative initiative with Vermont Domestic Violence Community:
 - Data for prevention programs
 - Analysis of arrest policies
- Vermont is a 100% NIBRS state pursuant to statute
- Certified since 1994 – 85 agencies reporting



INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

- Access to NIBRS data:
 - Vermont Crime On-Line (Beyond 20/20)
<http://vcic.vermont.gov/crime%20statistics/Vermont%20Crime%20On-Line>
 - Data is analyzed using VCON
 - Data can be downloaded in a .csv file

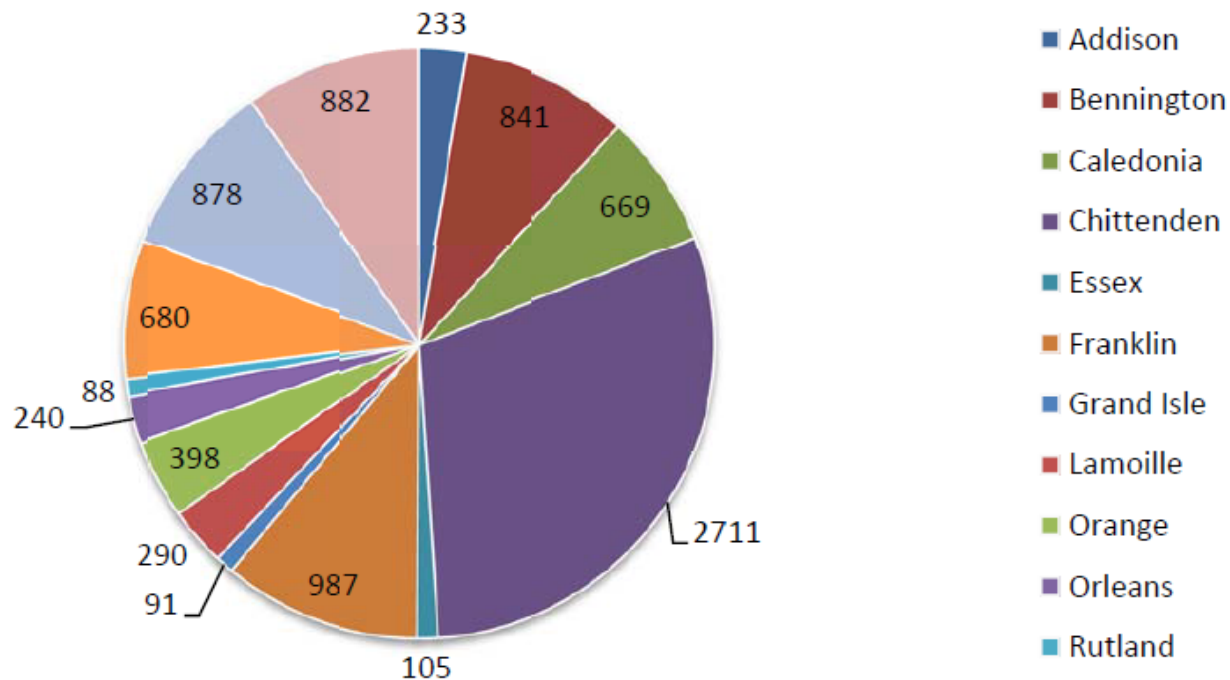
Offense Type	Assault offenses	
Victim to Offender Relati...(09)	Intimate	
Incident Date (02)	2012	
Measures	Number of Victimizations	Number of Victimizations ...
Victim Age	↑ ↓ [i2] [i3] [i4]	↑ ↓ [i2] [i3]
Total	941	100.00
Under 18	23	2.44
18 - 20	91	9.67
21 - 29	354	37.62
30 - 39	232	24.65
40 - 49	154	16.37
50 - 59	78	8.29
Over 60	9	0.96

RESEARCH METHODS

- Analysis focuses on NIBRS victim, arrestee, and crime circumstance data
- Assault offenses
- Intimate or family victim/offender relationship
- 10,048 incidents
- 2007 - 2011

JURISDICTION: COUNTY

Chart 5: Number of Incidents by County



VICTIM & OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

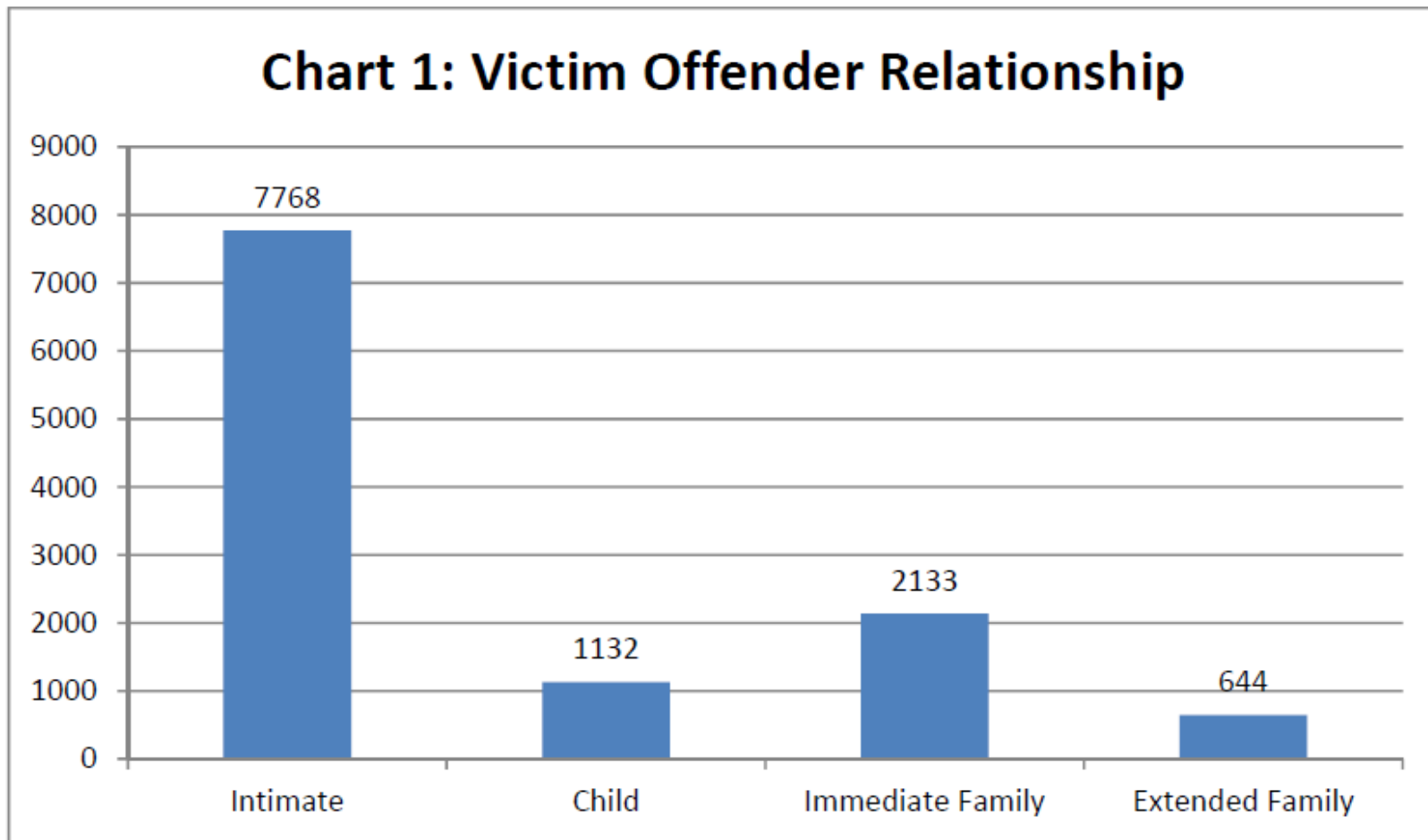
• VICTIMS

- Mean Age = 31
- Median Age = 29
- 71% female
- 93% white
- 2.4% African American
- 12% under 18

• OFFENDERS

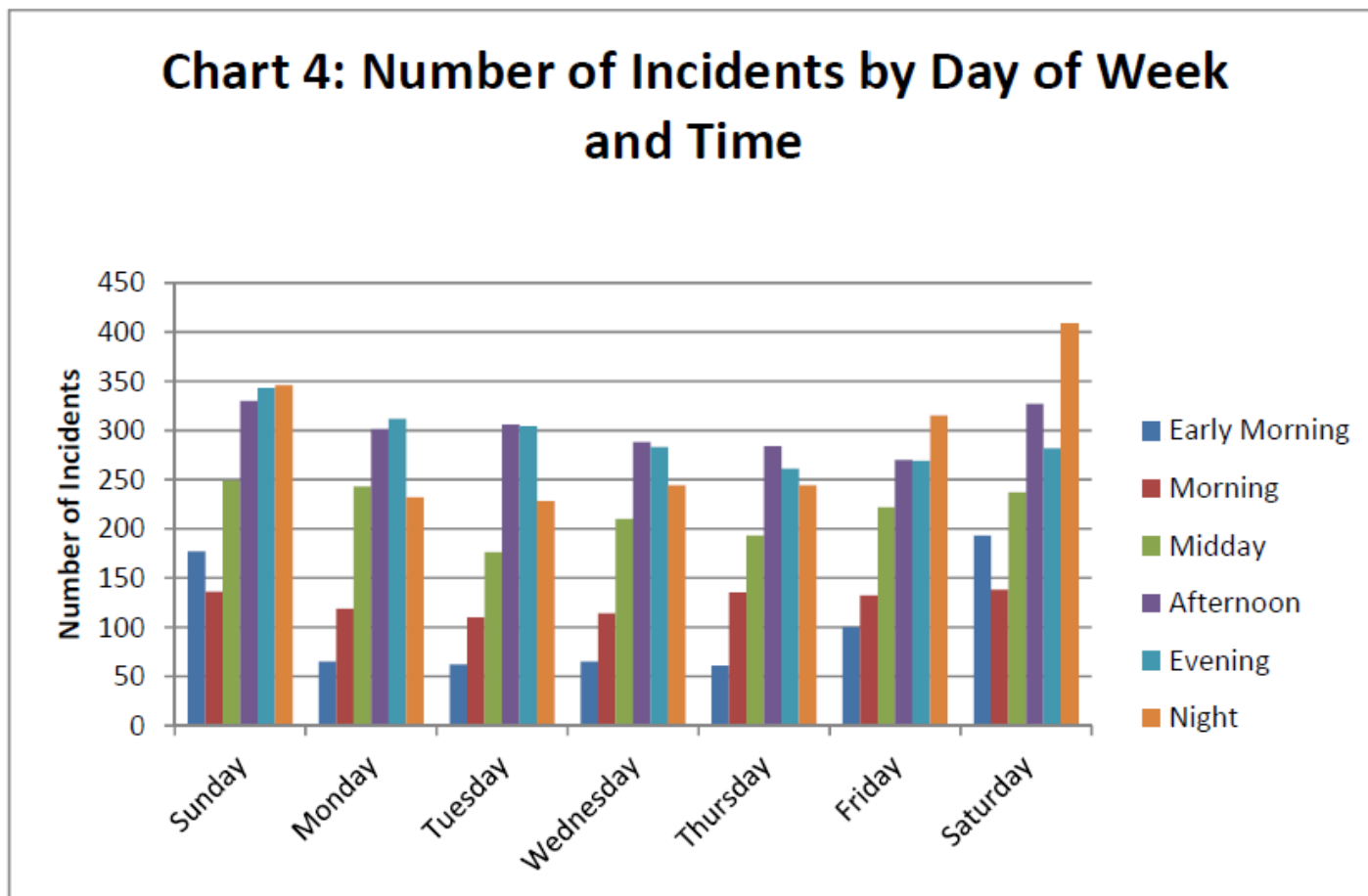
- Mean Age = 32
- Median = 30
- 72% male
- 92% white
- 5% African Americans

VICTIM OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

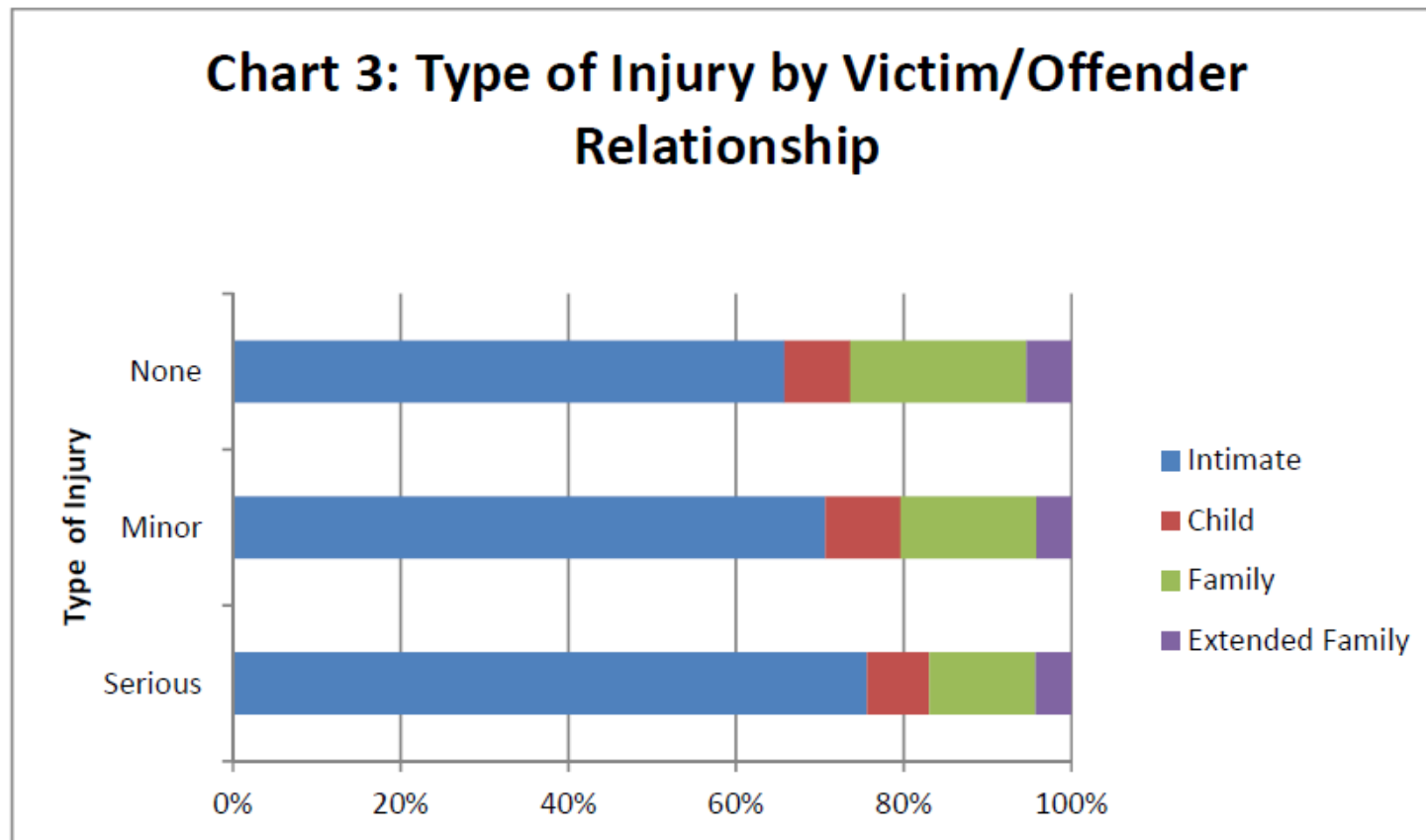


TIME OF DAY AND DAY OF WEEK

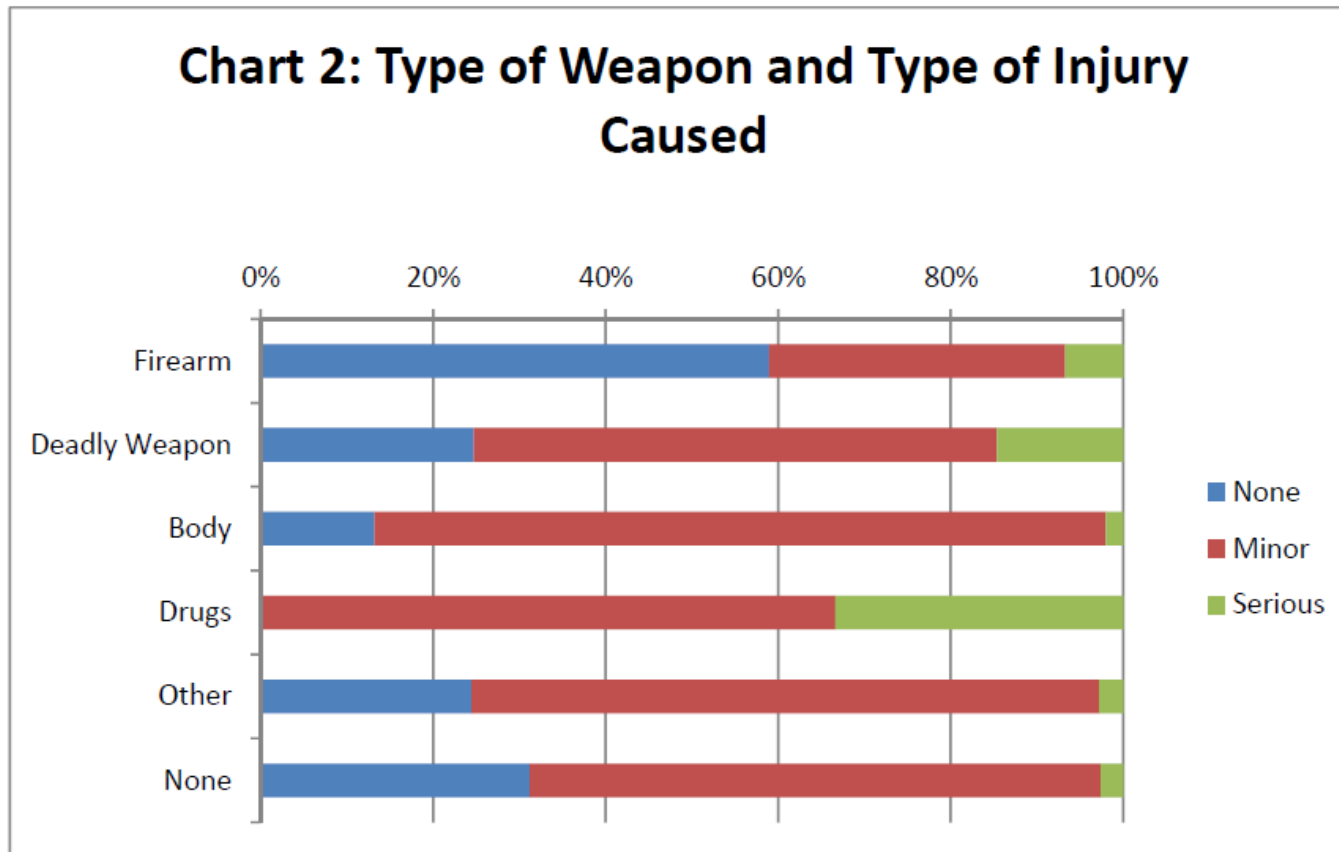
Chart 4: Number of Incidents by Day of Week and Time



INJURY

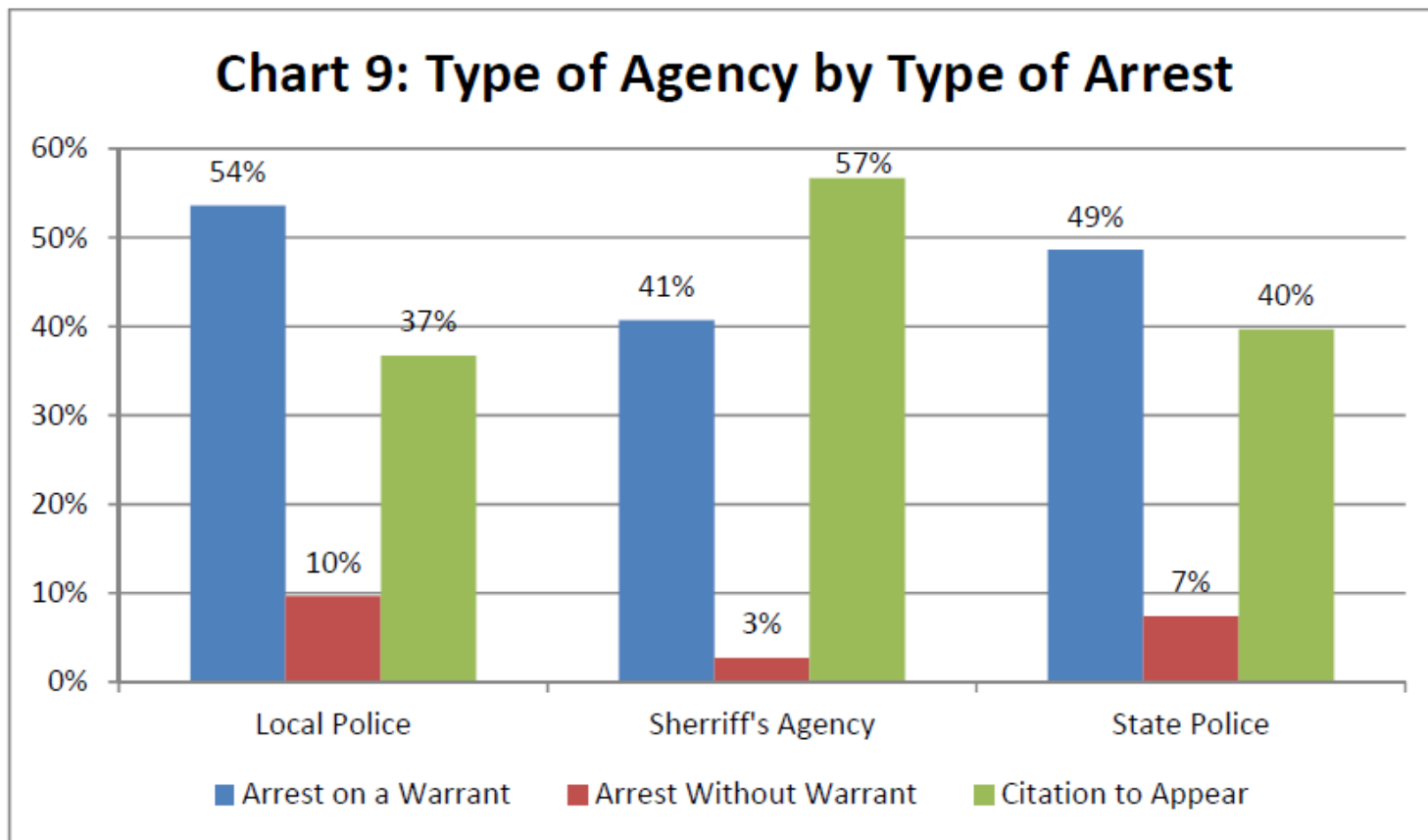


WEAPON & TYPE OF INJURY

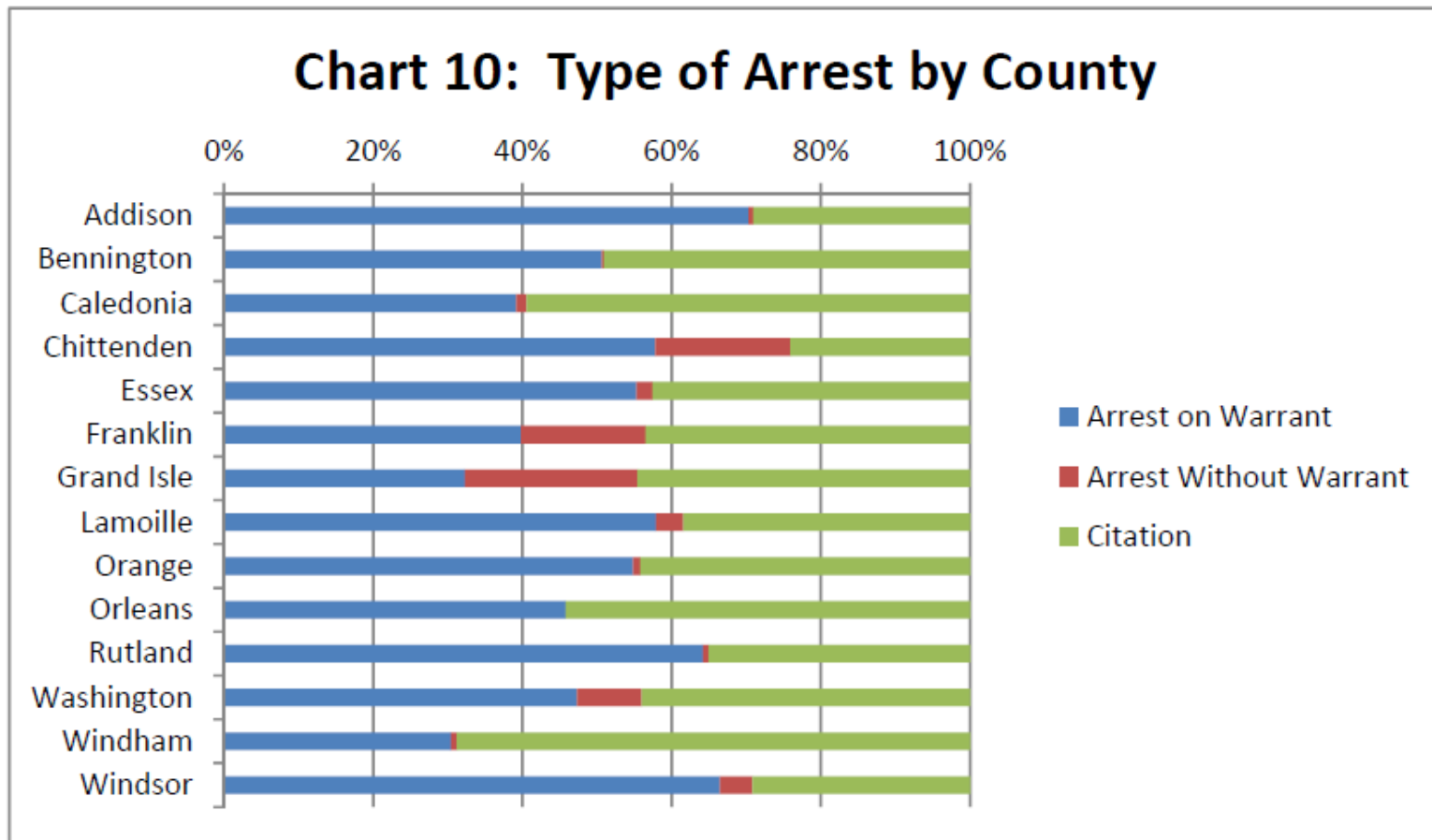


**POLICY ANALYSIS:
*ARREST TYPE***

ARREST TYPE BY AGENCY

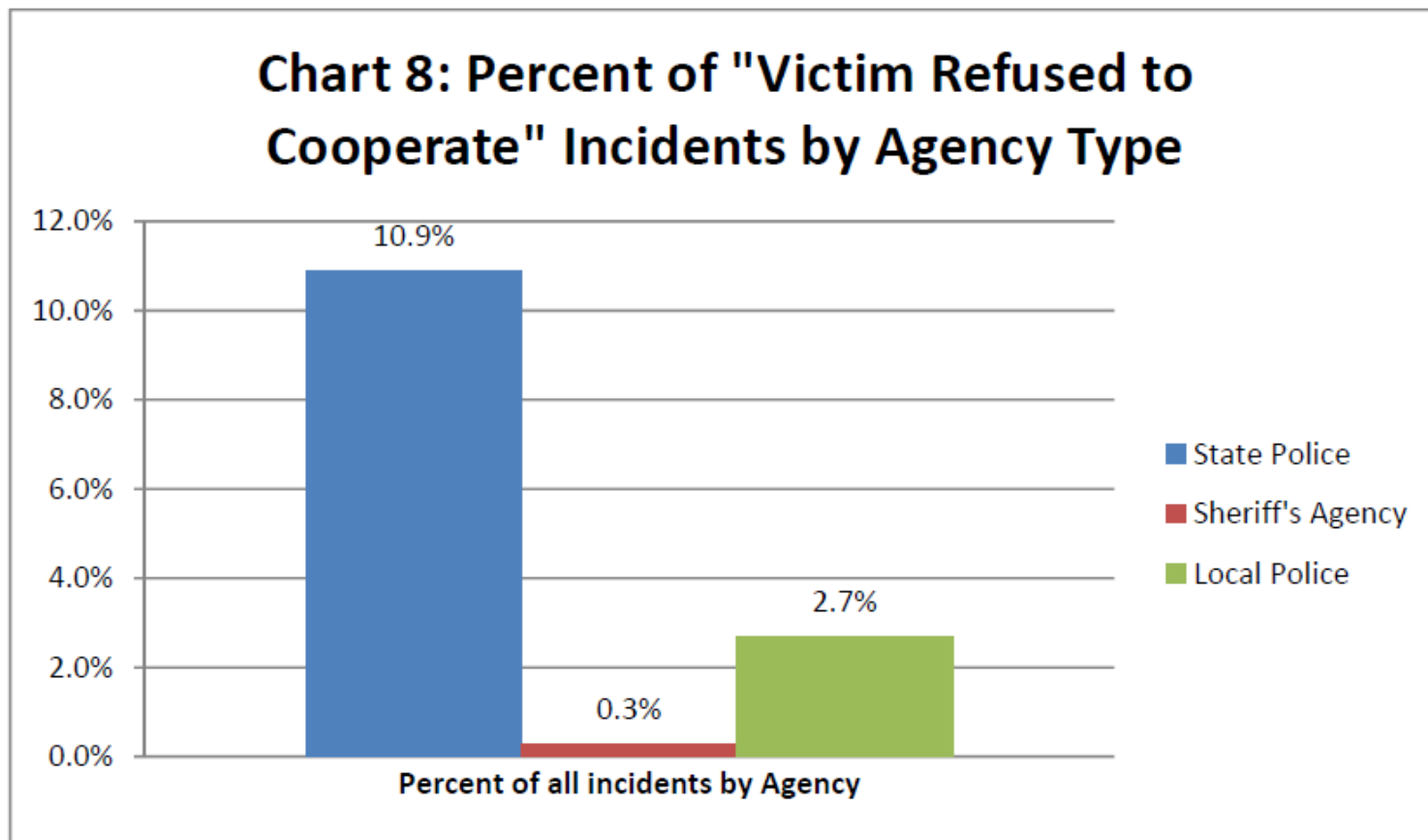


ARREST TYPE BY COUNTY

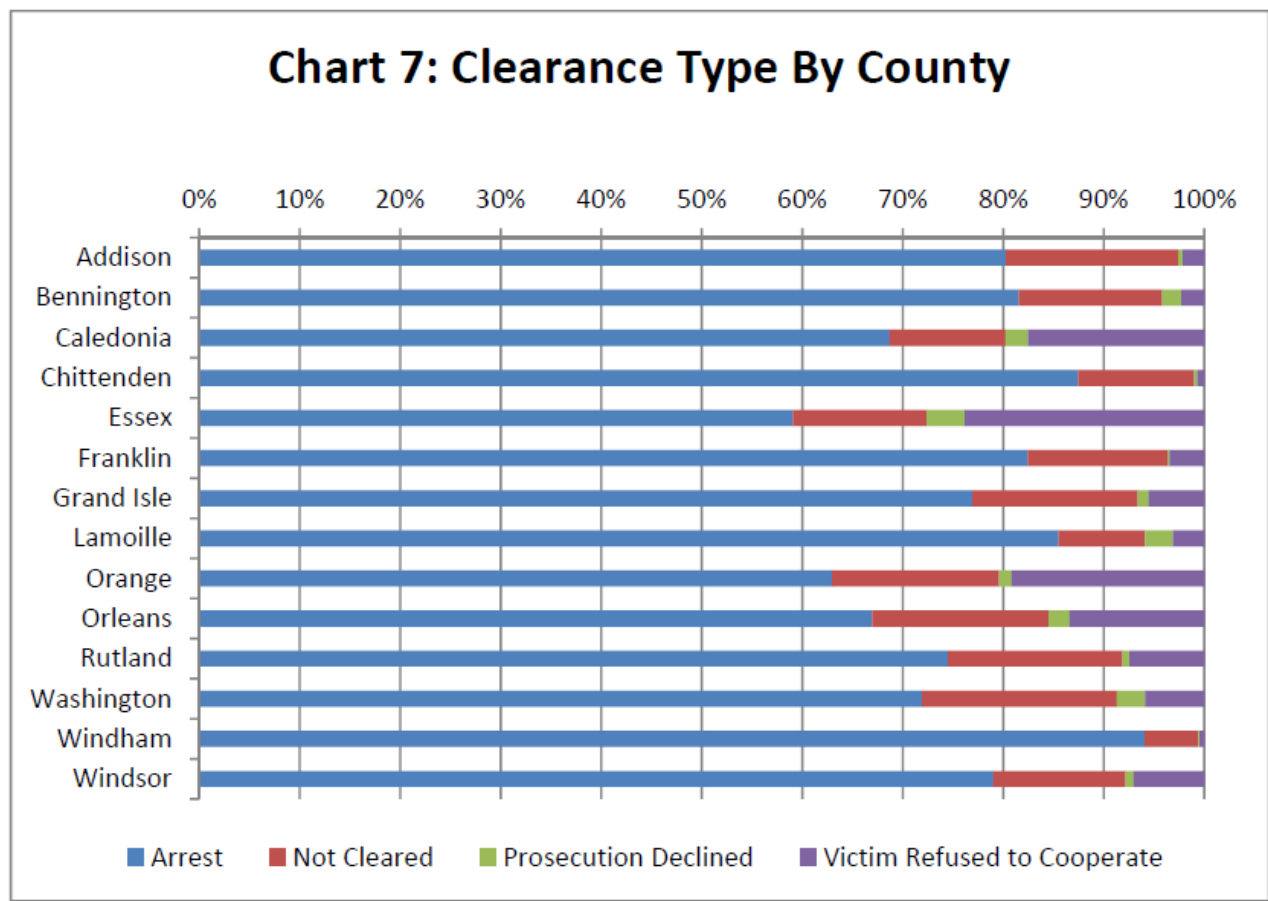


**POLICY ANALYSIS:
*VICTIM REFUSALS***

CLEARANCE: VICTIM REFUSED TO COOPERATE



CLEARANCE: VICTIM REFUSED TO COOPERATE



***POLICY ANALYSIS:
REGRESSION ANALYSIS –
PREDICTORS OF PHYSICAL ARREST***

PREDICTORS OF PHYSICAL ARREST

- Population density (Rural)
- Seriousness of offense
- Use of alcohol by defendant
- Age of the defendant (older defendants)
- Relationship (Intimate)
- Sex of victim (Female)
- Sex of offender (Male)
- Time of day (nighttime)
- Model predicted arrest 84% of the time



Questions

Contact Information

Rob McManus

RobertMcManus@scdps.gov

(803) 896-8717

Max Schlueter

mschlueter@vcjr.org

(802) 485-4250

The reports featured in today's webinar can be found on the Incident-Based Reporting Resource Center

http://www.jrsa.org/ibrrc/background-status/state_reports.shtml